

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

Ballpoint Pen Marks Hard to Remove
Get Rid of Cluttered Look
Gourds for Fall Centerpiece
Pineapple Juice in New Form

Apple Juice Concentrate Developed
New Canned Pork Products
Food and Nutrition Nibblings

CLOTHING

Ballpoint Pen Marks Hard To Remove

A stain from a ballpoint pen is hard to remove.

Has this ever happened to you? You were writing with a ballpoint pen and dropped it on your skirt. Or has your husband put his pen into his shirt pocket with the point still out for writing?

University of Minnesota extension clothing specialists say that fresh ballpoint pen marks can be removed by sponging the stain repeatedly with acetone or amyl acetate. These solvents can be purchased at drug or hardware stores. Use amyl acetate on acetate, Arnel, Cynel and Verel; acetone on other fabrics. Old stains may require bleaching.

Washing removes some ballpoint stains but sets others. If you plan to wash the garment, mark a scrap of cloth with the ballpoint pen and then wash the scrap to see how the spot reacts.

-jbn-

HOME FURNISHINGSGet Rid of Cluttered Look

Is a "cluttered" look the first impression your living room gives, even though you've picked up the toys and papers and have just given it a good cleaning?

Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says often rooms have a restless feeling and a cluttered look because there's so much pattern.

A figured carpet, figured draperies and a figured chair or davenport give an impression of restlessness. A good rule to follow in furnishing any room, Mrs. Zabel says, is to use only one dominant or important pattern. Scale the size of the pattern to the size of the room, also. Use small patterns in small rooms and large-scaled patterns in large rooms. A room may give the impression of being cluttered, too, because so many small accessories are standing around. It's a good idea to put away some of the figurines or other small decorative objects. Rotate use of them for a change of scene. Mrs. Zabel says if you can't dust all the flat surfaces in a room in at least five minutes, you are probably using too many accessories.

* * * *

Gourds for Fall Centerpiece

Gourds make an attractive fall centerpiece used alone or with Indian corn and a few stalks of grain sorghum heads. Fill in the chinks with nuts. For such an arrangement, Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests a low basket as a container. If the basket is dark brown, arrangement would be lovely on a yellow cloth with candles of dark green, chartreuse, yellow or even orange. If the basket has flecks of black in it, you might use black wrought iron candle holders.

-jbn-

CONSUMER MARKETING: What's NewPineapple Juice in New Form

Pineapple juice powder is the most recent of several juice powders developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture scientists at the Western laboratory in Albany, Calif. The pineapple juice can be quickly reconstituted with cold water from dehydrated pineapple juice powder.

Most homemakers are familiar with the tomato juice and orange juice powders now on the market. All of these powdered juices store and ship without refrigeration and are a real convenience for the kitchen shelf.

* * * *

Apple Juice Concentrate Developed

Apple juice concentrate may be in your markets soon.

Natural apple taste of the concentrate and its clear amber color when reconstituted appealed to families who taste-tested the juice. The new product was created by U. S. Department of Agriculture researchers to expand the market for another of our Nation's farm foods.

* * * *

New Canned Pork Products

New small cans of a number of ready-to-eat, cured pork products will be an addition to the refrigerated cases of your grocery store soon.

Formerly, these ready-to-eat, cured pork products have been available only in large cans holding 3 pounds or more. The new small-size cans will include boneless cured ham, pork shoulder picnics, loins and beef and pork luncheon meats. The small cans will meet demand for these products from small families who want to buy for only one or two meals or have limited refrigerator space.

These pork and luncheon meat products are cured before packing and cooked in the can to an internal temperature of at least 150° F. Thereafter, they must be refrigerated. They are not heated as high as the all-meat products in small containers that now sell from grocery shelves without refrigeration. Because of this difference in processing, texture and flavor are different.

FOOD AND NUTRITION: Nibblings

According to recent research, there is no significant difference in the fat content of lean-plus-marbled portions of cooked beef, lamb, pork and veal. One 3 1/2 ounce serving of cooked lean meat which has a marbling of fat supplies about 16 grams of fat, according to the National Livestock and Meat Board.

* * * *

The most effective way to lose weight is to eat less. Yet overweight Americans spend about \$100 million annually for reducing aids in the form of pills, gums and candies.

* * * *

An average-size sweet potato of the orange-yellow variety supplies more than twice the amount of vitamin A an adult needs daily. Sweet potatoes are also a good source of vitamin C, particularly when they are freshly harvested or soon after curing. One sweet potato of average size contains nearly half the amount of vitamin C needed daily.

* * * *

Next time you bake apples, fill the cored centers with creamed honey, nut meats and a dash of cinnamon for a different flavor treat.

* * * *

For a salad dressing that's different beat one-half cup honey and one-half cup lime juice together until well blended.

* * * *

Studies at South Dakota State Agricultural Experiment station show that when hard water is used for making tea, the beverage will be clearer if the water is boiled 7 to 10 minutes first.

* * * *

When using dairy sour cream in cooking or baking, remember that 1 cup of the sour cream contains about 6 tablespoons of fat; therefore, it can be used to replace part or all of the fat called for in recipes for pancakes, biscuits and cakes, as well as to replace the milk. In batters requiring a high percentage of liquid, the dairy sour cream may contain more fat than the amount called for in the original recipe, and a richer product will result.

City Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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Special to Meeker County

NEW HOME AGENT
IN COUNTY

Mary Louise Endter, Galesburg, Ill., has joined the Agricultural Extension service staff as home agent for Meeker county, with headquarters in Litchfield.

She began work Nov. 2.

Miss Endter received her bachelor of science degree from Iowa State university, Ames, in May, with a major in home economics education. Since July 1 she has been assistant home agent in Freeborn county, where she has received training in extension methods and techniques.

She has been a 4-H club member and while in high school in Galesburg, Ill., was active in Future Homemakers of America.

As home agent, Miss Endter will be responsible for direction of the extension home program in the county. She will also work with 4-H members, particularly in the home economics projects.

-jba-

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

FARM AND HOME WEEK SET FOR JAN. 12-15, 1960

The 58th annual Farm and Home Week is scheduled for Jan. 12-15, 1960 at the University of Minnesota.

Some 4,000 persons normally attend the 4-day event, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses and general coordinator for the week.

A complete roundup of new ideas for better farm and home living will be featured. Speakers will come from the University, public agencies, other colleges and universities, commercial concerns and agricultural and home organizations.

Special features of the week will be the Rural Art Show, a hay and silage scoring contest and some 40 general and special sessions on a variety of subjects.

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To all counties
For use week of
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FARM FILLERS

It shouldn't take much imagination to picture a new barn or house right among the trees on your own land. Or at least, a lot of lumber for repairs. Extension forester Parker Anderson at the University of Minnesota says it's easy to figure needs for any building job. Just get the board foot volume tables available at the county agent's office. They tell you estimated board feet and volume of trees of different diameters. Then you can cut your trees this winter accordingly. The agent also has tables which you can use to scale your own logs after they're cut.

* * * *

Those young heifer calves hold the key to your future dairy profits. So feed them well. Give them plenty of high quality hay, skimmilk, or milk replacer. And feed a maximum of 4 pounds grain per day. University of Minnesota dairy husbandmen say yearling heifers can be maintained on good forages.

* * * *

Snakes may hibernate in winter, but carbon monoxide is more dangerous than the deadliest cobra in cold weather. It accumulates in any closed building where an engine is running. It replaces oxygen. And you need oxygen to breathe. Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says the safest way is to back cars, trucks and tractors out of the shed before warming them up. Have doors and windows open while working on any running motor in the shop. Or at least attach a hose to the exhaust pipe and run it outside.

* * * *

In recent University of Minnesota trials, R. M. Jordan, livestock scientist, found that creep feeding lambs will make them gain faster. Jordan also says that earlier lambing--before February 20--combined with creep feeding can put lambs on the market by mid-June or early July, when prices hit a peak.

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University Farm and Home News
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SPRAYING KILLS BOXELDER BUGS

They don't do much harm, but those boxelder bugs around the house these days can be controlled if they become a nuisance.

Either chlordane, dieldrin or lindane will do the trick, according to L. K. Cutkomp, University of Minnesota entomologist. The little red bugs are clustering up on sunny areas of houses and other buildings now--getting ready to move inside for the winter.

Chlordane can be used as a 2 or 2 1/2 percent spray, to be mixed according to directions.

Dieldrin can be used at a pint of emulsion concentrate in 5 gallons of water. Or use 4-6 pounds of 25 percent wettable lindane powder in 100 gallons of water, or 2 1/2 tablespoons of 20 percent liquid lindane in a gallon of water.

To do a thorough job, spray infested boxelder trees and house foundation. A power sprayer with more than 100 pounds pressure is ideal. But short of that, use a knapsack type with 35-50 pounds pressure, and spray as high into the tree as possible. You can also spray bugs you find in the basement.

You'll get better kill with any of the three insecticides by adding a tablespoon of a washing-powder type of detergent.

Boxelder bugs don't breed in the house. Nor do they do any particular harm, except for occasionally spotting curtains and fabrics when they are especially numerous. Some may look for moisture around flower pots, but they are not apt to feed on the plants. During the summer, they feed on boxelder trees, but they don't hurt those trees much either.

There's complete information on Boxelder Bug control in newly-issued Entomology Fact Sheet No. 6 from the University. You can get a copy from your county agent or from the Agricultural Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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University Farm and Home News
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Immediate release

OLMSTED COUNTY NAMED STATE WINNERS IN 4-H SAFETY CONTEST

Safety has become a part of everyday living to 450 Olmsted county 4-H members enrolled in the 4-H safety activity.

Their varied safety program has won for the county top placing in this year's state 4-H safety contest, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today. The county extension office will receive a plaque as an award.

Ten 4-H clubs in the state will receive certificates for outstanding safety programs: Sky Blazers, Dakota county; Caledonia Rockers, Houston; Bergen Beavers, Jackson; Hi-Lighters, LeSueur; Iona Lucky Aces, Murray; Cascade Cruisers, Olmsted; Villard Livewires, Pope; Moyer Eagles, Swift; Bullard Trail Blazers, Wadena; Nelson Wide-Awake, Watonwan.

Safety projects of the clubs have included clearing or posting blind highway corners, reflectorizing farm machinery and bicycles, putting up stop signs at intersections of farm driveways and highway, packing and distributing first-aid kits for use in family cars, painting and posting signs and buoys in local swimming areas, putting No Smoking signs in barns, promoting swimming and life saving programs and driver training courses.

In Olmsted county this past year 140 4-H'ers appeared on public programs in the interest of safety. Club members emphasized safety further by broadcasting 25 five-minute radio programs. Showing slides and movies on safety at 11 club meetings were other efforts to make members and local residents safety conscious.

Mailing a special safety message to each of the county's 31 clubs, inspecting homes and farms for hazards, building booths for the county fair, a float and window display on safety were other activities of the winning 4-H'ers. Records of the members show that in their farm and home inspections they found more than 4,000 hazards. Later re-checks indicated that 3,668 of the hazards had been corrected.

In a paper drive conducted as part of Clean-Up week, 4-H members collected 15 tons of waste paper from Rochester homes and nearby farms.

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Immediate release

RURAL YOUTH DISTRICT CONFERENCES TO BE HELD

Members of Minnesota Rural Youth and Young Men's and Women's groups will attend district conferences during November.

The southwest district conference will be held at St. James, Nov. 7; southeast, Faribault, Nov. 13-14; north central, St. Cloud, Nov. 13-14.

"Unity in the Community" will be the statewide conference theme.

Featured speakers at the St. James conference will be Edward Slettom, executive secretary of the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives, and Vaughn Sinclair, past president of the St. James Chamber of Commerce.

