

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 2, 1959

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:

Fibers in House Furnishings
Nylon Can Be Whitened
To Take Yellow Out of Wash and Wear
Don't Forget Gracious Living

A Place for Damask and Candlelight
What is a Good Diet?
How To Lose Weight
What Should a Good Lunch Include?

HOME FURNISHINGS

Fibers in House Furnishings

Cotton is the fiber most homemakers use or prefer for living-room draperies, table coverings, bedspreads, bed linen and scatter rugs, according to a report from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The report is based on a survey of 2,709 representative households.

Wool is the choice for wall-to-wall and room-size rugs, although some women in the survey favored cotton.

Although most living room draperies now in use are of cotton, some homemakers expressed an interest in synthetic fibers for their next purchase.

Next to cotton, linen is the fiber most often used for full-size tablecloths and for luncheon sets.

Homemakers who preferred cotton for household items usually mentioned price and washability among their reasons. Those who chose wool usually did so because it wears well.

-jbn-

CLOTHINGTo Take Yellow Out of Wash and Wear

Have you ever used chlorine bleach on a wash and wear cotton shirt or blouse and found that it turned yellow instead of white? The reason is that wash and wear cottons are resin treated, and chlorine bleaches may discolor such fabrics.

But you can get rid of that yellow. Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives these suggestions: First rinse the garment thoroughly in water. If it was originally white, treat it with a commercial color remover. If it was a colored garment, soak it for a half hour or more in a solution of one teaspoon of sodium thiosulfate to one quart of water. Sodium thiosulfate may be purchased at any drugstore.

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Nylon Can Be Whitened

Don't discard that white nylon slip because it's yellow. Nylon can be whitened, according to Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Here's how: First, dissolve a package of Rit color remover in one gallon of hot water. Use an enameled container. Be sure it's large enough so the garment isn't crowded. Stir gently, keeping the water under 160 degrees F. If the yellow doesn't come out in 30 minutes, continue this same process for 30 minutes more.

Afterwards, rinse the garment thoroughly.

If the garment is still discolored, place in a gallon of warm water that has two tablespoons of a sodium hypochlorite bleach added. Soak for 30 minutes. Then rinse again.

The last step is to place the garment in a gallon of warm water containing a tablespoon of an optical whitener (bluing). Let the garment drip dry.

Follow the steps in order. You can stop the process any time the garment gets as white as you want it.

FAMILY LIVINGDon't Forget Gracious Living

Constant emphasis on saving time and energy may have a tendency to make us forget some of the nicer, more gracious ways of living. We need to be sure there is a balance, says Kathleen Jeary, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

For example, if we're so concerned with saving time that we always bake a cake in a loaf and cut it in squares and never have a luscious, tempting-looking layer cake with frosting to serve at the table, we may miss something that is a valuable part of family life. The sparkling eyes of children are sufficient reward for a few extra minutes spent in adding festive touches to a birthday cake.

We should use short cuts when necessary, but not use lack of time as an excuse for failing to do some of the "extras" which are a part of gracious living. Miss Jeary suggests that we evaluate our work methods, think of the alternatives and what the final effect of the choice will be on members of the family.

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A Place for Damask and Candlelight

Entertaining needn't always be casual. Kathleen Jeary, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, points out that there is a place for the damask cloth, the heirloom china, the sterling and candlelight, and food served at the table by the host.

Nothing is more tempting than food brought to the table beautifully arranged on serving dishes. A roast on a platter with an attractive garnish can be much more appealing than one piece of meat on an individual plate. A chop plate with a whole head of cauliflower covered with a cheese sauce and surrounded with green peas can glamorize two otherwise ordinary vegetables.

NUTRITIONWhat is a Good Diet?

What is a good diet for weight reduction?

The best answer is a diet that gives you all of the nutrients that your body needs, but one that is so planned that it results in weight reduction. The amazing part of this type of diet is that it looks like a normal diet. You do not have to starve yourself.

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How To Lose Weight

You lose weight only when your body takes in fewer calories than you need for energy. This balance between the calories your body burns and the number of calories you eat determines how much fat you gain. If you take in fewer calories than your body needs, the extra needed energy will be drawn from the fat you have stored. As a result you will lose weight. But when you're cutting calories, be sure that you aren't cutting important nutrients. Your diet should always be nutritionally adequate.

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What Should a Good Lunch Include?

Whether your child comes home for lunch, carries his lunch or buys it at school, there are certain basic foods that should be included in this meal every day.

These foods include:

- . Milk -- 1/2 pint
- . Vegetables and fruit -- 2 servings
- . Main dish -- one serving including meat, cheese, eggs, fish, fowl, dried beans, peas or peanut butter.
- . Bread and butter

If you're one of the thousands who must pack lunches, the responsibility falls on you to see that the lunch measures up to the standards of good nutrition. With good planning, the packed lunch can be as nutritious as one served at home.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 5, 1959

Special to Tom Doughty,
THE FARMER MAGAZINE,
Webb Pub. Co., St. Paul 2.

Timely Tips for the January 17, issue

Better be sure of the seed you're getting for spring planting. You might intentionally plant thousands of weed seeds on every acre. According to a recent drill box survey in Minnesota, some farmers who were using either their own or other farmers grain seed were sowing up to 180 Canada thistle seeds per pound. Wisest thing to do is use certified seed from a reliable dealer. Good seed is a cheap investment.

--Harley Otto.

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If your fields are like the average in Minnesota, they probably need more lime and fertilizer than they are getting. Soil test summaries show that 75 percent of soils in West Central counties need phosphorus and 90 percent north of the Twin Cities and extreme northeast are low in potassium. About a third of the fields in south central counties need more lime.

--John Grava

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Take a close look at the new regulations before figuring your federal income tax this year. For example, you now have a different way of figuring depreciation on machinery bought in 1958; you can deduct an additional 20 percent of the cash price. However, on a trade-in, this applies only on what you pay "to boot." For full details, check the Farmers Tax Guide for 1959. Your county agent has copies.

--Hal Routhe

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These slack winter days may give you a chance to give your insecticide sprayer a good checkup for the coming season. Look over the hoses, nozzles, and pump parts and replace any badly worn parts. Pay special attention to tanks, filters and low spots in lines if you've been using sprays made up from wettable powders.

* * * --John Lofgren.

If you've never kept records on your individual cards, the new Milk Record and Culling Guide has real possibilities for getting you started. It costs 25 cents for the chart. The only other things you need are a milk scales and about a half hour per month to weigh the milk. The chart then tells how much each cow is producing for her entire lactation period. This is what you need to do to find the money-losing "boarder" cows.

--Ralph Wayne

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Ideally, fields to be seeded down should be limed about 6 months before seeding time. But if winter caught you with some fields unlimed but needing it, you can put it on right now--provided there isn't too much snow for the spreader, of course. The lime will then be ready to go to work as soon as it warms up in spring.

* * * --Curt Overdahl

A new method of lighting laying hens, called "Stimulight," shows it can increase egg production. It was developed by Alabama Polytechnic Institute and works this way: From 1 to 20 weeks of age, the chickens are raised on 6 hours of daylight. After 20 weeks of age, the light is increased 18 minutes per week. For those who can control "length of day" for their pullets, this program may be worth considering.

--R. W. Berg

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University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 6, 1959

Immediate release

NEW BOOK ON HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT

Consumers who are baffled in their selection of household equipment by the wide range of new appliances on the market can get some practical help from a book just off the press, "Equipment in the Home."

Authors of the work are Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of home economics, in charge of the household equipment program at the University of Minnesota, and Lydia Inman, associate professor of household equipment at Iowa State college.

Illustrated with more than 200 pictures that form an integral part of the text, the book is both an introduction and a guide to the principles and practical considerations of selection, use and care of home appliances and home wiring and lighting. It covers refrigerating, cooking and laundry equipment, kitchen and laundry planning, as well as kitchen utensils and small electrical appliances. Included also is a discussion of such recently available equipment as electronic ovens, the latest room air conditioners, freezer-refrigerator combinations, washer-dryer combinations.

Though the book was planned primarily as a text for household equipment classes, it is a valuable source of information for the consumer. It emphasizes the principles underlying operation, expected performance, intelligent selection and efficient use of equipment. Cut-away and cross-sectional views of equipment will be of special interest to husbands, while the photographs of special features on appliances and discussions of approved standards for appliances will be of concern to husbands and wives alike. Suggested experiments at the end of each chapter are planned to be of specific help to prospective buyers.

Of particular value to families building new homes or remodeling are the chapters on wiring and lighting. In the chapter "Electrical Parts and Home Wiring" the authors give recommendations for location of outlets and switches at points where the family is likely to use electrical appliances. The chapter on "Home Lighting" gives specific suggestions for types of lighting for each room in the home.

The book is published by Harper and Brothers.

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University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 6, 1959

Immediate release

CHICKEN AND POTATOES PLENTIFUL IN JANUARY

Minnesotans can look ahead to good eating this month, if the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods is an indication.

Young chickens and potatoes have a prominent place on the January plentiful list, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Young chicken should be an especially good buy during the month. These young birds may seem out of season, for broiler-fryers are the kind that used to be called "spring chicken." However, raising tender young chickens for meat is now a year-round activity, and production is increasing steadily.

Stewing hens are expected to be plentiful, too, with holdings at the highest level since the record of January 1, 1948.

The abundance of potatoes comes from last fall's harvest, the largest in 10 years.

Two successive years of large crops of green peas have resulted in near-record supplies of canned and frozen peas. Dry beans, too, will be in good supply for baking on cold January days.

Apples continue to be classed as plentiful from a fall crop that was the largest since 1949. Mrs. Loomis suggests hot apple pie with melted cheese on top for a cold-weather meal, or hot baked apples or hot apple sauce.

Large harvests of dates and walnuts in the West have put both these foods on the list of abundant items.

Vegetable fats and oils are other items on the January list of plentiful foods. They include fats and oils from many sources, but the most important is soybean oil from a harvest which was the largest in history.

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B-3162-jbn

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 6, 1959

Immediate release

SILAGE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD DURING FARM, HOME WEEK

Silage will get some special attention during Farm and Home Week, next Tuesday through Friday at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

In addition to the Hay and Silage Show during the last two days of the event, there will be an all-day Industry-University Silage conference in the agronomy building on Tuesday.

It is open to silo and silo equipment manufacturers, dealers and research men and to silage preservative processors, according to William Hueg and Rodney Briggs, University agronomists.

Speakers will be agronomists, farm engineers, livestock and dairy researchers and economists at the University. Their topics will include making and storing silage, economics of silage, feeding silage to different types of livestock, silage gas problems, evaluation and future opportunities.

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B-3363-pjt

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Immediate release

CONVOCATION SPEAKERS NAMED FOR FARM AND HOME WEEK

Four noted speakers--a medical authority, a University official, an editor and a judge--will address Farm and Home Week visitors next week on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus.

Some 3-4,000 people usually attend the 4-day event.

Speaking at the noon convocation Tuesday, opening day of the event, will be Walter C. Alvarez, Chicago, retired professor of medicine of the University of Minnesota Mayo Foundation. His topic will be "Live at Peace with Your Nerves," which is also the title of a book he recently wrote.

"Russia Today" will be the convocation address by E. W. Ziebarth, dean of the University Summer Session, on Wednesday. A news analyst, foreign correspondent and one-time winner of the Peabody Award for radio and television reporting, Ziebarth spent last September in Russia.

Convocation speaker Thursday will be Lauren K. Soth, editorial page for the Des Moines Register and Tribune and author of "Farm Trouble," a book published last year. He was a U. S. agricultural delegate to Russia in 1955, won a Pulitzer prize that year and helped bring about the farm delegations exchange with the Soviet Union. His Thursday topic will be "The Farmer, the Public and the Government."

Friday's convocation speaker will be Thomas Tallakson, juvenile judge, 4th judicial district. His topic will be "What About our Children?"

Other special attractions of the week will be the 8th annual Rural Art Show; the Hay and Silage Show; an old time square dance Tuesday evening; a Thursday afternoon tea for women and an open house Wednesday and Friday afternoons in the KTCA-TV Channel 2 studios on the campus.

(more)

add 1 Farm and Home Week

Punchinello Players, student dramatic group, will have open house every evening in their arena theater on the St. Paul campus, to discuss possibilities of organizing adult dramatic groups around the state.

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

Individual sessions are scheduled as follows:

Tuesday, Jan. 13

- * Homemakers program, home economics building.
- * Fruit program, horticulture building.
- * 4-H Club leadership, Green hall.
- * Weed program, soils building.
- * Goose producers program, Peters hall.
- * Beekeeping, Coffey hall.

Wednesday, Jan. 14

- * Ornamental program, horticulture building.
- * Homemakers program
- * Crop improvement, Coffey hall.
- * Dairying program, Haecker hall.
- * Swine production, Peters hall.
- * Beekeeping
- * Farming Around the World--How it May Affect Minnesota Farmers, Haecker hall.
- * Alternative Approaches to the Farm Problem, Green hall.
- * Re-Building Rural Education for Tomorrow-Potential Social Consequences, horticulture building.
- * Reducing Labor in Handling Farm Materials, agricultural engineering building.
- * Veterinary Medicine, veterinary clinic building.

Thursday, Jan. 15

- * Hay and Silage Show starts, dairy barn.
- * Vegetable program, horticulture building.
- * Homemakers program.
- * Beekeeping.
- * Soils program, Green hall.
- * Sheep Production, livestock pavilion.
- * How Will Super Highways Affect the Farmer?, Haecker hall.
- * Rising Farm Costs and Your Income, Haecker hall.
- * Beef production, Peters hall.
- * Cow clipping contest, livestock pavilion.

Friday, Jan. 16

- * Growing and Use of Wood on the Farm, Green hall.
- * Conducting Public Meetings, agriculture library.
- * Homemakers program.
- * Forages in Livestock Production, agronomy building.
- * Demonstration on Gun Safety and Use of Firearms, ag. eng. building.
- * Beekeeping.
- * Christmas Tree Farming, Green hall.

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To all counties
For use week of
January 12 or later

RUST RESISTANCE
IMPORTANT IN
OAT VARIETIES

Although stem and crown rust didn't bother Minnesota oat fields much in 1958, you still need to be on guard against these diseases.

Best protection you can get is a variety or combination of varieties that resist these hazards, according to the Minnesota Crop Improvement association and University of Minnesota agronomists.

Oat varieties especially disease-resistant are:

* Minhafer, first released in 1957. It resists all races of stem rust, including 7A, all races of crown rust in North America, and smut. It matures early, yields well in comparison to other varieties. There is now plenty of certified Minhafer seed available.

* Garry, released in 1953 and in good seed supply. This variety is tall, yields exceptionally well, and has good resistance to all races of stem rust and to smut.

* Burnett, a midseason oat developed in Iowa, released in 1957, and being recommended for the first time this year in Minnesota. It is resistant to all races of stem rust except 7A and is resistant to smut. However, agronomists say it is moderately susceptible to crown rust. There is a good supply of certified Burnett seed available.

You have other good choices of oat varieties too. Recommended varieties in Minnesota also include Rodney, Ajax and Andrew. Rodney is similar to Burnett in rust resistance, but is a late variety, yields well, and has excellent seed quality.

Ajax is susceptible to race 8 of stem rust, to crown rust and to smut. However, it does well in certain areas, especially on light soil.

Andrew is susceptible to race 8 of stem rust and to crown rust, but it has done well in Minnesota tests for several years.

Rodney and Ajax are Canadian varieties, and Andrew was developed in Minnesota.

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To all counties
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A U. of M. Farm and Home Research Report

GRANULAR HERBICIDES
MAY HELP ANSWER
APPLICATION PROBLEM

Watch for granular weed killers to be on the market some time in the future.

Where Radox and Simazin are concerned, the granular form may help answer many objections you have to the herbicides. Preliminary tests at the University of Minnesota last summer showed both materials in granules can give good weed control in corn.

Despite the way they will knock out weeds, many farmers don't like using Radox and Simazin in sprays--the only way they've been available up to now. Liquid Radox burns the skin. You need rubber gloves, goggles, and snug-fitting clothing when using it.

Simazin as a spray brings up mechanical problems. It comes only in "wetable powder" form, to be mixed with water. But the powder is hard to keep in suspension and can plug up nozzles and hoses. Also, the powder carrier can ruin sprayers.

Granular herbicides are applied dry, which eliminates the sprayer problem. Second, granular Radox is less toxic and therefore less worry to the operator. So the only question is whether granular weed killers give as good control as sprays.

L. A. Liljedahl, USDA engineer, conducted the recent University tests. He compared spray and granular forms of the two chemicals in pre-emergence "band" applications--a band 14 inches wide over the row, just after planting. He mounted the applicator on the planter in each case, applying Radox at 4 pounds and Simazin at 2 pounds per acre.

At summer's end, there were 92 pounds of weeds per acre where the spray was used and 250 where he applied granules. Either one meant good control.

Machines for applying granular weed killers may be available soon. Liljedahl used one which is quite similar to those now used for granular insecticides.

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To all counties
For use week of
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LIME SPREADING IN WINTER OK

If you didn't get your lime for new seedings spread last fall, you can do it right now.

Normally, where a soil test shows lime is needed, it's best to put it on about 6 months before seeding time. But Curtis Overdahl, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, says putting it on later than that is much better than not liming at all.

There shouldn't be any worry about losing the lime; it will stay right there until the ground thaws.

A general rule for liming: Sandy soils need lime more frequently, but in smaller amounts than heavier soils. The reason is that heavy soils are better able to hold lime.

Overdahl says that winter fertilizer spreading is a bit more uncertain than liming. Normally, he says, you can spread phosphorous and potash fertilizers, such as 0-30-15 or 0-20-20- in winter on open fields. Nitrogen, however, shouldn't be spread in winter, since you're more apt to lose it in runoff after a thaw.

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 6, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

First in series of stories on outlook

**CONSUMERS MAY
PAY LESS FOR
FOOD IN 1959**

Plenty of food and slightly lower food prices -- that's the prospect for 1959, reports Home Agent _____.

Consumer demand for food will continue strong because of high consumer income.

Here is the outlook for supplies of specific foods, according to marketing economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Meat. Pork supplies will be substantially larger than last year. Pork prices are expected to fall sharply in early 1959 to below the level of a year ago, and to average lower during the remainder of the year than they were in 1958.

_____ points out that planning many meals around pork in '59 will help the homemaker to stretch her meat dollar. Pork contributes important thiamine to the diet.

Beef supplies will be only slightly higher than they were in 1958, with a high proportion of the better grades.

Milk and other dairy products. Supplies will continue plentiful, though stocks were lower this January 1 than last. Consumption of milk and other dairy products per person is expected to continue about the same. Retail prices of dairy products are likely to average near those of last year.

Poultry and eggs. Prospects are for more poultry meat and eggs, particularly in the first half of the year. There will probably be more turkey. Poultry meat consumption this year may top this past year's record rate.

Edible fats and oils. Lard and the major vegetable oils will be in much heavier supply than in 1958. Retail prices of food fats and oils may average a little lower than in 1958. Civilian consumption is expected to be close to last year's rate of 45 pounds per person.

Bread and cereal products. Supplies will be record high, with retail prices averaging a little higher because of increase in processing and marketing costs.

Fruits and vegetables. Supplies of most commercially processed fruits and vegetables are adequate for the remainder of the marketing year. More fresh apples but fewer pears will be available in the first part of 1959. Fresh citrus will be in heavier supply this winter and spring than last year, according to early-season indications. If weather is normal, substantially more fresh vegetables will be available this winter than last. Potatoes are expected to continue in heavier supply and to be lower priced than a year ago.

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To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For release week of
January 12 or after

**SNACKS POPULAR
AMONG 4-H'ERS**

"Let's grab a snack." That's a familiar phrase, says 4-H Agent _____.

Snacks are among the favorite foods prepared by younger 4-H food preparation members, according to Mrs. Helen Jacobson, state 4-H club agent at the University of Minnesota.

The revised 4-H food preparation project has taken this fact into consideration and has added a special snack unit for beginner cooks.

A bulletin called "Snacks and Little Lunches" has been prepared by the state 4-H staff to help young cooks in the food project. The bulletin contains snack ideas with recipes, measurements, project requirements and various hints for successful cooking.

One tempting snack, popular for parties or quick bites, included in the project bulletin, is "Buttered 'N Salted Nibblings." It is a dry cereal, toasted in butter and served like popcorn. Here's how you make this snack:

Measure 3 tablespoons butter. Melt in a skillet over low heat. Add 2 cups of ready-to-eat doughnut-shaped oat cereal, or ready-to-eat bite-size shredded wheat squares or crisp rice squares.

Stir gently until all pieces of cereal are covered with butter. Sprinkle evenly with a half teaspoon salt. Keep heating and stirring for a total of five minutes. Spread out to cool. When cool, serve like popcorn or salted nuts.

If you would like a spicier snack, add two tablespoons Worcestershire sauce, two teaspoons celery salt and one teaspoon garlic salt to the butter.

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FARM FILLERS

Recent research at the Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston, shows that the well-known "Minnesota Standard" and restricted feeding systems continue to show up well for turkeys. The tests also showed that it pays to fortify the standard 25-percent protein ration with methionine, a protein component in which the ration ordinarily is a little deficient.

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The Farmer's Tax Guide for 1959 is a handy little publication that tells you three things: First, it has a sample filled-out tax return. Second, it lists and explains farm income and expense items which must be included when you file federal income tax. And third, it explains many regulations and how they apply specifically to farmers. You can get this guide from the county agent's office or by writing to the Extension Farm Management office, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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You might make good use of some spare time this winter by giving your insecticide sprayer a thorough checking. John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist, recommends looking over nozzles, hoses, and pump parts for wear, and replacing whatever is needed. If you've been spraying wettable powder in solution, pay special attention to tanks, filters and low spots in lines. Some of the material may have settled out and hardened in these places.

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There's real evidence of the value of keeping dairy records in the 1957 average DHIA production. Some 81,000 cows in the association produced 377 pounds butterfat each, or 132 pounds over state average, according to Ralph Wayne, University of Minnesota extension dairyman.

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Special to St. Paul Pioneer Press
County Agent Introduction

An understanding of farm price trends is becoming more important than ever to Minnesota farmers. A graphic summary of price cycles for different crops and livestock is explained here by Oswald Blaich, right, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, to Clifton Halsey, Washington county extension soils agent.

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VIDEO

Picture # 1 Walter
Alvarez

Picture # 2 E. W.
Ziebarth

Picture # 3
Lauren Soth

AUDIO

Farm people and homemakers from around the state will converge on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus next Tuesday through Friday, Jan. 13 to 16. The event is Farm and Home Week, the annual open house of the Institute of Agriculture.

Four nationally-known men will be speakers at the Farm and Home Week noon convocations. On Tuesday, Dr. Walter Alvarez, retired professor of medicine for the University Mayo Foundation, will tell visitors how to "Live at Peace with your nerves."

On Wednesday, the convocation speaker will be E. W. Ziebarth, dean of the University summer session and a well-known foreign news analyst. Ziebarth will tell about his recent trip to Russia.

The farm problem will get a close look from the Thursday convocation speaker. He will be Lauren Soth, editorial writer for the Des Moines Register-Tribune and author of the recent book "Farm Trouble." His topic will be "The farmer, the public and the government."

Friday's convocation speaker will be Thomas Tallakson, Hennepin county juvenile judge. He will talk on "What about our Youth." Judge Tallakson is nationally known for his work with young people.

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St. Paul 1, Minn.
Jan. 7, 1959

Special to Wabasha County

(with mat)

NEW ~~AGENT~~ AGENT
IN COUNTY
FEBRUARY 1

Marlene Karstad of Nicollet, Minn., will join the Wabasha county extension staff as home agent on Feb. 1.

From Jan. 12 to Jan. 31 she will serve as assistant home agent in the Goodhue county extension office, where she will receive training in extension methods and techniques.

Miss Karstad received her bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota in December. Her major was home economics. While at the University she was a member of the college Home Economics association and the Lutheran Student association and was house president for Gamma Omicron Beta sorority.

During the summer of 1957 she did fashion promotion for Harper's Bazaar.

An active 4-H member in Nicollet county for 11 years, Miss Karstad was vice president of her club and of the county 4-H council and was ^a junior leader. She was county attendant to the dress revue queen and won numerous 4-H dairy awards. She was county champion dairy showman and was runner-up in showmanship at the Minnesota State Fair.

As Wabasha county home agent she will devote her time to the extension home ^{-jbn-} program and to the home economics phases of 4-H work.

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University Farm and Home News
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Spec. file
Special to Olmsted Co.

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT
NOW IN COUNTY

Olmsted county now has a home agent, with the addition to the extension staff of Jean Krech on Jan. 5.

Miss Krech received her bachelor of science degree in home economics from the University of Minnesota on Jan. 5.

While at the University Miss Krech was president of the Student Council of Religions and chairman for Religion in Life Week in 1957-58, secretary of the Newman club, secretary of Phi Upsilon Omicron, honorary home economics society, vice president of Clovia, 4-H sorority and a member of the Home Economics association. She was also elected to Chimes, honorary service organization for junior women.

She grew up in Dakota county, where she was a 4-H club member for 12 years.

As home agent Miss Krech will devote her time to the extension home program and the home economics phases of 4-H work.

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Special to Washington Co.

(with mat)

NEW 4-H AGENT
FOR COUNTY
FEBRUARY 1

Mrs. Gracia Anderson, St. Paul, will join the Washington county extension staff as 4-H agent on Feb. 1.

She replaces Mrs. Jean Davidson, who is now in Ames, Iowa, where her husband is employed as extension forester at Iowa State college.

In addition to her 4-H duties, Mrs. Anderson will assume responsibility for the adult extension home economics program in the county.

A graduate of the University of Minnesota, she received her bachelor of science degree in December, with a major in home economics. While at the University she was a member of the Home Economics association and of Gamma Omicron Beta sorority.

She grew up in Willmar.

Mr. Anderson is a student in forestry at the University of Minnesota.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 8, 1959

Immediate release

(with mat)

HOME ECONOMIST JOINS U EXTENSION STAFF

Mrs. Marian Kottke, 2127 North Pascal, St. Paul, has been appointed instructor and home-agent-at-large on the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service staff, Skuli Rutford, director, has announced.

Mrs. Kottke has a bachelor of science degree, with a major in dietetics, from the University of Minnesota.

For the past two years she has been a home agent in El Paso county, Texas. She was also a home agent in Steele county, Minn., for two years. She has had experience as a consumer marketing information agent for Michigan State university in Flint, Mich.; as a cafeteria director in Flint; therapeutic dietitian at St. Luke's hospital, Duluth; and as a district supervisor of school lunch cafeterias in Minneapolis.

She is a member of the American Home Economics association and the National Home Demonstration Agents' association.

As home-agent-at-large she will assist with home economics extension programs in Minnesota counties, particularly those without a home agent.

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B-3165-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 8, 1959

Immediate release

FOUR-H LEADERS TO HAVE INSTITUTES

County and district institutes for more than 17,000 4-H adult and junior leaders in Minnesota will be held during January and February, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

District institutes will be held Friday, Jan. 9, in Alexandria; Tuesday, Jan. 20, in Windom; Wednesday, Jan. 21, in Redwood Falls; Thursday, Jan. 22, in Waseca; and Friday, Jan. 23, on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

County meetings to be held through January are: Jan. 22, in Montevideo for Chippewa county; Jan. 26, Bemidji for Beltrami county; Jan. 27, Pine River for Cass county and Roseau for Roseau county; Jan. 28, Brainerd for Crow Wing county, Hallock for Kittson county and Austin for Mower county; Jan. 29, Aitkin for Aitkin county, Crookston for Polk county and Rochester for Olmsted county; Jan. 30, Warren for Marshall county and Zumbrota for Goodhue county.

About one-third of the counties will have county institutes led by state 4-H club staff members. Four-H leaders in the remaining counties will conduct county institutes.

"Understanding Younger 4-H Members" is the theme of the institutes. Programs will also include new material on the health project and demonstrations.

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B-3366-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 8, 1959

Immediate release

GRAIN CROPS SUFFER LITTLE RUST DAMAGE IN 1958

Minnesota's grain crops were bothered less by rust diseases last summer than they have been for a good number of years.

Neither leaf rust nor stem rust caused any important loss in wheat, oats, rye or barley in Minnesota or elsewhere in the Mississippi Valley region.

According to J. J. Christensen, head of the plant pathology and botany department at the University of Minnesota, cool weather in the South and the wind direction were the main reasons why the grains escaped the rust onslaught.

Christensen explains that rust disease overwinters in the "red" state in southern states and the spores are blown into Minnesota. But with cooler weather, there was a smaller amount of the spores present in the South and, second, the wind often did not blow in a direction which would bring them into this area.

One disease-- stripe rust-- appeared for the first time in Minnesota last summer. It was first seen in June on winter wheat in McLeod county and later showed up on wheat plots at University experiment stations at Rosemount, Waseca, Grand Rapids, Morris, Crookston and on plots near the St. Paul campus.

Stripe rust occurred on Mindum, Langdon, Yuma and some other wheat varieties. There was no infection seen on Sentry, Ramsey or Towner, but Christensen says more tests are needed to definitely determine which varieties are resistant to the rust.

Christensen says stripe rust is a "cool weather" disease, which explains its wide appearance in 1958. It was first recognized in the U. S. in 1915 and since then has been reported in mountain regions of the West.

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B-3367-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 8, 1959

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

Jan. 5-9 Retail Feed Dealers training school, St. Paul campus.
Jan. 13-16 Farm and Home Week, St. Paul campus.
Jan. 19-23 Weed and Seed Inspectors short course, St. Paul campus.
Jan. 19-Feb. 6 Grain Elevator Operators short course, St. Paul campus.
Jan. 21 Aircraft Sprayers short course, St. Paul campus.
Feb. 5 Lamb Feeders Day, West Central Experiment station, Morris.
Feb. 9-20 Lumbermens short course, St. Paul campus.
Feb. 20-21 Spring Barrow Show, Albert Lea.
Feb. 23-24 Fair Management short course, Radisson hotel, Minneapolis.
Feb. 23-27 Red River Valley Winter Shows, Crookston.
Feb. 27 Spring Barrow Show, Belle Plaine.
Feb. 28-Mar. 7 National 4-H Club Week.
Mar. 9-10 Minneapolis Farm Forum, Nicollet hotel.
Mar. 24-26 Horticulture short course, St. Paul campus.

For more information, contact the Information Service, Institute of
Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-3368-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 12, 1959

* For release at 11 a. m. *
* Wednesday, January 14 *

FARMERS TOLD WHY BUTTERFAT TESTS VARY--Farm and Home Week

Dairy farmers this morning heard a number of reasons why butterfat tests sometimes vary widely from one cow to another and from one time to the next.

Ramer Leighton, University of Minnesota extension dairyman, and James Gholson, dairy products specialist, explained these reasons during Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus:

1. Differences between breeds and individual cows, due to inheritance.
 2. Lactation. A cow usually tests higher early in the lactation and then drops off later on, until late in the lactation when test goes up again.
 3. Condition. Cows that freshen in good condition usually test higher than those calving when thin.
 4. Temperature. Test usually drops in hot weather--one reason why dairymen often prefer to have cows freshen in fall.
 5. Milking. First milk drawn from a cow will test lower than the last milk
- In general, the specialists said, feeding has little to do with fat content or test. However, sudden and extreme changes in feeds may have some temporary effect.

Gholson added that sampling and testing at the dairy plant are also important. "Milk must be thoroughly mixed for sampling," he said. "Cold and high test milks are more difficult to mix than warm or low test milk. Milk that is frozen, partially churned or soured is difficult if not impossible to adequately mix for sampling.

"Even the rate of dumping milk into the plant's receiving tank can influence mixing," Gholson said. "Cans rapidly inverted for dumping cause better mixing than slow tipping. A deep receiving tank with a steep slope to the outlet also aids mixing of the milk."

The specialists concluded that considering all the possibilities, it's normal for some variations in fat tests.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 12, 1959

* * * * *
* For release at 4 p. m. , *
* Tuesday, January 13 *
* * * * *

NEW ANTI-WEED CHEMICAL DOES WELL--Farm and Home Week

A chemical first tried as a weed-killer a few years ago in Switzerland has turned out to be one of the best weapons yet against weeds in corn fields.

The new chemical is simazin, first used by Minnesota farmers last summer.

How simazin works and some ways to use it were explained at Farm and Home Week this morning on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus.

Richard E. Behrens, University agronomist, said tests show that one "pre-emergence" application of 2-4 pounds actual simazin per acre will give good control of annual weeds in corn throughout the growing season. Behrens said 2 pounds is enough on sandy soils, but 4 pounds may be necessary on heavier land.

Simazin can be either broadcast or put on as a "band" application over the row. The second method will reduce cost by a third--an important point, since the material costs around \$6 per pound.

Pre-emergence spraying means putting the material on immediately after the corn is planted, but before it comes up.

Behrens added, however, that more needs to be known about the "carryover" effect of simazin. At the West Central Experiment station, Morris, research workers applied 3 pounds simazin per acre to corn in 1957. The following summer, oats would not grow in that same field.

On the other hand, he said, using 6 pounds simazin per acre in eastern Minnesota in 1957 didn't affect small grains, flax or soybeans planted on the same field in 1958. One reason for the difference, according to Behrens, could be above-normal rainfall in the eastern area in 1957.

It's usually wise, the agronomist said, to use corn, soybeans or flax the following growing season where simazin has been applied, since these crops are

(more)

add 1 weed chemicals

more tolerant to the material. Also, using band application reduces carry-over danger because there is less chemical applied on an area basis.

The weed-killing abilities of simazin were first noted by Swiss scientists a few years ago, and it was first tried in the U. S. in 1956. It kills plants by being taken up through the root system and interfering with the growth process.

L. A. Liljedahl, U. S. Department of Agriculture engineer at the University, listed some precautions to follow when using a broadcast type weed sprayer on crops.

"In a slight breeze," he said, "a sprayer with an impingement type nozzle should travel cross-wind. Impingement nozzles force the liquid against a flat plate to form a sort of fan of spray. With off-center type nozzles, which usually have several large nozzles in a cluster, the sprayer can travel any direction. But with either type nozzle, the manufacturers specified swath width should be followed."

"In a moderate breeze--4-7 miles per hour, when leaves are in constant motion, either type of nozzle sprayer should travel only cross-wind, and the swath width should be half that recommended by the manufacturers. Since this causes an overlap, the spray concentration should be cut in half, or the tractor travel twice as fast, to compensate.

"The reason for these precautions," Liljedahl said, "is that even in a slight breeze these sprayers have narrower, heavier swath going into the wind and a wider, lighter swath with a tail wind. The impingement type nozzle, having a finer spray, is more susceptible to this.

"The effect of the breeze will always be minimized if pressures used are between 25 and 35 pounds per square inch."

Liljedahl said that in the long run farmers will get somewhat better overall kill of weeds with less risk to the crop with a well-adjusted and calibrated conventional nozzle type sprayer. Broadcast sprayers are very convenient for roadsides and banks, he said, but they don't give quite as uniform a spray pattern as the conventional type.

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January 12, 1959

* For release at 3 p. m. , *
* Tuesday, January 13 *

NEW FRUITS RECOMMENDED FOR MINN. GARDENERS-- Farm and Home Week

The Earlimore June-bearing strawberry and the Connell Red apple are among new fruits recommended for planting in Minnesota this spring.

The recommendations were made to gardeners attending the fruit program Tuesday afternoon during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus.

In a talk on changes in the Minnesota recommended fruit variety list for 1959, J. D. Winter, University horticulturist, explained that each year some fruits are taken off the list because they have failed to meet expectations or are difficult to obtain. New fruits are added to the list on the basis of performance in tests. Additions to this year's list besides the Earlimore strawberry, named and introduced by the University of Minnesota this year and the Connell Red apple, a Wisconsin-developed apple resembling Fireside but with more color, are two raspberries, September and Durham. Antietam and Amber raspberries are recommended for trial planting.

Space saving and early fruiting are two of the characteristics that make dwarf fruit trees particularly appealing to home owners, according to another University horticulturist, E. T. Anderson, who spoke at the same session. In addition, they are easier to spray, prune and harvest.

Most practical way of dwarfing a fruit tree is to graft an ordinary variety to a selected variety with a root system that will produce a small tree. Two of the best apple rootstock varieties for dwarfing trees under Minnesota conditions are Malling VII and Malling IX. Apple varieties grafted on Malling VII will produce trees about 15 feet high, while those grafted on Malling IX will produce trees 6 to 8 feet high.

Since tests of a long-term nature have not been made with the various dwarfs in Minnesota, the life-span of such trees is not known, though present trials indicate that such trees are quite satisfactory. However, it may be necessary to develop and select hardier rootstock varieties for Minnesota, Anderson said.

The Farm and Home Week program will continue through Friday.

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January 12, 1959

* * * * *
* For release at 3 p. m. *
* Tuesday, January 13 *
* * * * *

COMMUNITY YOUTH CENTERS NOT A CURE-ALL--Farm and Home Week

Community youth centers are not a cure-all in meeting young people's social and recreational needs, a University of Minnesota family life specialist declared today (Tues. p. m.).

Speaking at the opening session of the homemakers' program during the University's Farm and Home Week, Charles Martin said, "The major responsibility for preparing children for a normal, happy life still falls on the parents. In recent years, however, parents have tended to give up some of the family functions of teaching, training and recreation to schools, churches and other community organizations. Parents need to keep in mind that these are still their basic responsibilities, even though other agencies can give valuable assistance." Martin was a member of a panel discussing "Living with Today's Youth."

Marvin Taves, University rural sociologist, pointed out that research by University rural sociologists among 1,600 children from farms, small towns and small cities in Minnesota disproves the old-established idea that the farm is the best environment for developing healthy personalities and strong, happy families. Quality of relationships within the home was the most important factor.

A third member of the panel, Gladys Bellinger, University home economist, stressed the importance of looking at young people through their own eyes as the best way of understanding them.

In a talk on wash-and-wear fabrics, Ethel Gorham, assistant professor of clothing, declared that consumers need to know some of the problems involved in wash-and-wear clothing and what to expect. They should realize that merchandise does not always meet the glowing claims made for it. For a satisfactory wash-and-wear garment, not only fabric but construction and inter-facing must meet easy-care requirements.

Textile manufacturers are constantly working toward improvement of wash-and-wear clothing. Though most of the so-called wash-and-wear garments do need some ironing, the little ironing required does save considerably more time and energy than ironing damp fabrics, Miss Gorham said.

Dwarf Fruit Trees - Farm and Home Week -
E. T. Andersen

Tues Jan 13,
2:15 P.M.

(A brief resume of some of the main points^{to be} covered in above paper).

Dwarf plants for use as decorative subjects both inside and around the house have been grown by man for centuries in many countries. The interest and use of dwarf fruit trees in this country is very recent and most of the problems attendant with their culture are yet to be discovered and solved. The advantages of dwarf fruit trees in the home garden are rather obvious. The most striking of these is the possibility of growing a mature fruit tree in a fraction of the space ordinarily required. In most home grounds such space saving has striking appeal. Secondly the fact that such small dwarf trees will often fruit the first or second year after planting makes them desired by home owners.

They are, in addition, much easier to care for from the standpoint of spraying, pruning, and harvesting.

The most common and probably the most practical way of dwarfing a fruit tree is to graft an ordinary variety like McIntosh or Delicious onto a selected variety which has a root system that will only produce a small tree. Such selected rootstock varieties have been used for many years in Western Europe and are now in use in many parts of the United States. The apple is the fruit most commonly dwarfed in this way, and, at least in our area, has probably the greatest need of being dwarfed. This is because it naturally tends to grow larger than other fruits and because we grow more apples than we do other fruits.

Probably two of the best apple rootstock varieties for dwarfing trees under our conditions are Malling VII and Malling IX. Apple varieties grafted on Malling IX make trees six to eight feet high and about the same across when mature. When grafted on Malling VII the trees will grow to be about 15 feet high and 14 to 20 feet across.

Appropriate rootstock varieties for dwarfing pears and plums are also available, but, have not become popular, locally, because there is as yet a rather limited demand for these fruits.

It should be pointed out that tests of a long term nature have not been made with the various dwarfs in Minnesota and the life span of such trees is therefore not known. Trials to date have been favorable and indicate that such trees are quite satisfactory. Only time, however, can prove this conclusively. It may be necessary to develop and select hardier rootstock varieties than we now have available.

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* For release at 10:30 a. m. *
* Wednesday, January 14 *

COMMUNITY MEALS, PICTURES FOR HOME DISCUSSED--Farm and Home Week

Careful selection of the menu for a community meal is of prime importance, since the menu is the governing factor in organization and planning of the meal, homemakers were told this (Wed.) morning at the women's program during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus.