Conference highlights at Faribault will include group discussions, a talk by John Dysart, Land O'Lakes, square dancing and special entertainment by Winona county members.

Climax of the St. Cloud conference will be the annual banquet Saturday night, Nov. 14. Other conference activities include group discussions, a square dance and tours of St. Cloud.

All districts will have business meetings.

Young adults are invited to attend the meetings, whether or not they are members of Rural Youth groups.

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University Farm and Home News
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Immediate release

PLENTY OF TURKEY AND CRANBERRIES FOR THANKSGIVING

Two typical Thanksgiving foods--turkey and cranberries--will be in good supply during the entire month of November, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

These two items, along with pork, head the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for the month.

Farmers have raised about 5 percent more turkeys this year than last. Minnesota families should have no trouble getting the size turkey they want for Thanksgiving--and at reasonable prices. Birds are available from about 5 pounds to over 20 pounds. Thanks to selective breeding and better feeding, turkeys today are meatier, more tender and have more white meat than their ancestors.

Cranberries, traditional companion of turkey for the holiday dinner, are setting a new all-time high record of production. Forecast for the 1959 cranberry crop is 8 percent more than in 1958 and 29 percent above average.

Pork and fryer chickens are plentiful as main-course foods. Pork is more plentiful than it has been for several years and will continue in good supply through the end of 1959. Fryer chickens continue to be one of the best values at the meat counter.

Most abundant vegetables for November are potatoes, sweet potatoes and onions. The 1959 production of all three crops is considerably larger than last year.

Supplies of apples are large, though smaller than in 1958.

An assortment of nuts will add to November festivities. This year's production of almonds is the largest on record--nearly 70 percent above average.

The filbert crop is fourth largest on record.

Rice and dry beans are other November plentiful foods.

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University Farm and Home News
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To all counties
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CORN HIGH IN
MOISTURE IS
OK FOR COWS

High-moisture shelled corn is perfectly all right for dairy cows.

Experiments show cows getting high-moisture corn will produce just as well as they would on regular dry corn. More important is to be sure cows get enough total dry matter. High moisture-corn will naturally have a lower percent of total feed by weight than dry material.

As evidence, William Hueg, extension agronomist, and Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, point to recent Illinois tests.

Corn at three moisture levels--25, 30 and 35 percent--was compared with dry corn on milking cows. The cows all got silage, good hay, and 2 pounds of a protein supplement daily.

It turned out that moisture level had little or no effect on feeding value. Highest daily milk production was on the 35 percent moisture corn, but that was only a pound higher than cows on 25 percent corn--not enough difference to be important. The cows ate between 14.6 and 15.1 pounds total dry matter per day, and again corn moisture levels had no important effect.

High moisture hasn't been a serious problem in Minnesota corn this fall, but it can show up in some places. Hueg says that if used for dairy cattle, corn with 30 to 35 percent moisture should be shelled and cracked, for better packing in the silo. Then the silage should be covered with a plastic sheet, to help prevent surface spoilage.

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To all counties
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A Farm and Home Research Report

REPORTS EFFECT
OF STILBESTROL
ON BEEF CARCASS

Feed it or implant it at recommended levels and stilbestrol shouldn't affect the quality of beef carcasses.

That's how W. J. Aunan, University of Minnesota meats researcher, summarizes recent experiments. He found that steers fed 10 milligrams per head daily and animals implanted with 24 milligrams dressed out as high as steers getting none of the material. Cooler shrink was no greater, either.

Carcass quality--as measured by grade, ether extract, area of rib eye and fat percent--was not lowered by stilbestrol given in those amounts. Nor was there any lack of firmness or dark color of lean meat tissue in carcasses from stilbestrol-fed or implanted animals.

About the only difference was that steers implanted with 36 milligrams had lower grading carcasses than steers getting either 10 milligrams in the feed daily or none at all.

Aunan adds one point, though: steers being fattened under either method of stilbestrol use should be fed the normal length of time. While stilbestrol increases rate of gain and feed efficiency--sometimes more than 10 percent--it won't shorten the feeding period if you want the same grade as you would get without stilbestrol.

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University Farm and Home News
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To all counties
For use week of
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FIVE STEPS
CAN RAISE
DAIRY PROFIT

Here's a five-step plan that can open the door to bigger milk checks.

It's a plan recommended by M. N. Deutsch, U. S. Department of Agriculture dairy husbandman, and C. L. Cole, head of the dairy husbandry department at the University of Minnesota. The steps:

1. Keep production records. There's a choice of standard DHIA, Owner-Sampler, and the Milk Production Record and Culling Guide. County agents have details on each plan. Using information from such records, DHIA herds have been able to return \$1 for labor above the average for the state.
2. Develop a good breeding program. Make sure your cattle have inherited ability to produce large quantities of milk and butterfat according to their feed. Breed cows to sires proven in an artificial breeding association. If proved sires aren't available, use a young bull with an ancestry of proved sires and dams. University and USDA research shows it may soon be possible to "insure" 10,000-pound producing cows by following good breeding and management practices.
3. Choose a good feeding plan. Make sure cows get enough energy, protein, minerals and vitamins. Home-grown feeds, pastures and other forages are the cheapest and best feeds for dairy cattle. That's true if they are harvested and stored to save a high percentage of the nutrients. Early cutting, for example, increases net energy percentage of hay by 24 percent over late cutting.
4. Manage carefully. Labor, machinery and equipment must be used efficiently these days. Self-feed hay and silage wherever possible. Use plenty of bedding in winter. Practice sanitation. Wash and wipe the udder before milking. Use a strip cup to check on abnormal milk. If you see signs of mastitis, milk that cow last. Give the cows a 6-8 week rest period between lactation periods. That long a wait can boost production 10 percent over no dry period.

add 1 steps to dairy management

5. Maintain milk quality. Cool milk immediately after milking to 50 degrees or below. Feed strong-odored feeds, such as silage, only after milking and after the milk is out of the barn. Keep pastures free of poisonous weeds and seeds that cause objectionable flavors in milk.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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November 3, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of
November 9

YOU CAN BROIL OR
ROAST CHEAPER
BEEF CUTS

Many of the economical beef cuts such as chuck and round turn out just as tender and flavorful when broiled or roasted as when braised or pot-roasted.

The usual recommendations are to use moist heat--braising, stewing or pot-roasting--for chuck and round and to use dry heat methods of cooking--broiling and roasting--only for the tender beef cuts.

Now, however, a study on beef quality by food scientists from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and several universities show that many of the economical cuts, particularly top round and chuck, were rated just as tender and flavorful when broiled or roasted as when braised.

Low to moderate cooking temperatures of 300 to 350 degrees F., recommended for all meat, are especially important for the less tender cuts when they are being cooked by dry heat. Broiler temperatures should be between 300 to 350 degrees F., with the meat about 3 to 4 inches away from the source of the heat.

The degree to which meat is cooked has more influence on juiciness than the amount of fat in the meat, according to ratings by taste appeal. Of course, some fat marbling is desirable for tenderness.

Because beef quickly loses juiciness, care should be taken not to overcook it, cautions Home Agent _____. She says a simple way to avoid overcooking is to use a meat thermometer. A roast cooked to an internal temperature of 160 degrees--medium doneness--is juicier than if cooked to a higher temperature, according to the studies. However, for families who prefer well done beef, a temperature of 176 to 185 degrees registered on the meat thermometer will not cause excessive loss of juice.

University Farm and Home News
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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4-H News

For release week of
November 9 or after

(First in a series of project stories)
ALL INTERESTS
COVERED IN
4-H PROJECTS

What interests you most? Making a delectable nut bread, blocking a lamb, planting corn, making a lamp or being a leader?

Whatever it is, if you're between 9 and 21, there is a spot specially reserved for you in the 4-H panorama of projects and activities. There are 27 covering 44 different areas offering fun and a challenge to every 4-H'er says _____ county Agent _____.

All aspects of homemaking from baking bread to constructing home furnishings are contained in the home economics category.

Livestock club members have the opportunity to gain invaluable experience in animal management. The crop production area serves as an on-the-job teacher of soil conservation, forestry management, yard improvement, field crops, garden, and fruit planting.

For more mechanically minded young people, three projects take the limelight - electric, 4-H shop and tractor.

If it's a chance to be a leader that you want, again 4-H fills the bill. There is a junior leadership project that will help put you on the right track for future community work. And for the business-minded individual, there is a farm accounts project.

Three activities - health, safety and fire prevention, and conservation - complete the 4-H realm of interests.

The Minnesota 4-H program has grown to include both town and country. New projects are being tried on a pilot basis and will soon expand the 4-H role even further.

But 4-H projects and activities are not just work areas. One 4-H boy when asked why he was such an active member said, "Why, 4-H is fun!"

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 6, 1959

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PARENTS' AND VISITORS' DAY AT U. SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

The Twelfth Annual Parents' and Visitors' Day will be held at the School of Agriculture Wednesday, Dec. 2, on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Parents and friends of current students of the School, as well as prospective students, are invited.

J. O. Christianson, School Superintendent, says student demonstrations and explanations of School of Agriculture courses will be featured from 10 to 11:30 a.m. in Coffey Hall auditorium. Exchange students from Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and West Germany will have a luncheon with their host farmers at 11:30. There will be a convocation program at 12:40.

At 2 p.m. there will be tours of the Soils and Seed Testing laboratories, plus a program and open house featuring practical nursing and food technician training in the Home Economics Building. A Livestock Showmanship Contest will be sponsored by the Dairy and Livestock Club.

Parents and friends are also invited to the coffee hour from 3:30 to 4:30. An evening banquet and program will conclude the day's activities.

Parents and visitors may register in Room 207, Coffey Hall, beginning at 10 a.m.

Christianson says, "The Winter Term of the School of Agriculture will open January 4, 1960. Prospective students wishing to register may make arrangements by visiting the campus on December 2 or by writing for information."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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To all counties

For use immediately

FALL APPLICATION
ALL RIGHT FOR
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

On heavier soils at least, it's entirely okay to put anhydrous ammonia on fields in fall.

University of Minnesota experiments show that applying this fertilizer in fall was just as good as putting it on in spring. Corn yielded just as high and contained just as much crude protein as it did with spring application.

Soils scientist J. M. MacGregor made the tests a few years ago in southern Minnesota. Some other findings:

* On some fields, especially those low in fertility, applying nitrogen in late April was a bit less effective in increasing corn yields than was applying the same amount as sidedressing a month or two later.

* Nitrogen fertilizer did not increase suckers on corn plants. Nor did it delay corn maturity.

* Concentration of crude protein went up as a result of applying nitrogen. This, combined with total yield increases, substantially boosted per acre yields of crude protein. In other words, nitrogen-fertilized corn supplied more protein and feed value for cattle and sheep.

* Where corn got nitrogen, it often paid to add some phosphate and potash, too.

* Nitrogen applied a year earlier usually had some benefit for crops in the same field during the following year, as well.

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Immediate release

"RAIN MAKING" STILL IN DOUBT FOR MINNESOTA

Is "cloud seeding" a practical way to increase rainfall in Minnesota?

The answer is still in doubt, says a scientist at the University of Minnesota. And until it is resolved for certain, soils men advise farmers to concentrate on standard conservation practices--like contouring, terracing and wheel-track planting--that will better conserve moisture that does get into the soil.

Soil climatologist Donald Baker points to a four-year study by the U. S. Advisory Committee on Weather Control. This group couldn't detect any increase in precipitation from cloud seeding in nonmountainous regions--like Minnesota.

However, in mountainous areas, seeding winter-type storm clouds apparently did increase precipitation by 10 to 15 percent. So the procedure is definitely no hoax. It has real possibilities and is being studied more.

"Cloud seeding" means generating silver iodide particles and dispersing them into cloud formations--either by airplane or from the ground. Ice crystals may then form about these particles and the crystals, the theory goes, are frequently forerunners of raindrops.

Meteorologists generally agree that formation of ice crystals is needed for precipitation to begin from most cold clouds. However, ice crystals don't always produce rain or snow.

Scientists have been experimenting with weather control for years. The general idea of ice crystals releasing rain was advanced by European researchers nearly 30 years ago. U. S. scientists later found that microscopic silver iodide crystals could cause ice crystal formation.

By 1954, the national advisory committee concluded that "supercooled" cumulus clouds can be somewhat modified by silver iodide or dry ice seeding from

(more)

add 1 cloud seeding

airplanes--if the clouds are deep and the tops of the clouds are colder than 21 degrees.

As a result of the experiments, the committee found some definite effect of cloud seeding in mountainous areas, but not in more level regions.

In a recent memorandum concerning reports of success in seeding clouds, J. H. Strub, Jr., state climatologist for the U. S. Weather Bureau, said: "Evidence indicates that in most cases, showers thought to have resulted from seeding were actually the result of natural causes. Much more research is needed before this question can be answered conclusively."

Some unanswered questions: What particular atmospheric conditions are required for successful cloud seeding? How frequently do such conditions occur? How much rain can be produced artificially? Does cloud seeding in one area affect rainfall in another area? These are only a few of the questions facing scientists dealing with this problem.

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LACK OF RESOURCES NO BLOCK TO AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT IN N.E.

Lack of credit is not a major obstacle to agricultural expansion in northeastern Minnesota. Rather, the problem is low income per acre.

More than half of 140 farms recently surveyed in Carlton and Itasca counties had no debts at all. Average debt was about \$2,300 per farm.

Moreover, 39 percent of the farmers weren't interested in borrowing money to expand. Many said they wouldn't try to get credit even if it were easy to get.

Frank T. Hady, U. S. Department of Agriculture economist, and S. A. Engene, University of Minnesota economist, made the survey. It's reported in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, a University publication.

Nearly three-fourths of the farmers said there was cleared land nearby which they could rent if they wanted to. In many cases, it was an adjacent farm.

About half of the farms had room for more livestock. For the entire group, only a modest investment in barns would be needed to expand livestock production. Some farmers did need more machinery. But most could handle even more land with their present equipment.

Why, then, are farm numbers decreasing in the area? Biggest reason is relatively low earning possibilities, say the economists. Average sales in the five northeastern counties, according to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, was \$26 per crop acre. That was only half as high as in the 13 counties extending from Stearns to Winona.

With such low earnings, farm numbers will probably continue to drop. The economists say new and improved practices can't overcome these handicaps.

The rapidly growing forests are providing a good alternative in the area. Hady and Engene say trees produced about \$20 million income there during the last decade, or two and one-half times as much as agriculture.

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Immediate release

4-H CLOTHING ACHIEVEMENT WINNERS NAMED

Five young Minnesotans will receive either \$100 or sewing machines for their 4-H sewing achievements, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Winners are: Judith Berglund, 17, Scandia; Rochelle Swee, 17, Pine Island; Ruth Ann Nelson, 19, Cushing; Marilyn Smisek, 17, Lonsdale; and Mary Lu Kern, 21, Hewitt.

Awards are given by Dayton's, Minneapolis.

Miss Berglund, a senior in high school, has repeatedly won clothing honors. Last year she was state wool princess in the Make It Yourself With Wool contest. Taking further state honors, Miss Berglund was chosen as an attendant to the state Dress Revue Queen. A clothing project member for five years, Miss Berglund has been secretary, vice president and president of her local club.

Miss Swee is also a senior in high school and a champion seamstress. She has won five trips to the State Fair, was an attendant to the 1959 State Dress Revue Queen and has won grand champion honors at the Goodhue county fair. A club member for eight years, Miss Swee has served her local club as vice president and president.

Miss Nelson, a freshman at Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C., has been an active 4-H'er for eight years. Major 4-H honors for her include state health camp, Morrison county dress revue queen and State Fair clothing exhibits.

In addition to her 4-H honors, Miss Nelson was voted All-Round Student for three years, was a class officer, received a citizenship award last year, has been on the honor roll for six years and for the last three years has been a Red Cross representative for her high school, the Minnesota School for the Deaf, Faribault.

Miss Smisek, a senior at Bethlehem academy, Faribault, has been a 4-H'er eight years and in the clothing project seven. County championship ratings in home yard improvement exhibits, market barrow, clothing exhibits and demonstrations are but a few of her 4-H achievements.

As a musician, Miss Smisek has sung many times with her two sisters at community events.

Miss Kern, a sophomore at St. Cloud State college, has won six trips to the State Fair on clothing demonstrations. This year she took grand champion honors as she demonstrated how to add the personal touch to a basic dress. She has made three coats, a suit and several skirts and blouses this past year. A club member for 10 years, she has served as a reporter, secretary and junior leader of her local club.

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

Immediate release

RURAL ARTISTS ELIGIBLE FOR U ART SHOW

The University of Minnesota's ninth Rural Art show January 4-15 on the St. Paul campus will give rural artists in the state an opportunity to exhibit their work.

Eligible to enter works in the show are non-professional artists, of high school age or over, living in rural Minnesota or in a Minnesota town of 15,000 or less.

The exhibit will open in the new Student Center on the St. Paul campus the week before the University's Farm and Home week and will continue through Farm and Home week, according to A. Russell Barton, chairman. The American Swedish institute will exhibit most of the paintings during February.

Works entered in the show must be original--not copies-- and not previously exhibited in the Rural Art show. Artists may enter any type of painting, sculpture or graphic art, but each artist will be limited to two entries. Management of the show reserves the right to select final exhibits.

Exhibits must reach the Student Center by Jan. 2, accompanied by an entry blank. Entries valued by the owner at more than \$200 will not be accepted.

Application blanks and entry rules are available from Rural Art Show, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minn.

A program of gallery tours, painting criticism and demonstration lectures is being planned during the Rural Art show.

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B-3744-jbn

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE--214 ADM. BLDG.
MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA
FEderal 2-8158 EXT. 6700
NOVEMBER 5, 1959

Crookston Next?--
'U' TO OFFER
COLLEGE LEVEL
WORK AT MORRIS

(FOR RELEASE AFTER 7 P. M. THURSDAY, NOV. 5)

Minneapolis --- Beginning in the fall of 1960, the University of Minnesota will offer first-year college level instruction on the campus of its West Central School of Agriculture and Experiment Station at Morris, President J. L. Morrill announced Thursday (Nov. 5). Phasing out of high school level instruction at the school will start at the same time, but experiment station activities will continue, he said.

Authorized by the Board of Regents, the action inaugurating college training at Morris is based on more than two years of study which also indicated, according to the University president, that it may be "both desirable and feasible" to offer a similar program at the Northwest School of Agriculture and Experiment Station at Crookston at some later date.

"Clearly, the experience at Morris will be of crucial importance in the final determination of the course of action to be pursued with respect to the Crookston school," President Morrill stated, adding, "and the Regents have pledged their intention to continue their serious consideration of the collegiate instructional needs of the Crookston-Northwestern Minnesota region."

Also contemplated by the Regents, the president reported, are changes in the curriculum of the North Central School of Agriculture and Experiment Station at Grand Rapids including the possible phasing out of high school level agricultural work and the development of post high school technical offerings. The Regents have authorized the University administration to make immediate studies with respect to the future of the Grand Rapids school, he added.

President Morrill emphasized that the Regents have authorized only the experimental "beginning" of first-year college instruction at Morris for the school year 1960-61, and further study of the future programs of the Crookston and Grand Rapids schools.

"It will be recognized," he added, "that any development of continuing collegiate or post high school level work at these schools will require Legislative support." The next regular session of the State Legislature will open in January 1961.

The University chief pointed out that the planning studies of the three schools and the Regents' action in beginning a college program at Morris are all in accord with the recommendations of the 1957-59 Legislative Interim Commission on Higher Education, the 1957-59 Legislative Interim Commission on Agricultural Schools and Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2, dated April 9, 1959.

Headed by Senator Robert R. Dunlap of Plainview, the Interim Commission on Higher Education recommended to the 1959 Legislature "that the Board of Regents be requested to develop collegiate programs at the University Agricultural Schools beginning with Crookston and Morris, and that adequate funds be provided for this purpose". The Legislature, however, did not appropriate the recommended funds. The commission further urged that the Regents "be asked to study the possible use of the University Agricultural School at Grand Rapids in providing collegiate programs as a technical-vocational institute".

In its report to the 1959 Legislature, which included a recommendation to the Regents that they prepare and submit to the Legislature "building and administrative plans for the development of four-year college branches for resident and non-resident students" at the Morris and Crookston schools, the Agricultural Schools Commission called for "equality in educational opportunity".

"The pattern of institutional development which has taken place since territorial days," the commission asserted in its report, "has resulted in a lack of higher educational facilities in a large area of western Minnesota...College instruction at the agricultural schools of Morris and Crookston will assist the state in providing equal opportunity in higher education without the added expense of creating entirely new campuses and facilities. At the present time, minor changes in the instructional program at these two schools will result in the availability of existing facilities for college instruction. The construction of some additional

facilities will provide University branches which can serve four-year college enrollments for some time to come."

The commission, headed by Senator Fred W. Behmler of Morris, cited estimates that establishment of University four-year branches at the two schools would attract enrollments of from 771 to 1,152 at Morris and from 738 to 1,121 at Crookston.

In its resolution of April 9, 1959, the State Senate, with the House of Representatives concurring, called on the Regents to "consider establishing college courses at the schools and experiment stations located at Morris and Crookston, and report to the Legislature before January 15, 1961, their conclusions, if any".

The Legislative action followed consideration of the reports of the two interim commissions and was taken after Legislative committees had heard representatives of two citizens' groups: the West Central Educational Development association from Morris and vicinity and the Northwest Educational Improvement association from the Crookston area.

Originally an Indian school operated by the United States government, the School of Agriculture and Experiment Station at Morris was established as a University agency in 1910. Located on some 824 acres adjoining the city, the school occupies 17 major buildings and 19 minor structures. Principal officer is Superintendent Rodney A. Briggs.

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

Special

FARM MANAGEMENT
GROUP TO HOLD
ANNUAL MEETING

How a farm can be modernized and expanded for better returns will be featured at the annual meeting of the Southeast Minnesota Farm Management Service, Friday, November 27, at Faribault high school.

According to Harvey M. Bjerke, University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist and fieldman for the Service, three University specialists and a well-known farmer will take part in the program.

Hal Routhe, extension economist, and Jay Ripley, Winnebago farmer, will show by pictures and illustrations how Ripley's dairy enterprise was recently expanded. They will explain the complete new management system which Ripley adopted and compare it with other alternatives.

Ripley is a member of the Southwest Minnesota Farm Management Service.

Other speakers will be S. A. Engene, University agricultural economist and Dorothy Simmons, University extension home program leader. Engene will discuss "Risk and Uncertainty" and Miss Simmons will take on "Consumer vs. Production Spending."

The meeting begins at 10 a. m. and will conclude at 3:30. All members of the Southeast Farm Management Service are invited.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 6, 1959

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

VETERINARY MEDICINE RECEIVES EQUIPMENT GRANT

The University of Minnesota's College of Veterinary Medicine has received a federal grant of \$29,515 for veterinary medical research equipment.

The grant is from the U. S. Public Health Service Health Research Facilities Council and will be used to help equip research laboratories in the two new isolation buildings and the diagnostic laboratory now being constructed on the St. Paul campus.