In a talk on "Planning Community Meals," Mrs. Naurine Higgins and Mary Jo Hitchcock, University home economists, told the group that the menu will determine the number of workings and type of equipment needed, as well as the profit to be made. For that reason, good menu planning should take into account the group to be served, the space available for service, the equipment available for preparation and the abilities of the workers.

"Sanitation and careful food handling require extra attention in serving the community meal," Mrs. Higgins said. "Supervision in the kitchen may be worthwhile in order to keep the handling of the food as clean as possible."

The home economists recommended keeping detailed records of each community meal as an aid in planning future group meals. A record of food served will prevent repetition of menus, just as records of committees will make for better rotation of jobs. Adequate records will also make easier the evaluation of the group meal in terms of profit or loss.

Speaking on "Pictures for the Home," Robert J. Forsyth, instructor in related art, urged homemakers to avoid selecting pictures that are superficially sentimental, too naturalistic or simply "cute" in subject matter.

People who want faithful reproductions of landscapes or people would find greater satisfaction from photographs in black and white or color, he said. Since pictures that are merely "cute" in subject matter show no depth of experience, they cannot hold the interest for any period of time.

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* For release at 11 a. m. *
* Thursday, January 15 *

GOOD FOOD GIVES REAL BOOST TO FAMILY CAMPING--Farm and Home Week

"Good food and plenty of it gives a greater boost to family camping than almost any other feature," a University of Minnesota home economist told homemakers attending Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus this (Thurs.) morning.

Good nutrition should be considered before planning meals and food lists, according to Mrs. Marie Christenson, who talked on food and cooking equipment for family camping. "From the standpoint of health, it is important that everyone has not only enough to eat but also a well balanced diet."

Low bulk, light weight and high nutritional value are important goals for planning foods for family camping. Precooked, dehydrated foods come nearest to meeting these goals.

Though simplicity should be the keynote in camp meals, imagination and ingenuity have a very important place. "At least one meal each day should be a real adventure in eating," Mrs. Christenson declared. Taking advantage of foods characteristic of the area can make the meal never to be forgotten--wild raspberries or strawberries for a special dessert or lake fish for broiling over the campfire.

Speaking on "What's Your Line?" at the same session, Mrs. Charlotte Baumgartner, associate professor of clothing, pointed out that "the knowing and restrained use of fashion is only one ingredient in good taste." Equally important is the element of self understanding which equips a woman to avoid selecting clothes that are unflattering to her and to recognize and accept those which are becoming. Such self understanding requires "a reasonable degree of self respect." Self respect, Mrs. Baumgartner said, gives a woman the courage to face her less perfect features honestly so that she may either turn them into a distinctive asset or else eliminate, minimize or camouflage them.

Mrs. Baumgartner gave these suggestions on clothing choices: "Within the limits set by fashion, choose the lines, colors and fabrics which are flattering to you and avoid those which are not. If you have noticeable figure problems, accept only those aspects of fashion which do not unduly emphasize them. Let your clothing serve you as a pleasing background for a pleasing personality."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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Immediate release

RURAL ARTISTS RECEIVE HONORS

Twenty-five rural artists have been cited for paintings they are exhibiting this week (Jan. 13-16) in the eighth Rural Art show, held during Farm and Home Week in the agriculture library on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Rudolph Johnson, chairman of the Rural Art committee, announced that the following artists received award ribbons on their paintings in the Rural Art show:

C. Arthur Ecklund, Marine-on-St. Croix; Mrs. Hollister Pease, Spring Valley; Ada A. Johnson, Parkers Prairie; Shirlie J. Houglum, Coon Lake; Mrs. Effie Sheldon Bornhoft, Rush City; Margarete W. Uppgren, White Bear Lake; Nelson W. Taylor, Stillwater; ; Mrs. Paul Symez, Northfield; Harriet Ziegler, Janesville; Emma Erickson, Wayzata; Betty Johnson, Foley; Jean Ewald, Brownton.

Helen Field Watson, Northfield; Winifred Netherly, Stillwater; Mrs. Olga Kjell, Fergus Falls; Violet Thomas Strand, Milan; E. A. Cutting, West Concord; Mrs. Signe Silfverston, Excelsior; M. E. Killmer, 1700 West Larpenteur, St. Paul; Paul Severson, Nerstrand; Marlyn Goede, Lester Prairie; Theodora Brown, Anoka; Mrs. L. E. Frederickson, Elmore; Mrs. Edwin Rodekuhr, Deer Creek; and Neva Bourdaghs, Stillwater.

On the jury judging the entries were Clifton Gayne, head, department of art education, and Robert Forsyth, instructor in related art, University of Minnesota.

About 165 rural artists have entries in this year's exhibition.

A program of talks and gallery tours will highlight the Rural Art show in the agriculture library on the St. Paul campus through Friday afternoon.

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* For release at 8 p. m. *
* Wednesday, Jan. 14 *

SWINE HONOR ROLL MEMBERS LISTED

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

The men were recognized for their outstanding success with improved practices in swine production.

Their production records showed the farmers averaged 9.2 pigs marketed from each litter, compared to a state average of about 7. They had 18 sows, on the average, per herd and average market weight for the pigs was 214 pounds at 174 days of age--faster growth than ever before in the 12 years of the Honor Roll.

Highest rate of gain was scored by Merwin Miller, Stewartville, whose pigs averaged 198 pounds when marketed at 149 days of age. Earl Prigge, Goodhue, raised 10.6 pigs per litter, highest for the group in this respect.

According to R. J. Meade, University livestock scientist, 10 of the group had practiced "multiple farrowing"--having pigs farrowed at three or more times per year--and seven used farrowing stalls. Many of the farmers used heat lamps and other practices which resulted in more pigs farrowed alive.

A half dozen of the farmers either built new swine raising facilities during the last year or two or are building them now.

The Swine Honor Roll is sponsored by the University in cooperation with the Minnesota Swine Producers association. THE FARMER magazine, St. Paul, sponsored the dinner.

(more)

add 1 Swine Honor Roll

The 24 new members of the Swine Honor Roll are: Raymond Hanson, Lake Crystal; Oscar Struxness, Milan; Harvey Olson & Son, Heron Lake; Melvin Rachuy, Westbrook; Albert Hagedorn, Blue Earth; James Linder, Easton; Earl Prigge, Goodhue; Charles Bartosh, Lakefield; Harold Hotzler, Heron Lake; Paul O. Braun, LeSueur; Vernon Flohrs, Ormsby; Gordon Gieser, Winnebago; Fred Zavoral, Hutchinson; Martin Annexstad, Jr., St. Peter; Cletus Franta, Lafayette; Wallace Molitor, Nicollet; Rodney Langseth, Worthington; Leo Moehnke, Stewartville; Merwin Miller, Stewartville; Hansen and Gegner, Redwood Falls; Howard and Frank Gaffney, Renville; Bonde Brothers, Nerstrand; William Koniarski, Belle Plaine; and Lavern Wilker, Owatonna.

Three persons received honorary membership on the Swine Honor Roll. They were E. F. Ferrin, retired professor of animal husbandry, University of Minnesota and for thirty years secretary of the Minnesota Swine Producers association; H. G. Zavoral, recently retired extension livestock specialist at the University; and Glen Swartz, who for nearly 31 years has served as swine herdman at the University's St. Paul campus.

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B-3376-pjt

University Farm and Home News
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January 13, 1959

* For release at 3 p. m. *
* Wednesday, January 14 *

TREATING SEED INCREASES SOYBEAN YIELDS--Farm and Home Week

Farmers can usually increase their soybean yields by 2 or more bushels per acre by treating the seed before planting to prevent root rot--the worst disease of soybeans in the state.

Thomas D. Wyllie, University of Minnesota plant pathologist, made that statement during a Farm and Home Week session this afternoon on the St. Paul campus.

He said that during the past three years, more than 60 percent of soybean samples tested from around the state showed an increase of as much as 7 to 8 bushels per acre from treating.

Last summer, he found that some non-treated seed showed a 50 percent loss in stand, compared to treated seed from the same samples. "This loss," he said, "represents an 8 bushel-per-acre reduction in yield and approximately a \$16 loss in return."

He added, however, that "seed treatment probably will not give such large increases in yield every year, but increases of about 2 bushels per acre are quite common."

Wyllie also said that treatment usually results in greater increases in stand, and possibly in yield, in low quality seed than in high quality seed.

(more)

add 1 Wednesday, 3 p. m.

Seed treating costs about 30 cents per acre, according to Wyllie. So if you get a yield increase of 2 bushels from the treatment, the return is about 10 times the treating cost. Besides, the increase may be much higher in some cases. The treatment to use is Arasan, at 2 ounces per bushel of seed.

Another plant pathologist, C. M. Christensen, said the only certain way to prevent storage molds in grain is to keep the seed dry--below 13 percent moisture.

Storage molds, he said, can result in poorer germination in seeds when planted in spring.

He pointed out that molds don't invade grain until after harvest, meaning they are primarily a storage problem. Whether they will cause any damage, he said, depends on moisture content of stored grain, temperature, length of storage time, whether there is any mold present to begin with, and presence of insects and mites.

Weevils, bran bugs, or mites, can carry storage molds into grain, increase moisture content and lead to spoilage.

"Sound wheat, corn and barley, if stored at a moisture content of 13 percent or below, and a temperature of 50 degrees or below--and constantly kept at low moisture content--will remain sound, of high germination and without germ damage for at least several years," Christensen concluded.

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* Wednesday, Jan. 14 *

OTHER APPROACHES NEEDED TO FARM PROBLEM--Farm and Home Week

Although they have increased incomes of some farmers, price supports in the past three decades "have perpetuated rather than solved" the farm problem, a retired University of Minnesota agricultural economist said today.

O. B. Jesness told a Farm and Home Week audience that "additions to current incomes are not the only or the best measure of results, when what we really are after are contributions to solving the problem." Other approaches are needed, he said.

Improving farm efficiency, expanding markets through increased consumption and disposing of surpluses through exports all have merit, according to Jesness, but by themselves still aren't the final answer.

"An important approach to solution of this problem," he asserted, "lies in programs to bring capacity to produce into balance with available markets through the shift of some productive resources out of over-expanded lines."

Jesness said one trouble with adjustment programs is that "they have been scattered across the board instead of being pinpointed at specific problems." As an example, he said a wheat adjustment program must recognize that this crop is made up of several different classes, each with varying outlets and supply situations.

"The biggest surplus is in hard winter wheat produced mainly in the Southwest. Spring wheat, largely produced for domestic use in bread, shows some surplus but not nearly so much as hard winter."

Also, Jesness said, "many producers of hard winter wheat in the Southwest lack alternatives so they may be expected to continue production in the face of declining prices. In the central states, however, wheat is a side line for many growers, and they have alternatives to shift to when price becomes less attractive. Wheat adjustment programs need to be highly selective in order to attain

(more)

add 1 Jesness talk

adjustments for the kinds of wheat in surplus and to have them made by the areas, farms and farmers where the shifts ought to take place.

"Price supports on wheat need to be lowered as adjustment takes place, lest the government be bidding against itself by providing incentives to continue production while it is paying to get adjustment. The guide in such a program should be that of getting a dollar's worth of adjustment for every dollar of public money used for this purpose."

"Land taken out of wheat and cotton should not go into feed production, as has been the case," Jesness stated. "In the Southwest, some wheat land might well return to grazing and some in the Southeast might better be in timber." He added that ample opportunities must be available for those who decide to leave farming.

Using surpluses for economic development abroad got some attention from Luther Pickrel, extension agricultural economist. He pointed out that the main program the U. S. now has for doing this is Public Law 480. This provides for sales of surplus farm goods in foreign countries, in exchange for foreign currencies. It also authorizes direct grants and donations to help other nations in time of need.

Pickrel explained that P. L. 480 was established as a temporary measure in 1954. If it is to be more permanent, he said, these changes should be considered:

1. Agreements for selling U. S. surplus farm goods in foreign nations should be made as much as five years ahead, to enable receiving countries to develop firm plans for development projects and handling the currency involved.
2. Sections which attempt to avoid "dumping," to protect commercial trade, should be strengthened. There should be protection for friendly exporting competitors as well as for the U. S.
3. Using the foreign currency as a substitute for expenditures which would otherwise be made in dollars should be kept to a minimum. Otherwise, there is little real gain to the receiving country.
4. Barter deals should be restricted and precautions taken to make sure "additional consumption" clauses are observed.
5. Recognize the need for accompanying dollar aid and broaden agreements where possible to include a variety of products that complement each other.

Pickrel added that the U. S. needs to encourage social science research, to learn more about development programs and their impact,

Decisions on how to handle foreign exports of surpluses aren't easy to make, he emphasized. But he said that "the people who make the decisions need the support from an understanding and informed public--a public that knows the limitations as well as the opportunities of the program."

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1959

To all counties
For immediate use

MILK QUALITY
PLAYS BIG ROLE
IN DISTANT MARKETS

How clean you keep your dairy equipment has a lot to do with how well Minnesota milk products compete in distant markets.

County agent _____ and James H. Gholson, extension dairy products specialist at the University of Minnesota, point out that quality plays a big role in markets for dairy products manufactured in Minnesota and sold elsewhere.

In fact, many plants and even states have raised quality standards for milk used in dairy products manufacturing. One of the dramatic effects of the U.S. Department of agriculture dairy price support program has been quality improvement, Gholson points out.

The higher standards on non-fat dry milk purchased by the government in the last two years has definitely resulted in higher quality raw milk. Yet, these regulations didn't cause any real hardship to the industry.

Gholson feels certain the trend toward higher quality will continue. He says we can look for higher raw material standards to meet the market's quality specifications. In fact, a hearing was scheduled for January 22 in St. Paul by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food on proposals for changes in manufacturing milk quality standards.

Any changes in Minnesota regulations will depend upon the outcome of the hearing.

But whether the standards are changed or not, Gholson says cleanliness will continue to be the answer to most quality problems. He states that in almost every case when milk didn't get a No. 1 grade at the creamery, poorly-cleaned equipment has been the answer.

Expensive equipment simply won't substitute for milking utensils that have not been washed after milking.

* * * * *

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
January 19 or later

INSECTICIDE AND
POTASH REDUCE
CORN LODGING

Potash fertilizer and an insecticide sometimes can help reduce the lodging problem in corn.

Three University of Minnesota extension specialists found this true in demonstrations last summer in Nobles county.

Where they sprayed 1-1/2 pounds of dieldrin per acre on the soil surface, there was much less corn down than in plots not treated. Using the dieldrin treatment and 47 pounds of potash per acre also resulted in less lodging.

Also, using both dieldrin and potash resulted in fewer broken and leaning plants than where the extension men had applied dieldrin alone.

This, the specialists say, was in a field known to be badly infested with corn rootworms, one of the principal causes of lodging. The tests were done by Harley Otto, agronomist, Herbert Johnson, plant pathologist, and John Lofgren, entomologist.

But they add that demonstrations in several other counties last summer showed no consistent advantage in either the insecticide or fertilizer treatment or in lowering the number of plants per acre. However, lodging was not as much of a problem in general last summer as it has been in many other years, and several years of tests are needed to find the best way to combat the trouble.

Past evidence from around the country shows that a number of things are to blame for corn lodging. Some scientists have found that adding potash will reduce lodging while nitrogen will increase it. Rootworms, other insects and diseases play a part; hybrids with greater disease and insect resistance and stronger stalks seem to be bothered less by lodging.

In general, lodging is worse with high plant populations, especially above 20,000 per acre. Yet, farmers need at least 16,000 or more corn plants per acre to get good yields. So the problem, the specialists point out, is to find the "happy medium."

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
January 19. or later

GOOD BUILDINGS
WILL HOLD UP
IN HIGH WINDS

Many of the farm homes torn to kindling by tornadoes last summer need never have been lost at all.

True enough, few buildings can withstand a direct hit from a tornado. But buildings on either side of the funnel are often destroyed, too--and needlessly. Good construction would make them stand up, says Jesse Pomroy, University of Minnesota farm engineer.

Whether you're fixing up an old building or constructing a new one, these are some points to watch, according to Pomroy.

First, use deep footings and tie the frame to the foundation. Pomroy advises using half-inch anchor bolts every 8 feet along the wall. If you live in an area of unusually high winds, space the anchor bolts closer together. Also, put a bolt in each corner and one beside each opening.

Second, brace the building well, to prevent "racking." If there is only a single covering material on the walls, the building needs corner bracing. Best is the "let in" type, Pomroy says, but these must be built into the walls before putting on the siding. Where they are used, the studs are notched on the outside to take diagonal braces. To reinforce a completed building, the diagonal braces must be placed inside the studs.

Third, make sure the roof is sturdy (well-braced). Nail or bolt a collar beam to each pair of rafters at the ridge. Unless you do this, the two sections of the roof may part during a high wind, and the "lee" section may be blown away. The rafters also need to be tied at the lower end to the top of the wall.

Finally, you need to eliminate moisture formation, through insulation and ventilation, to prevent decay. In repairing an old building, all rotted wood needs to be replaced.

You can get more information from a bulletin on "Preventing Storm Wind Damage to Farm Buildings." To get a copy, write the Supt. of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For release week of
January 19 or after

**CLOTHING OUTLOOK
STABLE FOR '59**

A backward glance over last year's clothing situation will give the homemaker an idea of what's in store for 1959, says Home Agent _____.

According to the United States Agricultural Research Service annual outlook report, last year's clothing expenses will be a good indication of this year's expenditures. There might be a slight rise in prices during 1959, but they will not vary much except for shoes.

Prices of sweaters and other knitwear should remain steady next year. The relatively stable 1958 prices for men's and boys' apparel should remain pretty much unchanged also. An announcement by manufacturers of lower wholesale prices for men's suits supports this belief.

Indications are that shoe prices may be higher.

Clothing prices have remained somewhat stable over the last few years in contrast to other goods and services. During the past six years the yearly average Consumer Price Index for apparel fluctuated within a range of not more than three percent. Only footwear has risen considerably.

Expected to continue their upward climb in popularity are the man-made fibers. At the end of 1958, they ranked second to cotton in per capita consumption.

For several years increasing work has gone into improving wash-and-wear clothing. The ultimate goal is a garment which will look immaculately laundered and pressed after emerging from an automatic washer and dryer. Wash-and-wear should continue to be the most important development in textiles and apparel in 1959.

-sah-

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
January 19 or later

FARM FILLERS

Tranquilizers apparently do not reduce shrinkage in lambs during shipment, according to livestock scientist R.M. Jordan at the University of Minnesota. He says recent research showed that tranquilizer-treated lambs shipped to New York state had just as much "shrinkage" (weight loss) as did lambs not treated with the material. The same thing held true with lambs shipped from Greenbush to St. Paul.

* * * * *

Are you really using all the lime your land needs? A University of Minnesota soils scientist says state soil test summaries show farmers should be using about 3.5 million tons lime every year. Yet, they applied only 630,000 tons in 1957. John Grava, supervisor of the soil testing laboratory at the University of Minnesota, says that if you consider all the advantages from proper liming, the return for each dollar spent for lime would exceed the return per dollar obtained from any other fertilizer practice.

* * * * *

"Stimulighting" is a system for controlling light in the poultry house and which might mean a boost in egg production. According to R.W. Berg, University of Minnesota extension poultry specialist, it works this way: the chickens are raised from 1 to 20 weeks of age on 6 hours light per day. After 20 weeks, the light is increased 18 minutes every week, until about a year later, the house is lighted 24 hours per day. The system was developed in Alabama.

* * * * *

Loose smut in barley comes from seed infection from the previous year. To prevent it, you need to use seed free of the organisms, according to Herbert Johnson, ^{extension} plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. Fortunately, all certified barley seed has received the "hot water" or similar treatment which gives good control of the disease. So keep this in mind when ordering barley seed for spring planting.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1959

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For release week of
January 19 or after

4-H ENROLLMENT
INCREASE SHOWN
FOR 1958

Minnesota 4-H enrollment is climbing, says 4-H Club Agent _____.

Enrollment rose to 47,894 during 1958, an increase of 1,340 members over 1957, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Fifty-nine counties showed increased membership. Counties with over 900 members are Dakota, Freeborn, Goodhue, Hennepin, West Otter Tail and North St. Louis. North St. Louis has the highest enrollment, with 1,227 members.

Nearly 90 percent of the 4-H members throughout the state completed their projects. This, too, is an increase over last year's records. Swift county has the highest percent of completions - 99.8 percent.

The nearly 48,000 Minnesota 4-H'ers are part of the international 4-H movement which has over 2 million members. Some 8,000 adult volunteer leaders help the Minnesota 4-H boys and girls carry on projects in 2,040 community 4-H clubs.

Four-H is open to urban as well as rural young people between the ages of 9 and 21. Anyone interested in joining should contact the county extension office.

-sah-

(Add or substitute county figures in all paragraphs, or at least in two and three. After paragraph 2, you might add the proportion of rural boys and girls in your county who are 4-H members.)

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* For release at 10 a. m. *
* Thursday, January 15 *

MINNESOTA LAND NEEDS MORE LIME--Farm and Home Week

Minnesota's cropland is only getting a fifth as much lime as it needs, a University of Minnesota soils scientist said at Farm and Home Week this morning.

The speaker was John Grava, supervisor of the University's soil testing laboratory. He said lime is really the "foundation for a fertility program on acid soils."

He said soil test summaries show farmers should be using about 3.5 million tons of lime every year. Yet, they applied only 630,000 tons in 1957.

"If we consider all the advantages from proper liming," he stated, "the return for each dollar spent for lime would exceed the return per dollar obtained from any other fertilizer practice."

Grava pointed out that Mower county tests a few years ago showed that liming increased corn yields by nearly 5 bushels per acre and oats by 3.

He stated several benefits farmers get from liming.

"It furnishes calcium and magnesium for plant growth and makes phosphorus and nitrogen more available to growing plants," he said. "Liming acid soils promotes growth of favorable soil bacteria and prevents soil acids, aluminum, manganese and iron from becoming toxic to plants. It helps improve physical condition of many soils--which helps cut down on soil and water loss--and lessens possibility of insect and disease damage by promoting vigorous plant growth."

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B-3379-pjt

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* For release at 10:30 a. m. *
* Thursday, January 15 *

TRANQUILIZERS LITTLE HELP TO SHEEP--Farm and Home Week

Tranquilizers apparently do not reduce shrinkage in lambs during shipment, Farm and Home Week visitors were told today.

Livestock scientist R. M. Jordan said recent research showed tranquilizer-treated lambs shipped to New York state showed just as much "shrinkage" (weight loss) as did lambs not treated with the material.

The same thing held true with lambs shipped from Greenbush, Minn., to St. Paul, according to Jordan. Also, tranquilizer-treated lambs didn't regain their lost weight any faster than non-treated lambs.

In both cases, the tranquilizers were injected in liquid form. There has been a good deal of recent interest in whether such treatment would reduce the costly shrinkage lambs suffer during shipment.

Turning to other sheep research, Jordan told visitors that:

* Based on present feed prices, a molasses- urea-alcohol mixture developed in recent years is not a recommended protein feed for lambs. Two years of tests show that the mixture is no better than urea alone and won't produce as good growth as will a conventional protein supplement such as soybean oil meal.

* One year of tests at the University and extensive research in Arizona show that Tapazole, a chemical product that depresses thyroid activity did not increase growth rate of fattening lambs. It was fed at 10-30 milligrams per lamb in both tests.

* Shelled corn silage is a good feed for lambs. Research shows little difference in rate of gain or feed efficiency between corn fed as silage and corn dried to 13 percent moisture. In two years of tests, lambs getting the dry corn ate

(more)

add 1 Jordan

321 pounds dry matter for each 100 pounds of gain. Those getting the same kind of corn as silage needed 341 pounds for every 100 pounds gained. Further studies are being conducted to find what effect ensiling has on feed value of corn.

W. E. Rempel, another livestock scientist, told the session that sheep production can be improved by several breeding methods. "The one method depends on selection within existing breeds for the improvement of the desirable traits," he said. "The rate of improvement attainable is dependent on the heritability of the traits in question."

"The heritability of fertility is only about 8 percent. Progress through selection for this trait will be almost ineffective. Selection for lamb survival falls in the same class."

"Selection for growth rate, milk production and wool weight is more effective. The heritability of these traits is around 30 to 45 percent. Even with these traits, progress through selection will be a slow process."

Farmers can get more immediate increase in production, according to Rempel, by crossing existing breeds for lamb production. "Lamb survival can be increased by 10 percent by crossbreeding," he stated.

Rempel said the University has started a study to evaluate six new sheep breeds and two standard breeds in crossbred combinations. This work is carried on at the Crookston, Grand Rapids, Morris and Rosemount Experiment stations.

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GIBERELLIN NOT PRACTICAL FOR USE IN GARDENING--Farm and Home Week

Present cost of giberellic acid makes it impractical for use in commercial or home gardening, even if there were evidence that it was always desirable, R. E. Nylund, horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, told a Farm and Home Week audience on the St. Paul campus Thursday.

At present wholesale prices of \$112 an ounce, the amount needed to treat an acre or even a small garden plot would be prohibitive.

Tests of giberellin by researchers in Minnesota and other states show that it increases plant size and yield of some vegetables but may reduce the yield of others. Research has shown that giberellic acid had these effects on specific plants;

- . Stimulated growth in practically every plant. Bush beans developed into pole-type beans; dwarf plants grew as tall as normal-size plants.
- . Increased growth of lawn grasses earlier in spring, but produced yellowing.
- . Produced earlier flowers in some annuals like petunias but did not affect snapdragons. Giberellin delayed flowering of cucumbers, peppers and muskmelons.
- . Inhibited root growth. Giberellin would therefore have no use on carrots and other root crops.
- . Produced bigger fruits and larger clusters when used on grapes.

Studies at the University of Minnesota showed that:

- . When mixed with the starter solution and applied to tomatoes planted in the field, giberellin produced enormous plants but reduced tomato yields 40 percent.
- . Treatment of potato seed pieces with giberellin reduced potato yields.
- . Applications of approximately 1/2 ounce of giberellin per acre of celery increased height and stalk weight slightly.

Nylund said that young plants respond to giberellin faster than old plants; mature tissues are not affected. Experiments show that frequent small doses are better than large single doses and that foliar sprays are the most effective way of applying giberellin.

In a talk on tomatoes, T. M. Currence, University horticulturist, said tomatoes are one of the most recent food crops but one of the most valuable. Commercial acreage has an annual value of three hundred million dollars in this country. Much of the improvement in tomatoes has taken place in the last 75 years and has been the result of plant breeding.

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University of Minnesota
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January 14, 1959

* For release at 1 p. m. *
* Thursday, January 15 *

IMPROVE PRESENT FARM PROGRAMS, IOWA EDITOR SAYS-- Farm and Home Week

A noted Iowa farm writer told Farm and Home Week visitors today that the best choice for U. S. farm policy is to "continue and improve government programs to support farm income."

Lauren K. Soth, chief editorial writer for the Des Moines Register and Tribune, said "even if these programs cost the taxpayer a considerable amount of money and even if they create difficulties in handling surpluses, this choice is preferable to an elaborate control system."

Total cost to the public, considering the price of food and the technical progress of the farm industry, would be much lower this way than under a tight control program, he declared.

Soth, speaking at the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus, said there are two other choices: first, to adopt a free market policy "all the way," and, second, to set up a stiff production control program with quotas in bushels and pounds.

He added, however, that the first choice would mean a "drastic adjustment of agriculture and low farm prices and incomes for some years ahead," even though a balance would eventually be reached and farm income would rise."

The second, he asserted, would "require tight discipline and be difficult to enforce." And from the public viewpoint, it would be a "costly and undesirable choice," he said.

Soth emphasized that the present farm programs "have been better than nothing. Without them, farm people would be much worse off than they are today. It is only with these programs that farmers have been able to hold their own in the great advance in national income of the last 20 years.

(more)

add 1 Soth speech

However, Soth said he was not defending the farm acreage-allotment, price-supports and other programs as they are now. "Many of them have been ill-conceived. The price supports on a few basic crops have been a clumsy way of trying to protect farm income in a period of overabundance. Acreage controls haven't worked well and have led to some distortions in production."

He dispelled the idea that support programs work against farm efficiency. In fact, he said, "a good case could be made that the net effect of acreage changes under the allotments, plus incentives for better land use through conservation programs, have advanced the overall efficiency of U. S. agriculture, and increased output in the process."

Total cost of farm subsidies, Soth pointed out, was \$3.3 billion in 1957 and could go higher for 1958. "But this," he added, "will still be a long way from the 7 billion dollars often labeled as farm subsidy." The latter figure, he explained, is for the entire U. S. Department of Agriculture budget--not for simply supports themselves.

He pointed out that "the greater part of the Department of Agriculture budget goes for general services which are of benefit to the entire population, not just to farm people." These services, he said, include research, education, grading of farm and food products, market reporting, the U. S. Forest Service, soil conservation work, and other activities."

"The really big government programs," according to Soth, "are in research and education." He asked: "Why is it that it takes only about 10 percent of our working population to produce food and fiber when it takes about 25 percent for Europe and 40 percent for the Soviet Union?"

and
He said the answer "isn't just that we have good land/a free enterprise system. It is in large measure the result of a deliberate public policy of promoting farm efficiency. The land grant colleges, the Department of Agriculture, the county agent system, the high school vocational agriculture teachers are all part of it."

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* For release at 1 p.m. *
* Thursday, January 15 *

RAY LA VOIE GETS FARM MANAGER OF THE YEAR AWARD

Ray LaVoie, Clarissa, Minn., today received a plaque award for being the top farm manager of 1958 in the Minnesota Cooperative Farm Management Service.

He received the award during the noon convocation of Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

LaVoie has a herd of 48 milk cows, which averaged 331 pounds butterfat--81 pounds above state average--last year.

The Farm Management Service is conducted by the University's Institute of Agriculture in cooperation with vocational agriculture instructors in Minnesota and the State Department of Education. Farmers in the program keep their records in the Minnesota Farm Account book and the records are analyzed by area centers. The local vocational agriculture teacher then interprets the analysis for the farmer.

This is the second year the top manager award has been given. Last year, it went to Lyall Larson, Hayfield.

Also recognized today in addition to LaVoie, were five other regional farm management award winners. They were: LaVerne Clow, Lancaster; Don Richardson, Canby; Sigvald Svendsen, Lake Crystal; Stanley Gronseth, Austin; and John Waldo, Winona.

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University Farm and Home News
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* For release at 3 p. m. *
* Thursday, January 15 *

TIPS GIVEN ON HOMEMAKING SHORT CUTS, FREEZING FOODS-- Farm & Home
Week

An improved method of bed making can save 40 feet of walking and a third of the time used in making a bed the traditional way.

According to Mrs. Marian Melrose, University of Minnesota extension specialist in charge of the program for handicapped homemakers, if a homemaker has four beds to make, she would save more than 11 miles a year over the distance she would walk in making four beds the old way.

Mrs. Melrose gave suggestions and demonstrations on time and energy saving Thursday afternoon (Jan. 15) to homemakers attending Farm and Home Week on the University's St. Paul campus.

In her demonstration on the easy method of bed making, she pointed out that homemakers can save steps by starting at the head of the bed, completing the bed-making on one side, then going across to the other side and completing that side from the bottom to the head of the bed.

Selection of a packaging material for frozen foods should depend on the kind of food to be frozen and how long it will be stored, according to J. D. Winter, in charge of the food processing laboratory at the University of Minnesota. A material may be very satisfactory when the food is stored for a short time, but not satisfactory for a long storage period.

Pork, beef, fish, peaches and strawberries, for example, are very sensitive to contact with oxygen in the air during storage. For long storage, these foods should be packaged in material that is a good barrier to oxygen such as some of the new plastic films, aluminum foil, sealed metal or glass containers. Water also provides good protection for such foods. The common film polyethylene is not a good barrier to oxygen but is satisfactory for short storage periods.

On the other hand, polyethylene and other moisture-proof films are excellent for such foods as poultry, some vegetables, bread and bakery goods which are not so sensitive to oxygen provided they are protected from moisture loss.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 14, 1959

* For release at 8 p. m. *
* Thursday, January 15 *

X-TRA CORN CONTEST WINNERS NAMED

Four Minnesota farmers this evening were honored for top placing in the 1958 Minnesota X-Tra-Yield-X-Tra Profit Corn contest, during a banquet in the University of Minnesota Coffman Memorial Union.

Clair J. Hagen, Kiester, won the highest-yield award with 160.9 bushels corn per acre, and Donald Hassing, Easton had the highest yield increase from fertilizing. Hassing, who was high yield winner in 1957, had a fertilized corn plot which yielded 83 bushels more than another plot getting no fertilizer.

Two farmers received awards for profit above cost. They were J. Troy Shrock, Preston, who pocketed \$72.37 per acre in corn following a non-legume crop. Manville Thisius, Wells, had highest profit--\$62.48--for corn following a legume.

The awards were made by Curtis Overdahl and Lowell Hanson, University extension soils specialists, and W. H. Kircher, managing editor of THE FARMER magazine, which jointly sponsors the contest with the University.

State average yield from unfertilized plots in the contest was 100.4 bushels per acre, Overdahl said. This was about 20 bushels more than the average for non-fertilized plots, a difference which has varied no more than a bushel from one year to another since the contest began six years ago.

The specialists found there was a definite tie-up between number of plants the farmers planted per acre and the profit from fertilizer. Averages for 6 years show that farmers with less than 14,000 plants per acre--too few for good yields--averaged only 5.8 bushels per acre more from fertilizing. Higher numbers of plants brought better results: farmers planting above 18,000 plants per acre averaged more than 22 bushels per acre more above non-fertilized corn.

(more)

add 1 X-Tra Corn Contest

Overdahl and Hanson said the contest also showed something else, however: If a farmer is already getting more than 100 bushels of corn an acre without fertilizer, he needs to be careful about putting on plant food. Fields that are naturally high-yielders may need nothing more than starter fertilizer, plus supplemental nitrogen--if there were no legumes raised or manure put on the field the year before.

A total of 232 farmers were in the contest.

Zone winners in the contest were:

HIGH YIELD:

Zone 1, Southern Minnesota: Clair Hagen, first; Duane Tolzmann, Minnesota Lake, second; Orlo Sette, Owatonna, third.

Zone 2, south central and west central Minnesota: Edward P. Gergen, Randolph, first; Royal Gallagher, Montevideo, second; Vernon Katzenmeyer, Hutchinson, third.

Zone 3, central Minnesota: Robert Leander, Center City, first; Woodrow Larson, Stanchfield, second; Clarence Ruhoff, Foley, third.

Zone 4, northern Minnesota: Wallace Austin, Baker, first; Henry F. Rodewald, Detroit Lakes, second; Donald Anderson, Detroit Lakes, third.

INCREASE IN YIELD:

Zone 1: Donald Hassing; Dean Sauter, Cannon Falls; Gerald Ryan, Goodhue.

Zone 2: Vernon Katzenmeyer; Warren T. Ready, Buffalo; and Fred Sievert, Gibbon.

Zone 3: John Masonick, Browerville; Robert Leander; Clarence Ruhoff.

Zone 4: Ray J. Anderson, Detroit Lakes; Wallace Austin; Alvin A. Wenner, Detroit Lakes.

INCREASE IN PROFIT:

Zone 1: J. Troy Schrock (corn following non-legume); Manville Thisius (corn following legume).

Zone 2: Emil E. Doom, Marshall (corn following non-legume); Vernon Katzenmeyer (corn following legume).

Zone 3: Robert Leander (corn following non-legume); Woodrow Larson (corn following legume).

Zone 4: Wallace Austin (corn following non-legume); Donald Anderson (corn following legume).

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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* * * * *
* For release at 9:30 a. m. *
* Friday, January 16 *
* * * * *

HOME ECONOMISTS TELL HOW TO MAKE FAMILY MEALS CREATIVE --
Farm and Home Week

Think of cooking as an art instead of a chore, two University of Minnesota home economists urged women attending the homemakers' program of Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus this (Fri.) morning.

'Creative cooking gives pleasure to everyone, including the cook,' according to Mrs. Esther Trammel and Lois Lund, who spoke on "Creativity in Family Meals." Cooking, they said, is a challenge to ingenuity and experimentation. Every meal can be a work of art - a creation of the hands and the mind.

A simple way to start being creative is in the way foods are served. They suggested combining meat and vegetables attractively on the same platter instead of serving each separately, for example, pork chops and broccoli on a yellow-green platter. Serving dishes should harmonize in color and texture with other dishes used, but a contrasting color might add more interest.

Every homemaker can make family meals creative, the home economists said, if she will use her imagination by varying flavor combinations, garnishes, adding spices and herbs and using distinctive ways of serving.

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* * * * *
* For release at 10 a. m. *
* Friday, January 16 *
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BEEF PASTURE FERTILIZING PAYS--Farm and Home Week

The farmer who renovates his pasture and gives it a liberal dose of fertilizer can harvest better than \$100 worth of beef from each acre.

Farm and Home Week visitors at the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus this morning heard how it can be done.

A livestock researcher, J. C. Meiske, said fertilized pasture produced \$114.08 worth of beef on each acre last summer at the Rosemount Experiment station. This was after subtracting fertilizer cost and was almost \$30 above the same kind of pasture that went unfertilized.

The fertilizer application involved, Meiske said, was 200 pounds of 0-20-20 and the same amount of 33-0-0 (straight nitrogen) in early spring.

Meiske added, however, that some other things improved beef production, too. Altogether, implanting steers with stilbestrol, feeding ground ear corn and fertilizing pastures increased the amount of beef per acre by some 138 percent.

The research men found that implanting with stilbestrol alone in steers increased beef produced per acre by 13.5 percent and the increase was 43.8 percent from feeding ground ear corn.

Meiske said the work was done cooperatively by research workers in soils, agronomy and animal husbandry.

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January 15, 1959

* For release at 2:30 p. m. *
* Friday, January 16 *

CONSIDER BASIC FACTS IN COLOR FOR HOME FURNISHINGS--Farm & Home Week

Too often selection of colors for home furnishings is based on fashion or personal whim, homemakers were told Friday afternoon at the closing women's program of the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week.

Understanding of a few basic facts about color can make for more sound selection of colors in home furnishings, according to Gertrude Esteros, professor of related art in the University's School of Home Economics. Among basic color facts homemakers should keep in mind are these:

- . Bright colors produce after-images which have a powerful effect on all surroundings.

- . A single color will be different in different surroundings.

Color affects not only our moods, Miss Esteros pointed out, but also our efficiency in performing tasks. It may delay or induce fatigue. For example, sewing on a bright turquoise garment against a background of bright red linoleum will cause eye fatigue quickly.

In selecting colors for home furnishings, homemakers need to remember that all colors are affected by the surrounding colors, Miss Esteros said. A single color will be different in every situation, depending on the amount you use, its background and the surrounding colors.

Mrs. Evelyn Franklin, instructor in related art, demonstrated how basic color facts can be applied when planning coordinated colors for a room or an entire home.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 15, 1959

* For release at 11 a. m. *
* Friday, January 16 *

VALUE OF PERMANENT GRASS PASTURE TOLD--Farm and Home Week

As much feed value from an acre of old "permanent grass" as there is in 89 bushels of shelled corn--that's what a group of northeast Minnesota farmers "harvested" with their dairy cows last summer.

A University of Minnesota crops specialist told Farm and Home Week visitors today how it was done.

Extension agronomist William Hueg said that wise fertilization and intensive pasture management were the key elements in this pasture "feed" production.

The northeast farmers were part of 15 along the state's eastern border who took part in a demonstration set up by Hueg, Ermond Hartmans, extension economist, Lowell Hanson, soils specialist and several county agents.

The farmers compared fertilizing and ration-a-day grazing with pastures getting only one or neither of these management treatments.

Average per-acre fertilizer use by the farmers in the northeast, Hueg reported was 58 pounds actual nitrogen, 36 pounds phosphorus and 54 pounds potassium. Farmers using this application "harvested"--either through cow grazing or as silage or hay--4,014 pounds of total digestible nutrients (TDN) per acre. This was 1,976 pounds more than non-fertilized grass pasture.

TDN, Hueg explained, is a measure of the total energy value of feed. For example, a pound of corn contains .8 pound TDN and a pound of hay has a half pound TDN. Figured this way, the northeast pasture production was equivalent to either 4 tons of hay, 89 bushels of shelled corn, or 183 bushels of oats. On one particular farm, the pasture yield was equivalent to 156 bushels of shelled corn per acre. In addition three times that many bushels of shelled corn was produced in the form of protein since their grass pastures averaged about 21 percent protein in the dry matter as compared to 7 percent in corn.

Hueg said the specialists used the TDN measurement because it's the only one that gives a true picture of what pasture produces. He said there are too many complications involved in figuring "milk per acre" to make that a good measure.

(more)

add 1 pasture demonstrations

The specialists figured TDN according to the number of grazing days, milk production, gain in animal weight and forage removed from the area as hay or silage.