According to W. T. S. Thorp, dean of the College, "these funds will strengthen the Veterinary Medical Research program, increasing our knowledge in the cause, effect, treatment and control of animal diseases including those transmissible to man, directly or indirectly."

The current grant is in connection with the \$300,000 from the U. S. Public Health Service in 1957, which was specifically for increasing health-related research facilities. The \$300,000 was added to the \$600,000 appropriated by the Minnesota Legislature in 1957, primarily for isolation facilities to carry out research on animal diseases.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
Nov. 6, 1959

Special to USIA

CAPE TOWN CHEMIST CONDUCTS CARBOHYDRATE RESEARCH IN U.S.A.

St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A. — The food, paper, mining and chemical industries may reap benefits as a result of research being done at the University of Minnesota by a Union of South Africa chemist, Alistair M. Stephen.

Working under Professor Fred Smith, a leading world authority on carbohydrates, Stephen is studying the chemical structures of carbohydrate gums, especially one from the bark of the Virgilia tree (Kourboom).

This gum is one of many available in quantity in South Africa. These include many plant gums, seaweeds, maize starch, wood hemicelluloses, and cellulose itself. They may prove to be valuable sources of rare sugars, whose importance in living processes is only beginning to be realized.

"I first became interested in research on carbohydrates in 1950," Stephen said. "Employed by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, I was investigating possible uses for by-products of the natal wattle industry, when the interesting chemical properties of wattle gum, a bark exudate, caught my attention."

Stephen with his wife and children came to the United States in the spring of 1959. He was a member of the first group of South Africans to participate in the Visiting Research Scientists Program. This program is supported by the U.S. International Cooperation Administration and is administered by the National Academy of Sciences in Washington.

"The situation in Minnesota is very workable and enjoyable," Stephen said. He is working closely with Smith and about 15 other chemists from countries throughout the world.

(more)

Cape Town Chemist - add one

"I visited the United States in 1949 under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation of New York," he said, "but I have not been in Minnesota before. For a Capetonian the weather takes some getting used to -- a hot humid 90 degrees in September was followed by snow in early October. But the experience has been well worth while."

Stephen is on leave from the University of Cape Town where he is a senior lecturer in organic chemistry. A graduate of the university, he has conducted post-doctorate research at the universities of Oxford and Edinburgh.

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-sah-

Home and Home News
of Minnesota
Department of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Nov. 6, 1959

Special to Stearns County

NEW HOME AGENT
FOR COUNTY

Rita Joan Deal, Doran, Minn., will join the Stearns county extension staff as home agent on Nov. 16. Her headquarters will be in the county agricultural extension office in St. Cloud.

Since Sept. 1 she has been assistant home agent in Douglas county, taking training in extension techniques and methods.

Miss Deal received her bachelor of science degree in home economics from North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, in 1956.

For two years she was ^arecreation director in Nurnberg, Germany. For a year she was an assistant buyer of women's clothing for a Minneapolis store.

Miss Deal was a 4-H member for nine years in Wilkin county, where she grew up on an 800-acre grain and dairy farm. As a 4-H member she held offices in her local club and was active in demonstration and project work.

As home agent she will direct the extension home program and will work with 4-H members, particularly in the home economics ~~project work.~~ ^{project}

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 9, 1959

Special to West Otter Tail
county agent.

NEW SOILS AGENT
APPOINTED TO
EXTENSION STAFF

Elmo L. Skare, 28, formerly a Soil Conservation Service worker here, has been named extension soil conservation agent in West Otter Tail county.

He will take up his duties in the county extension office December 1, replacing Ervin Junkans who recently resigned.

Skare is a 1957 graduate of North Dakota Agricultural College and has been in the local SCS office in Fergus Falls as a soil scientist since then.

He was raised on a 240-acre farm in Clearwater county and was a 1956 recipient of the Peavy-Van Duesen-Harrington award. He also received the Luverne Noyes scholarship during his last three years in college.

He spent a year at the State College in Bemidji from 1949-50 and served in the U. S. Army from 1952-54.

Skare and his family will continue to make their home in Fergus Falls.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 10, 1959

Special to agents in Kittson,
Roseau, Marshall, Pennington,
Red Lake and East and West Polk
counties

ROCKSBURY SOILS
IN THIS AREA
OFTEN UNDERRATED

One type of soil in this region deserves a much better reputation than it has.

What soil scientists mean by this are the Rocksbury soils--loam and clay loam. They extend from the Canadian border south through Kittson, Roseau, Marshall, Pennington, Red Lake and Polk counties, along the eastern fringes of the Red River Valley.

Potential of these soils is greater than most people recognize. They are fine--with good management--for grass and legume seeds, small grains, flax, and other crops. Many dairy and beef farmers do well on this soil. With barley pelleting, more hogs may even be raised in this area.

F. M. Scilley and Don Barron, SCS scientists at Thief River Falls, recently studied the soils in cooperation with R. H. Rust, University of Minnesota soil scientist. Their report is in the current issue of "Minnesota Farm and Home Science," an Agricultural Experiment station publication.

Rocksbury soils have black loam or clay loam surface layers 7-9 inches thick. Next are layers of grayish-brown silty clay loam. Under that is a deep layer of clay loam material, often high in lime.

Most Rocksbury soils are high in all needed plant nutrients. Trouble is that some of these nutrients are partially "locked up" and are released slowly. Reason: rather high alkalinity or poor drainage, or both. But where you do something to speed up natural drainage, this problem is often reduced and the soils produce more.

Tile or ditch drainage often helps external drainage. You can increase internal drainage by using 4 or 5-year rotations with 2 or 3 years of grass

add 1 Rocksbury soils

and deep-rooted legumes, minimum tillage, and staying off the fields when too wet.

Rocksbury soil needs extra fertilizer. Some farmers find it pays to add nitrogen in spring. A hundred pounds of superphosphate fertilizer per acre often helps, too. Rocks and brush are relatively easy to remove with modern equipment.

For a complete look at the Rocksbury soils and ways to manage them, you can get the current "Minnesota Farm and Home Science" issue. Your county agent has copies, or you can write to the Agricultural Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 10, 1959

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 10, 1959

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 10, 1959

Immediate release

BROWN COUNTY GIRL GETS FROZEN FOODS SCHOLARSHIP

A Brown county 4-H girl who has frozen nearly 400 quarts of vegetables and fruits and more than 1,000 pounds of meat in the past five years has won a \$100 scholarship for her accomplishments.

Margaret Seidl, 18, Hanska, will receive the scholarship from the Minnesota Frozen Food Locker association for her record in frozen foods.

She will use the scholarship at Mankato Commercial college, where she enrolled in September.

A member of the Stark Happy Hustlers 4-H club for six years, Margaret has carried the food preservation project for five. She says she gets more satisfaction from canning, preserving and freezing fruits and vegetables than from any other activity in the home. She has found that using recommended freezing and canning techniques gives her better products.

Besides all the freezing she has done, she has canned 468 quarts of fruits and vegetables in the last five years. She has won reserve and grand championships on her exhibits of vegetables at the county fair.

Freezing chicken is one of her big projects each summer. She wraps some whole for roasting. The rest she packs into 1/2-gallon milk cartons, fills them with water and staples them shut.

She also freezes bread, bars, cookies and coffee cakes.

When she is at home, Margaret and her sisters frequently make the meals for the family of 10. During the past three years she has prepared 220 meals alone. She is particularly interested in trying her grandmother's German recipes.

For her achievements and leadership, Margaret has received the 4-H key award. In high school she won the American Legion Award of Merit. In 1958 she was crowned Brown county style revue queen. The same year her exhibit of roses--one phase of her yard improvement project--won top placing at the Brown county fair.

In her spare time she sews her own clothes and sews for other members of the family. In her six years in the clothing project she has made 59 garments.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 10, 1959

Immediate release

YOUNGSTERS WANT TO DRESS LIKE FRIENDS DO

Paris may set women's fashions, but it's the kids down the block who determine what little Jack or Jill wants to wear.

Keep this in mind and you won't go far wrong when selecting the kind of clothes that will make your child happy, Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out. She gives these three buying tips:

- * Buy clothes that are like what other children are wearing.
- * Buy clothes the child likes.
- * Buy clothes that are comfortable.

Children want to dress like their playmates, says Miss Scheid. It gives them self-confidence and helps develop the feeling of belonging to a group. Clothes that are too different from what others wear can make a child self conscious.

Children have likes and dislikes which should be respected. By letting a child have, within limits, what he likes, you encourage him to take pride in his appearance. That's why it's a good idea to take little Jack or Jill with you when you go shopping.

Comfort is a must in children's clothing. A dress that has binding sleeves or slacks that are too tight limit action in play and can be irritating. Curved yokes, raglan sleeves and waist fullness in blouses and dresses permit freedom of movement. Slacks or panties with a fitted waistband and an elastic across the back are more comfortable than those with elastic all around the waist. Avoid any garment that leaves a mark on the flesh.

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B-3746-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 10, 1959

Immediate release

CROWN RUST NOTED ON BARLEY FOR THE FIRST TIME

Crown rust disease attacked barley plots at the University of Minnesota during the past summer--the first time that disease has ever been noted on barley in this state.

University plant pathologists R. W. Lutey and R. P. Covey found the disease attacks all commonly-grown barley varieties in Minnesota--Kindred, Montcalm, Traill and others. The disease is closely related to crown rust in oats.

The rust was most severe on barley in plots about 10 feet from buckthorn plants. Buckthorn is the "alternate host" for crown rust; the disease occurs on these plants during two of its five life stages, and spreads from there to crops.

While crown rust has not been positively identified in barley fields on any Minnesota farms, it's possible that it could have occurred in some areas. It closely resembles leaf rust, which is common in barley in certain fields. Only careful examination can tell the two diseases apart.

Crown rust, primarily a leaf disease, gets its name because of the shape of the disease organism as it appears under the microscope.

Plant pathologists plan to keep a careful watch in coming years to learn whether the disease attacks barley fields out in the state.

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B-3747-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 10, 1959

Immediate release

CROPS MAKE UP LARGE PORTION OF MINNESOTA FARM INCOME

Crops add more to Minnesota farm income than most people realize.

In two Minnesota farm management organizations, value of crops alone from 1952-58 accounted for well over half of the total value produced per farm.

Yet, these were farms where most income came from livestock or milk sales.

University of Minnesota agricultural economists S. A. Engene and T. R. Nodland compare crop and livestock returns in the current issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, an Agricultural Extension Service publication.

They studied records for the Southeast and Southwest Minnesota Farm Management Services. Total value produced averaged out to \$14,005 per farm in the Southeast and \$15,722 in the Southwest.

In the Southeast, \$8,124 of this was contributed by crops, and \$5,411 was return over feed cost from livestock. In the Southwest, the figures were \$10,284 for crops and \$4,911 return over feed cost.

After figuring total expenses, the economists found that average labor return per farm in the two associations was \$3,888 for crops, compared to \$1,371 for livestock.

Engene and Nodland add, however, that such a cost allocation doesn't completely explain the relative importance of crops and livestock.

For one thing, livestock provides a market for a large part of the crops. Without livestock, crops prices would probably fall. Second, crops and livestock are interrelated. A change in one will affect the other. Many cost items--like family labor--are used jointly for crops and livestock.

The important thing, the economists conclude, is not to underestimate the importance of crops. Many farmers would do well to give this part of their business more attention, since it's where much of their income lies.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 10, 1959

Immediate release

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ANNOUNCES ANNUAL AWARDS

Six of Minnesota's amateur horticulturists received special honorary awards at the Minnesota State Horticultural society's annual meeting Tuesday evening (Nov. 10) at the Curtis hotel, Minneapolis.

Each year the society selects for special recognition a number of Minnesotans whose devotion to horticulture and related arts has been outstanding, according to Joseph M. Witmer, Hopkins, president of the society, who announced the 1959 awards.

An honorary life membership certificate for "many years of devoted service to horticulture" was presented to Mrs. T. H. Witte, 2015 E. Old Shakopee road, Minneapolis.

Glenn H. Greaves, 2200 Doswell ave., St. Paul, was awarded the society's bronze metal for "achievement in horticulture."

Certificates for "distinguished service to horticulture" went to Mrs. James Clark, Austin; Mrs. K. W. Fisher, South St. Paul; Mrs. Louise Wenner, Roseau; and Mrs. Harry Wilkins, Park Rapids.

Witmer also announced 11 winners of the Award of Merit certificate for "meritorious service to horticulture." These will be presented at local or district horticultural meetings later in the year. Winners of Award of Merit certificates for 1959 are: Alice Berry, 3112 Colfax ave. S., Minneapolis; Mrs. A. C. Bloomquist, 2017 West 67th st., Richfield; Mrs. Ernest C. Cate, Lake Hubert; Mrs. Robert Duenow, Otranto, Iowa; Mrs. R. A. Hallquist, Brainerd; Frank Hallstrom, Red Wing; Mrs. Ellen Micknal, International Falls; Mrs. George Moen, 6420 Girard ave., Richfield; G. Albert Strobel, Mankato; Mrs. Rudolph Voss, Lakefield; and Mrs. Donald Webber, 7404 Aldrich ave. S., Richfield.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 10, 1959

To all counties
A Farm and Home Research Report

For use week of
November 16 or later

LAND FORMING
HOLDS PROMISE
FOR MINNESOTA

Farmers may never move mountains, but they can do a lot about the shape of their land.

A pair of farm engineers foresee land forming in many areas as a way to boost crop yields and make land easier to farm. Lee Hermsmeier, U. S. Department of Agriculture engineer, and Curtis Larson, University of Minnesota agricultural engineer, report on this practice in the current issue of "Minnesota Farm and Home Science," a University publication.

There's equipment now to do the work. You can actually reshape the land surface at reasonable cost--to make better use of water. It's for land that has a lot of shallow depressions, where you need to haul soil from high spots to fill the low ones in.

The practice shows promise for land that has little or no slope--like the Red River Valley. Hermsmeier and Larson tried it in Wilkin county recently.

The system they used means digging widely spaced field ditches across the slope. Rows are planted perpendicular to and across the ditches, in the direction of the greatest slope. Between the ditches, the land is shaped and smoothed so each row drains to a ditch.

The ditches are wide and shallow enough so they are easy to cross with farm machinery.

Hermsmeier and Larson did the ditching and rough grading with a crawler type tractor and dozer blade, and with a pull-type scraper which would move 4.5 yards of earth at once.

It will take several years for the engineers to draw all their conclusions on the land forming. They hope to find the most efficient combination of grade and slope length, effect of topsoil removal on crop yield and moisture-holding capacity and whether earth-moving equipment causes a compaction problem.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 10, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
November 16 or later

FARM FILLERS

The new trans-ocean business at Duluth could have some direct benefits to Minnesota woodsmen. It could mean a new market, according to Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. The reason: Sea-going ships need up to 60,000 board feet of rough lumber each for stabilizing cargo. They buy it at Duluth, meaning much of it is going to come from this state.

* * * *

With cold weather moving in, lice can become costly free-loaders on dairy and beef cattle. Best thing to do is knock them out before they get established. Extension entomologist John Lofgren at the University of Minnesota recommends only rotenone or pyrethrins on milk cows. For beef cattle, you can use those two chemicals or Co-Ral, Korlan, lindane, malathion, methoxychlor or toxaphene.

* * * *

Hogs being raised and finished for market can balance their own rations. You can feed corn and protein supplement free choice, in separate self-feeders, according to Ray Arthaud, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. Recent tests show hogs gained just as rapidly this way and needed no more feed than they did on a complete balanced ration. One saving with free choice feeding: you don't have to grind or mix the feed.

* * * *

Whether "cloud seeding" can increase rainfall in Minnesota is still an open question. And until it's resolved for certain, University of Minnesota soils men advise farmers to concentrate on standard conservation practices. That means contouring, terracing, wheel-track planting and other methods that conserve natural moisture. Soil climatologist Donald Baker says recent studies show no increase in precipitation from cloud seeding in regions like Minnesota. But it apparently did increase precipitation by 10 to 15 percent in mountainous areas. So it's definitely no hoax. It has real possibilities and is being studied more.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1. Minnesota
November 10, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
November 16 or later

SPECIALIST LISTS
ADVICE FOR
PIG FARROWING

Feed and farrowing stalls, heat lamps and health--those are key items in saving more pigs for each litter.

That farrowing time advice is from Ray Arthaud, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. He spells it out this way:

Feed--should be limited for the gilt during the last week before farrowing. Give her 3 or 4 pounds of oats, bran or similar feed. She needs plenty of water, too. Let her out of the farrowing crate (if you use one) twice a day for feeding, rather than feed her in the stall. After farrowing, bring her back on feed gradually. She should be on full ration by the 10th day.

Farrowing stalls--can save more pigs. Correct size is 7 feet long and 2 feet wide, with adjustable sides for gilts. Rig it up so one side can be moved in 5 inches or so at the rear for gilts. There should be 10 or 12 inches between the floor and the bottom board on each side. Then allow 18 inches on either side, to give both the sow and the pigs plenty of room. If you have farrowing pens, figure at least 48 square feet for gilts, 64 for sows. Put guard rails on the sides, 8 inches out and 10 inches up from the floor.

Heat lamps--cut down dangers of chilling. Hang a 250-watt lamp on one side of the farrowing stall (or in a corner of the pen) 24 inches above the bedding.

Health--is important for both sows and little pigs. Scrub the sows, particularly the udders, before they go into the farrowing stalls or pens. Use soap or detergent in warm water. Then treat little pigs for anemia. Recent University research shows that one treatment of 150 milligrams injectable iron, at 3-5 days, can protect pigs from anemia until weaning age. You can also give pigs iron by swabbing the sows' udder daily with a cooperas solution. Or you can put clean soil in the pen. If you do, it will be more effective if you add a teaspoonful of cooperas to each shovel-ful.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 10, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of
November 16 or after

KEEP FROZEN FOOD
AT ZERO OR LOWER
FOR BEST QUALITY

Squeezing a frozen food package to test its hardness is not a guide to the quality of its contents.

A frozen food package feels just as solid after storage at 20 degrees F. as it does after storage at zero, but the difference may be in the loss of quality. Storage at zero or below is needed to maintain the original quality of the frozen food, according to Shirley Trantabella and J. D. Winter of the University of Minnesota's food processing laboratory.

They recommend that anyone who handles frozen foods give careful attention to the temperature of frozen-food storage and watch for signs of quality loss.

Quality of frozen foods exposed to temperatures of 20 to 25 degrees F. declines quickly, the frozen foods experts say. Though the damaging effects of such high temperature cannot be seen or tasted in the early stages, during just one day of storage at 20 degrees changes occur that will ultimately affect flavor and appearance. Other changes such as loss of vitamin C also have started. Quality lost cannot be restored by lowering the temperature to zero or less, even though this prevents further damage.

Signs of temperature damage vary with different frozen foods. For example, peach slices turn brown after a day or two at 30 degrees F. or after two to three months at 10 degrees F.

Strawberries change flavor noticeably in one to two days at 30 degrees F. or in about three months at 10 degrees F. The fruit also becomes discolored and loses vitamin C.

If orange juice concentrate has been exposed to high temperature storage, the solids in the juice separate from the liquid when it is mixed with water for serving. The orange juice also loses flavor.

(more)

add 1 frozen foods

Frozen poultry exposed to high storage temperatures may lose moisture, turn dark or become rancid. With each 10-degree rise above zero the rate of deterioration doubles. Turkeys are more susceptible to temperature damage than chickens and cut-up poultry more than whole birds.

First sign of temperature damage in green vegetables is a loss of the characteristic bright green color. Eventually vegetables also develop off-flavors.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 10, 1959

4-H News

For release week of
November 16 or after

HEALTH ACTIVITY
REVISED, NEW
BULLETIN PRINTED

Good health affects your personality and happiness, says the new 4-H bulletin
"Health ... the Wealth We Keep and Share."

This bulletin was prepared as part of the revised 4-H health activity,
reports _____ Agent _____.

The revised health activity now lists 12 areas in which 4-H'ers can work.
They cover personal health such as dental health, posture, growth, immunization,
diet and personality. For club members more interested in group health, there are
areas in community health, farm and home sanitation, first aid, home nursing and
family health practices.

Enrollment in the health activity will entitle 4-H'ers to have a copy of the
bulletin. Accompanying it will be the new health workbook.

Climax of 4-H health achievement is a trip to health camp, awarded to 4-H'ers
who have contributed greatly toward better personal and community health. At the
camp the state health achievement winner is named.

The activity is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension
service in cooperation with the Minnesota Tuberculosis and Health association and
the Minnesota State Department of Health. The Folger Coffee company provides funds
for the camp.

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

Immediate release

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING IN FUTURE FOR HOGS

Artificial breeding may in the future be as common in hog production as it is now in dairying.

University of Minnesota scientists say technical aspects of the procedure are now being refined. It's only a matter of time until it becomes widespread.

The technique is being studied cooperatively by two University departments--dairy husbandry and animal husbandry. Principal researchers are E. F. Graham, dairy physiologist, and R. J. Meade, livestock scientist.

As a physiologist, Graham is concerned with reproduction research on several classes of farm livestock--cattle, hogs and sheep. His earlier research on artificial breeding in dairy cattle provides important background for adapting the method to swine.

A recent trip to Japan by Graham led to the latest and most encouraging development in the research. He studied swine semen collection methods there and found them effective enough for general use.

Still to be worked out are semen storage, processing and freezing methods.

Artificial breeding could have a host of advantages to the swine industry. Each boar could service up to 28 times as many females per year as is now possible. Boars could be used 12 months per year instead of 6. And topnotch sires would be more readily available to small herds.

As a result, more farmers could produce good meat-type hogs.

As in dairy breeders' associations, artificial breeding in swine would probably mean keeping a number of boars in one location. Semen would be collected and distributed to area technicians for insemination.

There would be other advantages, too. Swine testing stations would become more important. Farmers would get more information on breeding. Fewer sires would be needed and a larger percentage could be "progeny-tested"--meaning getting

add 1 artificial breeding in hogs

records on their offspring. If semen could be frozen and stored for a long time, it would be possible to test a boar and continue using the semen for several years. That isn't possible now, because of the relatively short service life of boars.

Breeding has always been one of the critical problems in hog production-- Minnesota's number two source of farm income. Maintaining good boars is expensive. Small producers often feel they can't afford such animals. Renting them is a problem, too.

Naturally, then, interest in artificial breeding is high. In a recent Midwest survey, 74 percent of the farmers said they would use it in swine if service were available.

The scientists say that by using fresh semen, and figuring 6 months service per year, a boar could sire 4,160 pigs per year--figuring 8 pigs per litter. Using frozen semen and 12 months of service, the number could be doubled. Be comparison, the same boar by natural service would under average conditions sire only 320 pigs for market in a single year.

There are several technical problems in artificial swine breeding, but Graham is confident they can eventually be worked out. Semen collection was a major one, until he learned of the Japanese method. The second greatest problem is semen storage, and materials for diluting it. Procedures used with cattle semen don't necessarily work with hogs.

There are some other problems, too. It's more difficult to detect and isolate swine females in heat than is true with cattle. Then there's the matter of estrus cycles. Most hog producers would prefer to have all sows in a group farrow within a very short period of time. But that might not happen if left to chance. Now, the University is experimenting with hormone treatments that would delay heat periods for any specified length of time. Then a farmer could more accurately select the time when each gilt would farrow.