Because of dryer weather further south, the yields weren't as high in that area, according to Hueg. Average TDN yield from fertilizing there was 2,595 pounds per acre, but still more than a thousand pounds above non-fertilized grass pasture.

What do these production figures mean to farmers? Plenty, Hueg said. They show, first, the value in permanent grass in areas where legumes may be difficult to establish and maintain. Second, they show just how good such grass can be if managed properly, and the value in fertilizer.

In the northeast, the specialists figured that each extra 100 pounds of TDN from fertilizing cost \$1.51. Ordinary hay, in comparison, costs \$1.80 per 100 pounds TDN, meaning that putting on the fertilizer and using the forage as pasture was a better choice in this case.

In the southeast, however, the cost of each 100 pounds of extra TDN from fertilizing was \$2.51. Under that cost, it would have been more profitable to supplement the pasture with alfalfa-brome hay or oat silage, instead of applying such high rates of fertilizer, if you don't consider the additional benefits pastures have over these supplemental feeds, Hueg said.

Milk production per cow for the entire 15 farms averaged from 3 to 6 pounds more per day from intensive grazing than where the farmers didn't use careful management. Also, the carefully-managed grazing often made it possible to eliminate grain feeding entirely. And although most of the farmers fed grain only to cows giving more than 40 pounds milk daily, the cows stayed in good condition; they gained .61 pounds per day, on the average, during the pasture season.

"Intensive pasture management" here meant ration-a-day grazing, in which the cows get just enough pasture to feed the entire herd for a single day. The following day they go to fresh grazing, and so on.

The demonstrations also showed that ration-a-day grazing by itself isn't enough; the pasture must be fertilized, too. Where farmers used this grazing system without fertilizer, they needed twice as much acreage for the same number of cows.

These pastures were primarily grasses--bluegrass, bromegrass, quack and timothy, with some scattered wild white clover. All fertilizer was applied according to soil test and farmers applied the nitrogen in 50 pound treatments--one in the spring and then after each grazing.

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January 15, 1959

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* Friday, January 16 *

WISCONSIN DAIRY FEEDING EXPERIMENTS REPORTED--Farm and Home Week

Three modern ideas in summer forage feeding all hold promise for the dairy farmer, Farm and Home Week visitors at the University of Minnesota were told this afternoon.

A University of Wisconsin researcher said strip grazing, "green feeding" and feeding stored forage during the summer pasture season can all result in good milk production.

The researchman was R. F. Johannes, superintendent of the Wisconsin branch experiment station at Marshfield, where studies on these three systems are being conducted.

Preliminary results, he said, show that return per acre of 4 percent milk averaged 6,000 pounds for stored feeding. The average was 5,000 pounds for green feeding and 4,000 for strip grazing.

Stored feeding means keeping the cows off pasture and fresh forage entirely and feeding dry hay and silage during summer. Green feeding means hauling fresh chopped forage to cows daily and strip grazing is a system of giving the cows a small portion of pasture and moving them to a new strip every day or two, or even more often.

Johannes said the Wisconsin researchers fed one pound of concentrate for every five pounds of milk under stored feeding, one for every nine with green feeding and one for seven for strip grazing. With every system, cows have stayed in good condition.

It took less than an acre of forage to maintain each cow for the summer season under each of the three systems, according to Johannes.

He added, however, that the findings so far are not entirely conclusive. The study is set up for eight years and has been conducted for only three so far.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 15, 1959

Immediate release

MINNESOTA RURAL ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

Mrs. Geneva Molenaar, Willmar, is president of the newly organized Minnesota Rural Artists' association.

A meeting to organize the association was held this week during the eighth Rural Art Show held as part of the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus. Purpose of the association will be to promote the practice of and interest in the creative arts among the rural people of Minnesota. Publication of a newsletter and sponsorship of rural art clinics and shows will be among the activities of the association when funds are available.

Other officers of the association are Mrs. Hazel Burtzlaff, Stillwater, vice president; Mrs. Jean Ewald, Brownton, secretary-treasurer. Directors are Herbert Millington, Coon Rapids; Mrs. Marie Wilson, Elmore; Mrs. Ada Johnson, Parkers Prairie; Mrs. Effie Bornhoft, Rush City; and Hilding Silfverston, Excelsior.

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B-3391-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 15, 1959

Immediate release

FLYING CROP RESEARCHER TO ADDRESS SHORT COURSE

A scientist who has combined aviation with farm crops research for the past 8 years will be a featured speaker at the Aircraft Sprayers Short Course next Wednesday, Jan. 21, at the University of Minnesota.

The speaker will be Thomas Doryland, pilot-agronomist for the University of Nebraska, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Doryland will report on recent designs and improvements in agricultural aviation equipment and will be one of more than a dozen speakers on the day-long program.

J. R. Sandve, Minnesota Department of Agriculture entomologist, is program chairman for the event.

Other topics will include: aerial spraying and dusting statistics for 1958; spraying safety and use of two-way radios in aerial work; crop insect surveys and outlook; insecticide recommendations and new developments; weed control by aerial spraying and dusting; and legal matters.

A. W. Buzicky, director of the Metropolitan Mosquito Control District, will report on success of the mosquito project last summer.

Anyone interested in farm or forest spraying may attend the event. For details, contact the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-3392-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1959

Immediate release

TWENTY-THREE EGG INSTITUTES BEING HELD AROUND MINNESOTA

A series of Egg Institutes is being held around Minnesota this winter. Seven have already been held and 16 more are scheduled for the next month and a half, according to William Dankers, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota.

Each of the events features an educational program in egg production and marketing, an egg quality show and a cake show. Dankers, other University authorities and an official from the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food will participate in the program.

Topics usually include automation in egg handling, poultry buildings and facilities, the local egg industry, poultry outlook, poultry health and marketing. Dankers conducts an egg quality demonstration at each Institute.

U. S. Department of Agriculture representatives grade the egg show entries for internal quality and Dankers, Robert Berg, University extension poultry specialist and Theodore Thompson, Minnesota Department of Agriculture official, do the external and overall grading.

The egg institutes are sponsored cooperatively by the poultry industry in the county and the Agricultural Extension Service. Those yet to be held include: St. Peter, Jan. 20; Elysian, Jan. 21; Rochester, Jan. 22; Ortonville, Jan. 27; Lakefield, Jan. 28; Sleepy Eye, Jan. 29.

Caledonia, Feb. 3; Preston, Feb. 4; Zumbrota, Feb. 5; Gibbon, Feb. 14; North Branch, Feb. 17; Cambridge, Feb. 18; Brainerd, Feb. 19; Alexandria, Feb. 24; Clarkfield, Feb. 25; and Westbrook, Feb. 26.

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Immediate release

DISEASES MAY BE FUTURE WEAPON AGAINST INSECTS

The day may be coming when man wages biological warfare against insects.

Marion Brooks, University of Minnesota entomologist, says diseases could become useful weapons for controlling insect pests. But diseases used this way would not affect humans at all; they would be maladies that confine themselves to insects only.

Scientists have already used a number of disease organisms this way, according to Miss Brooks. Two viruses cause wilt disease of European spruce sawfly and European pine sawfly in Germany and Canada. Another causes a disease in alfalfa caterpillars in California.

Organisms called protozoa--one-celled animals slightly larger than bacteria--cause diseases in the European corn borer. Certain fungi--like molds--are effective against some of the grasshoppers in Manitoba and against sweet clover weevil.

So far, however, there are some major obstacles to pitting diseases against insects, Miss Brooks adds. First, it's difficult to produce the organisms that cause the diseases. This usually calls for raising live insects, inoculating them with the organisms and recovering them when the insects die. This is tedious and expensive.

Second, there are problems in putting disease organisms in the right place at the right time. Diseases won't develop properly under certain weather conditions. And third, the insect population itself needs to be dense, in order for a disease to spread from one insect to another after it's introduced.

Despite the roadblocks, Miss Brooks thinks there's a promising future in insect control through diseases. Much research is needed on this approach, she says, but where it can be done, it's usually cheaper than chemical control. It is less dangerous to man, domestic animals and birds and is less harmful to insect predators. Diseases that attack insects seldom affect other living things. Also, once a disease is established, it may perpetuate itself in the soil, on foliage or may be transmitted through eggs. If so, it may not need to be introduced again.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1959

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:

Enriched Flour, Bread Have Improved

Diets

Dangers of Too Much Vitamin D

How Long Are Household Appliances

Kept?

High-Sudsing or Low-Sudsing

Why Do Vacuum Cleaner Motors Burn Out?

To Whiten Dacron or Orlon

Care of Simulated Furs

Check Durability in Bath Towels

Grade Stamp for Food

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Enriched Flour, Bread Have Improved Diets

If you want to get the most nutrition for your money when you buy flour and bread, check the label to see that they're enriched. Enriched flour and bread have made a great contribution toward improvement of American diets.

The enriching process restores some of the vitamins and iron which are lost when the bran is removed during milling. Three of the B-complex vitamins - thiamine, riboflavin and niacin - and the mineral iron are added to the flour and bread.

* * * * *

Dangers of Too Much Vitamin D

Although vitamin D is an essential nutrient, remember that too much can have a very serious effect. Jane Leichsenring, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, says that it should be taken only in recommended amounts.

Vitamin A and iodine, also essential nutrients, may likewise be toxic when taken in excessive amounts.

-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 MANAGEMENTHow Long are Household Appliances Kept?

Many families like to know how long major household appliances can be expected to last in order to plan ahead for replacements. Household economists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture have estimated the life expectancy of washing machines, refrigerators, electric and gas ranges and vacuum cleaners from reports by families on how long they used these appliances.

Estimates show that washing machines, on the average, were used 9 years when purchased new. Rural families used their wringer and spin-drier machines longer than automatic washers, possibly because of limited water supplies in some rural areas. Refrigerators, ranges and tank-type vacuum cleaners averaged 15 years of service while upright vacuum cleaners were used 18 years.

* * * * *

High-Sudsing or Low-Sudsing

Detergents that produce high suds in hard water are usually recommended for washing in an agitator type washer. Medium- or low-sudsing detergents are best in a tumbler type washer or in a combination washer-dryer.

* * * * *

Why Do Vacuum Cleaner Motors Burn Out?

When you fail to empty your vacuum cleaner bag regularly, you're probably abusing this helpful appliance -- and getting poor cleaning service.

According to vacuum cleaner manufacturers, the failure of homemakers to empty their vacuum cleaner dust bags regularly is not only the greatest single source of damage to the appliance but also the major cause of its failure to do a thorough cleaning job. A machine with a full dust bag can't possibly do a thorough cleaning job because it can't pick up dust and dirt. The accumulation of dirt in the bag also tends to overload the motor to the point where it becomes overheated and eventually burns out.

So--never wait until a dust bag is completely full before emptying or replacing it.

CLOTHINGTo Whiten Dacron or Orlon

Do you want to whiten Dacron or Orlon that has become discolored or stained?

Just dissolve a cup of an electrical dishwashing compound (Calgonite or Electrosel) in a gallon of warm water, says Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Use an enameled container and let the garment soak in this solution overnight.

Be careful not to get any of the solution into your eyes or on your skin. Wearing rubber gloves will help. If you do get some in your eyes, rinse with water immediately.

After the garment has soaked, rinse it under the faucet. Allow the water to run so the container overflows for about 10 minutes. Rub soiled areas for a couple of minutes with a soft brush or sponge. Then wash the garment thoroughly.

* * * * *

Care of Simulated Furs

Give your simulated furs the same care as real fur, says Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Hang your coat on a broad shoulder hanger and shake it frequently.

Watch out for repeated friction. Change the position of your purse so it doesn't always rub the same spot.

Unbuttoning your coat when you sit results in less strain on the seams and lining.

Send simulated furs to the cleaners instead of trying to clean them yourself. A commercial cleaner will use regular fur cleaning methods or special dry cleaning methods which will give better results.

-sah-

CONSUMER BUYINGCheck Durability in Bath Towels

If you're looking for durability in the terry towels you buy at white sales this month, there are a number of points to check.

First, look at the underweave, suggest University of Minnesota home economists. The underweave of a terry towel is its strength and backbone and gives the best indication of how well a towel will wear. Check the underweave near the hem or in the border to see that it is firm, close and tight.

Then hold the terry towel to the light. If the light shows through in tiny and regular pin-points, the weave is uniform and close. An uneven, loose weave -- a sign of less durability -- will show up in weak, open spots.

And don't forget to look at hems and selvages. Be sure hems are well turned under, sewed with close, small stitches and securely fastened. Reinforcement of the selvaige with Dacron or nylon will add durability.

* * * * *

Grade Stamp for Food

The shield went out of style as a defense of warfare a good many years ago... but there's one shield that remains an important defender of your pocketbook. That shield is the one which encloses the U. S. Department of Agriculture's grade mark on foods. It can tell you if you're getting the quality of food you're paying for.

You won't find this shield, symbolizing official grading for quality, on all the food you buy. That's because grading for quality isn't required by law. But when you do see the shield, with the initials USDA or U. S., you may know that the piece of beef, pound of butter or can of corn which bears it has been graded for quality by a government grader.

Another point: The fact that food has been graded doesn't mean all of it is top quality. So look for the grade mark to tell you what the quality is. Beef, for example, might be graded USDA Good, which is third in quality rating, or USDA Choice, which is one grade higher.

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Immediate release

4-H LIVESTOCK WINNERS NAMED

Marilyn Johnson, 16, Tamarack, and Winfred Bauer, 20, Ada, are state winners in two 4-H livestock projects, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

Marilyn won top place in the ten-ewe contest by raising 20 lambs from her 10 Hampshire ewes to a weight of 1,636 pounds in 135 days, or an average of 163.6 pounds of lamb per ewe. Each ewe produced 7.2 pounds of wool.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Helmer L. Johnson, she has been a member of the Clark 4-H club for seven years and has carried the sheep project for one year.

Bauer won championship in the ton-litter project by raising a litter of 15 pigs to a weight of 3,405 pounds in 165 days, or an average of 227 pounds per pig. His pigs were farrowed by a purebred Duroc gilt.

A member of the Pleasant View 4-H club, Bauer has been a 4-H member for 12 years and has taken the pig project three years. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bauer.

Second place in the ton-litter project went to Donald Boll, Lake Lillian. Robert Zupan, Goodland, was runner-up in the ten-ewe contest for the second year in succession.

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.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1959

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AWARDED SCHOLARSHIPS

Three University of Minnesota students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics have been awarded scholarships totaling \$650 for the 1958-59 school year, according to A. A. Dowell, assistant dean.

Phillip R. Lucas, White Bear Lake, was awarded a Minnesota Dairy Industry scholarship of \$200. Lucas is a senior majoring in dairy industry and member of the University's Dairy Industry club.

Barbara H. Kiernat, 2159 Pinehurst, St. Paul, was awarded the Jeanette Kelley Memorial Fund scholarship of \$200. Miss Kiernat is a senior in home economics preparing for research in foods.

Lorne R. Dunham, 3916 Monterey ave., St. Louis Park, was awarded the Medicine Lake Garden club scholarship of \$100. Dunham is a senior majoring in landscaping and a member of the University's Horticulture club. He will also give a talk on landscaping before the Medicine Lake Garden club during the current school year.

Marlene J. Salmela, Wadena, was awarded the Twin City Home Economists in Homemaking scholarship of \$150. Miss Salmela is a junior in home economics education and active in Clovia sorority, Lutheran Student association, Phi Upsilon Omicron and Home Economics association.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1959

SPECIAL

Immediate release

THREE FARM GROUPS ELECT OFFICERS

Three Minnesota agricultural organizations elected new officers during meetings held in conjunction with Farm and Home Week, Jan. 13-16, on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus.

Elected president of the Minnesota Swine Producers association was John Olson, Worthington; vice president is Martin Annexsted, Nicollet; and R. J. Meade, associate professor of animal husbandry at the University is secretary-treasurer. Newly-elected directors of the organization are H. G. Zavoral, retired extension livestock specialist; James Grass, Owatonna; Carroll Plager, Austin; and Carl Lieske, Henderson.

New officers of the Minnesota Sheep Breeders association are: Clayton Moses, Kasota, president; Peter Bobendrier, Elk River, vice president; and P. A. Anderson, retired professor of animal husbandry, secretary-treasurer. New directors are Joe Koenig, Belle Plaine and Roy Olston, Stillwater.

Re-elected president of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association was Frank L. Mitchell, Canby. Other officers are: Robert Backstrom, Warren, vice president; Harley Otto, extension agronomist, secretary; and B. L. Aarestad, Halstad, treasurer.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1959

Immediate release

OUTLOOK FOR FAMILY LIVING IN 1959

Americans will spend about the same amount of money for goods and services for family living as they did last year.

An expected slight decline in food prices should offset the possible continued rise in some of the services such as medical care.

Here is the outlook for various areas of family living, as reported by extension home economists at the University of Minnesota:

Food. Plenty of food is in prospect at slightly lower prices. Consumer demand for food is expected to continue strong because of high income.

Clothing. Indications are that shoe prices may go up. Otherwise, clothing prices will not vary much from those of last year. Wash-and-wear should continue to be the most important development in textiles and apparel in 1959. Manufacturers are putting increasing emphasis on improvement of wash-and-wear clothing.

Furnishings. Prices are not expected to increase greatly. Consumers should buy carefully, since there will be a wide range in quality and price.

Housing. The demand for housing continues strong, as indicated by a nationwide low rate of vacancies. Prices for housing will probably continue upward. Housing construction and sales will depend largely on availability of credit.

Equipment. Prices will increase only slightly, if at all. Prices of household appliances have dropped an average of 19 percent since 1953. Increase in discount houses and inability to enforce fair-trade laws in many states have contributed to lower prices. Deluxe and standard or "stripped" models will be available in most equipment. The recovery in the housing market and a drop in unemployment signifies increased demand for home equipment.

Medical care. Medical costs will probably increase.

Education. Costs for education will continue to rise.

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1959

A FARM AND HOME RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

SUBURBAN SURVEY SHOWS MARKET FOR OAK PANELING

Popularity of the rumpus room in modern homes can mean good business for the farmer who has oak lumber to sell.

A recent University of Minnesota survey of 48 homes in Roseville, just north of St. Paul, shows that hardwood paneling is popular for living rooms, recreation rooms and dens.

Equally important to woodlot owners, the survey showed that "character marked" paneling is actually more popular than "clear" paneling for recreation rooms. For dens, there was no difference, but the Roseville people did prefer the clear paneling in living rooms.

Foresters Roger Long and Walter Wallin made the study.

Minnesota has about 1.2 million acres of oak forest, much of which isn't suitable for clear lumber uses. It does make good "character marked" paneling-- which is similar in grade to "knotty pine"--and the survey shows a possible market for this material.

Character marked paneling is cheaper than the clear paneling--not because of any difference in the quality of paneling--but because the clear oak lumber is also usable for such things as furniture and the other isn't.

The survey also showed that people as a whole like wide paneling with simple patterns. They liked widely-spaced grooves, compared to grooves spaced close together. Natural and bleached type finishes were more popular than darker stains and Philippine mahogany and oak were much preferred over cedar and pine paneling.

Long and Wallin found that most people aren't interested in paneling for dining rooms, kitchens and bedrooms.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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Special to Weeklies
For immediate release

RURAL CHURCH
INSTITUTE
SET AT "U"

Minnesota's clergymen--from all faiths--have a special opportunity to get a close look at rural life in the Gopher state.

A Rural Life Institute, arranged specifically for religious leaders, will be held April 20-23 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Program chairman is Marvin Taves, head of rural sociology.

Taves says the event is designed to give clergymen a better understanding of farm economics, rural community social structure, and rural communications problems. Specific topics will include economic trends in agriculture, problems farm people face in inheriting and transferring farms, social trends, community problems, rural education and youth studies, diffusion of information and group action and other social problems.

University staff members, rural life specialists and religious leaders will be the speakers.

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

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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January 20, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
January 26 or later

WEED CHEMICALS
SHOW UP WELL
IN DEMONSTRATIONS

Several chemicals showed themselves to be potent weed-killers last summer.

Randox and Simazin, in particular, did a good job of knocking out annual grass weeds in corn, according to Harley Otto, University of Minnesota extension agronomist.

Both chemicals are for "pre-emergence" spraying--after the seed is planted but before it comes up. Randox also worked well on soybeans and sorghum, but Simazin is limited to corn, since it will damage soybeans and sorghum.

Otto bases this report on results of 93 weed control demonstrations, set up in cooperation with county agents and farmers.

He found out that how well Randox and Simazin kill weeds depends in some measure on how much rain there is after you apply the chemicals. Application rates are either 4-5 pounds Randox or 2-4 pounds Simazin per acre. Farmers can reduce costs, Otto says, by limiting the spray to a band over the row, leaving the area between the rows unsprayed.

The demonstrations also showed:

* A chemical called Randox-T won't kill weeds in corn as well as will regular Randox. However, Randox-T has not been used in enough trials yet to evaluate completely its effectiveness. But Randox and 2,4-D in combination will usually get both annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds.

* Either TCA or Dalapon will control annual grasses in flax. Recommended rates are 5 pounds TCA or 1 pound Dalapon per acre, when weeds are 1 to 3 inches tall.

* A new chemical, 2,4-DB, looks promising for controlling broad-leaved weeds in flax or small grains which have been interseeded with a legume. However, this chemical has not been cleared for use by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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To all counties
For use week of
January 26 or later
A Farm and Home Research Report

FARMERS HAVE
MORE ACCIDENTS
THAN TOWN FOLKS

Farm families have just about twice as many accidents as do those in town, a recent University of Minnesota survey shows.

Of 327 families interviewed in a southern county, almost a fourth reported recent accidents, compared to an eighth of the nonfarm families.

Rural sociologists George Donohue and Clarice Olien report the study. They point out, however, that despite the difference in numbers of accidents, there was no difference between farm and town families in which member of the family was injured, time lost due to accident, causes, places and types of accidents, and costs.

The sociologists say it will take more study of the respective activities of farm and town families before the difference in accident numbers can be explained. But it's already clear that farmers need to be aware of the difference and look for ways to avoid the hazards.

Other differences from one family to another had nothing to do with accident occurrence, according to Donohue and Miss Olien. There was no tie-up between frequency of accidents and size of farm, where the father works, whether the wife is employed or number of children.

People who reported injuries said falls and slips were the most common accidents of all--36 percent of the total. A fifth of the accidents were from being caught in or between or being struck against an object. Injuries from flying or falling objects made up about 18 percent of the injuries.

About a sixth of all families said somebody in the household had been accidentally injured during the past 12 months. In this survey, "accident" was an injury requiring treatment by a physician and/or a recovery period of one or more days.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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To all counties
For use week of
January 26 or later

COUNTY GOVERNMENT
DISCUSSED IN
NEW PAMPHLET

Maybe you never thought of it that way, but the type of government we have in _____ county is really an outgrowth of a centuries-old English system.

But the actual form county government has taken here and elsewhere in the country is one of the most pronounced features of the American way of life.

How a county does its business gets some thorough treatment in Pamphlet 198, "County Government Is Your Government," recently published by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

The pamphlet was written by Floyd O. Flom, assistant professor of political science and Luther Pickrel, extension agricultural economist.

The 16-page publication takes a brief look at the historical development of county government and explains how it is organized today.

Flom and Pickrel point out that the primary purpose of the county is "to serve as a local agent of the state government in law enforcement, tax assessment and collection, welfare administration and in administration of other services, regulations and functions which can't be effectively handled from the state capitol."

Charts in the pamphlet show where counties get their money and how they spend it. A typical county, for example, gets 60 percent of its revenue from county property taxes, about 1.5 percent in shared state taxes, and most of the rest from state grants, which also includes some federal aid.

Biggest county expense item in most cases is social welfare, with highway construction and maintenance second and schools third. General government costs usually run fourth in percentage of the total.

The pamphlet also spells out functions of county officers, boards and committees, law enforcement, taxation, election and school administration and county agencies.

Designed for use by schools, civic and other organizations and by individuals, the pamphlet is available from the county agent's office. You can also get a copy from the Agricultural Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

* * * * *

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 20, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
January 26 or later

FARM FILLERS

There's a strong tie-up between use of recommended practices for making silage and the resulting quality of the material. William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, draws that conclusion from more than 700 silage samples studied during the past three years. Ninety percent of all corn silage samples, for example, were harvested in the early to late dent stages as recommended. Of these, 63 percent were excellent or good. Also, where farmers used preservatives, nearly 70 percent scored good or better.

* * * * *

If you consider all the advantages from proper liming, the return for each dollar spent for it exceeds the return obtained from any other fertilizer practice, according to John Grava, University of Minnesota soils scientist. He says Mower county tests a few years ago showed that liming increased corn yields by nearly 5 bushels per acre and oats by 3.

* * * * *

Top your hogs out and market them at lighter weights, urges H.G. Zavoral, soon-to-retire extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. He says lighter weights generally make for better pork and reduce the amount sold. Hogs take more feed after 210 pounds and produce more lard--a surplus item.

* * * * *

In research last summer, some non-treated soybean seed showed a 50 percent loss in stand, compared to treated seed from the same samples. According to University of Minnesota plant pathologist T.D. Wyllie, this loss represents an 8-bushel-per-acre reduction in yield and about a \$16 loss in return. He adds that seed treatment probably won't give such large increases in yield every year, but increases of about two bushels per acre are quite common.

* * * * *

Minnesota's X-Tra Corn Yield contest shows it takes higher plant populations to get higher yields. Over six years, farmers with less than 14,000 plants per acre averaged only 5.8 bushels per acre more from fertilizing. Farmers with 18,000 or more averaged some 22 bushels per acre more above non-fertilized corn.

* * * * *

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 20, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
January 26 or later

Third in series of outlook stories

PRICE DECLINE
SEEN FOR HOME
EQUIPMENT

Homemakers can expect to spend less on household equipment in 1959, says
Home Agent _____.

According to statisticians of the U.S. Department of Labor, the lull in the production and sales of household equipment which occurred in the first half of last year is gradually disappearing.

Much of the lull resulted from the drop in the construction of new houses, but indications now point to construction exceeding both the 1956 and 1957 levels.

Production and sales appear to be on the increase, and prices of household equipment are dropping.

Since 1953 there has been an overall price decline of about four percent for household furnishings and equipment. Household appliances have had the largest price decline. They have dropped an average of 19 percent from 1953.

Several developments have occurred since 1953 which influenced price levels and price changes to varying degrees. The growing popularity of discount stores stimulated sales of appliances and contributed to downward trends in prices. Manufacturers of equipment have now generally abandoned price-fixing policies. More use of consumer credit helped to increase the volume of furniture sales..

Furniture prices are higher than five years ago, but they have not increased at the rate of other consumer prices. The outlook for 1959 is that they will continue to increase, but not greatly.

-sah-

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 20, 1959

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENT
For use before and during
National 4-H Week

FILLERS FOR NATIONAL 4-H WEEK

The 4-H idea now circles the globe. More than 40 countries have adopted the idea to fit their own needs and conditions. The International Farm Youth Exchange serves to unite the U.S. 4-H program with its distant counterparts.

* * * * *

Nearly 48,000 Minnesota young people are 4-H'ers. These future leaders receive the opportunity for fun and good fellowship, for practical training and for character and personality development. Boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 who want to learn by doing, should contact their local club leader or county extension agent for information about joining 4-H.

* * * * *

The special salute for the 1959 National 4-H Club Week is to the alumni. National 4-H Club Week is February 28 through March 7.

* * * * *

The overall purpose of National 4-H Club Week is to inform the public about the meaning and value of the 4-H program, to invite boys and girls to join 4-H, to assist new members in starting 4-H projects and to honor 4-H alumni.

* * * * *

Climax of National 4-H Week in Minnesota is the statewide radio speaking contest, March 6 and 7. "The Brotherhood of Man: Where Have We Failed, What Can I Do" is the subject.

* * * * *

Four-H'ers may choose from among 24 different projects -- each one a planned piece of work. Members keep records on their projects and are taught scientific ways of farming and homemaking. They also take part in activities which increase their knowledge and skills, such as demonstrations, tours, judging, exhibiting and public speaking.

* * * * *

The four H's on the 4-H cloverleaf emblem stand for head, heart, hands and health, which are emphasized in the club program. They imply these goals: head - to learn the value of science by applying the latest scientific knowledge to agriculture, homemaking and other projects; heart - to develop wholesome character and personality and the qualities of good citizenship; hands - to acquire useful skills in homemaking, agriculture and other vocations; health - to cultivate good health habits which lead to satisfying, happy living.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 20, 1959

Special to St. Paul Pioneer Press
County Agent Introduction

Minnesota's airwaves carry a wealth of information from county agents to farmers in the surrounding countryside. A tape recording on current (left) agricultural research is being made here by Raymond Wolf, extension radio announcer for the University of Minnesota, and Vernon Hoysler, ~~McCl~~ McLeod county agent.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 21, 1959

Immediate release

TWO GIRLS WINNERS TO NATIONAL POULTRY CONFERENCE

Two 4-H poultry project members have been selected to attend the junior section of the National Poultry and Egg Fact Finding conference, Feb. 12-15, in Kansas City, Mo.

They are Joyce Koch, 17, Eden Valley, and Mary Lee Schwartz, 16, Hendricks. Selection was based on their outstanding work in poultry projects.

Miss Koch raised 275 chickens this year. She has won six trips to the Minnesota State Fair in poultry. For the past two years, she has been president of her local 4-H club, the Tyrone Beavers. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Koch.

This year Miss Schwartz raised 50 turkeys, 125 geese, 27 ducks and 300 chickens. For the past two years she has received champion ribbons on her chickens at the Lincoln county fair. She is president of her local 4-H club, the Hansonville Hi-Lighters. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Otto Schwartz.

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

Robert Berg, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, will accompany the 4-H delegates to the Kansas City meeting.

The junior conference is held for 4-H and Future Farmers of America members in conjunction with the Institute of American Poultry Industry's Fact Finding conference. It is sponsored by the Institute in cooperation with the Federal Extension Service and the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, Inc.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 21, 1959

Immediate release

FOOD BILL MAY BE SMALLER THIS YEAR

You may be paying less for food in 1959 than you did last year, but you should eat just as well, if present prospects are a reliable indication.

High consumer income will be responsible for continued high consumer demand for food.

Here is the outlook for supplies of specific foods, as reported by Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota:

Meat. Total supplies for 1959 will be larger than for 1958, mostly because of the larger quantities of pork now on the way to market.

Pork prices are expected to fall sharply in early 1959 and to average lower during the remainder of the year than they were in 1958.

More of this year's beef probably will be Choice grade because production of this higher quality beef has been increasing, owing to consumer demand.

Milk and other dairy products. Supplies will continue plentiful, though stocks were lower this January 1 than last. Prices and consumption of milk and other dairy products per person are expected to be about the same as in 1958.

Poultry and eggs. Prospects are for more poultry meat and eggs, particularly in the first half of the year. There will probably be more turkey. Poultry meat consumption this year may top this past year's record rate.

Edible fats and oils. Lard and the major vegetable oils will be in much heavier supply than in 1958 and retail prices may average a little lower. Civilian consumption is expected to be close to last year's rate of 45 pounds per person.

Bread and cereal products. Supplies will be record high, with retail prices averaging a little higher because of increase in processing and marketing costs.

Fruits and vegetables. Supplies of most commercially processed fruits and vegetables are adequate for the remainder of the marketing year. More fresh apples but fewer pears will be available in the first part of 1959. Fresh citrus will be in heavier supply this winter and spring than last year, according to early-season indications.

If weather is normal, substantially more fresh vegetables will be available this winter than last. Potatoes are expected to continue in heavier supply and to be lower priced than a year ago.

TWIN CITIES MILK MARKET PROBLEMS OUTLINED

Despite the general smoothness with which it operates, the Twin Cities Milk market is still facing some major problems.

According to Richard J. Goodman and E. Fred Koller, University of Minnesota agricultural economists, the Twin Cities market needs to work toward:

1. Better organization and structure.
2. A more flexible and efficient pricing system.
3. Improvements in the seasonal milk production pattern.

Goodman and Koller outline these and other problems in the Twin Cities Milk market in the current issue of "Minnesota Farm Business Notes," an Agricultural Extension Service publication.

They point out that some 3,600 producers in 22 Minnesota and Wisconsin counties sell to the market. These producers represent only 12 percent of all dairy farms in the area and only about 20 percent of the whole milk marketed from the supply area.

Most of the grade A milk in the market is handled by 11 cooperatives, the largest being the Twin Cities Milk Producers association (TCMPA). By agreement, the TCMPA manages nearly all movement of milk from farm to bottler. This, the economists say, has greatly reduced cost of transportation and handling and keeps milk movement within the supply area to a minimum.

One of the problems in this organization, say Goodman and Koller, is in handling "surplus" milk--that not needed for bottling on a given day. This is diverted to the 13 manufacturing plants of the 11 cooperatives for manufacturing, except for that kept on hand for emergency needs. The economists feel that this surplus could be handled more efficiently if the processing were done by two or three plants rather than 13.

(more)

add 1 Twin Cities milk market

Milk in this market is classified according to use. "Class I" is all bottled milk products and "Class II" refers to manufactured dairy products, made from the surplus milk. And although the Twin Cities market is in an area with huge milk supplies, the supplies of the surplus milk in slack seasons, such as October and November, haven't been particularly large. The economists say this is an indication of efficient price administration.

Setting satisfactory prices to producers in this market has been one of the toughest problems, say Goodman and Koller. Pricing here, as in 71 other U. S. markets, is under Federal Milk Market Order regulation. This sets the formulas for determining the minimum prices for each class of milk.

The Class I price is determined by one of three formulas, depending on which one results in the highest price for the preceding month. Then the basic Class I price is adjusted according to a premium and "supply-demand" factor, and the adjusted price is the minimum which producer cooperatives get for fluid milk.

Class II price is the current butter-powder formula price with no adjustment or premium.

Producers themselves are paid according to a monthly "uniform blend" price, which is an average of the Class I and II prices weighted according to the amount of grade A milk used in each class in the entire market during the preceding month.

In an area like this, with huge milk supplies, the economists say it's important to not have too much difference between the Class II manufacturing milk price and the uniform blend price. If there is a big spread, more producers would sell their milk to the market and Class II surpluses would soar. This explains why the Twin Cities Class I price is lower than in most other markets in the U. S.

While uneven milk production from one part of the year to another is a big problem here, the Class I premium system helps combat it by giving more incentive to farmers to have cows freshen in summer and fall.

There is also a "base-surplus" plan in the market which gives even more incentive to producers to deliver more milk in the slack season. This plan allows each producer to get the uniform blend price for all milk delivered during the last 6 months of the year. In the other 6 months, however, any milk above the producer's average for the base setting period (July through October) is paid for at only 8 cents over the Class II price.

The base-surplus plan has been used by TCMPSA since 1952 and in the entire market since 1956. The difference in the "season index," of production between the highest and lowest months has decreased steadily since then, indicating that the base-surplus plan has definitely been a help.

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B-3400-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 21, 1959

Immediate release

CHEMICAL RUST CONTROL CONFERENCE SET

About 100 persons will attend a conference on chemical control of cereal rusts next Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 26 and 27, on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The event is sponsored jointly by the University and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Attending will be research workers from state agricultural experiment stations around the country, the USDA and the chemical industries.

Monday morning topics will include potential need for chemical control of rust diseases in cereal crops, current rust problems, rust control through breeding, economic aspects of chemical control and potential market for chemicals used in this control.

Topics Monday afternoon will cover fundamental aspects of chemical control.

H. A. Rodenhiser, assistant administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, USDA, will address a Monday evening banquet session at the Learnington hotel in Minneapolis.

Tuesday's program will cover problems in development of chemicals for controlling rusts and performance and potential of different kinds of chemicals.

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B-3401-pjt

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL 1 MINNESOTA

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

Cooperative Extension Work
In Agriculture, Home Economics,
and 4-H Clubs

January 22, 1959

To: All County Agricultural Agents

Subject: 13th Annual State Farmer-Sportsman Award

Your help and generous contribution of time, effort and local organizational ability in obtaining and submitting names and records to the state award committee is again being counted on.

This well-earned state-wide recognition of farmers as outstanding conservationists has helped immeasurably in improving farmer-sportsman relationships.

As in the past years in addition to the State Award presentation, the Northwest Boat, Sports, and Travel Show will provide the state farmer winner and his wife an all expense paid trip as weekend guests of the show manager, Nick Kahler. The county agent and his wife in the winner's county will also receive a similar all expense paid trip.

As before, the state is divided into four geographical regions. In addition to the state winner, each regional "runner-up" (for the state award) will receive a special regional certificate of recognition which will be presented to him at a special feature of a farmer, civic and sportsman rally.

In addition to the above awards, each county winner will receive a special certificate

In every county, there are, I am sure, deserving farmer sportsmen that citizens of your county can pridefully honor by sending their names to our committee. We hope that every county will submit two county winners for statewide consideration. In every county, there are deserving farmers who merit local, district, or statewide recognition.

If you have sent a farmer-sportsman nominee to our committee in the past, you can re-submit those good farmer names again with additional supporting facts that can be added to their past records for committee consideration.

Without your help, we cannot even hopefully obtain names of deserving farmers in your state. Your daily contact with rural groups, public, civic organizations and leading citizens are the important factor for bringing to this state awards committee the fine reports from which the state winner is selected.

January 22, 1959

We suggest that

1. all sponsored nominations in your county be in your hands not later than February 21!
2. that county nominations selected by your local committee be in the hands of the state awards committee not later than March 2!

May we call your attention to the fourth annual Frank Blair Youth Conservation Award. Four-H'ers, FFA, and all other youth groups are eligible for this award.

You will note that the procedure regarding the Frank Blair Award is a little different than that of former years as to the transmitting of names to the Frank Blair committee.

You will find regulations regarding . entries given in the enclosed folder on the Farmer-Sportsman Award and the Frank Blair Junior Award.

We are deeply grateful for the cooperation and help of our county agents and other contributing organizations in your county in making it possible to receive the many fine county recommendations from which the state award committee has been able to make a worthy selection.

Very truly yours

Parker O. Anderson

Parker O. Anderson
State Chairman, Farmer-Sportsman
Award Committee

POA:lbw

Enclosure

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
Jan. 26 or later

COUNTY AWARD
TO BE MADE FOR
FARMER-SPORTSMAN

_____ county's outstanding Farmer-Sportsman will be recognized again this year, according to County Agent _____.

Nominations for the award are due in the county extension office by Feb. 21. Anyone can make a nomination.

The county winner will then compete for state honors.

A winner and "runner-up" will be selected for each of the four regions of the state. One of these winners will be selected as Minnesota's top Farmer-Sportsman and will be honored at the Northwest Sports show April 5 in Minneapolis. He and his wife will receive an all-expense weekend vacation to attend the event.

All county winners will receive special recognition certificates; special ceremonies are being planned for the regional winners.

Points considered in selecting the Farmer-Sportsmen include: reputation as a successful farmer in the community; wildlife conservation practices; forestry practices; soil conservation and good land use; farm practices and community activities -- including work with youth, sportsmen's organizations and farm groups.

For further details on making nominations, contact your county extension office.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1959

To all counties
For use week of Feb. 21
or later

FARMER-SPORTSMAN
WINNER NAMED IN
_____ COUNTY

_____ has been named outstanding Farmer-Sportsman of
1958 in _____ county.

According to County Agent _____, _____ will now compete
for regional honors. There will be four regional winners, who will then compete for
recognition as Minnesota's Farmer-Sportsman for the Year 1959.

The state winner will be honored at the Northwest Sports Show Sunday, April 5,
in Minneapolis.

The regional and state winners will be picked from county nominations by a
committee of sportsmen, conservationists and agricultural specialists. The committee
is headed by Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

_____ county's winner was selected by a committee including county
commissioners, sports clubs, game wardens and County Agent _____. (Add
any others involved.)

_____ was picked for his success in farming, wildlife conserva-
tion and forestry practices, soil management and leadership in improving farmer-
sportsmen relations.

He will receive a special recognition certificate for his outstanding efforts.
(Add a paragraph or two about the man selected.)

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 23, 1959

SPECIAL

* For release at 8 p. m. *
* Monday, Jan. 26 *

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA GRADUATES RECEIVE AWARDS

Two internationally-known agricultural scientists--both University of Minnesota alumni--this evening received the University's Outstanding Achievement Award.

The honored men were Thorvaldur Johnson, chief of the Canadian Department of Agriculture Research Laboratory at Winnipeg, and Norman E. Borlaug, plant pathologist in charge of grain varietal work for the Rockefeller Foundation in Mexico.

The awards were presented during a banquet at the Leamington hotel, Minneapolis, being held in conjunction with a conference on chemical control of cereal rusts.

Johnson also received the Elvin C. Stakman award, given annually to the world's most outstanding cereal pathologist.

All three awards were for outstanding service in control of cereal crop diseases.