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MINNESOTA GIRL LEAVES FOR INDIA FAIR

When Patricia Bottomley, 19, Winnebago, leaves the Twin Cities Sunday morning (Nov. 16),* she will be on the first leg of a journey to New Delhi, India, where for two months she will represent rural youth of America at the First World Agriculture fair.

The Minnesota girl and seven other top-ranking 4-H members were chosen from among more than $2\frac{1}{4}$ million 4-H'ers in the nation to represent the rural youth of America at the fair. All of the eight young people have been 4-H members eight years or more, are 19 or 20 years of age, and all are college students. Miss Bottomley has completed her freshman year at the University of Minnesota.

Miss Bottomley lives on a 240-acre farm with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Bottomley. One of her most successful 4-H projects has been sheep. She owns her own flock, blocks her own lambs, has a long record of show ring experience. She enjoys cooking and sewing and has won county championships in both areas. In 1958 she was county dress revue queen and attendant to the state dress revue queen. She won one of the top 4-H honors in the state when she was selected delegate to the National 4-H Conference in Washington in June.

Interested in music, she has studied voice, been a soloist, quartet and choir member. She plays the flute, piccolo and piano.

Among the activities of the 4-H members at the India Fair will be to show and tell about their farm, home, community and other projects and the part youth can play in improving family living and furthering the economic development of agricultural resources. They will also entertain with vocal and instrumental music and with American folk dances.

Accompanying the 4-H members to India will be Chauncey P. Lang, retired Pennsylvania state 4-H leader, and Mrs. Lang; Eileen Niedermeier, home agent from Wausau, Wis.; and Forrest B. Salter, county agricultural agent, Hamilton, Georgia.

The United States exhibit at the fair will have extensive displays and demonstrations showing its newest techniques in agricultural research, production and marketing.

* Leaves from Wold-Chamberlain Airport 7:15 a.m. Sun. (Nov. 15) on Capital Flight 112.

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

Immediate release

THIRTY-TWO MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS TO NATIONAL CLUB CONGRESS

Minnesota will be represented by 32 of its top 4-H'ers at the 1959 National 4-H Club congress in Chicago, Nov. 29 - Dec. 3.

All are state champions in project work or demonstrations and have won the club congress trip because of their long and excellent 4-H work. At Chicago they will be among 1,300 4-H youths representing 4-H'ers of 50 states and Puerto Rico.

At club congress they will participate in a variety of educational activities and be entertained by donor companies with dinners, tours and special programs.

Minnesota state champions winning regional trips to Club Congress are: Carol Lehrer, 19, Red Lake Falls, dairy foods demonstration, and Gerald LaVoi, 18, Fosston, community relations. Carol is one of three winners from the north central region, a 12-state area; Gerald is one of two winners.

Other Club members who will receive trips to Chicago and the field of achievement in which they have won are: William Kolbe, Anoka, electric; Phyllis Nelson, Westbrook, beef production; Winton Nelson, Atwater, soil conservation; James Foss, Kenyon, junior leadership; Patricia Kallio, Chisholm, safety; James Riehle, Grand Rapids, forestry; Charles Gehrman, 12720 Wayzata Blvd., Minneapolis 26, home beautification; James Edlund, Cannon Falls, swine production; Thomas Seykora, Owatonna, swine production, Myrtle Blasey, Ada, food preparation; Alden Lange, Mound, garden; Judith Tobolt, Moorhead, dress revue; Marvin Patten, Delhi, livestock achievement; Winfred Bauer, Ada, livestock achievement; Nelda Nelson, Thief River Falls, frozen foods; Suzanne Eisinger, Wayzata, home improvement; Joyce Koch, Eden Valley, poultry; Marie Breznay, Goodridge, food preservation; Kathleen Broberg, Hibbing, girls' home economics; Kermit Marpe, Albert Lea, achievement; Anita Smisek, Lonsdale, junior leadership; Carl Anderson, Ruthton, tractor; Douglas Clasen, Long Prairie, boys' agriculture; Barbara Heldman, St. Paul Park, clothing; Ronald Kelsey, Lewisville, health; Ronald Nicklay, Barnesville, shop; Marcia Lehnert,

-more-

add 1 club congress

Mankato and Alice Ernster, Caledonia, bread; Thomas DeMarais, Foley, dairy; and Bruce Larson, New London, crops.

Club members who have won trips to the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago, November 23 - December 5 include: Bill Jatejka, Olivia; Gary Schafer, Buffalo Lake; and Stan Prookosch, Bird Island member of the state championship livestock judging team; and David Bangsund, Montevideo, state champion in livestock loss prevention demonstrations.

Mrs. L. A. Seath, club leader for over 20 years in Freeborn county, has been selected to represent Minnesota 4-H leaders at the congress.

Accompanying the group to Chicago will be State 4-H staff members Evelyn Harne, Mrs. Lois Ross, B. V. Beadle, Earl Bergerud and Leonard Harkness.

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B-3752-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 15, 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:

Milk Added to Milk
Fruit Centerpiece
When Choosing a Centerpiece
Choosing Containers for Arrangements
How Long Can You Keep Canned Foods?

Canned Food That Has Thawed Out
Dents in Tin Cans
What Women Want in Fabrics
Clinging Nylon
Clothing Prices

RESEARCH

Milk Added to Milk

Milk might taste even better if it contained more non-fat solids than it has when produced by the cow. Milk with added non-fat solids was preferred to regular milk by more than two-thirds of the people sampling it in preliminary tests at the University of Minnesota.

Milk fortified with varying amounts of non-fat solids was tested with nearly 100 families in St. Paul. Each family received two bottles of milk and was asked to report which, if either, family members liked better. One bottle contained fortified milk and the other had the regular product, but the families weren't told which was which. Similar tests were made with milk vending machines among college students. Preferences ranged from 66 percent for the fortified milk sold from vendors to about 80 percent among the families.

The Minnesota researchers say that increasing non-fat solids gives the milk a sweeter taste up to a certain point. The milk in these tests was fortified at several levels.

Reason for the tests was to determine whether it might some day be feasible to standardize non-fat solids content at some higher level. Fat content is already standardized at specified levels varying from 3.25 to 3.5 percent. But more research is necessary before standardizing can be recommended.

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 FURNISHINGSFruit Centerpiece

Beautiful fruits are in such plenty now that they can be used to solve the problem of what to have for a centerpiece for Thanksgiving or any company dinner. A footed fruit compote makes an attractive container for fruit and takes little room on the table.

If you find it hard to keep fruits just where you want them in an arrangement, use toothpicks to keep them in place. To build a fruit centerpiece quickly with a minimum of fruit, place a large grapefruit or an eggplant in the center and empale the rest of the fruit on it with toothpicks. Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that plan works wonders.

A fruit centerpiece serves a two-fold purpose. It can be used as the dessert as well as the centerpiece.

When Choosing a Centerpiece

When you arrange a centerpiece for a special event, suit it to the occasion. Select an informal one for an everyday occasion and a more elaborate one for a special occasion.

Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests, too, that you keep in mind 1) the size needed to look appropriate for the table, 2) the best shape and 3) the color. Colors in the arrangement must be in harmony with the surrounds. Contrasts of dark and light are effective. For example, a blonde basket of colorful gourds would be attractive on a walnut table, or a dark brown basket filled with gourds would look well on a blonde table. On the other hand, a blonde basket of yellow corn would be ineffective on a blonde table.

Choosing Containers for Arrangements

It isn't necessary to have a large collection of containers for flowers. A few baskets, trays and vases will serve you well if they aren't odd in shape. Containers in green or the colors of the earth - sand, tan, brown - are usually most satisfactory. Black or white may be effective for many flowers, but containers in blue, pink or red are hard to use. A natural-colored basket may be used again and again.

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FOOD SPOILAGEHow Long Can You Keep Canned Foods?

How long can you keep commercially canned foods?

G. A. Vacha, state bacteriologist for the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, says when it comes to age of commercially canned foods, there isn't much to worry about. However, quality will deteriorate if you keep either commercially canned or home canned foods for a long time. Quality goes down, too, if canned foods are kept in a warm place, for example, high on the kitchen shelves. So for the best quality, keep canned foods in a cool place, preferably in the basement, and avoid keeping them too long.

What About Canned Food That Has Thawed Out?

The danger in using canned food that has frozen and then thawed out comes in the expansion that may take place in the can. If the can leaks, the seam is badly damaged and it's wise to discard the can of food.

A general rule to remember is to use as soon as possible foods that have frozen and then thawed out. If they have been thawed out for a long time, it's safer to throw them out, according to G. A. Vacha, state bacteriologist for the Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

Dents in Tin Cans

Are dented cans of food safe to use?

If the dents are small and not in the region of the seams, the canned food should be perfectly safe. However, says G. A. Vacha, state bacteriologist in the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, if the dents are in or close to the seams, it may mean that the seam is broken. In that case, it's better to discard the can, for safety's sake. Bulged cans should always be discarded.

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CLOTHINGWhat Women Want in Fabrics

Fabric that holds its shape, resists wrinkling and is colorfast -- these are the three characteristics women want most in dresses.

To find out what women prefer in dress fabrics, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Pennsylvania State University made a survey of the opinions of 2,133 homemakers in York, Pennsylvania.

Homemakers in the survey considered cotton the most versatile fiber, suitable for all types of summer wear and for many uses in winter also. For winter wear in town and for special occasions, they favored wool.

In shopping for work and street dresses, the women said they give more attention to such practical questions as amount of shrinkage and ease of cleaning than when they buy party dresses. Color and styles count more than durability in a special-occasion dress. Women expect a more expensive dress to hold its shape better, last longer, wrinkle less and have better style and workmanship than a less expensive dress.

Clinging Nylon

Come winter, clinging nylon slips may be a real problem. The clinging is caused by development of a small charge of static electricity, especially on cold, dry days. You can reduce this tendency of nylon to cling by adding to the final rinse water a small amount of a liquid detergent or fabric softener. Many drug and department stores also carry liquid anti-static agents.

Clothing Prices

When you talk about the high cost of living, for the most part you can exclude clothing. Retail prices for clothing, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, have changed relatively less since March, 1953, than prices of any of the other major categories of goods and services. The cost of apparel increased about 3 percent compared with 10 percent for housing and 23 percent for medical care.

Greatest increase among clothing items has been for shoes. Shoe prices increased about 15 percent between March, 1953, and December, 1958. Women's street shoes were responsible for more of the increase than men's.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 17, 1959

To all counties

For use week of
November 23 or later

FARM FILLERS

Liver fluke is a problem in cattle, sheep and deer throughout northern Minnesota. The fluke seldom kills cattle or deer but may cause a high death loss in sheep. A careful description of this parasite and ways to deal with it are in new University of Minnesota Extension Folder 206, "Liver Fluke in Minnesota," by Henry J. Griffiths, veterinary scientist and Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian. Your county agent has copies.

* * * *

Going to poison rats this winter? If so, it might help to "prebait" them first--by leaving unpoisoned food out where rats can get it. It makes them less suspicious, according to Berkeley Peterson, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service agent at the University of Minnesota. Ordinarily, when poisoned bait is exposed, it's something new to the rats. To them, it doesn't belong there. But prebaiting can get them to more readily accept poisoned bait when it finally is exposed. Put out kitchen scraps or any other food in the evening for a few days, and pick up uneaten material the next morning.

* * * *

There are now nearly 300 state dairy herds on the new electronic processing DHIA program. These herds involve 8,040 cows, more than half as many animals as on owner-sampler programs, according to extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota. The program is growing fast. The Le Sueur county association, for example, had their first herd on central processing last February, now have 38 in the program.

* * * *

Whether you're driving a farm truck or automobile, better follow this winter driving tip: Don't jam your brakes down and hold them when you're on slippery roads. Instead, pump the pedal up and down rapidly. Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says locking the wheels is likely to throw the vehicle into a dangerous skid.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 17, 1959

* For release at noon, *
* Wednesday, Nov. 18 *

PLOWING CROPS UNDER CAN INCREASE SOIL AMINO ACIDS

CINCINNATI, OHIO--Adding manure or plowing a green crop under may release free amino acids in the soil, according to a University of Minnesota soils researcher.

E. A. Paul reported that 24 different amino acids were definitely identified in soils in recent studies. He said at the American Society of Agronomy meetings that he found up to 200 pounds of total amino acids per acre in the plow layer.

Amino acids are protein components. The Minnesota studies were concerned only with those that occur "free" in the soil--not hooked up with any complete protein. It's only recently that free amino acids have been found to occur in soils at all.

Paul and E. L. Schmidt, soil microbiologist did this research. They added glucose (a natural sugar) to soil. The sugar stepped up activity of soil microorganisms, which in turn released the amino acids.

The effect of the sugar, according to Paul and Schmidt, is comparable to what a farmer would get by adding manure, crop refuse or any other carbohydrate source.

The next question: Would "amending" soils with manure or other organic matter--by releasing amino acids--increase the protein content of crops? Only more research can answer that question for certain, say the scientists.

They did point out, however, that plants could conceivably absorb the amino acids, if they occur near the roots. Or the amino acids could affect plant life in other ways.

Some amino acids might be used directly as a source of nitrogen. Certain microbes beneficial to plants might be increased by certain amino acids near the roots. Also, amino acids might make certain mineral nutrients more or less available to plants. Amino acids are known to react with calcium and magnesium, for example.

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 17, 1959

* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Wednesday, Nov. 18 *

RED CLOVER SEEDING IN 18-INCH ROWS LOOKS PROMISING

CINCINNATI, OHIO--Red clover seed producers may some day get higher quality seed by planting the crop in rows 18 or 20 inches apart.

First, though, there would need to be special equipment available for handling clover this way, a University of Minnesota agronomist said here today at the American Society of Agronomy meetings.

Laddie J. Elling reported that planting in rows can produce clover seed yields practically as high as broadcasting. Besides, row-seeding requires less seed at planting time and makes it possible to cultivate the crop. This can result in higher seed quality, through keeping out weeds and unwanted crops.

Elling said that, over a three year period, he found little difference in yields between broadcasting 4 pounds of red clover seed per acre and seeding 2 pounds per acre in 18-inch rows. In 1959, for example, row seeding was just 9 pounds per acre under broadcasting.

However, planting 4 pounds per acre in rows and spacing the rows 36 inches apart both decreased yields.

Elling said the studies, conducted in cooperation with entomologist A. G. Peterson in northwestern Minnesota, also showed that:

* Dollard clover yields about 20 percent more than either Midland or Wegener varieties. Midland and Wegener yield about the same.

* Two reasons for the higher Dollard yield are higher blossom numbers and greater bee activity on this variety. Even though the three varieties didn't differ according to number plants per acre, Dollard had more flowering heads per acre than either of the other two. Also, Peterson counted more bees per plot on Dollard. Bees are necessary for pollination of any legume seed crop.

* Bloom begins later on Dollard than the other varieties, even though Dollard eventually has a higher total bloom.

Seed production is a major farm enterprise in northwestern Minnesota. State farmers produce 5 to 8 million pounds red clover seed per year.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 17, 1959

Immediate release

ANNUAL EXTENSION CONFERENCE TO BE DEC. 8-11

More than 350 agents and specialists of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service will hold their annual conference Dec. 8-11 on the St. Paul campus.

According to Skuli Rutford, state extension director, the conference will feature two general sessions and a day and a half of special group sessions on different phases of farm and home education.

Speakers will include: Russell Mawby, assistant extension director for the 4-H Club program at Michigan State university; Joseph Ackerman, managing director, Farm Foundation, Chicago, Ill.; Harold Macy, dean, and Theodore H. Fenske, associate dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture; and Austin A. Dowell, director of resident instruction on the University's St. Paul campus.

Special group sessions will cover farm and home development, rural development, 4-H programs, home economics, communications, vertical integration, dairy herd improvement, crops, outlook, consumer marketing and other topics.

Three extension agents' associations--for agricultural, home and 4-H agents--will hold annual meetings in conjunction with the conference.

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B-3755-pjt

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Immediate release

STATE'S TOP 4-H BREAD BAKERS NAMED

Two girls who can make champion golden-crusted bread have been named the state's best 4-H bread bakers, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Winners Marcia Lehnert, 19, Mankato, and Alice Ernster, 18, Caledonia, will represent Minnesota in Chicago as they attend the National 4-H Club Congress, Nov. 29-Dec. 3. Marcia's trip is sponsored by the King Midas Flour mills, Minneapolis, and the University Agricultural Extension Service; Alice's by the Russell-Miller Milling company, Minneapolis, in cooperation with the University of Minnesota.

Another top-notch 4-H bread baker is Gail Forsell, 18, Twin Valley. She won a \$125 scholarship from the King Midas Flour mills.

Three girls will receive \$50 bonds as outstanding demonstrators. They are Sharon Petersen, 16, Princeton; and Romona, 17, and Joan, 16, Trendera, Northfield. Funds are provided by Standard Brands, Inc., New York.

Four district winners in 4-H bread will receive \$25 savings bonds from the Russell-Miller Milling company. The awards will go to Florence Gaulke, 17, 3908 Douglas dr., Minneapolis; Sharon Petersen, 16, Princeton; Betze Paulson, 19, Hills; and Bonnie Owens, Crookston.

Receiving \$5 Occident flour awards will be June Larson, Madison; Betty Fenske, Young America; Karen Krapf, Jasper; Deanna Zeug, Walnut Grove; Karolyn Klammer, Mankato; Charlotte Paukert, Claremont; Helen Hosfield, Madford; Rita Frisch, Minneiska; Marie Johnson, Roseau; Lynda Goplen, Long Prairie; Geraldine Thiel, Wheaton; June Williams, Bemidji; and Solveig Peterson, Askov.

Marcia, a sophomore at Mankato State college, has been a club member nine years. This year she served as county 4-H federation president and represented Minnesota 4-H'ers at the summer conference of the American Institute of Cooperatives, University of Illinois. Last year she was the state champion individual bread demonstrator.

Alice also attends Mankato State. She is a freshman this year. Among her many honors are the American Legion's Citizenship award and the Catholic Church's God, Home and Country award given to 4-H'ers. She took champion bread honors this year at the Houston county fair. Two years ago she gave the champion team bread demonstration at the State Fair.

A freshman in home economics at the University, Gail has been a champion bread baker since she started in 4-H nine years ago. This past year she was president of her local club and county dress revue queen. She received the key award last year.

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B-3756-sah

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Immediate release

LOW OVEN TEMPERATURE BEST FOR TURKEY

Low oven temperature is the secret to turning out golden brown, juicy turkey to crown the Thanksgiving feast.

A temperature of 325°F. should be the absolute maximum for roasting turkey, according to Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. A still lower temperature, such as 250°F., will give even juicier meat but will require a somewhat longer cooking time. Miss Mikesh emphasizes the importance of following directions on the wrapping for length of cooking.

Place the turkey on a rack in a shallow pan, breast side up. The bird need not be turned during roasting. Brushing the skin of the turkey with melted fat is optional but is not necessary if the turkey is roasted at a low temperature. Do not add water and do not cover the pan.

If any part of the turkey should brown excessively, cover that section with a tent of aluminum foil.

The turkey is done when the leg joints move easily and the flesh on the legs is soft and pliable when pressed with the fingers.

Giblets and neck may be simmered on top of the range and the broth used for gravy.

Miss Mikesh gives some precautions for homemakers to keep in mind when preparing the Thanksgiving bird:

- . Don't stuff the turkey the night before you roast it. There's a definite food poisoning hazard in advance stuffing of poultry. You can save time by measuring and preparing the dry ingredients the day before; then stuff the bird just before roasting it.

- . Don't cook the turkey partially the day before and finish it on Thanksgiving Day. During the cooling and warming up periods there is too much opportunity for bacterial growth.

- . After the turkey is done, don't try to hold it a long time between 50°F. and 120°F. These temperatures are especially favorable for growth of bacteria. Allow the proper length of time for roasting the bird, and then keep it hot till it's served.

- . If there are leftovers of turkey and dressing, store them in the refrigerator or freezer immediately after dinner.

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B-3757-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 17, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
November 23 or after

SINGLE ROW
OF TREES OK
FOR WINDBREAK

Starting a field windbreak next spring can be easy--particularly if you do it the new way and just set out a single row of trees and shrubs.

It will also be a good idea to make sure your trees are on order soon.

With the single row, you need fewer trees and you tie up less land for the windbreak. Yet, a single row gives good protection from wind erosion. The important thing, according to extension forester Marvin Smith at the University of Minnesota, is to have enough shelterbelts for the entire farm.

If you run them from east to west, for example, space the rows no more than 80 rods apart -- and 40 rods is even better.

In the past, most field windbreaks in Minnesota have had two or more rows. However, farmers sometimes object to using up so much land for trees. In Canada, one-row shelterbelts set out in the 1930's have been markedly successful.

Smith recommends a tall tree and a shrub for the one-row shelterbelt. Simply alternate them: a tree, a shrub, a tree and so on. One good combination would be green ash and either caragana shrub or honeysuckle. Another is cottonwood or hybrid poplar with either Russian olive or Harbin elm.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 17, 1959

To all counties

For use week of
November 23 or later

A Farm and Home Research Report

AMINO ACIDS
ARE KEY TO
BETTER PROTEINS

If someone says one protein feed is as good as another for chickens, don't believe him.

The fact is that a ration containing protein from soybean meal will generally outperform rations containing any of a variety of other proteins. This could hold true even though both rations meet total protein requirements.

So the question is: Why?

Nobody has all the answers. But University of Minnesota poultry nutritionists say the solution will be found mostly in the amino acids--the "building blocks" that make up proteins. Right now, the scientists are digging into this problem with fervor. They're doing it by feeding "highly purified" diets. In these rations pure amino acids are substituted for complete proteins, such as fish meal or soybean meal.

The full story on this research is in the current issue of "Minnesota Farm and Home Science," from the University's Agricultural Experiment station. Poultry scientist David Snetsinger discusses the studies in this publication.

What are these amino acids? Small nitrogen-containing molecules which form proteins in either plants or animals. It's these amino acids that animals need for growth and health.

Scientists separate them into the essential and nonessential amino acids. The essential ones must be supplied in the feed. The others can be synthesized in the animal's digestive system.

Animals can get amino acids in two ways. First, digestive enzymes in the body can break down intact proteins, such as corn or soybean meal. Second, scientists can make amino acids in the laboratory--and these are what Snetsinger is using in his current research.

Trouble with many feeds is that they don't have the right balance of essential

-more-

add l Snetsinger

amino acids. If you feed enough to supply all essentials in required amounts, the animal may get an overdose of others.

Too much of some amino acids can actually reduce growth, or at least produce a deficiency of some other essential amino acid. So the problem is to get feeds with all the essential amino acids in the right balance. If the feed isn't naturally balanced, deficient amino acids must be added.

For example, peanut meal has plenty of glycine, one of the essential amino acids, but is short on lysine and methionine. Soybean meal has more lysine, but is short on the other two. Put these two feeds together--60 percent peanut meal and 40 percent soybean meal--and lysine and glycine are in balance. There's still a shortage of methionine, so enough synthesized methionine can be added to bring that amino acid into balance, too.