Borlaug was cited as "creator of new concepts and methods in plant breeding research." Since taking the Rockefeller post in Mexico City in 1945, he has been a leader in development of new wheat varieties which resist many diseases common throughout Latin America.

(more)

add 1 cereal awards

He received his B. S. in 1937 and his Ph. D. in 1942 from the University of Minnesota. He served with a forest experiment station in Connecticut, in the Idaho National Forest, with the U. S. Forest Service in Massachusetts, and with Du Pont De Nemours and Co. before taking his present post.

Johnson was cited as "a painstaking investigator into the epidemiology of cereal rust diseases." He attended both the Universities of Saskatchewan and Minnesota, where he received his M. S. in 1952 and his Ph. D. in 1930. He was a staff member of the Canadian Department of Agriculture Laboratory in Winnipeg until becoming chief in 1957. He has been noted for conducting and promoting basic research in the genetics of cereal rusts and studies of rust epidemics, and for promoting international cooperation on these problems.

The Stakman award Johnson received was established by students, co-workers and friends of E. C. Stakman, who was long-time head of the University's plant pathology department. The award has been given twice before--to W. L. Waterhouse, retired professor of the University of Sidney, Australia, in 1957, and to H. A. Rodenhiser, USDA Agricultural Research Service official, in 1958.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1959

SPECIAL TO U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY

YUGOSLAV AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS STUDY AT MINNESOTA

Corn breeding techniques that result in better hybrids for Minnesota farms are paying off in Yugoslavia, too.

One reason is that a pair of Yugoslav agricultural scientists are spending the winter at the University of Minnesota, studying hybrid corn breeding there.

The two scientists are Manko Dumanovic, an assistant in plant breeding on the Faculty of Agriculture, Institute of Plant Breeding and Genetics, and Milivoje Misovic, from the Institute for Corn Breeding and Production at Belgrade.

As Mr. Dumanovic explains it, "At present, farmers in Yugoslavia use American hybrids in corn production. Our task now is to produce hybrids from our own inbred lines.

"This is the main reason why we are studying at Minnesota," he continues. "We are taking advantage of U. S. experience in actual corn breeding techniques and thereby learning the principles of hybrid development."

Dumanovic and Misovic are studying under Professor Ernest Rinke, who specializes in corn breeding research at the University. Rinke himself viewed Yugoslav progress in corn production in 1956 and '57, while serving as a hybrid corn consultant in Europe and the Mediterranean area for the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization.

The Yugoslav scientists have been in Minnesota since last September--corn harvest time--and will stay until August. They visited corn research plots at two Minnesota experiment stations, where they took part in actual corn hybrid development work, helped harvest experimental corn fields, and studied corn production methods. They also visited seed corn farms and seed processing plants.

(more)

add 1 Yugoslav scientists

This winter, Dumanovic and Misovic are taking courses in plant genetics, plant breeding, cytology and statistics.

Mr. Misovic, like his co-worker, says his primary interest is in inbred line selection. "I am studying the general principles of genetics and ways to apply them to actual hybrid development," he explains.

By comparison, Misovic says there is about as much corn grown in Yugoslavia as in Minnesota. But while Minnesota has mostly hybrid corn, more than three-fourths of the corn land in Yugoslavia is still planted to open-pollinated corn varieties--the type raised wherever corn was grown in days before hybrids were developed. The goal of Yugoslav agricultural scientists is to eventually have hybrids raised on all of the corn land there.

"Corn yields in Yugoslavia may be a little lower than in Minnesota," Misovic says, "but the potential in our country is very great. Our experiments have shown that corn can yield as high as 300 bushels per acre, where the land is heavily fertilized, a good hybrid is planted and good growing practices are followed."

Corn raised in Yugoslavia is used primarily for swine, for industrial uses and for exports to other land.

At present, all commercial corn hybrids raised in Yugoslavia are originally from the United States--and similar to hybrids raised in Minnesota and Iowa. There has been a hybrid breeding program at Belgrade since 1953, under which Yugoslav scientists have imported seed of inbred lines from the U. S. and from this seed developed their own single cross and double cross hybrid seed.

Corn, along with wheat, is one of the two most important crops in Yugoslavia and the nation has the second largest acreage of this crop of all European countries. The climate there in general is very favorable for corn, Dumanovic and Misovic state.

-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1959

* For release at 3 p. m. *
* Tuesday, January 27 *

NITROGEN FERTILIZER USE ON TURF DISCUSSED

CHICAGO--Soils scientists may in the future develop a better nitrogen fertilizer for turfs on lawns, golf courses and parks.

The head of the University of Minnesota soils department said here today that work is now underway on an experimental product that can be applied once during the year and give good, uniform turf growth throughout the summer.

W. P. Martin said at the National Turfgrass conference that most organic and even inorganic nitrogen fertilizers used now present two problems. First, they result in some nitrogen loss through leaching--particularly on light soil. Second, much of the nitrogen is lost through bacterial action before the turf can make use of it.

Martin explained that turfgrass calls for a fertilizer that releases nitrogen slowly, so that the grass can make use of it as it becomes available. So far, he said, the urea-formaldehyde products came closest to meeting this ideal. The trouble with many fertilizers, however, is that more nitrogen is released soon after applied than the grass can use and then, later on, there won't be enough and more needs to be added. On a golf course, this results in a good deal of extra work.

Martin said University tests have shown that only 40 to 80 percent of the nitrogen added to turf in fertilizer is taken up by grass, depending on whether the soil is sandy or not cropped. He added that the nitrogen loss was about the same for organic fertilizers--like activated sewage--as it is for inorganic nitrogen materials.

The material being tested at present is peat treated with ammonia under heat and pressure. Purpose of this material is to get slower, more uniform release of nitrogen, but Martin said it needs more testing before it can be completely evaluated.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1959

* For release at 4 p. m. *
* Tuesday, January 27 *

CHEMICAL RUST CONTROL PRINCIPLES VIEWED

A trio of agricultural scientists agreed today that chemicals may very likely be used some day to help control rust diseases in grain crops.

But they added that while the scientific principle for this type of control is already established, there are things that may delay its use:

First, the "rust disease eradicating" chemical that appears at present to have the best potential has not been cleared for use, since it isn't known whether it will leave toxic residues in the grain.

Second, there is a question of how growers will accept the added cost of chemical treating.

The three scientists drawing this conclusion were F. R. Forsyth, Canada Department of Agriculture Science Service; W. O. Loegering, USDA plant pathologist and Gordon Brandes, Rohm & Haas Chemical Co. scientist. They were speakers at the Conference on Chemical Control of Cereal Rusts, held yesterday and today on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus.

Forsyth said Canadian tests have shown that it is technically possible to get protection from rust in wheat by spraying a mixture of nickel chloride--an "eradicant"--and Zineb, a standard disease protectant often used on horticultural crops. This treatment will protect the crop for about 10 days.

University of Minnesota research has shown that using the two materials together gives longer protection than either one used alone. Nickel chloride by itself is effective for 2-3 days and Zineb for 5-7.

(more)

add 1 chemical control

Tests show these treatments work equally well against stem rust and leaf rust of wheat and crown rust on oats.

Of the two chemicals, only Zineb has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration. The nickel compound has not been cleared and at present it's still a question whether it will, the scientists said. One solution, they pointed out, would be to find other chemicals which will do the same job but not leave undesirable residue in the grain.

Since it isn't yet known which compounds will be used by farmers, it's hard to tell just how much chemical treatment would cost. But it's generally agreed that in years of rust epidemics, grain producers could afford \$4 to \$5 per acre for treating if it would make an 8 or 10 bushel-per-acre increase in yield.

Minnesota tests on chemical control of rust have been entirely with ground equipment; aerial spraying hasn't been tried. It is still a question of how well "protectant" sprays like Zineb, coupled with an eradicant, will work when sprayed from an airplane.

The principal approach in rust control--and in other crop diseases, for that matter--has been in developing new varieties which are resistant to prevalent diseases. This approach will continue to be important.

Plant disease problems are not static. Since new races or strains are continually appearing, plant pathologists and plant breeders must continually be on guard against them.

Chemical control measures could play an important role in controlling diseases between the time the new races or strains first appear and until varieties are developed which resist the new diseases.

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B-3403-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1959

Immediate release

QUALITY LOSS IN THAWED, RE-FROZEN ORANGE JUICE

What happens to canned frozen orange juice concentrate that has thawed out, then been refrozen? Does it lose vitamin C? Is it safe to use?

It is perfectly safe to use, says J. D. Winter, in charge of the food processing laboratory at the University of Minnesota, in reply to these questions from many homemakers.

Flavor changes and separation occur after thawing and re-freezing, but there is no loss of vitamin C or ascorbic acid, according to Winter. He points out that studies by the Western Utilization Research and Development division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that vitamin C was extremely stable throughout temperature variations.

Since frozen orange concentrate is unpasteurized or only mildly heat-treated, maintaining adequate refrigeration from producer to consumer is necessary to retain the original quality. Important, too, in retention of quality is the final step--keeping the concentrate frozen in the home freezer until the consumer is ready to use it.

Results of the USDA studies showed that when the orange concentrate was kept at temperatures above 0°F. changes occurred in flavor and the orange juice had a tendency to separate when reconstituted with water. But there was little if any loss of vitamin C.

Flavor remained stable and there was little tendency for the orange juice to separate whether it was stored at 0° or at -10°F.

The USDA studies were made on nine lots of heated and unheated commercial frozen orange juice concentrate from four different processing plants over a period of a year, from the time the concentrate went to the producers' warehouses through home refrigeration.

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B-3404-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1959

Immediate release

DISTRICT RURAL YOUTH TRAINING MEETINGS TO BE HELD

A series of district training meetings for members of Rural Youth and YMW (Young Men's and Women's) groups in Minnesota will be held during January, February and March, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota announced today.

Membership of the Rural Youth and YMW groups is composed of young men and women 18 years and older in rural areas.

District meetings will be held in Faribault, Jan. 27; Rochester, Jan. 28; St. Joseph, Feb. 5; Windom, March 2; and Montevideo, March 3.

Charles Martin, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota, will speak on "Are You Ready For Marriage?" at the meetings.

Interested rural young people are welcome to attend the district meetings whether or not they are members of organized county Rural Youth groups, Harkness said.

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B-3405-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 27, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
February 2 or later

DAIRY RECORDS
HELP PROTECT
HERD INVESTMENT

There's no longer any question over whether or why Minnesota dairy farmers need to keep production records, according to a University of Minnesota extension dairyman.

Ralph Wayne says the real question is how dairymen today, with the huge investments many of them have in cattle, equipment, feed, overhead and labor can afford not to keep records, when the cost is so small.

Wayne points to the steady trend toward fewer, but larger, and more specialized dairy herds. The rapid improvement is meaning stronger competition all the time. Only the efficient herds will make money in the future, he says.

The key to dairy profit, Wayne says, is production per cow. One that produces 400 pounds butterfat per year is actually returning the dairyman 13 times as much for his labor as one that gives only 200 pounds.

As simple as it seems, it's hard to tell which cows are paying their keep and which are simply "boarders" without a good individual record system, Wayne says. It gains a dairyman little or nothing, he explains, to have a barn full of cows without knowing what they produce.

Wayne points to three dairy record systems available to farmers:

* Standard Dairy Herd Improvement Association test, in which a supervisor takes monthly milk samples, runs the test, and returns a report on test and production.

* "Owner Sampler," in which the herdsman takes his own milk samples, and the DHIA supervisor does the testing and returns a report.

* Dairy production record and culling guide, in which the farmer simply records the weight of milk produced by each cow during one day of each month. County agents have the forms for this system, and they cost 25 cents. This is a good system for the herdsman who is not already on a record plan.

Records, according to Wayne, fill four important functions. They tell which cows to keep and which to cull. They help you feed according to production. They help in selecting replacement heifers and, finally, they give you a check on efficiency conversion of feed to milk.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 27, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
February 2 or later
A Farm and Home Research Report

POTATO TRIALS
ARE REPORTED

Four potato varieties-- Kennebec, Red Pontiac, Red LaSoda and Redburt-- were top yielders in field demonstrations around Minnesota last summer.

According to Orrin Turnquist, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist, more than 87 percent of each variety was No. 1 in size at every location.

Top three yielders in order for four locations were: Red River Valley--Kennebec, Red Pontiac and Red LaSoda; Grand Rapids--Kennebec, Red Pontiac and Redburt; Osseo--Redburt, Red LaSoda and Red Pontiac; Hollandale--Redburt, Red Pontiac, and Red LaSoda.

Commercial growers, county agents, branch experiment stations and the state Department of Agriculture took part in the trials.

Highest yield of all the trials was 422 100-pound sacks of Redburt potatoes per acre on the Wilbur and Harvey Goetze farm near Osseo.

Turnquist says some of the newer varieties tested were:

* Plymouth--a white variety resistant to scab and late blight, midseason in maturity, with oblong-flattened tubers, shallow eyes and rough flaky skin. It has good chipping quality, produced attractive spuds in 1958 trials.

* Redbake--midseason in maturity, has oblong tubers which are somewhat flat with shallow eyes, smooth or netted skin and good chipping quality. It holds up well after cold storage.

* Huron--a late Canadian white variety with scab resistance, oblong to round tubers, medium-deep eyes, but with generally low yield and poorer market quality.

* Antigo--a round white early variety with good scab resistance and smooth tubers.

* Norland--a red early variety with smooth tubers, more tolerance to common scab and russet scab than Red Pontiac. It produces high quality chips.

* Tawa--a white variety with resistance to scab, late blight and mild mosaic. It has good chipping and cooking quality, smooth round tubers and shallow eyes.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 27, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
February 2 or 9 only

INCOME TAX LAW
CHANGES VIEWED
FOR FARMERS

Here are four important points on federal income tax to keep in mind and discuss with your tax advisor during the next week or so.

These phases of Federal tax provisions for farmers are discussed by County Agent _____ and Hal Routhe, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

They remind farmers that February 15 is the deadline for filing Federal returns, unless you sent in an estimate of income before January 15. In that case, the final deadline becomes April 15.

The four points are:

1. Any patronage dividends you get from a cooperative must be included in your income for the year they were received. You measure them according to the amount of cash you got, plus the fair market value of any other property received. If the dividends are in document form, like stock certificates, you don't include them until they become subject to payment on your demand.

2. Deposits which you leave with local firms--like elevators, for example--to be used for future expenses may not be deducted until you have actually spent the money. Suppose you paid a feed company \$1,000 in December, 1958, to be applied to 1959 orders. You can deduct only that part of this sum which was actually spent in the year for which you are filing.

3. You can enter as labor expense reasonable cash wages to one or more of your children for farm work actually done by them, as long as there is a true employer-employee relationship. This may mean, of course, that the child will have to file an income tax return, too. But you can't deduct as part of these wages any part which you use for your own purposes, or which you are normally obligated to spend for the child's necessities anyway.

4. For new or used personal property bought after December 31, 1957, you may deduct an additional 20 percent of the cost as a depreciation allowance. This is for items with a useful life of six years or more, and is only for the first tax year on such property. You may also take the regular depreciation to which you are entitled for the year, computed after adjusting the basis of the property for the additional allowance. This must be for purchased property only--not for that acquired as a gift or through inheritance. And the rule applies only to what you pay in addition to any trade-in value involved.

These are only a few examples which are spelled out carefully in Farmer's Tax Guide for 1959. You can get a free copy at the county extension office.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 27, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
February 2

**CANNED PEAS,
POTATOES ARE
FEBRUARY PLENTIFULS**

Record production on America's farms in 1958 has resulted in an unusually long list of plentiful foods for February, reports Home Agent _____.

Potatoes and canned peas head the list of plentifuls because of the large production last year, and unusually big supplies on hand.

Pork, lamb and turkey all should be abundant in February, with supplies probably larger than in January, and larger than a year ago. Marketings from the 1958 fall pig crop began in early January and will show a definite increase in February. Consumers can look for good buys in pork.

There should be more eggs on the market than a year ago, because poultry raisers have more hens. Dairy cows customarily begin to increase their production of milk during late winter, and the milk supply in February is expected to move ahead of demand.

From Florida, California and other winter vegetable areas comes word that the celery crop probably will be the largest on record, and the acreage planted to cabbage is larger than last year.

Canned sardines, caught in the Pacific Ocean and packed in California, make their first appearance on the Department of Agriculture's list of Plentiful Foods. They have been relatively scarce for several years.

Dry beans, apples, honey, walnuts and peanuts are other foods that will be plentiful because of large production last year.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 27, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
February 2 or later

FARM FILLERS

February 15 is the legal deadline for farmers to file federal income tax returns-- unless they filed an estimate by January 15, indicating intention to make a final return by April 15. According to Hal Routhe, University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist, there are several changes in the 1959 tax laws. They are explained in the Farmer's Tax Guide for 1959. The county extension office has copies.

* * * * *

Here's a tip on winter rodent control. Keep bait stations well supplied with fresh anti-coagulant bait--such as Warfarin, Pival, Fumarin or Diphacin. These poisons must be eaten by rats or mice for five to ten days in a row before the animals will be killed, according to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Some 3,600 milk producers in 22 Minnesota and Wisconsin counties sell to the Twin Cities milk market. University of Minnesota agricultural economists say these producers represent about 12 percent of all dairy farms in the area, and only about 20 percent of the whole milk marketed from the supply area.

* * * * *

We might see the day when "biological warfare" becomes an important weapon against insects. Diseases could be used to control these pests, according to Marion Brooks, University of Minnesota entomologist. And there's no worry to humans; diseases used this way would be maladies that affect insects only.

* * * * *

Although losses from corn borers recently have been smaller than several years ago, the borer is still the most important insect of corn in Minnesota. Entomologist F.G. Holdaway at the University of Minnesota says that even with the relatively low infestation of recent years, the estimated loss per year runs into millions of dollars.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 27, 1959

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENT
For release week of
February 2 or after

4-H EXCELLENT
TRAINING FOR
FUTURE LEADERS

"Four-H work continues to give excellent training for community leadership and for citizenship in the home, the community, the country and the world," Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today. (Or substitute Club or County Agent _____.)

Scores of _____ county 4-H boys and girls have developed poise, confidence and more pleasing, forceful personalities as a result of demonstration experience in their 4-H clubs through the years, he added.

Visitors who watch 4-H demonstrations at county or state fairs are impressed with the ability of even 10-year-olds to stand at ease before a group of people and talk intelligently, he said. These qualities will prove invaluable in any occupation, as well as in social life.

The opportunity to hold office, to serve as junior leaders, helping younger boys and girls with project work and with the 4-H program, creates a sense of responsibility, develops poise and self-confidence and the ability to work with others. Participation in community activities, another important phase of club work, impresses young people with the part they can play in the community, in national and international affairs, he added.

Minnesota offers 24 different projects in which 4-H members can participate. They are grouped under the subjects of livestock, crops, home economics and general projects. Included in the latter class are such projects as leadership, soil conservation and home yard improvement.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 27, 1959

Special to St. Paul Pioneer Press
County Agent Introduction

Julia Bartlett, Hennepin county home agent, emphasizes use of more dairy products in training programs for 4-H club leaders. Miss Bartlett works with the 692 4-H girls enrolled in home economics projects in Hennepin county, as well as with women in the home extension program.

Miss Bartlett came to Hennepin county in 1954 after three years as a home agent in Houston county. She has been cited by the National Home Demonstration Agents' association for distinguished service.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 28, 1959

Immediate release

BRANCH EXPERIMENT STATION TO BE LOCATED NEAR LAMBERTON

The new Southwestern Agricultural Experiment station of the University of Minnesota will be located near Lamberton in southern Redwood county.

Harold Macy, dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture said today that negotiations have been completed for the purchase of the 200-acre Roger Frank farm, 2 miles west and a half mile north of Lamberton and 40 additional acres immediately adjacent from William Behrends. Purchase price is \$300 per acre or \$72,000 for the complete site.

Establishment of the station was approved by the University Board of Regents some months ago. Purchase of land near Lamberton was approved at the January meeting and since then negotiations have been under way.

A University committee with Associate Dean T. H. Fenske as chairman selected this site as having soil and climatic/typical of the southwestern area of the state. Research at the station will be devoted principally to crops and soils studies.

The farm has good buildings and other facilities and will need only minor modifications, Fenske said. There are no plans at present to keep livestock there.

The station will not be in actual operation until the 1960 crop season. The Minnesota legislature in 1957 appropriated funds only for acquisition of the site during this biennium.

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B-3406-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 28, 1958

Immediate release

HAY, SILAGE SHOW DEMONSTRATES GOOD FORAGE PRACTICES

Some 300 Minnesota farmers have shown how careful harvesting and storing practices can boost quality and feed value of their hay and silage.

They did it by entering the recent Hay and Silage Show on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, held during Farm and Home Week.

Epple Brothers, Montrose, had the top samples in both the corn and grass silage divisions. Norman Luehman, Lewiston, had the top "miscellaneous" silage sample.

Top placing in field-cured legume hay was shared by Robert H. Ragatzke, Lamberton, and George Varner, Buffalo. Harry Marks, Delavan, won first in barn-cured legume hay. In the legume-grass hay division, Howard Hovde, Odessa, topped all entries and Robert Frick, Cohasset, exhibited high quality grass hay.

Results from the contest point to some good rules other farmers can follow in getting better quality forage, according to William Hueg and Rodney Briggs, University agronomists in charge of the show.

For example, the corn silage sample from the Epple Brothers was harvested in late dent stage and stored in an upright silo, and had a high proportion of corn in comparison to stalks and leaves.

The Epple Brothers' grass silage sample was made up of alfalfa harvested in the early bloom stage--the right time. They had wilted the crop from 4-6 hours in the field before putting it in an upright silo, and used a chemical preservative, and put a plastic cap over the silage.

Luehman's oats-and-pea silage mixture was planted at 2 bushels oats and one of peas and harvested when the oats were in the early dough stage. Luehman let it wilt less than an hour before putting it into his upright silo.

(more)

add 1 hay-silage show

The top barn-cured legume hay sample from Marks was from hay mechanically "crimped" right after cutting. This speeded up drying so much that Marks windrowed it just 6 hours after cutting. He left it in the windrow another 14 hours, picked it up when the hay averaged 35-40 percent moisture, chopped it, and put it into his dryer-equipped barn mow.

The legume-grass sample from Hovde was from a field which Hovde harvested with a flail-type chopper during the second cutting. The chopper not only cut this hay, but also acted as a conditioner. He first cut the hay with the machine and let it fall back on the ground, into a fluffy windrow. About 72 hours later, he picked the hay up with the same chopper.

Other high quality samples in the hay and silage show were:

Corn silage: Elmer Schrader and Son, Caledonia, and Burt Schwingamer, Albany.

Grass silage: Mike Musieleinz, Little Falls, and Roger Angstman, Princeton.

"Miscellaneous" silage: Charles Hoffman, Fleming, and Sam Pierce, Wadena.

Barn-cured legume hay: William Caughey, Brainerd, and Fritz Spenger, Zumbro Falls.

Field-cured legume hay: A. Jennings Johnson, Spring Grove, and Delbert Vergin, Buffalo.

Mixed legume-grass hay: D. Otis Brose, Howard Lake, and Morris Martenine, Excelsior.

Grass hay: Olaf and David Kjerne, Spring Grove, and Robert Kratz, St illwater.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 28, 1959

Immediate release

DARKENED ALUMINUM PANS PERFECTLY SAFE TO USE

Aluminum pans that have darkened inside are perfectly safe to use, according to a University of Minnesota home economist.

Whenever aluminum comes in contact with an alkaline material, it is likely to turn dark, explains Florence Ehrenkranz, University professor of home economics. For example, hard water, baking soda or cooking certain vegetables in aluminum may cause darkening.

This darkening will have no harmful effect on foods cooked in the pans, Miss Ehrenkranz assures homemakers.

A good way to brighten such pans is to heat a weak acid solution in them, for example, a solution of water and a small amount of vinegar or cream of tartar. Do not let the solution stand in the pan more than half an hour or so. Cooking grape jelly in dark aluminum pans is a sure way to make them bright and shiny-- and the jelly will be perfectly safe to use.

Cleaning aluminum regularly with fine steel wool soap pads will keep it bright, Miss Ehrenkranz adds.

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B-3408-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 28, 1959

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FOURTH ANNUAL SPRING BARROW SHOW TO BE HELD AT BELLE PLAINE

The 4th annual Central Minnesota Spring Barrow show will be Feb. 27 at the Commission Company sales barn in Belle Plaine, according to Arnold Sandager, Scott county agent.

Exhibitors from LeSueur, Carver, Sibley, Dakota, Rice, Blue Earth and Hennepin counties are invited to enter. Entries must be submitted by Feb. 23, and all hogs entered will be consigned for immediate slaughter.

Awards will be given to a grand and reserve champion pen and the grand and reserve champion individual hogs in the show. Judging will be on the "merit grading" system rather than on federal grades as in other years. There will also be awards given according to percentage of primal cuts in the hog carcasses.

The show itself will be followed up by a carcass demonstration at the South St. Paul stockyards on March 3.

Hog producers wishing to enter the show can mail entries to Sandager at the Scott county extension office, Jordan, or to Maynard Harms, agriculture instructor, Belle Plaine.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 28, 1959

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AWARDED SCHOLARSHIPS

Two University of Minnesota students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics have been awarded scholarships totaling \$500 for the 1958-59 school year, according to A. A. Dowell, assistant dean.

Martin A. Fox, Rosemount, was awarded the Minneapolis Hide and Tallow company scholarship of \$300. Fox is a junior majoring in animal husbandry, interested mainly in swine production. He is a member of the University's Block and Bridle club.

Eric C. Woratschka, New Ulm, was awarded a Minnesota Dairy industry scholarship of \$200. Woratschka is a freshman majoring in dairy industry.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 28, 1959

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

FORESTERS' DAY CELEBRATED AT UNIVERSITY

Paul Bunyan will make his annual "comeback" when students on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus celebrate their 25th annual Foresters' Day Saturday, Jan. 31.

Activities will start at 11 a. m. with the traditional "Bean-feed" in the lumber camp style at the St. Paul campus Union. An indoor program in Green Hall will begin at 1 p. m. and will include a dramatic presentation by the "Timber Beast Players," a student drama group. The outdoor events will follow with the foresters' presentation of their queen, the "Daughter of Paul." Her "father" is the legendary hero of all lumber jacks and foresters, Paul Bunyan.

In field events, the foresters will compete in chopping, sawing, pole climbing and snowshoe racing, as well as such less "he-man" games as egg-throwing.

The day's celebration will close with the Stump Jumpers' Bail in the St. Paul campus gymnasium at 9 p. m.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 28, 1959

Immediate release

DISTRICT MEETINGS FOR HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION LEADERS

Eight district meetings will be held throughout Minnesota in February for leaders in the extension home economics program,

Purpose of the meetings is to provide information on the role of leadership and the processes involved in working with groups. Leaders who attend will conduct training in their home counties.

Meetings will be held Feb. 10 in Cambridge in the Lutheran church; Feb. 11 in Grand Rapids at the North Central School of Agriculture; Feb. 13, Rochester in the 4-H club building on the Fair Grounds; Feb. 18, Crookston, library of the Northwest School of Agriculture; Feb. 19, Fergus Falls, Otter Tail Power Co.; Feb. 24, Waseca, Southern School of Agriculture; Feb. 25, Windom, Catholic church; Feb. 26, Willmar, "Fireside," north of Willmar on Highway 71.

Sessions will begin at 10 a. m. and continue until 3:30 p. m.

In charge of the meetings will be district leaders of the home economics extension program at the University of Minnesota, Minerva Jenson, Rosella Qualey, Margaret Jacobson and Caroline Fredrickson. Speakers will be Mrs. Eleanor Gifford, home agent-at-large and George Donohue, extension rural sociologist, University of Minnesota

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B-3409-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1959

SPECIAL TO:
Home Economics Association Journal

EVALUATION OF CAREER WORKSHOP

Now underway is an evaluation study of the Career Workshops which are sponsored annually by the Minnesota Home Economics Association and the Minnesota Dietetic Association. This study is planned to help determine the effectiveness of the workshops in encouraging girls to prepare for careers in home economics. Those who have attended past workshops will be contacted to find their present professional or pre-professional status and to discover the extent to which they were influenced by attendance at the Workshop.

The study will be conducted by Mrs. Barbara Conklin, a graduate student in Home Economics Education at the University of Minnesota under the direction of Dr. Roxana R. Ford.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1959

Special to weeklies in
southwestern Minnesota

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHES
EXPERIMENT STATION
STATION NEAR LAMBERTON

Agriculture in this area of Minnesota should receive some long-time benefits as a result of the new Southwestern Agricultural Experiment station near Lamberton.

Establishment of the station was announced recently by Harold Macy, dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture.

The site includes a 200-acre farm purchased from Roger Frank and 40 adjacent acres purchased from William Behrends. The purchase price is \$300 per acre, for a total of \$72,000. The land is located 2 miles west and a half mile north of Lamberton.

The University Board of Regents approved establishment of the station several months ago and approved the Lamberton site at their January meeting.

A University committee, headed by Associate Dean T. H. Fenske, selected the Lamberton site as having soil and climatic conditions typical of this area of the state. Research will be devoted principally to crops and soils studies.

Actual operation will not begin until the 1960 crop season. The Minnesota legislature in 1957 appropriated funds only for acquisition of the site during this biennium.

There are good buildings and facilities on the farm, and only minor modifications will be needed, according to Fenske. There are no plans at present to keep livestock there.

The Lamberton station will be the 7th outlying agricultural experiment station of the University. Others are located at Rosemount, Waseca, Morris, Crookston, Grand Rapids and Duluth.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1959

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

EXCESS SOIL COMPACTION REDUCES CROP YIELDS AND QUALITY

Excess soil compaction--like you get from too much disking--can lower both yields and quality of farm crops.

University of Minnesota soil scientists make that conclusion after tests last summer at the Rosemount Experiment station and at East Grand Forks.

According to soil physicists George R. Blake and Earl P. Adams, experimentally compacting both the surface and the subsoil reduced corn yields by 13 bushels per acre. Surface compaction alone accounted for a 5-bushel reduction.

In sugar beets, surface compacting cut yields by 5 1/2 tons per acre and, with potatoes, yields were less than a third as high where the soil was experimentally compacted.

The scientists actually did the compacting in these tests with special equipment. One was a heavy tractor wheel which they ran over the furrow bottom at planting time for subsoil compaction, and the other was a loaded truck used to compact the surface.

There were other unfavorable effects from soil compaction, too. Compacted soil was less porous and less "permeable," meaning it had reduced ability to take in water and air. It was harder to penetrate, which is important for crops like beets or potatoes, in which the most important part of the plant grows under the soil surface.

As a result, potato tubers averaged 0.56 inches smaller in diameter on compacted soil. Compaction caused more mis-shaped potatoes and lowered their specific gravity--one measure of potato quality. Also, compacting tended to make more clods of soil, which interfered with potato harvesting by mechanical equipment.

These harmful effects of compaction make a good argument for "minimum tillage," Blake and Adams say. One form of this concept is wheel-track corn planting, in which the farmer plants corn in tractor tracks on plowed but undisked soil. The minimum tillage idea--which simply means working the soil less--also needs to be used on other crops, too, they say.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1959

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:

Force Shrubs for Winter Bloom
Colors for Spring
Patterns for Spring
Collars in the News
School Lunch Program

Chocolate That Won't Melt in Wrapper
Quality But Not Vitamin C Lost in Orange
Uses for Cooker-Fryer / Juice
Steps to Easy Ironing
Save Miles in Bed Making

HOME BEAUTIFICATION

Force Shrubs for Winter Bloom

If you're tired of gray winter days, you can bring a note of spring into the house by forcing some shrubs, some violets or lilies-of-the-valley so they'll bloom in a few weeks.

C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, gives some tips on what to do.

With a sharp pruner, cut large branches from apple, cherry or plum trees or early spring-flowering shrubs such as lilac or flowering almond. Branches of horse chestnut, sumac, maple, grape and dogwood make interesting arrangements, too. It's best to cut the branches on a warm day when there's some activity in the plant.

Crush the stems, then place the branches in a deep container of water and keep them in a basement or other cool room that's about 40°-60°F. Once the branches are thawed out, soak them in water--the laundry tub is a good place--for half an hour or so to soften the bud scales. Repeat the soaking every few days. When the branches are starting to blossom, arrange them attractively in a vase or bowl and bring them into the living or dining room where you can enjoy them.

If you have violets or lilies-of-the-valley, dig up a few clumps, put them in a pan about four inches deep and keep them in a cool, dark room - 55 to 60°F. - until the shoots come up. Keep the clumps moist. When the shoots are about an inch and a half long, place them where you can enjoy them. It will take two or three weeks to force them.

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

CLOTHINGColors for Spring

Colors for spring will be brilliant. Their very names give you a picture of their life and brilliance: the pinks--watermelon, geranium, strawberry; deep-sea blues--cerulean, Mediterranean, aquamarine; citrus shades--grapefruit, lemon, orange, lime, apricot. Crisp, sharp blacks and whites will be popular in many new prints and checks.

Pretty neutrals and pastels will come to the fore in summer for the cool look--beige, gray, white and off-white, pistachio and sherbet shades of raspberry, lime and orange.

* * * * *

Patterns for Spring

The familiar houndstooth check is the leading pattern this spring. Checks will be shown in popular black and white, blue and white and in pastels combined with different shades or with white.

Prints will be popular in brilliant and unusual color combinations and patterns. You'll see bold flowers, fruits and vegetables, and a variety of geometric, abstract and dimensional prints. Hopsacking will have colorful print designs, sometimes called a "needlepoint" or "petit-point" weave.

* * * * *

Collars in the News

An oversized collar and some mid-bodice detail will feature almost any style you choose for spring. As for skirts, slim, gored, pleated and gathered skirts will all be in fashion. The shirtwaist dress and the versatile ensemble will be popular. Both the shirtwaist dress and the ensemble will highlight the high-waist and important collar look.

-jbn-

FOOD AND NUTRITIONSchool Lunch Program Served 12 Million Children

Two billion lunches were served to about 12 million children--30 percent of the total school enrollment--under the National School Lunch program in 1958, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Nearly 60,000 schools participated in the program.

* * * * *

Chocolate That Won't Melt in Wrapper

Chocolate bars that melt in your mouth but won't melt in the wrapper--even in hot weather--may soon be here.

Such chocolate bars have been made at the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Southern Utilization Division in New Orleans. Scientists found they could keep the chocolate firm during the hottest weather by adding small amounts of completely hydrogenated fats. This hard fat forms a rigid framework around the cocoa butter, keeping the chocolate firm. Even when temperatures go up into the high 90's, this chocolate stays firm, holds its shape and retains oils that normally leak out. Research is being continued to adapt the findings to commercial chocolate bars.

* * * * *

Quality But Not Vitamin C Lost in Thawed, Re-Frozen Orange Juice

Many homemakers ask what happens to canned frozen orange juice concentrate when it has thawed out and then refrozen.

J. D. Winter, in charge of the food processing laboratory at the University of Minnesota, says such orange juice is perfectly safe to use. There is little if any loss of vitamin C in orange juice that has thawed and refrozen, but there will be changes in flavor. Most evident will be the tendency of the orange juice to separate.

To maintain the original quality of orange juice, Winter suggests that consumers keep the concentrate frozen in the home freezer until they are ready to use it.

-jbn-

HOME MANAGEMENTUses for Cooker-Fryer

Are you making the best use of all of your electrical appliances? A cooker-fryer, or deep-fat fryer, for example, has many uses besides frying foods in deep fat. This piece of equipment is fine for stews and pot roasts and for any long, slow cooking in moisture. It can be used, too, for steaming puddings and custards and will even bake potatoes.

If you have a blender, you've probably used it for making soups, salad dressings and sauces. But have you used it to grate onions or cocoanut, or to reduce dry bread to crumbs?

* * * * *

Steps to Easy Ironing

Good light, an adjustable ironing board, a good chair and a place at hand to put articles after ironing--these are essentials if you want to save time and energy when you do the family ironing.

Iron sheets? If you prefer to have your sheets ironed, you can save time by folding each sheet, and ironing small, flat articles on it. The sheet will be pressed by the time the articles are ironed.

* * * * *

Save Miles in Bed Making

Want to save 40 feet of walking every day for every bed you make? You can do it if you use the improved method of bed making recommended by Mrs. Marion Melrose, extension specialist in charge of the program for handicapped homemakers. This streamlined method will also save you about a third of the time you'd ordinarily use in making a bed.

Start at the head of the bed, complete the bed making on one side, go down to the foot, then go across to the other side and complete that side, ending at the head of the bed.

Using this streamlined method, you could save more than 11 miles a year over what you would walk by using the old method of bed making.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1959

Immediate release

MERLE HALVERSON NAMED EXTENSION SOILS SPECIALIST

Merle V. Halverson, for the past two years a University of Minnesota soils research worker, has taken up duties as a soils specialist for the state Agricultural Extension Service.

Halverson will work with other extension soils men, county agents and farmers on soil management and improvement.

Originally from Hallock, Halverson is a graduate of the University's Northwest School of Agriculture at Crookston, earned a B. S. with distinction from the University in 1956 and last month completed work for his M. S.

He was a U. S. Navy flying officer from 1943-50, attended the University from 1951-56, spent a year as sales representative for Allied Chemical and Dye Corp. , then returned to the University to do his graduate work.

Recently, Halverson has done research on water solubility problems in different soils and for different kinds of crops and has studied new possible fertilizers with potash and phosphate components of varying water solubility.

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B-3411-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1959

Immediate release

DISTRICT 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTESTS IN FEBRUARY

Sixteen district events in the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest have been scheduled for February.

Four-H champions from nearly every county in the state will compete for honors in the district contests, broadcasting their speeches over local radio stations.

For the 17th year the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Jewish Council are sponsoring the radio speaking competition. Contestants prepare original speeches on the subject, "Brotherhood of Man--Where Have We Failed--What Can I Do?"

Evelyn Harne, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announces the following schedule of broadcasts for the district events:
Feb. 14--10:30-11:15 a. m. , KWOA, Worthington; 11:15 a. m. -12 p. m. , KOZY, Grand Rapids; 2-2:45 p. m. , KNUJ, New Ulm; 2-2:45 p. m. , KATE, Albert Lea; 5:05 p. m. , KDAL, Duluth; Feb. 16, 12-12:15, 12:30-1 p. m. , KUOM, St. Paul; Feb. 20, 4-5 p. m. , KWLM, Willmar.

Feb. 21, 10-10:45 a. m. , KMHL, Marshall; 10:05-11 a. m. , KDHL, Faribault; 11 a. m. -12 p. m. , WCMP, Pine City; 2-2:45 p. m. , WJON, St. Cloud; 2-2:45 p. m. , KWNO, Winona, Feb. 23, 1:45-3 p. m., KILO, Grand Forks; Feb. 26, 3:05-3:50 p. m. , KVOX, Moorhead; Feb. 27, 2-3 p. m. , KGDE, Fergus Falls; 2:30-3:30 p.m. , KWAD, Wadena (tentative).

The Jewish Council is providing nearly \$1,500 in awards to county, district and state winners. District winners will receive prizes of \$15 and all-expense trips to the Twin Cities to compete in the state finals on March 7. Reserve champions will receive cash awards of \$10.

Last year 961 4-H members took part in the statewide radio speaking contest.

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B-3412-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1959

Immediate release

POTATOES, CANNED PEAS FEBRUARY PLENTIFULS

Potatoes and canned peas are featured on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for the Midwestern states in February.

Potato production during 1958 was the fourth largest on record, and the fall crop was especially large, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. In February retail prices are expected to be favorable to shoppers, reflecting potato abundance.

Canned peas are even more plentiful than last year. Quality of the peas is high because the weather was just right to produce peas fine in flavor, tenderness and color.

Three kinds of meat--pork, lamb and turkey--will be abundant during February. Supplies of pork, both cured and fresh, will be coming to market in such quantity that all cuts of pork should be good buys. Pork supplies will be about 17 percent and lamb about 4 percent larger than a year ago. All sizes of turkey will be available, with family-size hens and toms especially plentiful.

Egg supplies have been increasing in recent weeks. Large eggs are the best buy at this time of year.

After several years' scarcity, canned sardines from the Pacific are back on the market in plenty.

Dry beans continue to be abundant. Every variety of dry beans offers good food value at a thrifty price, Mrs. Loomis says.

Two fresh vegetables make their appearance on the February list of plentiful foods--celery and new cabbage. Winter harvests of both these vegetables will be larger than last year. The green, new-crop cabbage rates high in nutritive value, as well as in crispness and fresh flavor.

February markets will have good supplies of walnuts from the big fall crop in California and Michigan, peanuts and peanut products, honey, apples, milk and dairy products.

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B-3413-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1959

Immediate release

CASH RECEIPTS SET NEW RECORD IN '58

Cash receipts from farm marketings in Minnesota set a new record in 1958, according to Elmer W. Learn, University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

The increase in cash receipts was 5 percent over 1957.

Reason for the jump was that livestock had a "banner year," going up 8 percent over 1957, which itself was a relatively good year for livestock products. Crop receipts actually went down a little last year, somewhat offsetting the livestock increase.

Learn computed these preliminary estimates on the basis of information from the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. 1958 cash receipts in Minnesota totalled \$1.39 billion, compared with \$1.33 billion in 1957 and \$1.26 billion the year before that.

While corn and soybean production in 1958 was under 1957, total crop production for the year was second only to 1956. As a result, cash receipts from crops made a 2 percent decline.

Learn reports that cash receipts from all major livestock and livestock products except dairy were above 1957 levels. Cattle and calves scored a record at \$323 million--16 percent above the previous year. Hog receipts were up 15 percent--\$254 million, compared to \$220 million in 1957.

Dairy price supports were reduced last April, a factor primarily responsible for a 5 percent decline in average milk prices during the year. The actual drop in total cash receipts from dairy products was 2 percent.

Although Minnesota egg producers marketed 4 percent fewer eggs in 1958, they took in 5 percent more cash receipts. Higher prices during the first 6 months of the year offset sharp declines of the last 4 months. Farm chickens and broilers also accounted for higher receipts in 1958.

"Realized net income"--net income without adjusting for inventory changes--also increased for the second straight year, Learn says. While this increase is probably less than the \$69 million in total cash receipts, realized net income very likely was above \$500 million for the first time since 1953.

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B--3414--pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1959

SPECIAL TO St. Paul Pioneer Press

Difference between slaughter grades of hogs is explained by R. E. Jacobs, left, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, to Roland Skelton, Kanabec county agent. Jacobs himself is a former county extension worker; he was 4-H agent in Pope and Swift counties, was assistant county agent in West Otter Tail county and was agricultural agent in McLeod and Freeborn counties before taking his present post in 1956.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 3, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
February 9 or later

FARM FILLERS

You can save labor and reduce lamb losses by shearing your ewes before lambing. But when you do this, you must have some type of shelter to keep them dry and out of the wind. R. M. Jordan, livestock scientist at the University of Minnesota, advises sheepmen to use a high comb to leave a fourth-inch stubble on the ewes. This gives some weather protection.

* * * * *

The fact that there is little or no snow in many areas of the state means we have an unusually great fire problem. Dead grass, leaves and weeds along the road are all highly inflammable, according to Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. A single carelessly-tossed cigarette or unattended trash fire could become a holocaust, destroying reforested areas, roadside plantings and wild-life areas.

* * * * *

Agronomists and soils scientists at the University of Minnesota have more evidence of this principle: If you plant corn this year where alfalfa grew last year, the corn gets a boost from nitrogen the legume left behind. Over a three-year period, the researchers found, the alfalfa contribution can be equal to adding as much as 140 pounds of fertilizer nitrogen per acre.

* * * * *

There's little likelihood of much change in crop rotations this year. Agricultural economist S. A. Engene at the University of Minnesota says some farmers who in the past substituted other crops for corn may raise more corn this summer. But farmers who did not stay within allotments before and fed all their corn to livestock will have no incentive to increase.

* * * * *

Agricultural economists say egg prices are likely to continue low for the first half of this year. As a result, the number of hens kept for fall, 1959 may decrease, which would mean higher prices this fall. However, the price changes may not be great enough to justify any important changes in production plans.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 3, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
February 9 or after

COUNTY AGENT: A while ago, we sent you an article on disease resistance of different oats varieties. However, some information recently gathered has changed the picture to some extent, although there is no difference in recommendations. The following article brings the situation more completely up to date.

DISEASE RESISTANCE
SUMMARIZED FOR
OATS VARIETIES

Some recent changes in the picture on stem and crown rust in oats were summarized this week by County Agent _____.

He points out that although these diseases were not much of a problem last summer, it is very likely they will show up in the future. Farmers are urged to plant recommended varieties which have the best combination of resistance to diseases known to occur in their specific areas.

According to plant pathologists and agronomists at the University of Minnesota, the current situation in varietal resistance in oats is like this:

Minhafer was bred to resist all of the older races of crown rust which were able to attack most other varieties. However, recent tests show that Minhafer is susceptible to several new races of crown rust which didn't occur in Minnesota before 1957 and '58.

In 1957, several of these new races caused a crown rust epidemic in oats, which extended northward into Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. There was even some of the disease in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

Last summer was too dry for much rust to develop, but races of crown rust which will attack Minhafer showed up in a fall survey of "volunteer" oats in fields previously planted to this variety.

Plant pathologist Matt Moore says these races are now widely distributed and apparently firmly established. This means that in the future, farmers can expect Minhafer to be attacked along with the older varieties if a crown rust epidemic occurs.

add 1 oats diseases

This variety resists all prevalent races of stem rust, including 7A.

Garry also resists all prevalent races of stem rust and smut, but, like all other older oats varieties, is susceptible to both the old and new races of crown rust.

Burnett and Rodney have resistance to races 7 and 8 of stem rust, but not to 7A.

Andrew and Ajax are resistant to races 7 and 7A of stem rust, but are susceptible to race 8.

A situation somewhat similar to the crown rust problem, but less critical, is developing in stem rust, according to Moore. Races 8A and 13A have been found in the eastern U. S. and Canada, although they have not yet been seen in Minnesota.

All currently recommended varieties are susceptible to both of the new stem rust races, except Burnett, which resists 8A.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 3, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
February 9 or after

EAR CORN SILAGE
MAY BE CHEAPER
FOR BEEF CATTLE

Current prices for corn may shed a different light on your silage-making plans for the coming crop season, especially if you have beef cattle to feed.

Here's why: Even though you get more total digestible nutrients (TDN) from an acre by putting the whole corn plant in the silo, it may still be wiser to figure on using ear corn silage, leaving the stalk in the field.

This reasoning comes from Ermond Hartmans, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota. He admits that in the past it would have been more profitable to put up ears, stalks and all. But lower corn prices and higher operating costs change the picture.

Hartmans uses as an example a field that will produce either 70 bushels of ear corn or about 11.3 tons of corn silage. If you put the crop up as corn-and-stalk silage, you would get 4,520 pounds of TDN per acre, compared to 3,600 pounds if you made ear corn silage from it.

At this point, you might think there's a clear advantage from the first choice. But Hartmans doesn't stop there. He points out that average operating and storage costs show it would take \$22 more in expenses to make the corn silage than it would for the ear corn material. This figures out to \$.45 for each 100 pounds of TDN in ear-and-stalk silage.

You can buy either corn or grain at a dollar or slightly more per bushel now, or for about \$2 per 100 pounds TDN. So the extra expense involved in ensiling the whole corn plant offsets the advantage you get from the extra TDN. At these costs, it actually pays to make ear corn silage and buy extra corn on the open market if you need more total feed. And besides, putting up both stalk and ear takes more labor,

Hartmans says there are other advantages in using ear corn silage, too--especially in comparison to putting the ear corn up in cribs. For one thing, Iowa State College studies show that ear corn silage has 8 percent higher feeding efficiency than dry corn. Second, by putting the ears in the silo you get the field cleared earlier in the fall--which can also get fall plowing started earlier. Third, you have less ear dropping by cutting ear corn at the silage stage than you would by waiting until it is dry.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 3, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENT
For release week of
February 9 or after

NEW FIBERS
DEVELOPED FOR
HOMEMAKERS

New fibers are constantly being introduced in the highly competitive textile market, says Home Agent _____. Homemakers will want to know their names and characteristics.

Some of these newer fibers are Zefran, Corval, Topel, Creslan and Kodel, according to Suzanne Davison, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

Zefran can be knitted or woven, and it is most successful if blended with a natural fiber. It can be used in men's and women's suitings, coatings and sweaters. It also has properties that might make it suitable for carpets and blankets. Zefran, which is naturally a good white, can be dyed in a wide variety of colors.

Corval gives warmth and is good for blending with wool. Work is being done on its uses. Topel is designed for use alone or in blends with cotton, acetate and nylon. Both fibers are as absorbent as cotton. Progressive shrinkage has been decreased. They are about as strong as dry rayon, and are stronger wet than dry. Caustic alkalis have little effect on them, and they can be resin-treated to obtain good wrinkle resistance.

The fiber of Creslan is strong and gives bulk. It washes or dry cleans easily and dries rapidly. The fiber will be used in suitings, coats, dress fabrics, shirtings, sportswear, sweaters, jersey fabrics, hosiery and underwear.

Kodel also has many properties which the homemaker will welcome. An iron at 425 degrees F. can safely be used on a garment of Kodel. Shrinkage is less than one percent in boiling water. Kodel is naturally white and dyes readily. Acids or alkalis, normally encountered by apparel fabrics, do not affect Kodel. It also is resistant to weathering and dry cleaning agents.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 3, 1959

To all counties

ATT. 4-H CLUB AGENT
For use week of
February 9 or after

COUNTY 4-H'ER
IN DISTRICT
RADIO CONTEST

_____, county winner in the 4-H radio speaking contest
and member of the _____ 4-H club of _____, will compete in the
district contest over Station _____ at _____
(hour) (day) (date)

_____ won the county contest in competition with _____ other 4-H
(no.)
members.

Winners from _____, _____, _____ and _____
counties will participate in the district event. All contestants will broadcast original
speeches of five to seven minutes on the subject, "The Brotherhood of Man - Where
Have We Failed - What Can I Do."

The district contest in which _____ county's representative will partici-
pate is one of 16 being held throughout the state in February. The statewide 4-H
radio speaking contest is being sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural
Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota for the
17th year.

District winners will receive cash awards and an expense-paid trip to the
Twin Cities to compete in the state finals March 6 and 7. Reserve champions will
also receive cash awards. All awards are being given by the Jewish Council.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 4, 1959

Immediate release

HORTICULTURE SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED

The 38th annual horticulture short course will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus March 24-26, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

First day of the short course is being planned for commercial fruit growers. The second will be devoted to home fruit growing and vegetable gardening. Morning and afternoon sessions of the final day of the short course will be given over to ornamental horticulture for home gardeners.

R. E. Widmer, associate professor of horticulture, is in charge of the program.

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B-3415-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 4, 1959

Immediate release

4-H ENROLLMENT UP DURING 1958

Minnesota 4-H'ers now total 47,894, an increase of 1,340 members over 1957, says Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Fifty-nine counties showed increased membership. Counties with over 900 members are Dakota, Freeborn, Goodhue, Hennepin, West Otter Tail and North St. Louis. North St. Louis has the highest enrollment, with 1,227 members.

Nearly 90 percent of the 4-H projects started last year were completed. This, too, is an increase over last year's records. Swift county has the highest percent of completions - 99.8 percent. Completed 4-H projects for last year number 95,960. This is an average of slightly more than two projects per member.

The nearly 48,000 Minnesota 4-H'ers are part of the international 4-H movement, which has over two million members. Some 8,000 adult volunteer leaders help the Minnesota 4-H boys and girls carry on projects in 2,040 community 4-H clubs.

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B-3416-sah

Immediate release

SCIENTISTS REPORT LEADS IN "COLD STORAGE" BACTERIA STUDIES

Some important clues in studies on "cold storage" bacteria called "psychrophiles"--the kind that cause milk, cottage cheese or other dairy products to spoil even though refrigerated-- were reported recently by the University of Minnesota.

W. D. Schultze and J. C. Olson, Jr., dairy bacteriologists, have closely identified the organisms responsible for this spoilage and made some studies on their behavior.

Now that the scientists know what they're up against, it may be possible to develop tests which dairy plant operators can use to check for these organisms. When and if such tests are developed, they will eventually mean better quality dairy products on store shelves.

Schultze was studying under the first fellowship granted by the John Brandt Memorial Foundation, established for assisting young scientists in advanced study,

Schultze and Olson collected 473 samples of commercially packaged milk, cream, chocolate drink and cottage cheese from Twin Cities stores. They stored these samples at 37-38 degrees, then isolated the types of bacteria called psychrophiles that caused spoilage. They found four main types of these psychrophilic bacteria, plus a type called "coliform" that generally wasn't thought to be important as a spoilage agent at such a low temperature.

As Schultze and Olson explain it, cold storage spoiling is a much more serious problem than it used to be. More and more farmers are using bulk milk systems with every-other-day pickup rather than daily hauling, and dairy products are being transported long distances and stored under refrigeration for longer periods. This has been made possible by advances in milk technology and in better refrigeration and transportation facilities.

-more-

add 1 "cold storage" bacteria studies

Souring--the most common form of milk spoilage in past years--is seldom much of a problem any more. Pasteurization and refrigeration have licked that; organisms that cause milk to sour don't grow in cold storage.

Pasteurizing also kills the cold storage, or "psychrophilic" bacteria. But if just a few of the organisms get into dairy products after the pasteurization process is applied, they can easily cause spoilage during the period of time that milk and other products such as cottage cheese and chocolate milk are held in present day commercial channels of distribution. The type of spoilage caused by these bacteria is characterized by disagreeable odors and tastes.

There's still much to be learned about these organisms. The big question is: What makes them different from other bacteria that cannot grow actively at refrigeration temperatures?

Schultze and Olson didn't answer this question completely, but in another phase of their research they did develop a new approach for attacking the problem by studying how temperature differences affect the metabolism, or growth functions, of these bacteria. The ultimate objective of these studies is to find some common characteristic which can be used to develop a rapid test to detect these spoilage bacteria which would be applicable in dairy plant laboratories.

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B-3417-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 4, 1959

* For release at 3 p.m.*
* Thursday, February 5*

SHEEP RESEARCH REPORTED AT LAMB DAY

MORRIS--A protein supplement containing a mixture of molasses, urea and alcohol was not profitable for feeding lambs in recent University of Minnesota experiments.

A University livestock scientist said here today that lambs getting the mixture gained no faster than lambs getting soybean oil meal. In fact, lambs fed the mixture actually gained slower in one case.

Besides, the mixture is more expensive than soybean oil meal and lambs tend to waste it.

R. M. Jordan made the report during the annual Lamb Feeders Day at the University's West Central Experiment Station.

He pointed out that protein supplements containing urea as the major source of nitrogen are generally not used in lamb fattening rations. Combining urea with molasses--and particularly alcohol--has recently been advanced in some areas as a way to increase utilization of the urea by animals such as sheep and cattle.

However, Jordan said, most evidence shows the molasses and alcohol have no effect on how well animals can utilize the urea.

Jordan and H. E. Hanke, Morris station staff member, compared soybean oil meal and the mixture both for lambs getting bromegrass and for lambs getting alfalfa hay. For those on bromegrass, there was no significant difference in gain between the two kinds of protein supplement. For lambs getting alfalfa, those fed soybean oil meal as the supplement gained .52 pounds daily, while those on the mixture averaged .40 pounds per day and those fed molasses and soybean oil meal averaged .43 pounds.

Jordan said the mixture costs up to \$20 more per ton than soybean oil meal, meaning it isn't profitable for lambs. Also, the molasses in the mixture often sticks to the wool of lambs, resulting in greater waste.

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B-3418-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
Feb. 4, 1959

Special for release
9:00 p.m. Wed. Feb. 4

ANN ROGERS ELLINGBOE RECEIVES STUDENT LEADERSHIP AWARD

Mrs. Ann Rogers Ellingboe, a home economics senior at the University of Minnesota, this evening received the Dean E. M. Freeman medal for student leadership on the St. Paul campus.

The award was made during the annual leadership dinner of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and College of Veterinary Medicine. It is given annually to the senior student "Who has made the greatest contribution to student life."

A graduate of Tracy, Minn., high school, Mrs. Ellingboe has been a leader or member of more than a dozen student organizations.

She currently is president of the St. Paul campus Home Economics association; secretary of the Phi Upsilon Omicron sorority; chairman of the School of Home Economics organization committee; and member of the All-University Congress; Senate committee on student affairs and the World Christian Community Religious Foundation.

Her earlier student activities included: vice-president of her living group membership in St. Paul campus student council; associate editor of a St. Paul campus publication; and assistant chairman of 1957 Religion in Life Week.

She has been secretary of Chimes and president of Mortar Board, two student honorary groups. She is a former recipient of the Order of the North Star, the Minnie Award for scholarship, leadership and contribution to the University.

The Freeman medal award was established in 1931, in commemoration of the late M. Freeman, who was dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics from 1917-43.

Mrs. Ellingboe is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Rogers of Tracy.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 4, 1959

Special to Clay County Agent

DEANE JOHNSON
NAMED 4-H AGENT
IN CLAY COUNTY

Deane Johnson, 4-H Agent in Wright county since last June, has been named Clay county 4-H Agent, starting March 1. He will work with county agent Oswald Dallenbach on the local 4-H club program.

He replaces Maynard Helgaas, who left the county November 22, 1958.

Johnson is a native of Nevis, in Hubbard county, and is a 1958 graduate of North Dakota Agricultural College.

He grew up on a 160 acre diversified farm and was a 4-H member himself for 10 years. He was active in dairy, swine, garden, forestry and other projects and was a judging team member in dairy, swine, sheep and beef.

Johnson was a Hubbard county 4-H president for two years and vice-president one year.

While at NDAC, he majored in Agricultural Education and worked part-time in the Dairy Department there. He also did some part-time work for station KXJB-TV in Fargo.

He served in the U. S. Army from 1952-54.

He is married and has one child.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Feb. 5, 1959

Special

RURAL ART AWARD BY FARMERS' UNION CENTRAL EXCHANGE

A Minnesota rural artist has received a special award from the Farmers Union Central Exchange.

She is Mrs. Ada Johnson, Parkers Prairie, whose painting "The Red Mill" received the ^{\$100} Farmers Union Central Exchange Purchase Award of Minnesota Rural Art. The painting was selected from among 163 entries in the University of Minnesota Rural Art Show in January.

The painting will be hung in Farmers' Union Central Exchange offices for a year. After that time, plans are to donate it to the Institute of Agriculture for its permanent collection of Minnesota Rural art.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 6, 1959

Special to Douglas County Agent

EGG INSTITUTE
SCHEDULED FOR
DOUGLAS COUNTY

Modern ideas in egg production and marketing, an egg quality show and cake exhibit will highlight the Egg Institute scheduled for (Time, date, place) in _____.

Egg producers are urged to enter eggs in the quality competition of the event.

According to _____, county agent, the event is one of two dozen such events being held around the state this winter.

Speakers will include three University of Minnesota extension specialists---William Dankers, extension economist; Raymond Solac, veterinarian and Donald Bates, agricultural engineer. Also on the program will be Theodore Thompson, Minnesota Department of Agriculture Official.

Topics will include automation in egg handling, poultry buildings and facilities, the local egg industry, poultry outlook, poultry health and marketing. Dankers will conduct a special egg quality demonstration.

U. S. Department of Agriculture representatives grade the egg show entries for internal quality and Dankers and Thompson will do the external and overall grading.

The Institute is sponsored cooperatively by the local poultry industry and the Agricultural Extension Service.

(Add other details).

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 6, 1959

Special to agents in
Itasca, Aitkin, Pine, Cass,
Carlton, Beltrami counties

**SHEEP SHEARING
SCHOOL SET AT
GRAND RAPIDS**

A special two-day sheep shearing and wool preparation school will be held in Grand Rapids February 18 and 19, according to R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The school will be at the North Central School of Agriculture and will begin at 9 a.m. each day.

Instruction will be directed by Ed Warner, nationally-known shearing expert from Chicago. Helping him will be Joe Malinski, Minnesota Department of Education. Warner has instructed more people in sheep shearing than anyone else in the world.

There is no charge for the course and anyone interested is invited. To enroll, either see your county agent or write to Jacobs at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

Jacobs says persons attending the school should bring or wear work clothes, be on time and stay until the instruction is completed.

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

Special to Red River
Valley Counties

February 9, 1959

4-H DEMONSTRATORS
TO WINTER SHOWS

_____ 4-H members from _____ county have been selected to
(No. - write out)
take part in the 4-H dairy demonstration program at the Red River Valley Winter
Shows in Crookston the week of February 22.

They are: (give name, address and name of club).

According to County (Club) Agent _____ the demonstrations will
include (give subjects of demonstrations).

Purpose of the demonstration program, _____ says, is to stress the use of
milk and other dairy products in the diet and to emphasize the importance of
producing quality milk.

Scheduled for demonstrations on Tuesday, February 24, are Clay, Becker, Marshall,
Norman, West Polk and Wilkin counties.

On Wednesday, February 25, club members from the following counties will give
dairy demonstrations: Clearwater, Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Mahnomon, West and
East Otter Tail, Pennington, East Polk, Red Lake and Roseau.

All dairy demonstrations will be held in the basement of the Crookston Armory
beginning at 8:30 a.m. and continuing until 3 p.m. They are open to the public.

Judges for the demonstrations will be Margaret Jacobson, extension home super-
visor, University of Minnesota; Mrs. Evelyn Peterson, Crookston; Mrs. Lila Anderson,
Ada; Mrs. Harold Rosendahl, Ada; and Mrs. Margaret Garr, Wadena.

The demonstration program is sponsored by the Red River Valley Dairymen's
association in cooperation with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension
Service. The Dairymen's association will provide cash awards for all contestants
and ribbons for winners. The Crookston Elks club will serve refreshments while
awards are being presented each afternoon.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1959

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

* For release at 8 p. m. *
* Tuesday, Feb. 10 *

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY STAFF MEMBER GETS TEACHER AWARD

Robert J. Meade, associate professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, this evening received the "Teacher of the Year" award from the student Agricultural Education Club.

The award was presented during the club's annual banquet at the Northwood Country Club in North St. Paul. Meade was cited for outstanding class instruction and for cooperation with individual students and student organizations.

He has been at Minnesota since October, 1956, and was earlier a staff member for four years at the University of Nebraska. At both states, in addition to teaching, he has conducted extensive research in swine nutrition. He has studied feeding levels of antibiotics, protein levels, amino acid supplements, protein supplements and other phases of hog feeding.

A Nebraska native, Meade received his B. S. from the University there in 1949 and earned his Ph. D. at the University of Illinois in 1955. He worked with the Farm Security Administration in Nebraska from 1936-41 and served from 1942-47 with the U. S. Army Air Corps.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1959

* For release at 2 p. m. *
* Tuesday, Feb. 10 *

"AVERAGE" COW IS A POOR PRODUCER, U DAIRY HEAD SAYS

MANKATO--Minnesota's "average" dairy cow is really a poor money-maker, the head of the University of Minnesota dairy husbandry department said today.

C. L. Cole said at the annual meeting of the Blue Earth County Dairy Herd Improvement association that average production per cow in the state is only 6,900 pounds.

"Minnesota ranks 15th from the top in all states in production per cow, while the average for the highest state is 8,880 pounds," he said.

At the Minnesota average, Cole explained, each cow has a return over feed cost of about \$130. In comparison, he said "cows in DHIA tested herds in Minnesota last year produced 10,127 pounds milk per cow. The return over feed cost for these cows was \$222 each, or \$92 more than their sisters in untested herds."

Cole said that in a 30-cow herd, this difference would mean \$2,760 more return to take care of costs other than feed. Or in other words, "30 cows in DHIA herds are equivalent in returns over feed costs to 51 cows in average Minnesota herds."

These figures offer a good argument for a dairy record system on any farm with milk cows, Cole said. Yet, he added that only "about 7 percent of all cows in the state are on some kind of record plan.

"I don't know anyone who is capable of giving a reasonable estimate at the end of any year as to comparative value of his cows unless he has a record of their production for the entire year," Cole asserted. "Yet, more than nine-tenths of our industry is guessing in its culling program."

He pointed out that "today is the best time in recent years to find low-producing cows and take advantage of the high meat prices. These cows only add

(more)

add l Cole

their small contribution to the surplus, and another cow in the herd has to make up for their loss to the herd owner.

"Dairymen as business men cannot possibly afford to invest in feed, provide housing and care for 51 cows when they can get the same return over feed from 30," he declared. "This is the equivalent of raising the Grade A milk price from \$3.75 per hundred to \$5.16 per hundred and at the same time reducing capital investment and labor by 40 percent each."

Cole added that "these 30 cows produce 303,810 pounds milk yearly while the 51 produce 351,900 pounds. If we did this on a state-wide basis, we would milk 817,647 cows--instead of 1,390,000 as at present--and reduce the milk surplus by 1.3 billion pounds.

"We would no longer rank third in cow numbers and fluid milk production, but we would be in a much better financial position," he said.

Cole also made some pointers on dairy feeding. "Our research work has shown us we need no longer be concerned about sources of protein or a great variety of concentrate feeds," he said. "We don't care what the concentrate source is just so long as the cow likes it and will eat enough so all of her requirements are met each day and she can express her inherited ability to produce milk.

"Our problem is not in growing, but in preserving what we have grown," according to Cole. "Being ready to make silage or hay as the weather dictates oftentimes saves important feed. Modern methods and equipment are musts. Twenty pounds of high quality alfalfa hay will provide a cow with as much digestible protein as 5.5 pounds of 44 percent soybean oil meal and as much total feed nutrients as about 12 pounds of shelled corn."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1959

Immediate release

MINN. VEGETABLE GROWERS TO MEET

Members of the Minnesota Vegetable Growers' association will hold their annual meeting and institute Sat. , Feb. 14, in Anoka senior high school, O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota and secretary of the association, has announced.

Featured speakers at the institute will be Walter F. Pretzer, Cleveland, Ohio, former president of the Vegetable Growers of America and now a director of the organization, and V. N. Lambeth, associate professor of horticulture, University of Missouri. "Two Fistfuls of Soil" is the subject of Pretzer's talk. Lambeth will make recommendations for more efficient vegetable fertilization.

Other speakers will be University of Minnesota staff members D. P. Taylor and Rouse Farnham. They will discuss nematodes and management of peat soils.

Commercial exhibits will display new products and equipment.

The program will begin at 10 a. m. , with registration at 9 a. m. The annual business meeting is set for 3:30 p. m.

The program is open to anyone interested in commercial vegetable production, according to Turnquist.

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B-3420-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1959

Immediate release

PORK A GOOD BUY

Look for specials on pork roasts at your market this month and in March.

Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, points out that unusually large supplies of pork are coming to market now. Prices of hogs are at the lowest point in recent years, and low-priced hogs usually mean low-priced pork at the meat counter.

Many stores are offering special prices on pork loins for the benefit of consumers who have home freezers or lockers. But whether you have a freezer or not, a period of low-cost pork is the time to include more of this meat in family meals, Mrs. Loomis says.

The center loin cut, which contains the tenderloin, is most popular for roasting. The rib or loin end and other loin roasts contain more bone in proportion to meat and generally are priced lower. The shoulder roast is the least expensive cut.

Fresh pork needs to be cooked all the way through both for best flavor and for safety. Important to remember is that pork is safely done when all traces of pink color have disappeared.

Low cooking temperatures will help save nutrients and the juiciness that makes this meat such good eating, according to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. For roasting, they recommend an oven temperature of 325°F. Place the roast on a rack in an uncovered shallow pan, fat side up for self-basting. Add no water. Season either before or after cooking. Allow 1 1/2 - 2 hours for a small pork loin of 2 to 3 pounds; 3 to 4 hours for a 5- to 7-pound loin.

A meat thermometer, however, will give you the most reliable indication of when the pork is done. Insert the thermometer in the thick portion of the roast--away from the bone. When the thermometer reaches 185°F. the meat is done.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1959

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

TESTS SHOW VERNAL ALFALFA OUTYIELDS OTHER VARIETIES

Compared to other varieties, Vernal is by far the best alfalfa Minnesota farmers can choose for seeding this year.

Several years of University of Minnesota trials around the state show this to be the case, according to Laddie J. Elling, agronomist. Vernal is both more winter-hardy and more resistant to bacterial wilt than any other variety.

Elling compared alfalfa yields for different varieties both where wilt was a problem and in fields where this disease didn't show up. In each case, Vernal topped all the competition.

For example, Vernal averaged 4.86 tons of dry forage per acre over a 3-year period at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station. Ranger, the only other recommended variety, yielded 4.37 tons. This was in plots where bacterial wilt was definitely a problem.

In 1957-58 tests where there was no wilt, Vernal averaged 5.24 tons per acre, more than a third of a ton above Ranger and a half ton above non-recommended varieties.

Vernal consistently had the lowest percentage of plants winterkilled of the varieties tested. Based on 3-year averages it varied from 3 to 17 percent winterkill, while non-recommended varieties had as high as 64 percent winterkill in the same tests.

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B-3422-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 10, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
February 16 or later

FARM FILLERS

From what's known now, corn borers shouldn't be any more of a problem in 1959 than they have been in the last two or three years. Surveys last fall showed low average borer infestations in most parts of the state. But John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, points out that a few fields, mainly in southwestern Minnesota, did have fairly large numbers of the pests.

* * * * *

Recent University of Minnesota research showed that a protein supplement containing a mixture of molasses, urea and alcohol was not profitable for lambs. The lambs getting the mixture gained no faster than those fed soybean oil meal. Also, the mixture is more expensive and lambs tend to waste it, according to R. M. Jordan, livestock scientist.

* * * * *

Might be a good idea to put a screen over the top of the smoke stack of the heater on your water tank. Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that sparks from these heaters set buildings afire every year. A "spark" screen helps prevent this. Also, don't use straw or similar material in the heater.

* * * * *

If your oak trees need trimming, do it between now and the end of March, advises Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. But don't trim these trees after April 1--particularly in southeastern Minnesota. Here's the reason: At any time of year except between January 1 and March 31, fresh wounds on oak trees may be infected with oak wilt spores. But if trimmed now, the wounds will be dried up before the spores get into the air this spring.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Feb. 10, 1959

Special to Minn. Daily

HOME ECONOMIST TO SPEAK IN DETROIT, MICH.

Annette Gormican, assistant professor of home economics, will be a speaker at a five-day program for registered dietitians held under the sponsorship of the Catholic Hospital Association of the United States and Canada's department of continuing education, at the Sheraton-Cadillac hotel in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 16-20.

About 50 dietitians representing hospitals in 16 states are expected to attend.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 10, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
February 16 or later

SOIL INSECTICIDE HELPS SOME CROPS

Soil insecticides are good weapons against corn rootworms and other insects that attack underground parts of plants--if the chemicals are in the right place.

Some pointers on using these materials come from John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. He says that so far, soil insecticides have been used mostly for corn, certain vegetables, and sugar beets.

You can apply these chemicals either as a broadcast or as a "band" treatment on the crop row, according to Lofgren. Liquid sprays or granular insecticides will work with either method.

If you use the broadcast treatment, apply it shortly before planting and work it in immediately. But don't plow the insecticide down, Lofgren advises. This would place the material too low to do any good.

For the band application, do the job at planting time with a planter-mounted sprayer or with a granular attachment. This puts the insecticide band just above but not in direct contact with the seed.

You might run into some problems if you use insecticide-fertilizer mixtures. Lofgren says you can broadcast the mixtures if you then work them into the upper 5 or 6 inches of soil. Or, you can use them in fertilizer attachments on planters, if the band is above the seed. But if the attachment puts the fertilizer below and to one side of the seed, don't apply insecticide this way; instead apply it separately and in the proper place.

Application rates depend on the crop, pests and soil. For corn rootworm control, Lofgren recommends aldrin or heptachlor at a pound of actual insecticide per acre when broadcast. As a band treatment, the rate is a half pound per acre.

These rates must be higher to control some other pests, such as wireworms, or where heavy soil is involved.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 10, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
February 16 or later

A Farm and Home Research Report

PUMP DRAINAGE COSTS STUDIED

On the average, you can figure it would cost \$25 per acre of wet land to put in a pumping station as an outlet for a tile drainage system.

According to a University of Minnesota survey, this figure is for cases where there is no standing water to remove. Where surface water must be pumped, the cost is higher since it depends on the area of watershed rather than the acreage of wet land.

Agricultural engineers Curtis Larson and Deane Manbeck made these findings in a survey of 76 drainage pumping plants in southern Minnesota. Costs varied a great deal with the size of the area from which water is collected. The larger the area, the lower the cost per acre will be. The cost may be as low as \$10 per acre if 150 acres are drained, or over \$30 per acre if 25 acres or less are involved.

Where the area of the watershed is several times the area of the wet land, the cost of pumping is quite high compared to the benefits. In some cases, the area of watershed can be reduced by dikes or diversion channels.

Pumping stations are used mostly for tile drainage systems where there is no gravity outlet within the farm boundaries. The pump lifts the water from a sump to a ditch, stream or lake which may be 4 to 10 feet higher than the tile main. Three-fourths of the pumps were driven by electric motors which operate automatically.

Very few farmers have had trouble with their pumps or motors, the engineers found, where new equipment of a well-known make was installed. Some farmers have had trouble with the sump caving in. Square sumps must be heavily reinforced or braced inside. Silo stave sumps have proved satisfactory but require a great deal of care during construction. The pit must be kept dry during construction, and back-filling must be done uniformly, one row of staves at a time.

* * * * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 10, 1959

To all counties

For use week of
February 16 or later

PLANT NUMBERS
IMPORTANT FOR
CORN YIELD

If you're aiming for higher corn yields this summer, better check your corn planter over before planting time.

Unless your planter gets enough seed into the ground, you simply can't get the highest possible yield, even with fertilizer.

If you have medium to heavy loam soil, you need to plant between 16,000 and 18,000 plants per acre. On lighter or "drouthy" soils, 14,000 is about right.

Unfortunately, many farmers still plant as few as 11,000 plants per acre. With such a low population, you simply can't get top yields, according to Curtis Overdahl and Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialists at the University of Minnesota. They say this point has been brought out clearly in the records of the Minnesota X-Tra Corn Yield contest over the past six years. Of all the plots in the contest where the farmers used fertilizer, farmers planting 16-18,000 plants per acre had yields averaging 29 bushels per acre higher than where the plant population was below 14,000 per acre.

In other words, fertilizing the corn won't return you full benefit unless there are enough corn stalks there to take advantage of the extra plant food.

To get more than 16,000 plants per acre, your planter needs to drop kernels at one of these rates, in rows 40 inches apart: 1 kernel every 8 inches; 2 every 16 inches, or 3 every 24. For the 14,000 plant level, as on lighter soil, the rate should be 1 every 9, 2 every 18 or 3 every 27 inches.

* * * * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 10, 1959

To all counties

ATT. HOME AGENTS
For use week of
February 16 Or after

**FURNITURE BUYING
REQUIRES CARE
AND PLANNING**

A new piece of furniture is like a new hat. It can add the perfect touch or it can ruin the entire unity of your room.

Buying furniture is a major investment and should be treated as such. So before you buy the first chair or table, take time to plan carefully.

Home Agent _____ says that, according to Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota, nothing can spoil the effect of a carefully planned room faster than adding a piece of furniture that is completely out of character with the room. Mix styles if you like, but keep the general style either formal or informal.

Wood can be mixed, but be careful. One or two pieces of blond furniture may work in well with a room done in dark woods, but knotty pine or oak will look out of place if it is placed in a room filled with fine mahogany furniture.

Proportion and scale are important considerations also. Delicate end tables may be overwhelmed if placed next to a large overstuffed davenport. Delicate chairs do not go well with massive tables.

Look at the legs of furniture you select. Avoid mixing leg types that do not look well together.

A room filled only with straight lines may become monotonous. Perhaps a curved piece is just what you need to complete the room. Here again, remember to work for a feeling of unity in the room. Don't let the room give the impression that nothing belongs together.

Versatility is one of the most important aspects in the selection of furniture. A long sofa may fit into your present living room, but will it fit well in another house if you have to move? For young couples who are not permanently settled, sectional davenports may be more versatile. In selecting chests of drawers, consider versatility also. It is possible to choose a chest of drawers that may be used in the bedroom for clothing storage, in the dining room for a buffet or in the hall.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 10, 1959

To all counties
ATT. 4-H CLUB AGENT
For use week of
February 16 or after

FILLERS FOR NATIONAL 4-H WEEK

Four-H membership in Minnesota has always come largely from farm homes, but this is changing. Today, eighty percent of Minnesota's 4-H'ers are rural. Ten percent are rural non-farm, and 9 percent are urban. Last year 81 percent were rural, 11 percent rural non-farm and 7 percent urban. Only Iowa and South Dakota have a 4-H enrollment more predominantly rural farm than Minnesota.

* * * * *

Minnesota's first 4-H program began shortly after 1900. The first state 4-H leader was T. A. (Dad) Erickson, who joined the University of Minnesota's staff in 1912. He is considered the "father" of Minnesota 4-H work.

* * * * *

Four-H is dedicated to all boys and girls between 9 and 21 who want to "learn 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. Nationally the organization has more than 2 million members.

* * * * *

The 4-H aims are expressed in the club motto, "To make the best better," in the club principle, "To learn by doing," in the 4-H stress on "Head, heart, hands and health," and in the theme, "Improving family and community living."

* * * * *

National 4-H Club Week will be observed from February 28 through March 7 by more than 2 million boys and girls who belong to the nation's 4-H clubs. This year, 4-H Week features a "Salute to Alumni." Alumni play an important part in making 4-H work possible.

* * * * *

-more-

add 1 Fillers for National 4-H Week

Minnesota 4-H'ers are busy people. During 1958 they made or remodeled 46,700 garments, canned and froze nearly 117,000 quarts of food and prepared and served about 284,000 meals. Minnesota 4-H boys and girls raised nearly 14,000 dairy and beef cattle and more than 17,000 sheep and hogs.

* * * * *

Observance of National 4-H Week would not be complete without recognizing the efforts put forth by the 8,343 volunteer 4-H leaders throughout the state. These leaders spend what would total about 16 days a year or more on club activities. Their time is divided among helping members plan programs, attending training workshops, attending regular club meetings, visiting homes of members to assist with demonstrations and accompanying members to club events outside the community.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 10, 1959

SPECIAL TO ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS

Immediate release

Joseph Fox, left, Hennepin county 4-H club agent, gets a movie film for a 4-H club meeting from Raymond Wolf, extension information specialist at the University of Minnesota. Fox has been in Hennepin county for two years, was a club member himself for 12 years in Dakota county, and is a 1957 graduate of the University.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 11, 1959

* For release at 11 a. m. **
* Friday, Feb. 13 *

EFFECT OF HIGH LAND VALUES NOTED BY ECONOMIST

Increasing farm size and need for larger investment could mean that fewer farm families will achieve "debt-free" ownership during their lifetimes, a University of Minnesota agricultural economist said today.

Reynold P. Dahl added, however, that "there is nothing inherently bad about a debt on the farm.

"The important thing," he emphasized, "is the size of the debt relative to the farm income. It is frequently to the farmer's advantage to partially own an efficient size farm rather than to own in full a farm that is too small."

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Farm Managers association at the Nicollet hotel in Minneapolis, Dahl said that farm land values increased by about 40 percent from 1943 to 1958, while net farm income decreased by 10 percent during the same period. Farm mortgage debt has risen along with land values--from \$361.6 million in 1953 to \$490 million in 1956.

The economist noted that 44 percent of this mortgage debt--the largest share--is held by individuals. This proportion has increased since the war, he said, and one reason is rising land values. "Lending agencies have been willing to loan a smaller percentage of the market value of farms as prices have gone up."

As a result, he said, more individual sellers--such as retired farmers--have to carry a mortgage, since the buyer may not have capital enough to qualify for institutional financing--like from banks or insurance companies.

Actually, the participation of individuals in farm real estate financing is even greater than debt figures show, Dahl said. The reason: More use of contract for deed, or "land contract" in financing farm land sales.

(more)

add 1 land values

"Many of these contracts are not recorded and do not get tabulated as a part of our farm real estate debt. Consequently, our total debt on farm real estate is probably higher than the farm mortgage debt indicates," Dahl explained.

He said the contract for deed was used to finance 42 percent of the 1,400 farm sales in Minnesota reported during the first 6 months of 1958, while the mortgage was used to finance 32 percent.

Again, Dahl continued, "higher land values have probably been the motivating factor in this trend toward more contract financing. Many sellers faced with a substantial capital gains tax can often reduce their tax liability by selling on a low equity basis such as a contract."

Also, according to Dahl, "the contract for deed may enable the buyer to become an owner even though he does not have the required capital to qualify for mortgage credit.

Dahl cautioned, however, that the contract purchasers must be careful not to take on a larger debt than the income from the farm will support. He said, "the security that goes with farm ownership may be more of an illusion than a reality if the buyer cannot make the payments on the debt."

Under a contract for deed, unlike with a mortgage, the seller keeps the title to the land and the buyer contracts to get title after completing the payments. This system often makes it possible to buy with a lower down payment than is usually done under mortgage financing.

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University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 11, 1959

Immediate release

STATE 4-H PIE QUEEN TO CHICAGO

Minnesota's 4-H pie queen, Jeannette Buss, 16, Young America, will compete in the national cherry pie baking contest Feb. 19 in the Sheraton hotel, Chicago.

She will leave for Chicago from the Twin Cities Mon. , Feb. 16, accompanied by Norma Myrah, Carver county home agent.

Jeannette won the trip to Chicago to compete in the national contest when she was selected state 4-H pie baking champion at the 1958 Minnesota State Fair in competition with 73 other county pie champions. She scored 98 points on her technique and 93 points on her pie. All the county champions baked apple pies.

A senior in Norwood-Young America high school, Jeannette is active in the Young Wood 4-H club. She excels in livestock projects as well as in home economics projects. Besides honors she has won in food preparation, she has received championships in Carver county on her poultry exhibit and on her Ayrshire calf.

The national cherry pie baking contest, sponsored for the 27th year by the National Red Cherry institute, is scheduled for Thursday morning, Feb. 19, in the Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton hotel. Each contestant will bake two cherry pies. Special tours and entertainment are planned for the contestants while they are in Chicago.

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; and \$100 bonds to the regional reserve winners.

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B-3424-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 11, 1959

SPECIAL
Immediate release

MINN. U OFFERS ADVANCED DEGREES IN HOME ECONOMICS

The University of Minnesota is offering the master's and doctor of philosophy degrees in home economics in the following fields of emphasis: foods, household equipment, home management and family relationships, nutrition, related art, textiles and clothing, home economics education.

The program is tailored to the needs and interests of the individual student. The master's degree in home economics education may be earned through attendance at summer sessions if desired.

For information write Graduate School, 316 Johnston Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minn.

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

Special to Tom Doughty
THE FARMER, Webb Publishing
Co., St. Paul

February 13, 1959

TIMELY TIPS FOR THE FEBRUARY 21 ISSUE

Various rules-of-thumb have been devised to help the forest owner determine what the best spacing is between trees when thinning thick stands. One of these is based on tree height. For best growth, the space between trees should equal one-fourth to one-fifth of the tree height. In a stand of red pine forty feet tall, applying this rule gives a spacing of eight to ten feet between trees.

-- Marvin Smith

* * * * *

Have you got your screens on? Not the screens on your house, but on the heater in your water tank. Farm buildings burn to the ground every year in the state because of sparks from a water tank heater. The simple precaution of putting a spark screen on the heater's smoke stack, and avoiding use of straw or similar material around the tank, could prevent a fire.

-- Glenn Prickett

* * * * *

It's a good idea to keep production records on your ewes, especially if you want to make any money with your sheep flock. The production ability of a ewe is inherited. There can be considerable variation in the ability to produce milk and the production of twins. Ewe lambs from the best producing ewes should be kept to add to the flock. Keeping production records calls for ear tagging the ewes and their lambs, keeping birth dates of lambs and weighing the lambs at weaning or marketing time. Blanks for keeping production records are available at your county agent's office.

-- R. E. Jacobs

* * * * *

Paralysis, or pregnancy disease, is the big killer of pregnant ewes. One-half to three-fourths pound of grain the last month before lambing will largely prevent this costly disease. Grain feeding at that time will also assure stronger lambs and a more adequate supply of milk for the lambs.

-- R. M. Jordan

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 11, 1959

A MINNESOTA
FARM FEATURE

Immediate release

NAHRGANG FAMILY IN "COW-TESTING" BUSINESS 34 YEARS

LEWISTON--The Nahrgang family here in Winona county can tell you plenty about the profit in keeping individual "production" records on dairy cows.

No wonder. Between John H. Nahrgang and his son, John R., they've been testing milk continually since 1924--longer than any other farmer in Minnesota. As a result, their cows for 10 years or more have annually produced at least 100 pounds butterfat per cow above the state average.

By telling their experience with testing, the Nahrgangs are lending a hand to Winona county extension agents Bob Ascheman and Jerry Richardson and University of Minnesota extension dairymen, as well as to other farmers. The extension men are launching a state-wide campaign this winter to get more farmers on some type of dairy record plan.

Right now, John R., who operates the farm, is milking 39 grade and registered Guernseys.

What does milk testing mean to the farmer? John explains it this way:

"First," he says, "it helps you cull wisely. Records tell you just exactly which cows are paying for themselves and which ones aren't. You might think you know your best cows, but sometimes they fool you. A cow might give a lot of milk just after calving, but if she goes down rapidly after the first month or two, she still is really a poor producer. It's production over the entire lactation period that counts.

"Second, the records help you determine the actual cost of production, based on what the cows are getting to eat and what they return.

"Third, records give a measure of how good your feeding program is. For example, the records this summer showed that changing my pasture system was a good idea." Nahrgang switched from a conventional pasturing system to "green

(more)

add 1 Nahrgang

chopping," under which he hauls a load of fresh chopped forage to the cows in the morning and again in the afternoon. He still gives the cows a little pasture, but much less than formerly.

"With the month-by-month records on production," according to Nahrgang, "I found out I sold more milk during the summer than I did a year ago."

Finally, Nahrgang says, the individual records have been extremely helpful when selling cows.

Nahrgang long ago found through record keeping how important high quality feed is for top milk production. He has two silos, one of which is half-full of oats-and-pea silage and has a barn mow full of topnotch legume hay.

He keeps his hay quality high by using a hay crusher at cutting time. The crusher is a machine with a pair of corrugated rollers. Just after the hay is cut, another tractor pulls the crusher along and crushes the hay stems. This way, the stems and leaves dry at the same rate and there's less loss of feed value through leaf shattering.

John Nahrgang, Sr. actually did some testing in his herd during World War I, although he didn't get on a permanent basis until 1924. Young John took over the farm operation in 1942, but continued the systematic methods his father helped pioneer.

The Nahrgangs are on a "standard" Dairy Herd Improvement association plan. A supervisor takes their milk samples, does the testing, and returns a complete report to them every month on individual cow production. Then by putting in the figures on feed, John can tell just how well each cow is paying for her keep.

A look at the Nahrgang record books over the years shows a long history of better-than-average milk production. Back in 1917--first year John Sr. had the milk tested for butterfat--the herd averaged 339 pounds butterfat per cow for the year. That was mighty good for those days.

By 1950, the average was over 350 pounds and for last year, young John found his Guernsey herd averaged 403 pounds butterfat and 8,430 pounds milk per cow. State average is about 245 pounds butterfat and about 6,000 pounds of total milk per cow.

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B-3425-pjt

Add 1 -- Timely Tips

Top off the market hogs when they weigh 200 - 220 pounds. This will reduce the total tonnage of pork as well as supply a better product for the consumer. It will also save feed because after that weight hogs require more feed to make a pound of gain.

-- H. G. Zavoral

* * * * *

Infestations of scale insects of fruit and shade trees can be cleared up with a good dormant spray before trees leaf out in the spring. The trees should be sprayed on a day when the temperature won't drop below 40 - 45 degrees for 24 hours. Most generally used sprays are dormant oils, lime sulphur and di-nitro sprays such as DN-289.

-- John Lofgren

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 13, 1959

SPECIAL
Immediate release

AG INDUSTRY
NEEDS VAST NUMBER
OF TRAINED PEOPLE

Here's a reminder to the high school seniors who are planning to start college this fall.

Don't overlook the variety of openings in agriculture. And if you're interested in this area, remember that it covers a multitude of professions.

A new booklet that explains many of these openings is cited by A. A. Dowell, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota. The booklet is called "I've Found My Future...in Agriculture." Local vocational agriculture instructors and high school counselors have copies. The Association of Land Grant Colleges, in cooperation with the National Project in Agricultural Communications prepared the publication.

Dowell points out that of all 65 million people employed in the United States about 26 million--or more than a third--are in some phase of agriculture and forestry.

There are some 15,000 college graduates needed to fill new agricultural jobs each year. Yet, colleges and universities around the nation supply only half that number annually.

There are scores of different kinds of positions in these general phases of agriculture and forestry: research, industry, business, education, communications, conservation, services and general farming and ranching.

Dowell points out that there are openings for young people with both farm and non-farm backgrounds. More and more city boys are going into agriculture.

Take, for example, the business and industry segment of agriculture--actually the biggest segment of all. Manufacture and sale of special products from crops and livestock is really big business. Our expanding home building industry and booming suburban areas are making many openings in building products and horticulture. Banks and credit agencies need more personnel than ever to handle agricultural needs. Mechanization in agriculture means greater need for agricultural engineers. And it takes an "army" of specialists to handle the livestock industry.

Check with your county agent, vocational agriculture teacher, or high school principal or counselor for a copy of "I've Found My Future...in Agriculture." It could literally open up a whole new future for you.

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DAIRY CALF FEEDING

H. R. Searles, Extension Dairyman

There is no one best way for everyone to raise dairy calves. There are several methods, both in feeding and management. They all include a few essentials for success.

1. The calf needs to get a start on colostrum milk. It is heavily loaded not only with extra nutrients but also vitamins and antibiotics. It is almost a necessity to start the new calf.

The feeding program may differ after the 3rd day.

2. The calf needs to be kept in a clean dry place free from drafts for a few weeks.

3. After the first week, the calf needs plenty of the best hay available.

These are not all the needs but they are generally the ones included in all good systems.

The calf should be dropped in a clean dry stall and its navel should be dipped in tincture of iodine. It can be left with the cow for the first three days to nurse at will or it can be removed to a clean dry single pen and fed by hand. Hand feeding rate should be about 1 pint of colostrum for each 10 pounds live weight in two feeds.

The common practical method is to continue whole milk feeding for four to six weeks. There is little to gain from using a substitute product for the whole milk although they are available.

The first few weeks are the critical period. If one is having trouble with scours and sickness in calves, fortifying the ration with vitamins A and D and antibiotics will often help. Both vitamin A and aureomycin have increased gains in some trials, but usually these gains have not carried over

add 1 Special to the Grand Forks herald

beyond calfhood.

Hay, the best available, should be given to calves at about a week of age. A grain or concentrate is needed at about the same age. The calves should be eating some quantity of each by the end of the whole milk period or from 4 to 6 weeks of age.

When skim milk is available the calves can be gradually put on skim milk in place of whole milk. The grain ration can be a simple mixture of coarse ground corn and whole or ground oats. Many dairymen find whole oats very satisfactory.

When a farmer sells whole milk, the simple way is to use a skim milk replacer concentrate. He can use one of the many good ones on the market, or he can use a home mix.

A satisfactory calf meal is: 40 lbs. ground corn; 30 lbs. ground oats; 10 lbs. bran; 10 lbs. oil meal; 10 lbs. dry skim milk powder; 1% trace mineral salt and 1% bone meal. Up to about 4 pounds of this concentrate can be fed daily, free-choice. The calves should also have plenty of good hay at all times and it needs to be changed daily.

After 6 months of age, plenty of good hay and a few pounds of the dairy cow ration will grow good calves.

Silage can be fed to calves, but there is little point in going to the trouble. They will do just as well on the hay. Provide water at all times.

Trace mineral salt and bone meal should be self-fed, half and half.

After the calves go off milk and on to dry feed, they can be run together in pens that are kept clean and dry. It is best to keep the calves of the same age together as far as possible.

When calfhood diseases are present, antibiotics and additional A and D vitamins are needed. Consult your veterinarian and set up a program of management to keep them under control.

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A clean dry draft-free pen is much more important to a young calf than a warm barn.

If you are having trouble with calfhood diseases, find out the trouble and correct it. Often, calf pens in the damp corner of the barn can be the trouble. Careful calfmanship the first few weeks is all important. No amount of medication can replace good wholesome feed, and clean dry draft-free quarters.

SOME CONSIDERATIONS IN PRODUCING MEAT-TYPE HOGS

R. J. Meade, Associate Professor, Animal Husbandry

The future welfare of the swine industry appears to be dependent upon the production of meat-type hogs. Unfortunately, the term "meat-type" is misleading to a fair number of persons concerned with the hog business. As a result some producers are marketing what the trade calls "slim jims," "scaly-wags," and "meatless wonders."

Actually, we use the term "meat-type" hog only to imply that we want a well-muscled, meaty pig that will yield a high percentage of its live weight in the four lean cuts (ham, loin, picnic, and boston butt).

Since the swine producer is dependent upon consumer demand, one of his goals must be the development or production of hogs that yield a high percentage of lean cuts of the right size, correct weight, proper eye-appeal, and desirable lean-to-fat-ratio.

The three major considerations of the swine producer are: (1) Breeding, (2) Feeding, and (3) Marketing.

Breeding

Breeding is set up as the first consideration because this seems to be the only approach that is feasible over the long run. Partial summarizing of the results of the 1958 spring and summer testing program at the Minnesota Swine

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Evaluation Stations show these results:

Barrows, all of which were thought good by their owners, had from as little as 1.16 to as much as 2.13 inches of backfat. This same group of barrows showed a range of from 2.60 to 4.80 square inches of loin eye as measured by a cross section of the loin at the tenth rib.

The range in percentage of 4 primal cuts of "off-test" weight for this same group of barrows was from a low of 28.7 to a high of 38.7. The poorest pig at 200 pounds yielded 57.4 pounds of the 4 lean cuts while the best pig yielded 77.4 pounds of these same cuts--a difference of just 20 pounds.

It might also be pointed out that there was a difference of more than 3 inches in the length of the shortest and of the longest pig of the more than 100 barrows slaughtered.

The most efficient pen of pigs required 253 pounds of feed per hundred pounds gain, while other pens required as much as 350 pounds of feed for the same amount of gain. With the average cost of feed at \$60 per ton, this difference in efficiency represents a difference of \$3 per hundred weight in cost of gain.

Although a few boars probed less than 1 inch of backfat at 200 pounds live weight, it was also found that a large number of boars probed more than 1.4 inches of backfat, and some boars probed over 1.6 inches of backfat.

All of these pigs were fed the same rations throughout the test period and had maximum opportunity to express their inherited capacity to become fat or remain lean and meaty, to gain efficiently, and to gain rapidly. The wide variation in performance indicates that a proper breeding program is the most feasible approach to producing the meat-type hog.

It seems reasonable that the commercial producer should concentrate on purchasing the right kind of boar year after year and depend upon these boars to improve the meatiness of his hogs, rate of gain, and efficiency of feed utilization.

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Although some breeds of hogs have the "reputation" of being fat and others have the reputation of being lean, some of the very best gaining and cutting barrows came from the so called "fat breeds" in tests. On the other hand, some of the poorest cutting barrows came from the breeds which are supposed to be lean.

Most commercial producers will get the best performing and the best carcass hogs through some type of cross-breeding program. It has been demonstrated at the Southern Experiment Station, Waseca, that level of performance of pigs produced by a three-way rotational crossbreeding system was above that of pigs produced by a two-way rotational crossbreeding system.

At present, the most reasonable approach for rotational crossbreeding systems is to recommend use of breeds that can complement one another in such traits as rate of gain, prolificacy, mothering ability, and carcass quality.

The producer should have boars from large litters and the boars should not have more than 1.0 to 1.2 inches of backfat at 200 pounds. They should weigh 200 pounds at 150 days of age, or less, and should be from litters, or sire groups, requiring as much less than 300 pounds of feed per hundred weight of gain during the 60- to 200-pound period as possible.

Feeding

As swine production becomes more and more specialized, the swine producer must think in terms of full-feeding his hogs a well-balanced ration until they are marketed--if he is to make maximum use of his facilities and keep his program properly sequenced. Meat-type hogs must have the inherited capacity to be self-fed a typical corn-belt growing-finishing ration and still go to market as well-muscled, meaty animals.

There are alternatives to the full-feeding program. It has been shown that by feeding high-fiber rations, limited feeding or hand-feeding, the rate of gain can be reduced, giving the pig more time during which to grow and resulting in less fat and more lean.

One major drawback is that pigs fed bulky rations sometimes require more feed per hundredweight of gain. For example, including 8 percent alfalfa meal in rations fed to growing-finishing pigs at the University of Minnesota retarded gains by as much as 10 percent, but those pigs also required from 10 to 14 percent more feed per hundredweight of gain. The same pigs required 10 additional days to reach market weight--a hazard in event of disease outbreaks.

If rations which were even more bulky were used, rate of gain would be decreased to a greater extent, the pig's time on the farm increased, and the feed per hundredweight of gain probably increased.

It has recently been reported that the addition of 3-Nitro-4-hydroxy phenyl-
arsonic acid increased carcass leanness about 12 percent based on live probe of backfat. This has been construed by some to mean that the use of this feed additive will accomplish as much as 2 to 3 years of constructive breeding.

That might be true, but it would still be unfortunate if the swine producer were to rely upon this as a means of producing meat-type hogs. Such a reduction of backfat thickness on market hogs which would normally have 2.0 inches of backfat at 200 pounds would still fail to make No. 1 butcher hogs.

With a higher percentage of strictly "meat-type" hogs, it may be necessary to revise our recommendations on protein content, especially if results of future research indicates a higher protein requirement for these pigs.

Four experiments at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus fail to show any improvement in carcass quality of growing-finishing swine which were fed rations containing more than the generally recommended levels of protein.

However, a more recent large-scale experiment at the North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, shows that pigs fed rations containing more protein than generally recommended had significantly higher percentages of the four lean cuts of carcass than did pigs fed a low level of protein.

The levels of protein were 18, 16, and 14 percent when pigs were placed on test. These levels were reduced to 15, 13, and 10 percent, respectively, when

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the average weight of pigs within a lot reached 100 pounds. This may indicate that the pigs used at Grand Rapids actually had a higher protein requirement than those used in earlier experiments on the St. Paul Campus.

It still appears questionable to feed substantially more protein to pigs with the idea that such a practice would result in a "meat-type" hog.

Marketing

The producer can, through a proper breeding and feeding program, produce very desirable hogs weighing 190 to 210 pounds. If he markets such hogs at weights over 210 pounds--at least until he has developed strictly meat-type hogs--some of his hogs may not sell as No. 1 butchers. In addition, he only aggravates the situation of the processor when he markets hogs which yield too much fat and may also yield cuts that are undesirable because too large or too heavy.

Timely marketing often will do a great deal to aid the breeding program, particularly until the quality of the hogs is well fixed. One producer, for example, marketed 380 hogs at an average weight of 199 pounds. A large number of these hogs were marketed at 190 pounds because it was obvious that if they were held until they reached 205 to 210 pounds they would grade as No. 2 butchers. Of the 380 hogs, 26 graded No. 2, two graded No. 3, and the remainder graded No. 1.

This producer realized an average premium of \$1 per hundredweight on this entire group of hogs, or approximately \$726 by marketing the right kind of hogs. Part of this success was due to breeding, but part was also due to timely marketing.

CROP LIST CHANGED FOR

1959 RECOMMENDATIONS

Harley Otto, Extension Agronomist

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Stations and Extension

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Service and the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association revised the list of recommended field crop varieties at the recent annual varietal recommendations conference. Lists and descriptions of varieties "recommended," "not adequately tested" and "not recommended" appear in Extension Folder 22, "Varieties of Farm Crops," available at county agent offices.

Two varieties will be recommended for the first time in 1959. They are Burnett oats and Comet soybeans. Burnett was developed and released by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and is midseason in maturity. It is later in maturity and yields more than Minhafer, but is lower in yield and matures earlier than Ajax.

Comet soybeans, developed in Canada, mature 1 or 2 days earlier than Ottawa Mandarin. In southern Minnesota, this variety has given outstanding performance compared to other early-maturing varieties. However, its performance has not yet measured up to other early-maturing varieties in Central and North Central Minnesota. Therefore, it is recommended only for the Southern one-third of the state.

Another variety, Army flax, will be added to the list, but was actually authorized for naming, release, and recommendation at the 1957 conference. It was developed cooperatively by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It was not included in the 1958 issue of Extension Folder 22 because it was not named in time for inclusion and because of arrangements for simultaneous release with the USDA and other cooperating states.

Five varieties, listed in 1958 as "not adequately tested" were moved to the "Not recommended" list. These were Scotian, Shield, and Simcoe oats; Sangaste rye and Russel bread wheat.

Nine Varieties Dropped

A final group of varieties was dropped from the "recommended" list. They

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are Branch, Minland, and Sauk oats; Blackhawk and Renville soybeans; Peatland and Vantage barley; Midland red clover, and Advance sunflowers. The oats, soybean, barley, and sunflower varieties were removed from the recommended list because other varieties of the same maturity groups have given higher yields, better quality, or more disease resistance. Midland red clover is no longer recommended because the plant-breeder seedstocks are not being maintained.

The list of recommended varieties is based on several years of field tests around the state. These tests are conducted by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Stations at St. Paul, Waseca, Morris, Crookston, Grand Rapids, Duluth, Rosemount and in farmers' fields in southwestern Minnesota, northern Minnesota, and other parts of the state.

The tests are conducted so that growing conditions are controlled as nearly as possible and are the same for all varieties. All varieties have an equal opportunity to exhibit their yielding ability and other characteristics. Within certain limits, differences can be attributed to the varieties themselves rather than to other factors. The usual minimum testing period before recommendation is 3 years.

The varieties are evaluated for yield, winterhardiness, disease and insect resistance, ability to compete with weeds, standability, and other factors.

They are also tested in greenhouses, disease nurseries, and laboratories for disease resistance, insect resistance, and quality. In crops where quality is important in marketing the crop, the factors which comprise the market quality must be thoroughly evaluated in special laboratory tests before a variety can be released, recommended, or both.

The recommended varieties of field crops for 1959 are as follows:

Oats: Ajax, Andrew, Burnett, Garry, Minhafer, and Rodney. Wheat: Lee and Selkirk, spring bread wheat; Langdon and Ramsey, Durum; and Minter, winter wheat. Barley: Forrest, Kindred, and Traill. Rye: Adams, Caribou.

Flax: Army, B5128, Bolley, Marine (for use only when late planting is

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necessary), and Redwood. Soybeans: Acme, Capital, Comet (for southern one-third of Minnesota only), Chippewa, Flambeau, Grant, Harosoy, Norchief, and Ottawa Mandarin. Alfalfa: Ranger and Vernal. Red Clover: Dollar and Wegener. Biennial Sweet Clover: Evergreen and Madrid.

Bromegrass: Achenbach, Fischer, and Lincoln. Birdsfoot Trefoil: Empire. Sudangrass: Piper. Timothy: Itasca and Lorain. Kentucky Bluegrass: Park. Field Peas: Chancellor and Dashaway. Sunflowers: Arrowhead.

Varieties on the "recommended" list must be superior to other varieties of the same maturity class in one or more respects and not significantly inferior in any important characteristics. Varieties released by other experiment stations in the United States and Canada or introduced into Minnesota from other sources are placed in the "not adequately tested" category until they can be evaluated. After a period of adequate testing--usually 3 years or more--these varieties are either recommended or not recommended, depending upon their performance in trials. A variety may be moved from the "recommended" to the "not recommended" category when it becomes unsatisfactory for any reason or when new superior varieties are developed or introduced.

IMPORTANCE OF TEXTURE IN DAIRY FEED FORMULATION

W. E. Petersen, Professor of Dairy Husbandry

The texture of the feed fed dairy cattle has, within recent years, been shown to have important effects in results obtained. With a number of different methods now used in processing both concentrate and forage, texture effects are of significant importance.

Fineness of grinding of concentrate has been a question for many years, the majority favoring moderate or medium fine to very fine. Reasons given against fine grinding are lower palatability and digestibility.

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More recent work at New Hampshire, in which a commercial mixture was reground by hammermill with a 3/32-inch screen, showed fine feed to excell coarser feed in digestible protein and TDN. The coarse, the very coarse, and the pelleted feeds were equal in nutritive value. Ground corn was superior to flaked corn, but crimped oats were superior to ground oats. The New Hampshire workers suggest adding crimped oats to otherwise finely ground mixtures.

The most dramatic effect of texture upon performance of a feed comes from grinding forage. Finely-ground forage reduces fat percentage of the milk, with some evidence of a reduction of the solids-not-fat as well.

High concentrate with low-roughage rations have been reported in some cases as lowering fat percentage. The makeup of the concentrate is important as to the depressing effect. Flaked corn is more depressing than crushed oats or barley. Wisconsin workers have reported that about 4 pounds of hay is enough to overcome the depressing effect upon fat percentage from an all-concentrate ration. Grazing young pastures, especially green oats, lowers fat percentage as much as 50 percent. Adding as little as 4 pounds dry hay per day will largely overcome the depressing effect.

There is now evidence that the depressing effect upon the fat percentage is due to a change in volatile fatty acid production in the rumen. Workers found that 1 pound sodium acetate per day overcame the depressing effects of an all-grain ration. Maryland and Australian workers have reported a marked decrease in acetate production in the rumen by all-concentrate or young-grazed herbage.

With increasing use of milking parlors, the rate of grain consumption becomes a practical problem. Some reports indicate that very finely ground grain slows down the eating rate and has a tendency to reduce palatability. Studies by Minnesota and Michigan workers have shown that adding water to the concentrate will speed up eating rates.

The water is added at 1.5 pounds per pound of feed after the grain has been

add 11 Special to the Grand Forks herald

placed in the receptacle. No mixing of the water and grain is needed, since the cow apparently enjoys doing this herself.

DRYING EQUIPMENT

D. W. Bates, Extension Agricultural Engineer

The basic principle involved in artificial drying of hay, small grains, and corn is to force air through the high-moisture crop, thus reducing the moisture content to a safe storage level. To do so, a fan, electric motor to drive it, and an air distribution system are necessary.

Drying can be done with unheated air or with heated air. The limitations or unheated air-drying are much greater than those of heated air-drying.

Hay Drying Equipment

There are two types of fans in general use--the propeller and the centrifugal. Either is satisfactory. Most common sizes of electric motors used are 5 horsepower and $7\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower. The latter is the largest single-phase motor most power suppliers will allow connected to their line.

Loose, chopped, or baled hay can be dried. A number of different systems can be used, depending upon the amount of hay to be dried and the type of structure in which it is to be dried. The amount of hay which can be dried at one time is limited by the capacity of the fan.

For drying in structures up to 30 feet in width, only a central duct is necessary. This can be an A-frame or a rectangular duct. Such an air distribution system is least expensive.

In wider mows, a central rectangular duct with a slanted floor is generally used. Such a system is more flexible but is also more expensive. If air-cooled doors are provided in the duct, any portion or all of the system can be used at one time as may be necessary.

A low-cost drying structure for chopped hay can be made from poles 25 or

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30 feet long set to form a circle about 22 feet in diameter. Snow fence or welded mesh can be used as walls. A vertical duct constructed in the center with a lead to the side of the structure allows air to be blown uniformly through chopped hay placed in it.

A structure of the same general type but somewhat more elaborate, and thus more expensive, can be used as a self-feeder for livestock. With this the chopped hay is blown in and needs no further handling.

It is important that the fan used for hay drying have a capacity of 500 c.f.m. (cubic feet per minute) per ton at 1 inch static pressure. Generally a 5 h.p. fan will deliver about 15,000 c.f.m. at 1 inch static pressure. That means that 30 tons of wet hay is the maximum that can be done on the system at any one time. With a $7\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower fan, the maximum would be about 40 tons.

Drying should be completed in 7-10 days to avoid mold damage. The fan should run continuously from the time the hay is put on the dryer until drying is completed regardless of weather conditions. After the first batch is dry, some additional hay may be placed on the system.

The cost of a new fan and motor in the $5-7\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower class will range between \$800 and \$1,200. Used fans can often be purchased at a much lower price.

In an experiment conducted at the University of Minnesota, cost of electric power for drying hay with natural air ranged between \$.96 and \$1.85 per ton.

When heated air is used, hay can be dried much more rapidly. The amount of hay that can be dried at one time is determined by the moisture content of the green material and the amount of heat supplied. No more hay should be put on the system than can be dried in about 3 days, in order to avoid mold growth.

Because of possible fire hazards involved, it is best to dry hay with heated air outside the barn. Cost of heat and power in University experiments ranged between \$1.85 and \$2.30 per ton. If hay over 40 percent moisture is dried, the cost will be somewhat greater.

FERTILIZER: WHICH FORM?

R. C. Anderson, Soils Research Worker

Tests measuring yield effects of solid, liquid, and gaseous forms of commercial nitrogen fertilizers on corn were conducted on several different soil types in West Central Minnesota during 1958.

Commercial fertilizers used were: ammonium nitrate, 33-0-0; urea, 45-0-0; nitrogen solution, 28-0-0; nitrogen solution, 41-0-0; and anhydrous ammonium, 82-0-0.

Treatments were made at two rates of 40 and 80 pounds of nitrogen per acre, with all applications in a band 6 inches deep, midway between 40-inch rows. All fields received a basic broadcast treatment of 0-80-80 and a broadcast treatment of Radox, a pre-emergence anti-weed chemical. One variety of corn was used on all fields.

To make this study, soils scientists and engineers designed a fertilizer machine which would calibrate and deliver the three forms of fertilizers on plot areas. The machine is designed to permit variable placement of all forms of fertilizer including broadcast, sidedress, or deep placements. Planting attachments for corn and small grains are mounted on the machine. This provides for uniform placement and planting of crops tested on all treatments.

The results of the nitrogen study showed a slight variation in the corn yield response from different nitrogen carriers on different soil types. The significance of this trend has not yet been determined. Chemical analysis of total nitrogen of the leaf tissue and the grain samples will¹ soon be made in an effort to correlate the difference in yield with plant uptake of the added nitrogen.

Liquid vs. Solid Starter Fertilizer Trials in 1958

We also compared the effect on corn yields of liquid versus solid starter. The treatment was 12-36-18 per acre. The solid treatment consisted of 8-24-12

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commercial starter fertilizer and the liquid treatment came from a 5-15-8 commercial liquid fertilizer. Both treatments were applied with the experimental fertilizer machine to the side and 2 inches below the seed. One variety of corn was used on all fields. A broadcast per-emergence treatment of Randox was applied for early weed control.

Table 1. Effect of solid versus liquid starter fertilizers in 1958 on average corn yields

Treatment	Soil type		
	Barnes	Webster	Clarion
	(bushels per acre)		
Liquid 12-36-18	68	95	80
Solid 12-36-18	64	93	78
Check	62	82	72

The results obtained from yield data are summarized in table 1. The liquid treatment shows a slight, but probably not significant, advantage in all fields tested.

Drill Box Survey Shows

SEED INSPECTION PROBLEMS

Up to 1950, it was generally thought that by inspecting only the seed handled by dealers, the state seed inspection program in Minnesota would be effective. Now, however, it's known that much seed is sold from farmer to farmer--seed which also requires inspection. We've asked O. A. Ulvin to background this problem and report the studies leading to the recent findings. Mr. Ulvin is supervisor, section of seed inspection, for the Minnesota Dept. of Agriculture, Dairy and Food.

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Seed inspection by public agencies began in 1913 in Minnesota based on establishment of a seed laboratory for analysis of samples submitted by farmers and dealers for purity, germination, and weed seed content.

In 1927 a Pure Seed Act was enacted which established the basis for a seed inspection program throughout the state. In 1940, the state enacted a Seed Tag Law which provided fees for seed inspection purposes and presented an opportunity to establish an effective program.

In 1951 a survey was made of 1,438 Minnesota farmers. They were asked what kind of seed they planted and where they got it. Their answers showed that much of the seed planted, especially cereals other than corn, was being produced by the farmer himself or purchased from a neighbor.

This survey showed that to conduct an effective seed program in Minnesota, it would be necessary to reach these other sources of seed and determine the quality of it.

The Minnesota Department of Agriculture has reported analysis of 2,733 samples of small grain, grass, and legume seeds taken directly from farmers' drill boxes at planting time during 1953, 1954, and 1955.

More than 85% of small grain seed was produced by the farmers who planted it or by their neighbors. Dealers furnished less than 10%. About 20% of the seed grain planted could not have been offered for sale in that state without violating the state seed law.

Nearly 6% of the 1953 samples contained over 1% weed seeds. Twenty-one percent of the 1955 samples contained noxious weed seeds. Only 17% of the legume and grass seed planted that year was produced by the farmers who planted it. However, 55% of the farmers' own seed could not have been sold lawfully.

Nearly 20% of the small grain in 1955 had been purchased from local dealers. Six samples out of 96 collected violated the seed law. Of 310 samples of home grown seed, 74 were in violation.

Similar surveys have been conducted in other states. From them, the following observations may be made:

1. Many farmers have no knowledge concerning the viability of the seed they are planting. South Carolina investigations showed that only 15% of the farmers had made purity and germination tests. In Nebraska, only about 20% had made germination tests.

2. Farmers generally used their own seed for planting small grain or got it from neighbors. In Minnesota, only 6% of the oats, 8% of the barley, 4% of the rye, and 10% of the wheat was purchased from local retail dealers. The greatest opportunity for improvement, therefore, lies in improving the quality of home grown seed.

3. An overwhelming number of the samples contained excessive amounts of weed seeds. These include noxious weed seeds, both prohibited and restricted. North Dakota found that 175 samples of wheat seed, or 45% of the total, contained 100 weed seeds in every pound and averaged 375 weed seeds per pound.

4. Custom cleaning plants do the best job of removing weed seeds and preparing seed for planting. Farm cleaning generally is inefficient. Ontario found that 71% of the custom-cleaned seed graded No. 1 compared to 45% of the farm-cleaned seed. The services of special processing plants are available to farmers and in many instances are being used.

5. Farmers are variety-conscious and eager to obtain new and superior varieties. In Nebraska, 80% of the farmers surveyed were using recommended varieties. This finding was in marked contrast with the results of observations thirty years ago.

6. Certified seed, with the exception of alfalfa, constitutes, less than 5% of the total found in these surveys. It is used by the farmer chiefly for the purpose of obtaining new varieties.

We feel that the seed dealers can be a very effective force in this program.

add 17 Special to the Grand Forks herald

First, they contact many farmers and understand their problems. Secondly, if this information is properly relayed to the farmer, we believe the dealer would profit, inasmuch as he is one of the few sources of good, clean, quality seed.

We also feel that any effort and money spent by seed dealers in getting this information to farmers would be very effective in helping a seed inspection program. This should benefit the dealer himself through increased sales of quality seed.

There have also been recommendations made in Minnesota concerning a screening law, limiting the amount of weed seed permissible in screenings and grain sold for seeding purposes. This seems very desirable, inasmuch as indications are that there is as much weed seed being spread through these sources as through seed itself.

There is also the possibility of a strong enforcement program becoming necessary among farmers themselves, but the first desirable step is to get this information across to the farmers. There is much work to be done in this field and future surveys will have to determine the course of action to be followed.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1959

Immediate release

BEWARE OF DANGER IN WOODLOT AND YARD

As many people are killed or injured by falling trees in southern Minnesota as in the northern timber area, according to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Prickett says the main reason for this difference is that too many people in the southern part of the state are not aware of danger in cutting or trimming trees.

When you are using a chain saw or cross-cut saw, make sure you have a good solid footing. Standing on slippery ice or snow could mean serious injury. You can never be too careful to avoid tripping onto a running chain saw or getting caught under a falling tree. A careless moment may result in injury and your having to go to the hospital for treatment.

Look out for other dangers in the woodlot, says Prickett. The ax is one of our most dangerous tools this time of year. It's dangerous both in the woodlot and around the yard.

Cracked or loose handles are especially hazardous. Don't let the ax glance off hard glazed wood or ice in the watertank. Always have good footing when chopping. And, carry the ax by its handle at your side, not over your shoulder.

Extreme caution should be used around the buzz saw. There are three things to watch for when using the buzz saw--the belt, the blade and the revolving shaft. Never reach across the blade or step over the belt while it's still in motion; shield and stay clear of the revolving shaft.

And, above all, beware of tripping. It only takes a fraction of a second to fall into the saw and lose a limb, or even your life.

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B-3426-vns

ECONOMIST VIEWS FARM SITUATION FOR 1958

Although over-all farm prospects for 1959 are less favorable than for last year, Minnesota farmers can make several choices to keep up their incomes this year.

A University of Minnesota agricultural economist says each farmer will be wise to keep his program flexible. S. A. Engene says in the current issue of "Minnesota Farm Business Notes" that if you buy new equipment or new buildings, make sure they're the type that allow you to make rapid changes in enterprises and practices. "Farm Business Notes" is an Extension publication.

Engene summarizes the overall farm situation as follows:

CROPS--No important changes in crop rotations likely for this year.

Engene says some farmers who substituted other crops for corn may increase corn acreage, but farmers who did not stay within allotments before and fed all their corn to livestock will have no incentive to increase. Wheat prospects will depend largely on the wheat programs. Soybeans look like a good crop for 1959, but acreage expansion should be limited.

DAIRY--More favorable outlook than for several years. Production in 1958 was slightly below 1957 for the nation as a whole. Any increase in 1959 will be a small one and dairy surpluses are low, with little prospect for increase. There are 3 1/2 million fewer dairy cattle than there were 12 years ago, although production per cow has been steadily increasing. Dairy prices will continue near support levels, which are a little under last year.

BEEF--Fairly good for the farmer who buys, feeds and sells wisely. Numbers of cattle are increasing and will reach a new high in a few years. There will be a fairly constant number of cattle slaughtered during the coming year or two, but it will increase by 1961 and beef cattle prices will eventually go down.

(more)

add 1 farm situation

Feeder cattle prices have been running high during the past two years and will probably stay high for another year or two. This, according to Engene, is because cattlemen are holding their young heifers to build up cow numbers. But as the number of feeder cattle increases, prices will eventually come down to be in line with slaughter prices. Lowering feeder cattle prices will eventually mean lower returns for farmers with beef cow herds.

There will continue to be profit in finishing feeder cattle and there will be a particular advantage for farmers in or near the Corn Belt. However, competition for feeder cattle could keep prices up and keep profits at modest levels, according to Engene.

HOGS-- Lower prices in view for this fall. The nation is starting upward on the "cycle" of hog numbers; the number of pigs farrowed and saved between last June and coming May will probably be higher than it has been for 6 years. Lower beef supplies may prevent a sharp decline in hog prices this year, but Engene still advises hog producers to plan on the basis of lower returns.

POULTRY-- Low egg prices likely for the first half of 1959. Because of this, the number of hens kept for fall, 1959 may decrease, which would mean higher prices this fall. However, Engene feels the changes in prices are not great enough to justify any important change in production plans.

Engene sees a long run trend toward more specialized production in poultry, with fewer and larger flocks. The return per 100 dollars feed dropped by a fourth--from \$200 to \$150--in the last 25 years. High production rates and high labor efficiency make it possible for large flocks to get satisfactory returns with these narrower margins, Engene says. However, the small farm flock can compete only when the family is well-skilled in poultry management and when poultry makes a good use for family labor.

Turkeys will continue to be a specialized enterprise, according to Engene. Production may increase again in 1959, holding profit margins down.

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B-3427-pjt

University Farm and Home News
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February 16, 1959

Immediate release

(with mat)

ROBERT PINCHES RE-JOINS UNIVERSITY STAFF

Robert R. Pinches has joined the University of Minnesota staff as assistant professor and assistant state 4-H club leader, Skuli Rutford, director of the University's Agricultural Extension Service, has announced.

Pinches was on the University 4-H staff for six years as state rural youth agent before going to Iowa State college in January, 1956, as state extension youth leader, heading up 4-H and older youth work in Iowa.

From November, 1945, until January, 1950, he was 4-H club agent in Hennepin county. Before coming to Minnesota he had been in farm management work in Bridgewater, Connecticut, and had worked in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Pinches holds a master's degree in rural sociology from the University of Minnesota and a B. S. from Ohio State university.

He is married and has two children.

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B-3428-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Feb. 17, 1959

Special to Minn. Daily

HOME EC DIRECTOR TO CHICAGO MEETING

Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics, will be chairman of a group of home economics administrators of Land Grant Colleges and Universities in the North Central Region meeting in Chicago Feb. 19-22.

Purpose of the meeting is to discuss problems pertaining to research and teaching.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1959

Special to Rice County Agent

**GENE WILLIAMS
IS NAMED
ASSISTANT AGENT**

Gene D. Williams has been appointed assistant county agent in Rice County, starting February 23.

His appointment was approved at a meeting of the Rice county extension committee, February 5.

Warren Liebenstein, county agent, has been carrying on all the duties of the local extension office since Miss Olive Ness, former home agent, left to enroll in graduate study at Cornell University.

Williams will work with Liebenstein in the overall extension program. His appointment will not alter local budget responsibilities established by the extension committee and county board at the beginning of the fiscal year starting January 1, 1959.

Williams was raised on a dairy and poultry farm near Hutchinson, Minnesota and was active for many years as a 4-H Club and FFA member. He attended the University of Minnesota and majored in dairy, but also had training in soils, crops, general livestock and economics. He was a member of the college dairy judging team and participated in several other college activities.

While in college, he worked summers for the Green Giant Canning Company, doing weed and insect control work. After graduating from the University in 1955, he served in the U.S. army for two years.

During the past year he worked as farm manager and field foreman for the Green Giant Company at Montgomery, Minnesota.

FARM FILLERS

If you've had poor results in getting evergreens established on your farm, take this tip from Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Trees can't thrive in heavy grass and tall weeds until they reach a good height and have their roots well established. Give the trees every chance they deserve to have plenty of growing room. It will also pay to remove dead trees and limbs; overhanging outer branches also need to be cut out.

* * * * *

Take a look at your apple and pear trees one of these days, to check for fire blight. Signs of the disease are when ends of branches from last summer's growth are black and dead. There may be a "shepherd's crook" type of hook on the end. Herbert Johnson, University extension plant pathologist, says best thing to do is remove and burn the infected branches. And disinfect the cutting tool with formaldehyde or denatured alcohol after making each cut. This keeps bacteria from spreading from one place to another.

* * * * *

Between a half and three-fourths of a pound of grain during the last month before lambing will, in most cases, prevent paralysis, or pregnancy disease, in ewes. According to R. M. Jordan, University livestock scientist, grain feeding at that time will also make for stronger lambs and a more adequate supply of milk for them.

* * * * *

It is frequently to a farmer's advantage to own partially an efficient size farm rather than own in full a farm which is too small, according to Reynold P. Dahl, University of Minnesota agricultural economist. He says increasing farm size and need for larger investment could mean that fewer farm families will achieve "debt-free" ownership during their lifetimes. The important thing, he adds, is size of debt relative to farm income.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1959

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:

Know What to Do in Case of Fire
New Type Freezer Containers
Avoid Air Spaces in Freezing Foods
If Your Husband is an Ice Fisherman
Care and Use Your Responsibility

Easier Vacuuming
Efficient Cleaning
Uncooked Jam from Frozen Berries
March is National Egg Month
Value Plus Appetite Appeal

SAFETY

Know What to Do in Case of Fire

Have you taught members of your family what to do in case of a fire?

Glenn Prickett, Extension Safety Specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests that you take time for a family discussion on what to do if a fire should occur. Here are some safety tips to talk over.

- . If the fire is a small one, quench or smother it with a fire extinguisher or with baking soda.
- . If clothing catches on fire, lie down on the floor and roll a rug around you. Bystanders can help by extinguishing flames with a rug or blanket.
- . Do your part in helping to get all persons and animals out of a burning building.
- . Call the fire department. Give accurate location of the fire.
- . Keep a good ladder handy for use to escape from a burning building or to put out a fire.

A simple precaution every family can take right now, Prickett says, is to post the number of the fire department in plain view on or near the telephone.

-jbn-

FROZEN FOODSNew Type Freezer Containers

A new type of treated paperboard container will permit food to be thawed and heated in the oven at temperatures up to 350° F. This type of container will be especially useful for freezing casserole dishes and foods like chow mein, according to J. D. Winter, in charge of the food processing laboratory at the University of Minnesota.

If your dealer does not have these paperboard containers, ask him about them. Since they are now on the market, he may be able to get them for you.

* * * * *

Avoid Air Spaces in Freezing Foods

A good rule to remember in freezing any food is this: make wraps snug and tight, with as little air space inside the package as possible. J. D. Winter, in charge of the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory, says that air spaces increase the probability of quality deterioration.

That's why ground meat will be better frozen in compact units rather than in patties. That's also why any food that's covered with a liquid or semi-liquid when frozen is likely to keep much better than it otherwise would. For example, cooked sliced turkey in gravy will keep longer than sliced turkey packaged alone.

* * * * *

If Your Husband is an Ice Fisherman

If ice fishing is one of your husband's hobbies, you're probably supplied with fresh fish these days. If there's some left for freezing, J. D. Winter, in charge of the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory, has some suggestions on a good way to freeze and store small fish.

Cut the top from a clean milk carton, put in the fish and fill the carton with water. The fish will then be encased in a block of ice. The ice is an excellent barrier to oxygen and will eliminate all air pockets. When you want to use the fish, thaw the ice under a slow stream from the cold water faucet.

HOME EQUIPMENTCare and Use Your Responsibility

How often do you need to have your home appliances serviced?

Did you ever stop to think that the proper use and care of an appliance is the consumer's responsibility?

Proper use and care begins with reading the instructions that accompany an appliance. Up to 40 percent of the service calls made are necessary because the customer has not followed instructions in the use and care booklet accompanying the appliance.

The wise consumer can save a good many dollars and a great deal of frustration by reading instruction booklets carefully. In addition, she will learn how to operate her appliances most efficiently.

* * * * *

Easier Vacuuming

If vacuuming the rug tires you out, you're probably using the wrong technique. Stand and walk in a natural, comfortable position as you operate your vacuum cleaner. Don't be a speed demon. Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of household equipment at the University of Minnesota, says you can get the job done most efficiently -- and easily -- with two or three slow passes instead of many quick, choppy runs over the same area.

* * * * *

Efficient Cleaning

For efficient vacuum cleaning, empty your bag often. If your cleaner has a disposable inner bag, throw it away when it is two-thirds to three-quarters full. You bought a cleaner with this feature because you wanted convenience. Now don't sacrifice efficient cleaning to save the cost of bag replacement.

-jbn-

FOOD AND NUTRITIONUncooked Jam from Frozen Berries

If your supply of jams and jellies is exhausted, why not treat the family to uncooked jam? Make it from frozen strawberries. Here's a jam that has the taste of fresh fruit. Your family will enjoy its delicious flavor and you'll like it because it's so easy to make. Here's a recipe:

24 oz. of frozen strawberries (approximately)
3 cups sugar
2 to 4 tablespoons lemon juice, if desired
1 package powdered pectin
1 cup water

Add sugar to strawberries and let stand to thaw and to dissolve the sugar. Add lemon juice. Add pectin to water, bring to boil and boil one minute by the clock. Stir immediately into the strawberry mixture and continue to stir very gently for two minutes. Be sure the sugar is completely dissolved.

Ladle the jam into glasses, leaving 1/2 inch space at the top. Cover the container and let stand at room temperature 24 to 48 hours or until the jam has set. Freeze if you plan to keep longer than 6 weeks.

Two 10-oz. packages will give a good jam, but the proportion of berries to juice is smaller.

* * * * *

March is National Egg Month

March is being celebrated as National Egg Month because eggs are so abundant and reasonably priced. Large eggs are of high quality and are the best buy for consumers.

This is the time to get out your recipes for souffles, omelets, custards, angel food - all those delicate dishes and desserts that have real appetite appeal.

* * * * *

Value Plus Appetite Appeal

Eggs add value as well as appetite appeal to breakfast, lunch or dinner. They are an excellent source of high-quality protein and they're also an exceptionally good source of iron, vitamin A, thiamin, riboflavin, and vitamin D. And for the calorie-minded, it's good news that eggs are low in total calories. A medium-sized egg has about 70 calories.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
February 23 or later

LAYING HENS
CAN BE CONFINED
TO SMALL AREA

Laying hens don't need as much floor space as was once thought.

One square foot of floor space per bird is enough--if there is plenty of feeder and water space and good ventilation--according to R. W. Berg, extension poultryman at the University of Minnesota.

Until recent years, the common recommendation was two square feet per hen.

While confining birds to one square foot each may slightly lower egg production per hen, you'll make more total profit from the house, since you can keep twice as many birds this way. But make sure you have at least three inches of feeder space and one inch of waterer space per bird. Also, the house needs a ventilation system that will move three cubic feet of air per minute per bird.

Berg says confining birds to such a small area is as feasible with a conventional floor as it is with a slatted floor arrangement. If you keep the litter clean and have good ventilation, conventional floors will result in eggs as clean as will slats.

A slatted floor usually has lathe on edge, an inch apart, supported by two-by-fours either 16 or 24 inches apart. There is no litter. The manure falls through the slats onto the floor and can be cleaned whenever necessary.

It has sometimes been thought that closely-confined birds on slats would produce better on slats than if kept on litter-covered floors. But Berg points to evidence showing this isn't necessarily so.

In an Illinois study, birds housed at one square foot per hen on conventional floors laid 5.6 percent more eggs than birds on slats. Also, there was 4.9 percent greater mortality on slats than on floors.

-more-

add 1 laying hen confinement

For birds housed at two square feet per bird, there was 0.2 percent difference in egg production in favor of the slats--too small a difference to be important. At one-and-one-half square feet per hen, birds on conventional floors laid 5.6 percent better than those on slats.

Averaging all of these trials showed that birds on conventional floors laid 4.3 percent more and had 4 percent less mortality than birds on slats.

Slatted floors do have some advantages. They can help keep the house more sanitary and eliminate need for litter. On the other hand, if the manure is not cleaned out often, there will continually be strong ammonia fumes given off from it. While this doesn't seem to bother the birds, it makes it difficult for a person to work in the house.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1959

To counties in
northeastern Minnesota

For use week of
February 23 or later

PERMANENT GRASS
CAN YIELD HIGH
FOR DAIRY COWS

If you fertilize it and manage it right, each acre of your grass pasture might give your cows as much feed as there is in 80 bushels or more of corn.

Ten farmers in northeastern Minnesota have already done it, according to three University of Minnesota extension specialists.

Agronomist William Hueg, economist Ermond Hartmans and soils specialist Lowell Hanson helped the farmers and their county agents compare fertilizing and ration-a-day grazing with pastures getting only one or neither of these treatments.

Here's what happened: Farmers fertilizing their pastures harvested--either through grazing or as forage--some 4,000 pounds of total digestible nutrients (TDN) per acre. This was 1,900 pounds more than non-fertilized grass.

These figures are more meaningful when you look at them more closely. TDN is a measure of the total energy value of feed. A pound of corn has .8 pound TDN and a pound of hay is half TDN. Based on this, the 10 farmers had pasture production which was equivalent to either 4 tons of hay, 89 bushels of shelled corn, or 183 bushels of oats per acre.

Besides, these farmers actually got three times that many bushels of shelled corn as far as protein is concerned. The grass pastures averaged about 21 percent protein in the dry matter, compared to 7 percent in corn.

The specialists used the TDN measurement because it gives a true picture of what pasture produces. There are too many complications in figuring "milk per acre" to make that the only measure.

Average fertilizer application that brought these results was 158 pounds actual nitrogen, 36 pounds phosphorous and 54 pounds potassium. The specialists figured that each extra 100 pounds of TDN the farmers got from fertilizing cost \$1.51. Alfalfa-Brome hay, in comparison, costs \$1.80 per 100 pounds TDN, making fertilizer use to increase pasture production a good choice in northeast Minnesota

These pastures were primarily grasses--bluegrass, bromegrass, quack and timothy, with some scattered wild white clover.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
February 23 or later
A Farm and Home Research Report

REPORTS STUDIES
ON PELLETING
LAMB RATIONS

Whether it will pay to feed a pelleted ration to lambs depends, mostly, on how much labor and feed handling cost pellets will save.

But according to University of Minnesota research, the gain increases you get from pelleting high quality feeds are not enough to pay for the extra \$4 or so per ton that pelleting costs.

According to livestock scientist R. M. Jordan, pelleting trials were conducted in spring and again in fall, 1958, on lambs at the West Central Experiment Station, Morris.

In the spring trials, Jordan and H. E. Hanke at the Morris station found that lambs gained slightly faster on pelleted rations than they did on long alfalfa hay and shelled corn. They tried three pelleted rations--one of half hay and half concentrate, one of 75 percent hay and a fourth concentrate, and one of half hay and half barley concentrate.

However, due to the cost of pelleting, feed cost per hundred pounds of gain was higher in all three pelleted rations than it was for lambs on long hay and shelled corn.

In the fall trials, there was little difference between gains from pelleted rations and a loose ground mixture of hay and corn, except that the pellets containing barley resulted in slower gains than all other rations.

Whether or not the ration was in pellet form had no important effect in either study on carcass grade, yield and shrinkage during shipment to market.

Jordan and Hanke conclude that pelleting the ration will usually increase average daily gain and average feed consumption when you compare pellets and long hay and shelled corn. But the difference disappears if the non-pelleted ration is ground and mixed.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
February 23 or later

EXTRA PLANT FOOD
MAKES CORN FIELDS
MORE PROFITABLE

If your corn yielded only 60 bushels per acre or less last summer without fertilizer, chances are good it will pay you to use extra plant food.

Curtis Overdahl and Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialists at the University of Minnesota, draw that conclusion from the 1958 X-Tra Corn Yield contest.

Of the 218 fields in the contest, 48 yielded under 60 bushels per acre. Adding fertilizer to these plots increased yields by 33.7 bushels. Return over fertilizer cost went up by \$14.85 per acre.

The contest has also shown something else, however. Overdahl and Hanson find that for farmers already getting 100 to 120 bushels per acre, it's questionable whether they should set their sights on 150-175 bushel yields. It might be practical some day, but usually not with present knowledge, the specialists say.

Where fields in the X-Tra Yield contest averaged 80-100 bushels per acre with extra nutrients, adding fertilizer brought only \$1.18 per acre above fertilizer costs. And for fields that yielded above 120 bushels on "check" plots, averages show that farmers actually lost money by adding fertilizer. However, these fertilizer rates were abnormally high. Lower rates on the fields yielding 80-100 bushels in check plots would likely have shown more profit.

Also, Overdahl and Hanson point out, these results don't take "carryover" effect into consideration. If you evaluated the fertilizer carryover from one year to the next, there would undoubtedly be more advantage in fertilizing fields that yield in the 100-bushel per acre category even when unfertilized.

Overdahl and Hanson feel the important thing is to use the fertilizer level that brings the most return above costs--not necessarily the highest yield. Many X-Tra Corn Yield contestants have had yields over 150 bushels per acre in recent years, but the contest shows these winners cannot get such yields consistently. A more reasonable level to shoot for in Minnesota is 120 to 130 bushels.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1959

To all counties

ATT. HOME AGENTS
For use week of
February 23

EGGS TOP LIST OF MARCH PLENTIFULS

Eggs lead the list of foods that will be plentiful in markets in March.

Home Agent _____ reports that supplies of eggs are expected to be 2 to 4 percent larger than a year ago--in ample supply for generous use in Lenten and Easter foods.

Meat counters will have an abundance of turkey, pork and lamb. Family-size turkeys will be especially plentiful. Along with the large supplies of pork, lard supplies will be substantially greater than a year ago.

There will be plenty of dairy products for Lenten meals, now that milk production is showing a seasonal increase which will continue through the spring months.

Lots of apples to brighten March meals and lunch boxes will be on the market from the big fall apple crop.

If you're looking for a green vegetable to feature during the month, consider crisp new cabbage, coming in from Florida and Texas. Another crisp vegetable, celery, will be in especially large supply. Potatoes from the fall crop continue so plentiful that they will be one of the best food buys in March. Grocery shelves will feature large supplies of canned peas, the highest quality in years. Look for "specials" on canned peas during the month.

For the sweet tooth, there's an ample supply of honey. The last week of March has been designated as Honey for Breakfast Week to promote use of the large supplies.

Dry beans of many different varieties are especially good buys this month. A steaming pot of baked beans makes a good main dish for a meatless meal, _____ suggests.

Walnuts, peanuts and peanut products are other items that consumers can expect in abundance during March.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1959

To all counties

ATT. 4-H CLUB AGENT
For use week of
February 23 or after

4-H'ERS SALUTE
ALUMNI DURING
NATIONAL 4-H WEEK

Minnesota's 48,000 4-H'ers will join the two million 4-H'ers throughout the country in a salute to alumni as part of National 4-H Week, February 28-March 7.

The aim of the week is to honor outstanding 4-H alumni who have participated in the 4-H program, says Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. (Add any special county events honoring 4-H alumni.)

Minnesota alumni total about one-half million. In the nation as a whole, there are 20 million 4-H alumni. If all of the men and women in the United States who were once 4-H club members stood shoulder-to-shoulder, they would reach from Washington, D. C., to Easter Island in the South Pacific.

Nationally, two alumni together with six 4-H club members will spend part of National 4-H Club Week in Washington giving the annual "4-H Report To The Nation."

The 4-H Alumni Recognition program was launched seven years ago through the combined efforts of the Extension Service and the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work. Minnesota state winners for the year 1958-59 are Mrs. Wilbert Dean, Byron; Mrs. John G. Ford, Deerwood; Lester Anderson, Mapleton; and Ora Eisenbarger, Granada.

Purpose of the program, according to Harkness, is to inspire today's youth to greater accomplishments by giving well-deserved recognition to adults who have leaned heavily on their own 4-H training and experience to become useful, purposeful citizens.

-sah-

NOTE TO AGENT: The 4-H Salute to Alumni mats which you received several weeks ago should go out to papers in your county along with this story.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1959

Special to St. Paul Pioneer Press
County Agent Introduction

Eldon Senske, left, Freeborn county agent at Albert Lea, checks over the feeding mixture being given to dairy cows by Chrisy Skaar, 21. Chrisy operated the farm owned by his grandfather, Chris Skaar, and has a herd butterfat average of more than 400 pounds per cow annually. State average is 245.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 18, 1959

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

MINNESOTA CHAPTER OF SCSA TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

Research in soil and water saving will get some special attention during the annual meeting of the Minnesota Chapter of the Soil Conservation Society of America Friday afternoon, Feb. 20, on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus.

Cecil H. Wadleigh, director of the soil and water conservation division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will be banquet speaker at the event.

Afternoon speaker will be Philip M. Raup, University agricultural economist who recently studied agricultural work in Russia, Poland and Finland. His topic will be "Russian Agriculture."

According to Rodney Briggs, University agronomist and secretary of the chapter, some 100 persons will attend. The group will begin its meeting with a tour of the new University soils building.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 18, 1959

Special to Home Town Papers

FORESTERS RECEIVE HENRY SCHMITZ STUDENT LEADERSHIP AWARDS

The winners of the Henry Schmitz Student Leadership scholarships were announced at the Student Leadership assembly held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Robert Bodine, New Ulm; Hugo John, 2438 Deswell, St. Paul; Clyde Shumway, Pine City; and George Menzel, Decatur, Ill., were selected to receive the awards. These scholarships have been given annually since 1956 to forestry students who have demonstrated outstanding leadership in college activities and who have maintained satisfactory scholarship records.

Schmitz was director of the Minnesota School of Forestry from 1925 to 1947, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics from 1943 to 1952, and president of the University of Washington from 1952 to 1958. He was especially interested in developing leadership qualities in students.

Funds for these scholarships were granted by Stanley Buckman, a 1931 graduate of the School of Forestry and once a student of Dr. Schmitz.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL 1 MINNESOTA

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

Cooperative Extension Work
In Agriculture, Home Economics,
And 4-H Clubs

February 18, 1959

To All County Agents

Here is a special packet of materials that may help you promote record keeping on dairy herds.

Feel free to use this material as you see fit. One of the best kinds of stories you can use on record keeping, of course, is the experience of the local farmer who uses them successfully.

Items on local experience with testing could be worked into some of these articles or used as entirely separate stories for both newspapers and radio programs.

We also have a 2½ minute tape recording from Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson -- a tape which might be used to launch a promotional campaign on dairy records. Please return the slip at the bottom of the page if you want the tape. If you like, you can send a tape of your own to Ray and he will dub the recording on for you.

Let us know if we can give you any more information on this subject.

Sincerely

Phillip J. Tichenor
Phillip J. Tichenor
Extension Information Specialist

PJT:BRK

Enclosures

TO: Ray Wolf
Extension Radio Specialist
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Please send a copy of the tape by Secretary Benson on Dairy Record Keeping.

County Agent

RECORDS CAN
SAVE TIME IN
DAIRY HERD

If you think keeping dairy production records would "take a lot of time" note this:

Getting rid of one poor cow will save enough time to keep herd records 16 years, according to County Agent _____ and extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota.

The record they're referring to is the new "Culling Guide," which involves taking milk weights for each cow one day each month. Then at year's end, you have a comparison of milk production between cows.

Also, the record has a "lactation page," comparing milk production of each cow during the same stage of the lactation, or milking, period. This makes it possible to begin culling a long time before the end of the year.

On the cover, the record shows an estimate of a cow's annual production based on the third month. For example, a Holstein cow milking 28 pounds per day in her third month after freshening could be expected to produce about 220 pounds of butterfat for the year.

A Holstein producing 54 pounds would make about 430 pounds of fat.

The dairymen point out, however, that records become time savers only when you actually cull the poor producers as a result. But the other help you get from the record should increase labor income -- often equally as important as saving time.

Records will save feed and may help increase production on the best cows. These are all things which will cut costs and make you more money.

The County Agent's office has a full supply of these records. You can get one any time; they cost only 25 cents.

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

SPECIAL ON DAIRY RECORD

February 17, 1959

KEEPING RECORDS
IS "INVESTMENT"
FOR DAIRY HERD

If you give all your dairy cows the same feed, you're wasting money.

County Agent _____ and extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota point out that cows need to be fed according to production. And to do this, you need to keep milk records on the individual cows.

By taking feed away from poor cows and giving it to the good ones, you can increase income from the feed.

Remember that every cow has an inherited ability to produce. If you feed a poor cow beyond her ability, she will waste feed. If you underfeed a particularly good cow, she's not making use of her ability.

The feeds you put into the grain ration depend on the roughage and the cow's production. Holsteins, for example, can produce around 25 pounds of milk on good roughage alone, but need grain to produce at a higher rate.

This means that costs will vary from cow to cow, because part of the feed goes for body maintenance. This portion gives you no return; it simply keeps the cow alive and healthy. It's what you feed her above this amount that produces milk and income.

The dairymen say that low-producing, poorly-fed cows may use three-fourths of their feed for body maintenance. A high-producing cow, on the other hand, may use only a fourth of her food for her own body. So it's obvious that high production per cow is necessary to make the most from the feed the cows get.

How can you find the good and the poor cows? One of the easiest and best ways is to weigh each cow's milk one day each month. Then you have the information to feed according to need.

The County Agent's office has the Milk Record and Culling Guide and information on other DHIA record systems.

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DAIRY RECORDS
CAN "SUPPORT"
DAIRY INCOME

A good system for keeping track of individual cows' production is one of the best dairy "income support programs" you can get.

County Agent _____ and University of Minnesota extension dairymen reason this way: Dairy herds are going down in number, and up in size and production per cow -- both in Minnesota and the rest of the U. S.

While there are 36 percent fewer herds in the state now than 13 years ago, there are only 20 percent fewer cows. At the same time, average butterfat production went up from 186 to 245 pounds per cow.

What this means is this: total milk production will outrun demand again this year and prices won't go up. So the only way left for the dairy farmer to make more money is to watch his costs. Dairy Herd Improvement figures show that one cow producing 11,000 pounds of milk or 400 pounds butterfat is equal in labor income, to 13 cows averaging 200 pounds fat.

Records won't change the cow, but they do help you hold costs down, the dairymen point out. They help you find the low-producing cows and the ones that really make you a profit. In fact, it's often possible to make the dairy business bigger without increasing the size of the herd.

On the other hand, it's poor business to increase the number of low-producers. The fact is that a herd averaging less than 7,000 pounds of milk and 245 pounds of fat per cow can't really be profitable. So the wise thing to do is to build up production per cow before you start adding more cows to the herd.

You have a good choice of production records -- Standard DHIA, Owner-Sampler, or the Milk Record and Culling Guide. From these plans, you can select one to meet any need. For example, the culling guide is a simple milk record for each cow. It takes only a few minutes once a month and is a guide both for culling and feeding. The County Agent's office has information on all plans.

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

Radio Shorts on Dairy Records

You wouldn't put up with a tractor that's only hitting on two cylinders.

Yet, many farmers keep dairy cows that don't carry half their load. The big difference is that you can easily tell when a tractor is sputtering, while poor cows often go unnoticed.

The average Minnesota cow, for example, produces 245 pounds butterfat per year. This gives the farmer an average of only 34 cents per hour for his labor. A 400-pound producer, on the other hand, returns about \$1.32 per hour to the herdsman.

The fact that many Minnesota farmers have low producers is clear evidence that in many cases herdsman aren't aware of the poor cows. A system for individual records would help spot these boarder cows.

You can get full information on three simple record systems, all available in _____ county. To find out about them, drop in at the county extension office.

* * * * *

Twenty-five cents and a half hour a month is a small investment for something that can increase your income by hundreds of dollars.

But a quarter and that much time -- along with a milk scale -- is all that's required to use the new Milk Record and Culling Guide, now available at the county extension office.

This guide is a tool dairy farmers can use to find and weed out the cows that lose you money every day you keep them. Hundreds of farmers are already using this system and have found it pays off. Drop in at the county agent's office and find out more about it. This plan can help you, too.

* * * * *
more

Add 1 Dairy Record Shorts

Dairy prices won't go up, so there's only one way left to make more money in the dairy business.

As county agent _____ points out, that one way is by cutting costs. And a good place to start cutting costs is by keeping individual records on your herd. Then you can spot the cows that pay their way and the ones that don't.

The fact is that a herd averaging less than 7,000 pounds of milk and 245 pounds of fat per cow can't really be profitable. Now records won't change these cows, but they do help you find out which ones are doing well and which aren't.

There is a good choice of production records -- Standard DHIA, Owner-Sampler, or the Milk Record and Culling Guide. The county agent's office has information on all plans.

* * * * *

If you're not on a dairy record plan, you're missing out on one of the best ways there is to increase your income.

Dairy extension men at the University of Minnesota make this point: The 81,000 cows tested in Dairy Herd Improvement associations in 1957 averaged 377 pounds of butterfat. This was 132 pounds over state average.

In other words, dairy farmers keeping individual records have used them to get more profit out of their herds.

There isn't anything complicated about dairy records. A new system, for example, is the Milk Record and Culling Guide. It costs 25 cents and takes a half hour per month of your time for the entire herd. You can get more information on it at the county agent's office. Stop and check on it one of these days. It could mean more profit from your herd.

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Suggested circular letter

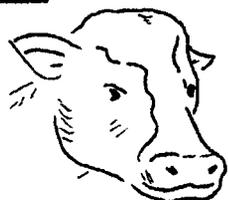
Dear Friend

Are your dairy cows all working for you? Or are you really taking care of some of them without getting paid for it?

Now you've most likely got some real money-makers. But unless you keep records on production of individual cows, there are probably others in the herd that don't pay their keep. And worst of all, you may not know for certain which are which.

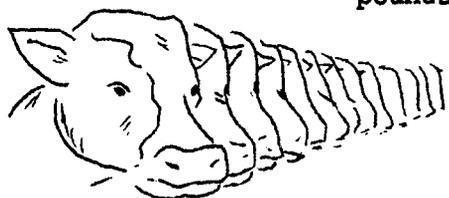
1 cow

producing 11,000
pounds milk
yearly



equals
(in labor income)

13 cows averaging under 6,000
pounds



DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

figures show this: A cow producing 11,000 pounds of milk brings 13 times as much labor income as does one averaging under 6,000 pounds a year. With such a wide difference, it doesn't pay to increase the herd size without getting rid of those "boarder" cows.

If you are not on a record plan now, there are three from which you can choose -- Standard DHIA, Owner-Sampler and Milk Record and Culling Guide. Take the Culling Guide, for example. To use it, you simply keep milk weights from each cow for one day of each month. The Guide then tells you how much the cow is producing per month for that stage of her lactation, or milking period. The Guide costs only 25 cents.

We have full information on all these plans and copies of the Culling Guide at the county extension office. Drop in some time, and we'll tell you all about them.

Sincerely,

County Agent

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 18, 1959

Immediate release

THREE MINNESOTANS NAMED GRASS ROOTS AMBASSADORS

Three Minnesota rural young people have been named International Farm Youth Exchange delegates for 1959.

They are Larry Satter, Revere; Carolyn Overby, Kenyon; and Henrik Hendrickson, Frost, according to an announcement from Elizabeth Elliott, state 4-H club agent at the University of Minnesota in charge of the IFYE program.

All three IFYE delegates will spend about five months living and working with farm families in the countries to which they have been assigned. Satter will sail April 10 for Germany. Miss Overby will leave in June for Turkey and Hendrickson will go to Sweden in June. Miss Overby is the first delegate from Minnesota to be assigned to Turkey.

Satter and Miss Overby are college students--Satter at South Dakota State college, Brookings, Miss Overby at St. Olaf college, Northfield. Hendrickson is farming in Faribault county.

The International Farm Youth Exchange program is one phase of the people-to-people program, whose purpose is to increase international understanding. The young people selected as IFYE delegates act as "grass roots ambassadors." They work with farm families in foreign lands, learning to understand their way of life but also introducing people of other countries to American customs and ideals.

The IFYE program is conducted by the National 4-H Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service. No government funds are used in financing the program.

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B-3429-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 18, 1959

Immediate release

WRAP IMPORTANT IN FREEZING POULTRY

If you're planning to put some young chickens into the freezer while they're so plentiful and reasonably priced, University of Minnesota researchers have some tips on how to retain quality of these birds.

J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantanella of the University's food processing laboratory say that quality of home-frozen birds when they reach the family table will depend considerably on (1) how fresh they were when put into the freezer, (2) how they were wrapped, (3) the temperature at which they were frozen and stored and (4) how long they were stored.

For freshest quality, markets that have a rapid turnover are often good places to shop. Often, too, it is possible to get chickens directly from farmers.

In preparing birds for the freezer, make sure of cleanliness--your hands, your equipment and the chicken. Remove any pinfeathers, wash the chicken in cold water and dry with a clean towel.

Proper packaging in moisture-vapor-proof wrapping is important to prevent freezer burn. Winter and Miss Trantanella recommend water-vapor-proof polyethylene bags or heavy duty aluminum foil as satisfactory materials and among the easiest to use for freezing poultry. When using a polyethelene bag, push out as much air as possible before twisting and tying it. If you are using aluminum foil, mold it tightly around the bird. Label each package as to contents and date.

Though young chickens may be frozen whole, in halves or serving pieces, the serving pieces will take up the least space in the freezer. Wrap the liver separately and use it within 60 days. Wrap the remaining giblets separately also. They may be placed in the cavity of the whole bird if desired.

If you plan to freeze a number of birds, place them at least an inch apart in the freezer. Freeze at one time no more than 2 or 3 pounds of food to each cubic foot of freezer capacity. Overloading slows down the freezing and may cause spoilage or at least loss of quality.

Check the home freezer with an accurate thermometer to be sure it is 0°F. or lower; otherwise there will be loss of quality during storage.

It is best to keep frozen poultry no longer than nine months, according to the University researchers.

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B-3430-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 18, 1959

Immediate release

THREE UNIVERSITY SHORT COURSES SCHEDULED

Three agricultural events will be held by the University of Minnesota during the next 6 weeks, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Next Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 23 and 24, the Fair Management short course will be at the Hotel Radisson in Minneapolis. Harold Pederson, extension economist and president of the Minnesota Federation of County Fairs, is program chairman. Fair managers from around the state will hear reports on Iowa county fairs, home activities in fairs, premium money controls, fair accounting and a survey of grandstand customers.

A Land Improvement Contractors short course will be Thursday and Friday, Feb. 26 and 27, for contractors, their employees and others interested in tile drainage and soil conservation. Topics will include making earth fills, structures for drainage and erosion control, drain tile testing and specifications, terrace building and other land improvement subjects. The event will be on the St. Paul campus. Program chairman is C. L. Larson, University agricultural engineer.

From March 23-25, the University will give the 11th annual Liquefied Petroleum Gas Service School, which is open to anyone connected with or interested in installation and servicing of LP-Gas equipment and appliances. Instruction is at two levels--for beginners and for those with some experience in this general area. This course is under the chairmanship of Arnold M. Flikke, agricultural engineer.

For more information on any of these three events, write the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-3431-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 18, 1959

Immediate release

CORN BORER ATTACK EXPECTED LIGHTEST IN 12 YEARS

Corn borers this summer may be less of a problem in Minnesota than they have been for 12 years.

Extension entomologist John Lofgren at the University of Minnesota and J. R. Sandve, entomologist for the Minnesota Department of Agriculture Division of Plant Industry, base that prediction on a fall, 1958 survey of borer infestation.

That survey showed a state average of 16 borers per 100 corn plants--lowest count since the first complete survey in 1947. Average counts in recent years have been 83 per 100 plants in fall, 1957; 58 in 1956; and 96 in 1955. Worst ever recorded was 340 borers per 100 plants in 1949--a year in which farmers lost \$40 million through borer attacks on corn fields.

Highest average count for any region in the 1958 fall survey was 46 borers per 100 plants in southwestern counties. Lightest count was 3 per 100 plants in the east central area, around and north of the Twin Cities.

The entomologists warn that low infestations in recent years do not mean the borer problem is over. Minnesota farmers still lose several million dollars annually because of these pests, and a few fields had heavy infestations in 1958 even though the average was low. If the weather were to be especially favorable to borers--such as high humidity and mild temperatures when the borers are in the "pupa" and moth stages--the infestation could be much worse than predicted.

Average borer counts per 100 plants in other surveyed areas were: south central, 16; southeast, 6; west central, 23; central, 10. Counties in the extreme north were not surveyed.

It pays to treat corn for borer control, entomologists say, when 75 percent of the corn plants show leaf feeding in the "whorl" leaves near the stalk at the top of the plant. Several different chemicals may be used; county agents have recommended rates for each one.

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B-3432-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 18, 1959

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

NITROGEN ADDED TO SOIL BY ALFALFA

Plant corn in land that raised alfalfa last summer, and the corn will get a good boost from nitrogen which the legume left behind.

Over a three-year period, the contribution from the alfalfa can be equal to adding as much as 140 pounds of fertilizer nitrogen per acre.

University of Minnesota researchers draw that conclusion after several years of comparing effect of different crops on yields of corn or wheat planted in the same field later on.

At the University's Waseca Experiment station, it took about 40 pounds of fertilizer nitrogen where corn followed grain or grass to get yields equal to where corn followed alfalfa and got no extra nitrogen. This was for first-year corn.

For the second year of corn, the researchers had to add 80 pounds of nitrogen to the corn-after-grain plots to bring these plots up to the same yield as corn following alfalfa. And in the third year, it took 20 pounds nitrogen on the former grain plot to make the two yields equal. Agronomists A. R. Schmid and R. A. Briggs and soils scientist A. C. Caldwell made the studies.

However, for the first year of corn, the researchers got no result from adding nitrogen fertilizer where the field had formerly raised alfalfa.

At the Rosemount station, corn following alfalfa yielded about 36 bushels per acre more than it did following oats. The nitrogen contribution of the alfalfa at Rosemount was equal to about 120 pounds over a three-year period.

At Crookston, wheat following alfalfa yielded more--again without extra fertilizer nitrogen--than it did following grass or grain. This wheat, grown for three successive years after the alfalfa, received the equivalent of about 160 pounds of nitrogen from the alfalfa.

In general, the researchers conclude, alfalfa handled as a one-year or two-year meadow with two hay crops removed each year--and with the fall regrowth plowed under--will contribute about 120 to 160 pounds nitrogen for succeeding crops under Minnesota conditions.

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B-3433-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 20, 1959

SPECIAL to Twin City Milk
Producers Association

One of the most modern dairy industry teaching and research buildings in the world will be on display for prospective Minnesota college students Saturday, April 18, at the University of Minnesota.

The event will be "Dairy Industry Career Day," during which Dairy Department staff members show high school students the completed first unit of the new dairy building and the St. Paul campus in general.

In addition, faculty members will explain college training in this field to the student group, and will tell the youths some of the future opportunities in this profession.

The first unit of the new building, which the students will tour, was finished last fall and is now being used. The second unit is under construction now and is scheduled for completion by July 1.

A unique feature of the building is that it contains equipment ranging in size from "pilot plants" to actual commercial units. Each piece of equipment has plenty of space around it to make teaching easier.

Another feature of the building's advanced design is the series of "service islands." These units have outlets for electricity, steam, cold and refrigerated water, compressed air, and, in some, gas. They make it possible to quickly change equipment without making any building alterations whatsoever, and will allow the dairy industry staff to keep up-to-date in research and instruction.

The new facilities will be a tonic both to the industry and to students. When the second unit is completed, research will be possible on every food product made from milk--including new uses for milk products, milk processing techniques and

(more)

add 1 new dairy building

dairy products quality control. It will be possible to handle at least twice as many undergraduate students and many more graduate students than now enrolled.

The u-shaped structure has a full basement and two upper stories.

The basement in the completed first unit has a battery of cheese curing rooms and storage areas, a food preparation and dairy products grading room, and a large pilot plant area. The basement in the second unit will have a products sales room, another pilot plant area, a teaching laboratory for testing dairy products and an amphitheater and general classroom for 200 students.

Most of the dairy plant equipment is in the main processing area on the first floor in the first unit. This area includes a small commercial-size ice cream production unit, butter manufacturing equipment, and a pilot plant setup for concentrated and dry milk production. This plant is 35 feet high and extends from the basement floor to above the second floor. The main floor also has high-temperature, short-time pasteurizing facilities and equipment for making all types of cheese.

In the second unit first floor is a large research laboratory for chemical and physical research, a seminar room, classroom, special laboratories and an office for the extension dairy products staff.

The second floor features an observation balcony over the main processing area, a classroom, library, dairy bacteriology teaching and research facilities, and office space.

The Dairy Industry Career Day is sponsored by the University in cooperation with the Minnesota Dairy Industry Committee and local dairy plants. All interested high school students are urged to attend. Some 150 visited the campus during this event last year and attendance some times goes as high as 300.

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Elmer Wirt and son Russell are convinced that growing hogs can get along all winter without either heat or outside "exercising" room.

Their pole-type hog finishing house makes use of both principles. And after one of the coldest winters in Minnesota history, they say it works out well.

The 78 X 28 foot building has four pens, each one for 50 hogs at a different stage of growth. It is wide open along the south side. Here are the rest of its features:

- * A concrete floor with center manure alley wide enough to drive through with a tractor and scraper for cleaning.

- * A pen system that encourages hogs to keep their bedding area clean.

- * Self-feeders along the open side of the house and which can be filled from an auger-equipped feed wagon.

- * An overhead sprinkling system for comfort in hot weather and panels, along the north side of the building, which can be opened for summer ventilation.

The Winona county farmers got the idea for the building from their experience with loose-housing dairy cattle. "We figured that if cold weather doesn't bother cows, it shouldn't hurt hogs either," Russell says. "There is also evidence that growing hogs don't need pasture or exercising lots, so why not confine them?"

They had the building constructed last summer. It cost \$4,100 for both materials and labor.

(more)

add 1 special to Farm Journal

The center alley runs lengthwise of the building, across all four pens. Each pen area has a bedding pen on one side of the alley and a feeding area on the other. While each bedding pen is about 15 X 19 feet in size, Russell never leaves it that big. He moves a panel in from one side, to confine the pigs to as small a sleeping area as possible. This "trains" the pigs to leave their manure in the alley.

Bedding and feeding areas each slope a fourth of an inch per foot toward the alley and the alley slopes 1/8 inch per foot toward the west end. The center panels separating one pen from another also swing back so that all the pigs can be confined to the bedding area when the alley is being cleaned.

"We bring the pigs into the house at 6-8 weeks of age," according to Russell. "Each group goes into the east end at first. We move them toward the west when a new group comes in. That puts the oldest pigs near the west end where there is a loading chute."

The house has straw bedding in winter, sawdust in summer. And it's deep, too. "It has to be," Russell says, "or hogs won't gain well in cold weather in a building like this."

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1959

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

Feb. 28-March 7	National 4-H Club Week
March 9-10	Minneapolis Farm Forum, Nicollet hotel.
March 23-25	LP Gas Service School, St. Paul campus.
March 24-26	Horticulture Short Course, St. Paul campus.
March 30-April 3	Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors Training School, St. Paul campus.
April 2-4	State Rural Youth-YMW Conference, St. Paul campus.
April 9-11	Home Economics Career Workshop, St. Paul campus.
April 20-23	Rural Pastors Conference, St. Paul campus.
April 27-May 1	Minnesota State Fire School, St. Paul campus.
May 3-5	State Future Farmers of America Convention, St. Paul campus.
May 3-9	National Home Demonstration Week.
May 6-8	Beekeepers Short Course, St. Paul campus.
May 8-10	Minnesota Royal, St. Paul campus.
May 20	St. Paul campus Recognition Assembly.
May 20-21	Flower Arranging Symposium, St. Paul campus.

For more information, contact the Information Service, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-3434-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1959

Immediate release

LIGHT GRASSHOPPER INFESTATION EXPECTED

Most of Minnesota will escape having much of a grasshopper problem this summer.

At least, that's the indication from a survey of adult grasshoppers and eggs conducted late last summer, according to John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist, and J. R. Sandve, entomologist for the state Department of Agriculture.

They found that hopper numbers are down from previous years in many counties and that only four areas had "threatening" infestations. These areas included: Mower and eastern Freeborn counties, northwestern Rock and most of Pipestone; Big Stone, Traverse and parts of Stevens, Swift, Chippewa and Lac qui Parle; and Mille Lacs and part of Morrison, Sherburne and Kanabec counties.

The rest of the state has either "light" or "noneconomic" infestations.

Lofgren and Sandve said no severe infestations were found anywhere in the state. And even where they classified the areas as "threatening," they found infestations spotty and varying widely from one farm to the next. They say local weather will determine how serious the grasshopper problem will become in individual areas.

Most of the grasshopper trouble in recent years has been in alfalfa and other forage crops, although the pests attack other crops, too. Farmers have a wide choice of chemicals for controlling grasshoppers. All county agent offices have complete recommendations for spraying.

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B-3435-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1959

Immediate release

4-H'ERS TO OBSERVE NATIONAL 4-H WEEK

The green and white 4-H flag will fly from the state capitol building in St. Paul during National 4-H Week, Feb. 28-March 7.

The flag will be presented to Gov. Orville L. Freeman, Wednesday, Feb. 25, by JoAnne Thomas, Lakeville, president of the state 4-H federation, along with the other federation officers and Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

The state 4-H radio speaking contest March 7 will climax a week of varied activities for the 47,894 4-H'ers in Minnesota's 2,048 clubs as they observe National 4-H Week. Alumni, leaders and members will receive recognition at many banquets, luncheons and special programs during the week.

A review of 4-H achievements shows an impressive list for last year, Harkness says.

Favorites among the 24 projects from which 4-H'ers may choose are the home economics projects. More than 41,250 club members completed projects in this area. They canned or preserved about 90,700 quarts of food, froze nearly 41,200 pounds and served 284,200 meals. In addition, they sewed more than 46,700 garments.

Projects in livestock were also popular. Using scientific methods, members owned and cared for nearly 14,000 dairy and beef cattle, 7,600 sheep and 9,700 swine.

Other favorite projects include gardening, mechanics, home yard improvement and junior leadership.

Through activities such as health, safety and fire prevention, members in every county in the state assisted with community health programs and helped make homes and communities safer by conducting safety surveys and fire prevention campaigns.

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B-3436- sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1959

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

SOFT CHEDDAR CHEESE MELTS BEST

Homemakers who have had trouble with cheese curdling or failing to melt properly when preparing favorite cheese dishes can take a cue from research conducted by the University of Minnesota's dairy department.

After extensive experiments on natural Cheddar cheese, researchers H. A. Morris, R. W. Weik and W. B. Combs found that the relative hardness or softness of cheese is the best indication of ease of melting. The harder the cheese, the longer it will take to melt.

The University tests showed wide variation among samples of natural Cheddar cheese in rate of melting. Some cheese samples melted very rapidly; others would not melt at all. In cases where little heat treatment was necessary to make the cheese melt, the melted cheese was soft and easily stirred. But when samples required a long time to melt, the melted cheese was difficult to stir and generally quite stringy.

Amount of moisture and fat in the cheese was found to have little effect on the rate of melting. Acidity had a greater effect than moisture or fat, but hardness or softness of the cheese turned out to be the most important factor in melting ease.

The dairy department's interest in how natural Cheddar cheese melts was stimulated by inquiries from both housewives and men in the cheese industry. Since natural Cheddar cheese generally is more flavorful than process cheese, many homemakers prefer the natural cheese in cooked dishes. However, because natural cheese often will not melt at all or is often stringy when melted, its present use is limited.

Natural cheese is the cheese made directly from milk. It becomes more flavorful with age and has a different body and texture from process cheese. The latter is a blend of natural cheeses that have been ground up, mixed and heated, then packaged hot.

The University's dairy department is now working on more technical phases of the effect of heat on cheese, as well as on manufacturing procedures that will produce a cheese with better melting properties. With this information, manufacturers may in the future be able to make a natural Cheddar cheese that tastes delicious and melts easily.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1959

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

HAY "CONDITIONERS" SHORTEN FIELD DRYING TIME

The farmer who uses a "conditioner" on his hay shortly after it's cut can usually get the hay into the barn a day quicker as a result.

University of Minnesota agricultural engineers last summer found that hay conditioned with a crusher or crimper was dried down to 22 percent or less moisture--dry enough for baling--within 29 hours after cutting. This, of course, was hay that wasn't rained on.

On the other hand, non-conditioned hay varied from 28 to about 43 percent moisture after the same length of time. Even 28 percent moisture is too high for baling. It would have taken this hay, in many cases, another 5-10 hours before it would be dry enough to put up.

Most of these tests were on hay cut at around 10 a. m. Since conditioned hay was dry enough for baling 29 hours later, it usually could have been baled on the afternoon of the next day. In some cases, depending on the weather, it was dry enough for baling by late morning of the day after cutting.

In most cases, however, unconditioned hay couldn't have been baled until the third day.

Agricultural engineer John Strait made the tests. He compared four kinds of conditioners--some with smooth rollers and some with corrugated rollers. He found that all types gave virtually the same results as far as drying is concerned.

Purpose of a hay conditioner is to crush the hay stem so it will dry faster. Normally, legume hay leaves dry faster than the stems. By the time the stems are dry, leaves are often so brittle they fall off at baling time. Legume leaves are high in protein, meaning they are important to save.

Therefore, by helping the stem dry faster, conditioning can mean higher hay quality. Also, getting hay dry and off the field quicker helps a farmer take advantage of shorter periods of good drying weather.

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B-3438-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 24, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
March 2 or later

SEED TREATMENT
PAYS OFF ON
SEVERAL CROPS

For what little it costs, seed treatment is one of the best investments you can make before the coming crop season.

That's especially true with seed which is low in quality to begin with.

You can prevent trouble with seed rot and "damping off" fungi in a number of crops by treating the seed now or any time before planting. And according to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, the treatment often costs only a few cents per acre.

For cereal grains, use one of the volatile mercury type compounds, and follow directions closely.

Soybeans and corn call for one of the organic chemicals, such as captan (Captan or Orthocide), dichlone (Phygon), chloranil (Spergon), or thiram (Arasan or Thiram).

The "hot water" treatment is the one to use on crops like cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, rutabagas, brussel sprouts and broccoli. This treatment is for internal fungus and bacterial diseases. Hot water-treated seed is available from some companies. You can also do the job yourself. There are directions for this procedure in the "Commercial Vegetable, Insect and Disease Control Guide," now available in the county extension office.

Vine crops like cucumbers should be soaked in mercuric chloride solution, then rinsed in water. See the above "Guide" for specific instructions.

Both the mercuric chloride solution soak and the hot water treatment should be followed by treatment with one of the organic fungicides, after the seed is dry.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 24, 1959

To all counties

For use week of
March 2 or later

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story
EARLY STRAWBERRY
AVAILABLE FOR
MINNESOTA GARDENS

An extra-early, productive, June-bearing strawberry, available to the public this spring, may be just the fruit many _____ county gardeners have been looking for, says County Agent _____.

The new strawberry is Earlimore, developed by the University of Minnesota department of horticulture especially for Minnesota conditions. Plants may be purchased from nurseries in the state. They will not be sold by the University.

Earlimore has medium-large, bright red, firm but juicy berries, with a sprightly, pleasant, aromatic flavor. Though the fruit ripens very early, the plant continues its high production through a longer than average season. Fruit size also holds well throughout the season.

The fruit is most suitable for fresh dessert use. It is fair to good for freezing.

The early yield gives Earlimore a price advantage for commercial growers, since it is the first homegrown berry on the market. A number of growers who have tested this variety report that the brightness of color of the berries in the boxes, even after shipping, has unusual sales appeal, and that its dessert quality has brought repeated orders. Growers have expressed surprise that such an early variety would maintain satisfactory fruit size for so long.

The Earlimore develops a wide row of vigorous plants which appear to be highly resistant to leafspot and to scorch. Survival of plants after winter has been consistently high in Minnesota tests.

In spite of the similarity of name, do not confuse Earlimore with the Evermore, an everbearing variety introduced by the University of Minnesota in 1945.

University horticulturists A. N. Wilcox and T. S. Weir were responsible for the breeding and testing of the new strawberry variety. J. D. Winter and Shirley Tranter of the University's food processing laboratory conducted freezing tests.

More information on the new strawberry is available in Miscellaneous Report 34, "A New Fruit Introduction for 1959." Get a copy at the county extension office.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 24, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
March 2 or later

FARM FILLERS

Look for some "weakness" in slaughter prices on good and low choice graded cattle as more of these grades arrive on the market. This is a normal pattern, according to Kenneth Egertson, extension livestock marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. He says prices for average to high choice cattle should hold up well until later in March and April, when the seasonal peak of choice cattle reaches market.

* * *

According to marketing intentions, 13 percent more cattle will be marketed before April 1 this year than for the same period in 1958. A seven percent increase over last year is expected after April 1. Egertson says that for long-fed cattle, best profit prospects are for marketing between early July and late September.

* * *

There are two chemicals which may be used at this time of year for killing unwanted trees. Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, says one mixture is 2,4,5-T, mixed at a pint of chemical in three gallons fuel oil. For trees under six inches in diameter, soak the ground line and bark on the lower two feet of the trunk. For larger trees, put the solution in a ring of axe gashes around the tree, at about waist height. Ammate water solution can be used the same way.

* * *

Most sandy soil calls for liberal doses of potash fertilizer. And potash is the key to establishing and maintaining good legumes in north central Minnesota, according to Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. He says you need to apply at least 60 pounds of actual potassium per acre on land being seeded down. This would be a minimum of 175 pounds of 0-12-36 per acre. After this, alfalfa on light soil needs a topdressing of 100 pounds of 0-0-60 fertilizer every year.

* * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 24, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
March 2 or later

DEALER LICENSING
PROTECTS FARMERS
SELLING LIVESTOCK

How can a farmer protect himself against loss when selling livestock to a buyer he doesn't know?

The first thing is to make sure the buyer or dealer is licensed in Minnesota--even if he lives in another state. Agricultural economists R. A. Blakeley and D. F. Fienup at the University of Minnesota point out that all livestock dealers and buyers in the state are required to have a license.

You've got every right to ask to see the license of a dealer you don't know or whom you may suspect doesn't have one. The license is simply protection for both farmer and dealer, the economists point out. If a dealer refuses to show you his license, you'll be wise not to deal with him.

Under state law, each buyer or dealer of livestock must apply for a license annually and must each year post a \$5,000 surety bond with an accredited bonding company. This bond is for protection of sellers in case of default.

Blakeley and Fienup advise you to check the credit rating of a livestock buyer who may do more than \$5,000 worth of business with you. Ask for payment by certified check where large amounts are involved. If there is a default, the bonding company will pay for losses only up to that amount, and the sellers have to stand the rest. If several sellers are involved, the \$5,000 bond is prorated to them when the default is for a greater total amount.

If you have any losses in dealing with either licensed or unlicensed dealers, report them to the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission within a year after the transaction--sooner if possible. In most cases, the Commission has been able to settle disputes with little loss to sellers.

Although Minnesota has licensed livestock dealers since 1935, a University survey last summer showed that many farmers and dealers are not aware of the protection provided by this law. A report titled "Licensing livestock buyers protects dealers and farmers" is now available, and explains the law in detail. To get a copy, write to the agricultural bulletin room, 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
February 24, 1959

To all counties

For use week of
March 2 or later

County Agent: You can get corn borer
survey information for your county from
the enclosed report.

REPORTS OUTLOOK FOR CORN BORERS

In general, farmers in _____ county can expect less trouble from corn borers this summer than we've had for a good many years.

According to a fall, 1958 survey, the average borer count was ___ per 100 plants. This is compared to ___ borers per 100 plants in 1957 and ___ the year before that.

John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist, says the state as a whole had the lightest borer attack since 1947, the first year that a complete state survey was made. The fall, 1958, average count for Minnesota was 16 borers per 100 plants, compared to 83 in 1957.

Worst ever recorded was 340 borers per 100 plants in 1949. State farmers that year lost some \$40 million because of borers in corn.

The fall surveys are conducted by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture and the University.

Lofgren adds, however, that the low borer counts don't mean we can cross this pest off as a major problem. Borers still cost Minnesota farmers several million dollars per year. High humidity and mild temperatures when borers are in the "pupal" and moth and other favorable stages--conditions for borer development--could make the infestation much worse than predicted.

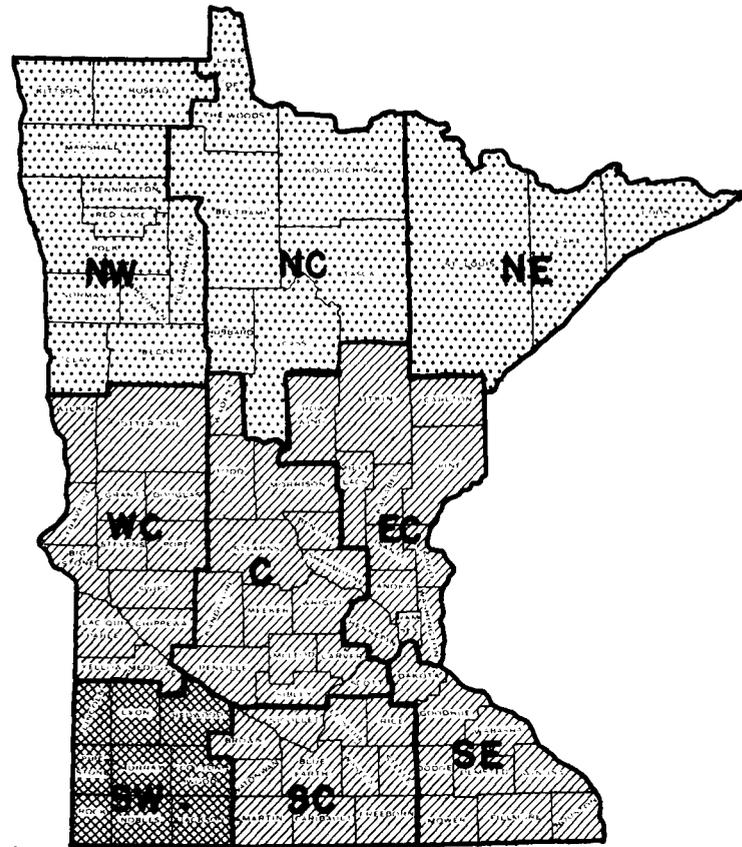
How can you tell when corn should be sprayed for borers? Check the corn plants' "whorl" leaves near the stalk at the top of the plant in late June. When 75 percent of the plants show early leaf feeding or "shot holes" in the whorl, it pays to treat with an insecticide.

The county extension office has complete information on spraying methods, materials, and rates.

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STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Plant Industry
312 Coffey Hall
St. Paul Campus - University of Minnesota
St. Paul 8, Minnesota

Circular 320
December, 1958



MINNESOTA
EUROPEAN CORN BORER
INFESTATION DENSITY
FALL 1958

AVERAGE NUMBER BORERS
PER 100 PLANTS

- Borers Present not surveyed
- 1 thru 44 Borers
- 45 thru 89 Borers

DISTRICTS	1953 ¹	1954 ¹	1955 ¹	1956 ²	1957 ²	1958 ²
Southwest	106	149	152	95	208	46
South Central	74	72	109	121	123	16
Southeast	44	24	45	26	40	6
West Central	109	132	108	49	69	23
Central	88	33	84	33	48	10
East Central	28	12	22	30	19	3
State Average	64	72	96	58	83	16

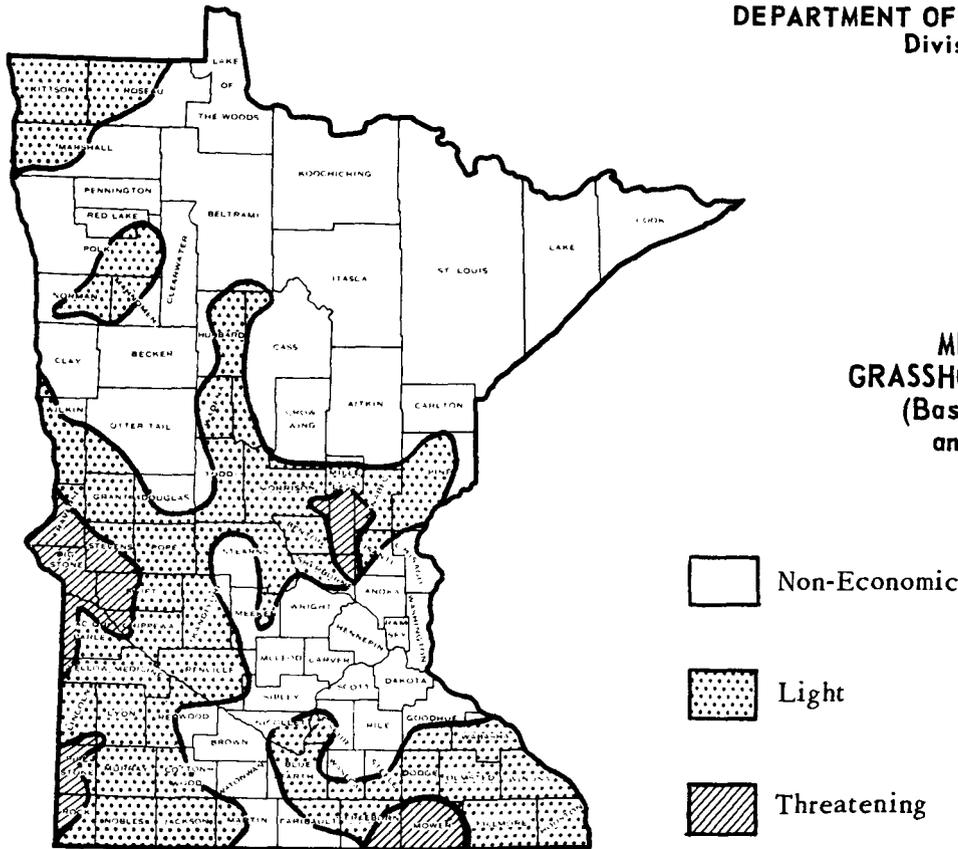
¹ District average based on 10 stops per county

² District average based on 5 stops per county

Minnesota's European corn borer infestation density is now being reported on a district basis to be consistent with reports of other states. The district method is based on five stops per county whereas the county average was based on ten stops per county. It was proven statistically that five stops per county was just as accurate as ten stops per county if reported on a district basis.

Circular 319
December, 1958

MINNESOTA 1959
GRASSHOPPER INFESTATION
(Based on 1958 Adult
and Egg Surveys)



1959 GRASSHOPPER SITUATION

1958 adult and egg grasshopper surveys indicate that 'hopper populations have declined over much of the State. Four small areas of threatening infestation are present in the southern half of the State - the remainder of the State is classified as having either light or non-economic infestations. No severe infestations are indicated. Infestations can be expected to be spotty and local concentrations of 'hoppers may develop under favorable weather conditions even in areas of light infestation.

INSECTICIDES FOR GRASSHOPPER CONTROL IN FORAGE, SMALL GRAIN, RANGE & PASTURE GRASS

Chemical			Volume insecticide added to quantity of water sprayer delivers per acre.	
			Immature 'Hoppers	Adult
Aldrin*	2 lbs./gal.	2 to 4 oz./acre	1/2 pint	1 pint
Aldrin*	4 lbs./gal.	2 to 4 oz./acre	1/4 pint	1/2 pint
Chlordane	4 lbs./gal.	1/2 to 1 lb./acre	1 pint	2 pints
Dieldrin*	1.5 lbs./gal.	1 to 2 oz./acre	1/3 pint	2/3 pint
Heptachlor*	2 lbs./gal.	2 to 4 oz./acre	1/2 pint	1 pint
Malathion*	5 lbs./gal.	1 to 1 1/4 lbs./acre	1 1/2 pints	2 pints
Toxaphene*	4 lbs./gal.	1 to 1 1/2 lbs./acre	1 quart	1 1/2 quarts
Toxaphene*	6 lbs./gal.	1 to 1 1/2 lbs./acre	2/3 quart	1 quart

* Recommended on forage - allow 15 days (aldrin), 30 days (dieldrin) and 7 days (heptachlor and malathion), 40 days (toxaphene) between treatment and grazing or harvest.

On small grains do not apply chlordane or toxaphene after heads begin to form and do not harvest grain within 7 days (aldrin, heptachlor and dieldrin), or 40 days (toxaphene). Do not graze or feed straw to dairy animals or beef animals being finished for slaughter within 5 days (aldrin), 7 days (heptachlor), 30 days (dieldrin).

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 24, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
March 2 or after

TWO NEW 'MUMS
FOR GARDENS
IN THE NORTH

A large, creamy white chrysanthemum and a deep yellow variety especially adapted to Minnesota conditions will be available for _____ county gardens this spring.

The two new 'mums, named Prairie Moon and Tonka, have been developed by the University of Minnesota department of horticulture, according to Home Agent _____ . Plants of the new varieties may be obtained from Minnesota nurseries.

The creamy white Prairie Moon is a double-flowered variety with blossoms four inches in diameter. A gold center is usually visible when the flowers are fully open. Prairie Moon blooms abundantly. The plant is willowy and has clean, rich green foliage. Since it grows to a height of 24 to 30 inches, Prairie Moon should be used toward the back of the flower border. Plant spread is about 18 to 24 inches. The flowers bloom from early September to frost.

The deep yellow Tonka is fully double with flowers three-and-one-half inches in diameter. The flowers and the clean, rich green foliage are borne on stiff, sturdy stems. An exceptional feature of the Tonka is that an open center is never visible in the flower. Plant height is 20 inches, and plant spread is up to 30 inches. The flowers begin blooming in early September and continue until frost.

Responsible for the development of the new 'mums are R. A. Phillips and R. E. Widmer, University floriculturists.

The two new garden chrysanthemums for 1959 increase to 39 the number of varieties introduced by the University of Minnesota, particularly for growing conditions in Minnesota and other northern states. A list of all these varieties and a description of the new 'mums are given in Miscellaneous Report 33, "Prairie Moon and Tonka." Copies are available from the county extension office.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 24, 1959

To all counties

ATT. 4-H CLUB AGENT
For release week of
March 2 or after

4-H'ERS HONORED
FOR ACHIEVEMENT

_____ county 4-H'ers, together with the 48,000 4-H'ers in Minnesota, deserve special recognition during National 4-H Week, February 28-March 7, for their many achievements, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota.

(Paragraph on special county observances - special programs, exhibits, etc.)

Local 4-H'ers made an impressive list of achievements last year, says Club Agent _____.

Many 4-H homes took on a new look as 4-H'ers enrolled in the home beautification project planted _____ trees, _____ shrubs and _____ windbreaks and maintained home lawns.
(no.) (no.) (no.)

By applying the best methods learned in home economics and agricultural projects, they have helped increase efficiency in both homemaking and farming operations. In actual units accomplished, local 4-H'ers:

Owned and cared for _____ head of livestock.

Owned and cared for _____ birds in their poultry projects.

Grew _____ acres of food, feed and fiber crops.

Canned and preserved _____ quarts of vegetables, fruits and other foods.

Completed _____ garments and _____ other articles in sewing.

Through projects such as safety and health, 4-H'ers have assisted with community health programs and have helped make their homes and communities safer.

About _____ took safety training and participated in safety programs, including farm and accident prevention.

About _____ received training in health, nursing and first aid.

A total of _____ older members took training courses to help them as junior leaders.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 24, 1959

SPECIAL TO ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS

County Agent Introduction

Kenneth Thomas, left, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, passes some pointers on farm management to Gene Williams, recently-appointed assistant agricultural agent in Rice county. Williams is a University of Minnesota graduate, was recently a field manager for Green Giant Co. in southern Minnesota.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 25, 1959

* For release at 6 p. m. *
* Sat., Feb. 28 *

COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD TO BENTON COUNTY YOUTH GROUP

MOORHEAD, MINN. --Sponsoring a farmers'-businessmen's day to improve farm-city relationships was one of the community service activities to win an award of \$50 for the Benton county Rural Youth group.

The award was presented this (Saturday) evening at the annual Minnesota Jaycees' Outstanding Young Farmers' banquet here.

Second place winner of \$25 in community service awards was the Redwood county Rural Youth group. Kandiyohi county YMW (Young Men and Women) received third place and a \$10 prize.

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.

To improve farm-city relationships, the Benton county Rural Youth group planned a farmers'-businessmen's day as a second phase of a host exchange program between local businessmen and area farmers. Under Rural Youth sponsorship 37 St. Cloud businessmen were guests on 11 farms during the day. The plan was a continuation of a program begun by the St. Cloud Chamber of Commerce in inviting farmers to be the guests of businessmen.

Other community service activities of the winning group included co-sponsoring a benefit dance for the March of Dimes, acting as hosts for a district Rural Youth field day, contributing a building directory for the court house and giving leadership training to 4-H recreation chairmen and reporters.

Raising money for county centennial projects, preparing safety booths for the county fair, sponsoring 10-county square dances and roller skating parties, giving Christmas gifts to patients in the state hospital and old people's homes were among special services of the Redwood and Kandiyohi county groups.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 25, 1959

Immediate release

EGGS HEAD LIST OF GOOD MARCH FOOD BUYS

Most of the foods plentiful in Midwest stores during February will continue in abundance throughout March, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

Eggs deserve special featuring in family meals during March, designated as National Egg Month. Supplies are expected to be from 2 to 4 percent larger than a year ago. Large eggs are the best buy, Mrs. Loomis says.

Turkey will be plentiful in March, with family-size birds in largest supply--good news for families who like roast turkey for Easter dinner. Another favorite with many families for Easter dinner--lamb--is included on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of abundant foods for the month. Broilers and fryers, pork and lard will also be plentiful items at meat counters.

Potatoes continue to be in such heavy supply they will be one of the best food buys for March. For crisp fresh vegetables to feature during the month, consider new cabbage, coming in quantity from Texas and Florida, and celery, coming from Florida, Arizona and California. Supplies of celery are expected to be very large. The canned vegetable of the month is peas, the highest quality in years. Many markets are offering weekend "specials" on canned peas.

Dry beans, particularly Great Northern and Navy beans, continue to be good buys.

Because of the big apple crop in the fall, this fruit is still in good supply to brighten March meals. Apples are the only fruit included on the USDA's list of plentiful for the month.

Stocks of walnuts, peanuts and peanut products are well above average. Retail prices of walnuts in most markets are below those of last year.

There's plenty of honey for breakfast hot cakes and for hot breads for other meals.

Since milk production is increasing seasonally, homemakers can count on plenty of dairy products for Lenten meals.

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B-3440-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 25, 1959

Immediate release

NEW PUBLICATION ON PERENNIALS FOR MINNESOTA

Gardeners looking for perennials that will do well in Minnesota will find some helpful suggestions in a new University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service publication, "Perennials for Minnesota," Extension Bulletin 295.

Author of the bulletin is C. Gustav Hard, University extension horticulturist.

Fifty perennials are listed which will withstand Minnesota winters and will bloom within the growing season in this state. Along with a description of each perennial, blooming dates are given for each as well as recommended culture and methods of propagation.

Perennials can give zest to a dull landscape design, Hard says, when they are used to give mass effects and color accents. He also recommends using perennials to add interest to the foundation planting. He stresses the importance of making a plan of the flower border on paper before planting to achieve the best combination of colors, forms and textures, as well as continuous bloom.

Among perennials infrequently grown in Minnesota Hard recommends: monkshood and anchusa, both tall plants with blue flowers, suited to the back of the border; gasplant, best known for its fragrant foliage and fragrant white, pink or purplish-brown flowers; balloon flower, a blue or white blossom that looks like an inflated balloon when in bud; Jacob's-ladder, a graceful plant with blue or white flowers, especially appropriate for rock gardens, low beds and borders; globeflower, a globe-shaped flower that starts blossoming in mid-June and blooms freely until mid-August.

"Perennials for Minnesota," Extension Bulletin 295, is available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1 or from county extension offices.

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B-3441-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 25, 1959

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

FEED ADDITIVES NO HELP TO DAIRY COWS

Two of the new "feed additives" seem to be no help to dairy cows.

University of Minnesota dairy cattle scientists make that conclusion after studies on Dynafac and Protamone.

J. D. Donker, A. C. Linnerud, V. K. Singh and H. J. Rebhan fed Dynafac to 10 milking cows for 3 months. They found no difference at the end of the trial in milk production, fat content of milk, feed consumed, amount of feed consumed per unit of milk produced and weight changes of the cattle.

The scientists fed Dynafac at 1.5 grams per day. Although it had no effect here, the additive might benefit cows where a "subclinical"--or unrecognized--disease is present.

Protamone, which is the iodinated-casein form of thyroxine, is sometimes thought to increase growth rate or feed efficiency in heifers. The researchers fed heifers of breeding age enough of the hormone so their heart rate would be about 10 percent above their identical twin sisters not getting it. This required about 7 grams of Protamone daily at 600 pounds, and increased to 9 grams as the animals grew to 740 pounds.

In the first of two trials, Protamone had no effect either on growth rate or amount of feed the heifers ate. In the second test, the heifers getting Protamone gained weight more slowly than those not fed the additive. The additive did speed up the heart rate, but this had no beneficial effect. In fact, when the heart rate approached 10 percent increase above animals not getting Protamone, the growth rate actually decreased.

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B-3442-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Feb. 27, 1959

Special to Itasca County

(with mat)

FORMER HOME
AGENT RETURNS
TO COUNTY

Mrs. Ruth Thompson Kent , home agent in Itasca county from March, 1945 to October, 1951, has returned to Grand Rapids and to the position she held at that time.

She fills the vacancy left by Mrs. Dessie Zobenica, who resigned in November.

This past year Mrs. Kent ~~has~~ taught home economics in Longmont, Colorado. After leaving Itasca county she taught home economics in Iowa - at Ottosen and Dallas Center.

She holds a bachelor of arts degree from Concordia college, with a major in home economics. She grew up in Beltrami county.

Mrs. Kent began work as Itasca county home agent on March 2.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1959

Special to Hometown Papers

For Immediate Release

LOCAL STUDENT MADE OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

In recent elections at the University of Minnesota, Lee Hoskins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Hoskins of Kimball, was elected secretary-treasurer of the Agriculture Toastmasters. *Should this be St. Paul Campus Toastmasters Club*

This club, and other such student groups, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics. One of many similar organizations on the St. Paul campus, the club develops public speaking skills in meetings at which members speak, listen and criticize individual efforts.

A sophomore in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, Hoskins is also a member of the AFROTC singing squadron. He has assumed his duties with the Toastmasters during the winter quarter of the school year at the university.

-30-

the tri county news

Kimball, Minnesota

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1959

Special to Hometown Papers

For Immediate Release

LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

In recent elections at the University of Minnesota, Frank Quam, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Quam of Kenyon, was elected president of the St. Paul Campus Toastmasters Club.

This club and other such student groups, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics. One of many similar organizations on the St. Paul Campus, the club develops public speaking skills in meetings at which members speak, listen and criticize individual efforts.

Agriculture representative, Personnel Committee Chairman, and Discussion Area Sponsor with the Union Board of Governors, Quam is also a member of the Lutheran Students Association choir, the Independent Mens' Co-op,

A senior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, Frank has assumed his duties during the winter quarter of the school year at the university.

-30-

THE KENYON LEADER

Kenyon, Minnesota

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1959

Special to Hometown Papers
For Immediate Release

LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

In recent elections at the University of Minnesota, Robert Sutherland, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Sutherland of Hayfield, was elected treasurer of the University Agriculture Extension Club.

This club and other such student groups, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics. One of many similar organizations on the St. Paul Campus, the extension club is designed specifically to aid staff and 4-H members and to develop extension leadership.

A sophomore in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, Mr. Sutherland is also active in FarmHouse Fraternity and the United Campus Christian Fellowship.

Robert will hold office until the club's next elections in October, 1959. He assumed his duties during the winter quarter of the school year at the university.

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THE HAYFIELD HERALD
Hayfield, Minnesota

THE DODGE CENTER STAR RECORD
Dodge Center, Minnesota

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1959

Special to Hometown Papers

For Immediate Release

LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

In recent elections at the University of Minnesota, Harvey Nelson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Nelson of Cannon Falls, was elected secretary of the Plant Industry Club.

This club and other such student groups, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics. One of many similar organizations on the St. Paul Campus, the club is an educational organization of students interested in agronomy and soils.

Treasurer in the state 4-H club organization, Mr. Nelson is also active in the Agriculture Extension Club, Lutheran Student Association, and Farmhouse fraternity. He plays in the St. Paul Campus Band.

A junior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, Nelson has assumed his duties with the Plant Industry Club during the winter quarter of the school year at the university.

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THE CANNON FALLS BEACON
Cannon Falls, Minnesota

THE RED WING REPUBLICAN EAGLE
Red Wing, Minnesota

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1959

Special to Hometown Papers
For Immediate Release

LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

In recent elections at the University of Minnesota, Warren Iversen, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Iversen of Benson, Minnesota, was elected president of the Plant Industry Club.

This club and other such student groups, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics. One of many similar organizations on the St. Paul campus, the club is an educational organization of students interested in agronomy and soils.

A junior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, Iversen has assumed his duties with the Plant Industry Club during the winter quarter of the school year at the university.

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THE SWIFT COUNTY MONITOR

Benson, Minnesota

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1959

Special to Hometown Papers

For Immediate Release

LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

In recent elections at the University of Minnesota, Bob Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Miller of Fergus Falls, was elected secretary of the Plant Industry Club.

This club and other such student groups, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics. One of many similar organizations on the St. Paul Campus, the club is an educational organization of students interested in agronomy and soils.

Also active in Alpha Zeta Fraternity, the Lutheran Students Association, and the Bailey Hall Dormitory association, Miller is a junior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. He assumed his duties with the Plant Industry Club during the winter quarter of the school year at the university.

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THE FERGUS FALLS DAILY JOURNAL

Fergus, Falls, Minnesota

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1959

Special to Hometown Papers

For Immediate Release

LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

In recent elections at the University of Minnesota, Mary E. Olson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Olson, 4108 North Xerxes, Minneapolis, was elected president of Gamma Omicron Beta sorority.

Gamma Omicron Beta and other such student groups, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics. One of many similar organizations on the St. Paul Campus, the sorority draws its members from home economics majors.

Also active in the Home Economics Association and the Lutheran Students Association, Miss Olson has taken up her duties during the winter quarter of the school year at the university.

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THE NORTHSIDE POST
614 W. Broadway
Minneapolis

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1959

Special for Hometown Release

For Immediate Release

LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

In recent elections at the University of Minnesota, Travis Nelson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Nelson of Saginaw, was elected vice-president of the Agricultural Education Club.

This club and other such student groups, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics. One of many similar organizations on the St. Paul Campus, the club is designed to familiarize future agriculture teachers with the responsibilities and problems of the agricultural education profession.

Also active in other campus activities, Nelson is a member of Alpha Zeta honorary fraternity and plays in the St. Paul Campus band. He is a senior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

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THE PROCTOR JOURNAL

PROCTOR, MINNESOTA

THE DULUTH NEWS TRIBUNE

DULUTH, MINNESOTA

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1959

Special to Hometown Papers

For Immediate Release

LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

In recent elections at the University of Minnesota, Robert Dammen, son of Mrs. Tilda Dammen of Albert Lea, was elected president of the Agriculture Education Club.

This club and other such student groups, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics. One of many similar organizations on the St. Paul Campus, the club provides an opportunity for discussion of problems and responsibilities of the agricultural education profession.

A senior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, Dammen assumed his responsibilities during the winter quarter of the school year at the university.

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THE ALBERT LEA TRIBUNE

Albert Lea, Minnesota

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1959

Special to Hometown papers
For Immediate Release

LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

In recent elections at the University of Minnesota, Pat Sansness, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Sansness of Cyrus, was elected treasurer of the Beta of Clovia Sorority.

This club and other such student groups, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics. One of many similar organizations on the St. Paul Campus, Clovia is a social and residential organization of girl students who are or were 4-H club members.

Editor of the Lutheran Student Association weekly paper, Miss Sansness is also a member of the Home Economics Association and Phi Upsilon Omicron.

A junior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, Pat has assumed her duties during the winter quarter of the school year at the university.

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THE POPE COUNTY TRIBUNE
Glenwood, Minnesota

THE CYRUS, LEADER
Cyrus, Minnesota

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1959

Special to Hometown Papers

For Immediate Release

LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATIONS

In recent elections at the University of Minnesota, Marlene Salmela, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Laurie F. Salmela of Wadena, was elected corresponding secretary of Phi Upsilon Omicron sorority and secretary of Clovia sorority.

This club and other such student groups, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics. One of many similar organizations on the St. Paul Campus, Phi Upsilon Omicron is a professional home economics sorority. Clovia is a social and residential organization of girls who are or were 4-H club members.

A member of the Constitution Revision Committee for the Home Economics Coordinating Council, Miss Salmela is also a member of the Lutheran Students Association and the Home Economics Association.

A senior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, Marlene has assumed her duties at the beginning of winter quarter in the school year at the university.

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THE SEBEKA REVIEW

sebeka, minnesota

THE WADENA PIONEER PRESS
Wadena, Minnesota

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1959

Special to Hometown Papers

For Immediate Release

LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

In recent elections at the University of Minnesota, Larry Buegler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Buegler of Kasson, was elected president of the Agriculture Economics and Business Club.

This club and other such student groups, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics. One of many similar organizations on the St. Paul Campus, the club provides an opportunity for discussion of professional and business topics, and acts as a source of employment information for members.

Committee Chairman for the organization and initiation of the A. D. Wilson Award for students excelling in the writing of an essay on agricultural cooperation, Mr. Buegler is also active in Delta Theta Sigma fraternity.

A senior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics, Larry assumed his duties at the beginning of winter quarter in the school year at the university. He will hold his office until the club holds its next elections in November, 1959.

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THE DODGE COUNTY INDEPENDENT

Kasson, Minnesota

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1959

Special to Hometown Papers

For Immediate Release

LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

In recent elections at the University of Minnesota, Don Anderson of Fergus Falls, was elected vice-president of the Agricultural Economics and Business Club.

This club and other such student groups, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics. One of many similar organizations on the St. Paul campus, the club provides an opportunity for discussion of professional and business topics, and acts as a source of employment information for members.

A member of the committee for the organization and initiation of the A. D. Wilson Award for students excelling in the writing essays on agricultural cooperation, Anderson is a junior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Don assumed his duties during the winter quarter of the school year at the university and will hold his office until the next club elections in March, 1960.

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THE FERGUS FALLS DAILY JOURNAL

Fergus, Falls, Minnesota

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1959

Special to Hometown Papers

For Immediate Release

LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

In recent elections at the University of Minnesota , Rose Marie Deml, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Deml of Owatonna, was elected president of the Newman Club.

This club and other such student groups, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics. One of many similar organizations on the St. Paul campus, the Newman Club amintains a religious and social program for Catholic students.

Also active in other campus activities, Miss Deml is house manager for Clovia sorority and president of Phi Upsilon Omicron, a professional home economics sorority.

A senior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, Rose Marie assumed her duties with the Newman Club during the winter quarter of the school year at the university.

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THE DAILY PEOPLES' PRESS

Owatonna, Minnesota

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1959

Special to Hometown Papers
For Immediate Release

LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATIONS

In recent elections at the University of Minnesota, Vic Ruhland, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Ruhland of New Prague, was elected secretary of Delta Theta Sigma fraternity and treasurer of the Plant Industry Club.

These clubs and other such student groups, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics. They are two of many similar organizations on the St. Paul Campus.

Delta Theta Sigma is a new professional agriculture fraternity which recognizes superior scholarship and promotes academic achievement. Plant Industry Club is an educational organization of students interested in agronomy and soils.

Also active in other campus activities, Ruhland is a member of the Block and Bridle Club, the St. Paul Campus Chorus and the St. Paul Campus Band.

A junior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, Vic has assumed his duties during the winter quarter of the school year at the university.

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THE BELLE PLAINE HERALD
Belle Plaine, Minnesota

THE NEW PRAGUE TIMES
New Prague, Minnesota

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1959

Special to Hometown Papers

LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

In recent elections at the University of Minnesota, Laurel Olson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar A. Olson of Clinton, was elected vice-president of Delta Theta Sigma fraternity.

Delta Theta Sigma and other such student groups, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics. One of many such organizations on the St. Paul Campus, Delta Theta Sigma fraternity is a new organization. A professional agriculture fraternity, it recognizes superior scholarship and promotes academic achievement.

Also active in Alpha Zeta honorary fraternity, the Block and Bridle Club and the Honor Case Commission, Mr. Olson is a senior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics. He has taken up his duties during the winter quarter of the school year at the university.

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THE CLINTON ADVOCATE

Clinton, Minnesota

Feb. 1959

From : Jo Nelson

Special to Minnesotan

Outline for Lois Hallanger (HAVE YOU MET):

Lois Hallanger has been a junior scientist in agricultural biochemistry since Dec. 16, 1952, working in nutrition research. She came to the U in September, 1947, as a research assistant in agricultural biochemistry. A graduate of Concordia college, Moorhead, she taught in Minnesota and Iowa high schools before coming to the University.