This kind of research will have some important benefits. Eventually, Snetsinger and other nutritionists feel that adding amino acids will mean improved protein supplements.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 17, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
November 23 or after

MOST RAINFALL
IN MINNESOTA
FROM GULF AREA

Drainage, the soil bank, stepped-up corn acreage, and tree cutting have no important effect on amount of rain or snowfall in Minnesota. Neither do other farm practices.

The reason: Most precipitation here originates from 500 miles southeast of Florida and from the Gulf of Mexico. Ocean winds circulate this moisture over the Mississippi River Basin.

Philip W. Manson, University of Minnesota soil and water conservation engineer, makes that point in connection with 1959 Farm-City Week, Nov. 20-26. Theme of the week is "Water."

It's estimated, Manson says, that 86 to 88 percent of the Mississippi River Basin precipitation comes from the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

Since water can't be made nor destroyed, and there's just a certain amount, use and management of it deserves rural-urban attention. Manson advocates a complete inventory of the state surface and ground water resources, and a utilization program that will not exceed the available water supply.

Good water legislation, he says, should be supported by all people. And it's important for citizens to understand some of the basic "water facts" such as:

* Size and frequency of major floods have not been altered by farming practices. There may be greater monetary losses from floods now, but these are due to increased development of the hazardous low areas -- not more flood water. Actually, good soil and water conservation practices will generally reduce peak runoff from small areas, thus somewhat reducing the flood damage to these areas.

* Artificial or natural drainage does not remove water useful to crops. Plant growth depends on capillary water. That's moisture loosely held around each soil particle, the way a wick draws up oil in a lamp. Drainage removes on the excess, or harmful water. It doesn't affect capillary water needed by plants.

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add 1 water

* The deep well-water supply varies greatly around Minnesota. Geologically speaking, the southeastern part of the state has an excellent ground water supply. The southwestern and western part have moderate supplies, and the remaining areas range from moderate to poor in supply of ground water. Amount of deep ground water is closely associated with geological formations. And there is no evidence that water shortages in deep wells are appreciably affected by farm practices. On the other hand, shallow wells only a few feet deep and separated from nearby drainage ways by porous material, may be affected to some extent. The water in these wells may seek the same elevation level as water in adjacent drainage ways. Also, water elevation in shallow wells may be quickly affected by wet and dry periods.

* Urban and rural folks need to encourage and support planning of water projects on the large watershed basis. It's difficult to properly design water projects on piecemeal plans that involve only small sections of a watershed and only limited water interests.

* With the exception of a very few limited areas, Minnesota seems to have an abundance of water. Even so, it is important that water not be wasted by a lack of planning for the future.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 17, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of
November 23

GOOD EATING
AHEAD FOR
DECEMBER

December's guide to good eating is the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for the month, reports Home Agent _____.

Homemakers who follow this list of good values will find pork and sweet potatoes in top place. Pork will continue to be plentiful because of the large supplies of hogs expected to come to market during December.

Present indications are that the sweet potato crop is likely to be well above that of last year. Consumers who are interested in good health and tastiness shouldn't overlook sweet potatoes, _____ says. The average-sized sweet potato should provide all the vitamin A needed by an adult for one day.

Broiler-fryer chickens will also be abundant at most food stores during December.

Plentiful fruits and vegetables that team up well with pork and chicken include apples and onions. Onions should be a particularly good value for shoppers because of abundant supplies.

Homemakers who will be starting their holiday baking will find more raisins on grocer's shelves than a year ago and at reasonable prices. There will be more nuts for holiday goodies, too, as a result of the big increase in the almond crop and a record production of filberts.

Peanuts and peanut products, lard and vegetable fats and oils will also be in good supply for holiday baking.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 17, 1959

4-H NEWS

For release week of
November 23 or after

REFUGEE PROBLEM
SUBJECT FOR 4-H
RADIO CONTEST

Why am I concerned with the world refugee problem?

As hundreds of Minnesota 4-H'ers answer this question in preparation for the 1960 statewide 4-H radio speaking contest, they will be doing their part in World Refugee Year, says _____ Agent _____.

Fifty-two nations have set this year aside as a time to help solve the world problem of 2 million refugees.

The radio speaking contest, now in its 18th year, is open to all county 4-H club members between the ages of 14 and 21. Contestants must write original speeches from five to eight minutes in length. Judging will be on originality, composition and delivery.

Last year more than 800 state club members took part in local and county contests. (Add paragraph about local winners in last year's contest.)

County contests must be held by February 12. The state meet is scheduled for March 11 and 12 in St. Paul. Winning contestants from each district will receive a transportation-paid trip to the Twin Cities.

Contest awards include a \$200 first prize, a \$100 second prize plus \$50 and \$25 to champion and reserve champion respectively to buy books for their local public or school library. District winners receive \$15 and a trip to the Twin Cities. County winners will receive \$5 cash and a try at the district meet.

The Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota co-sponsors the speaking contest with the University Agricultural Extension Service.

Detailed information on the contest and tips on delivery of a radio talk are available at the county extension office.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 17, 1959

Special to agents who attended
land use planning seminar

COUNTY AGENT
ATTENDS SESSION
ON LAND PLANNING

_____ county agent, _____, recently completed a series of workshops on land use planning and zoning at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

The workshops were designed primarily to better equip agents to help inform local people on land use planning and zoning matters.

The agent's responsibility in such areas is education, to help people identify land use problems, alternatives for dealing with these problems and stake of agriculture in planning and zoning. He works with leaders and citizens in finding ways to meet the changing needs of communities.

The sessions covered trends in land use, role of local people in setting up zoning ordinances, effect of zoning on property taxes, problems in appraisal and condemnation, zoning legislation, special problems of the Twin Cities metropolitan area and effect of new highways on zoning.

Luther Pickrel, extension economist at the University, was in charge of the session. Speakers included other University economists, geographers and legal experts; members of the Metropolitan planning commission; and other authorities on land use planning from around Minnesota and the Midwest.

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Sent to:

Richard E. Swanson - Anoka County
Wayne W. Weiser - Blue Earth County
Dale R. Smith - Carver County
Clarence O. Quie - Dakota County
Eldon H. Senske - Freeborn County
Glenroy J. Kunau - Goodhue County
George G. Roadfeldt - Hennepin County
Raymond W. Palmby - Jackson County
Donald Hasbargen - Mower County
Ross L. Huntsinger - Nobles County
Richard Radway - Olmsted County
Roger W. Conklin - Ramsey County
Enock E. Bjuge - Sherburne County
Richard D. Herman - So. St. Louis County
Arnold K. Sandager - Scott County
Edmund C. Lenzmeier - Stearns County
Alvin B. Strong - Washington County
Jerome E. Specht - Wright County

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 17, 1959

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

ASAE HOLDS TECHNICAL MEETING

A technical meeting of the Minnesota section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers will be held Thursday, Nov. 19, in the Highland Park branch of the Northern Federal Savings and Loan Bank, St. Paul.

Three speakers make up the program, according to Arnold M. Flikke, University of Minnesota agricultural engineer and state ASAE vice president.

Patents in agriculture will be discussed by John Gould, patent attorney of Merchant and Merchant, Minneapolis. Colonel Desloge Brown of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers will speak on navigation and flood control improvements in the St. Paul engineer's district.

Robert Haight, Waterloo, Ia., product engineer for John Deere Tractor Works, will discuss design of large tractors now appearing on the market.

All interested persons are invited.

The Highland Park branch is at 755 South Cleveland avenue.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 17, 1959

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

ELEVEN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS RECEIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

Eleven University of Minnesota students recently received scholarships, A. A. Dowell, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, announced today.

Two students who top their class scholastically are recipients of \$300 Borden scholarships. They are Lois E. Ratz, Detroit Lakes, and George J. Rabehl, Rochester.

Other scholarship winners are: Florian B. Ledermann, Brandon, \$150 Alpha Gamma Rho-Lambda Chapter scholarship; Owen W. Sivertson, Dalton, \$200 Frank B. Astroth scholarship; Richard E. Goff, 9120 West River rd. N., Minneapolis, \$100 Burpee Award in Horticulture; Todd K. Fetsch, 5907 Hodgson rd., St. Paul, and Charles M. Berigan, 4729 36th ave. S., Minneapolis, \$300 Dairy Husbandry scholarships.

Frederick B. Morlock, 2148 Carter ave., St. Paul, \$100 Minnesota Garden Flower society scholarship; Warren Lee Iversen, Benson, \$200 National Plant Food Institute Soils and Crops Achievement scholarship; Roland R. Larter, Lancaster, \$300 F. H. Peavey and company-Van Dusen Harrington company undergraduate scholarship; and Kermit M. Lyngaas, Doran, \$250 Sears-Roebuck foundation agricultural sophomore scholarship.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 18, 1959

SPECIAL

Immediate release

F. J. ALWAY, FORMER MINNESOTA SOILS HEAD, DIES

Frederick J. Alway, 85, soils division head at the University of Minnesota from 1914-1942, died Sunday, Nov. 15, at his home in St. Paul.

He had been in failing health for some time.

Alway was a well-known authority on soils research and soil chemistry, and was particularly known for his work on sand and peat soils in Minnesota. He was one of the first to demonstrate that liming sandy soils could result in successful alfalfa production.

He did extensive research on nutrient needs and management of northern Minnesota peat soils, and promoted use of fertilizers around the state.

He was also one of the early workers on soil surveys, and some of his procedures were adopted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for later surveys.

Born in Rockford, Canada, in 1874, Alway received a B. A. degree from Toronto university in 1894, and a D. S. C. degree there in 1927. He did graduate work at Heidelberg, Germany, then taught at Nebraska Wesleyan university and at the University of Nebraska until 1913, when he came to the University of Minnesota as a professor of soil chemistry.

He was author or co-author of more than a hundred publications on different aspects of soils research.

Survivors include his wife; four daughters--Mrs. Philomena Robinson, Minneapolis; Miss Lenore K. Alway, Cortland, N. Y.; Miss Lasselie D. Alway, New Canaan, Conn.; Mrs. Henry B. Bull, Iowa City, Ia.; a son Robert H., dean of the Medical School at Stanford university, Palo Alto, Calif.; eight grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

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

Immediate release

CORN YIELD CONTEST GETS SHIFT IN EMPHASIS

Minnesota's state-wide corn contest is having a shift in emphasis this year.

In the future, the competition will be referred to as the "Minnesota Extra Profit Corn Contest," according to Curtis Overdahl and Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialists at the University of Minnesota.

Formerly, it was called the "X-Tra Yield--X-Tra Profit" contest.

Winners will continue to be selected according to increase in profit over expenses, highest yield and highest yield increase through fertilization and improved management. The difference, the specialists say, is that more emphasis this year will be placed on net returns.

Overdahl and Hanson say the reason for the change in emphasis is that the contest has already yielded a wealth of information on corn yield potential. The problem now is to point to the maximum profit potential available through improved corn growing practices.

Winners for the 1959 Extra Profit Corn Contest will be named at a dinner on the St. Paul campus Jan. 12, 1960.

The contest, started in 1953, is sponsored jointly by the University's Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine, St. Paul.

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B-3759-pjt

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

Immediate release

Editor: November 20-26 has been nationally proclaimed Farm-City Week--to promote better rural-urban understanding of common problems. The following story gives some examples of how an educational effort in Carver county is helping to reach this goal.

EXTENSION EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FURTHERS FARM-CITY COOPERATION

WACONIA--Carver county has a way of spelling out the real meaning of terms like "zoning" and "land use planning."

The system is a broad public affairs education program, coordinated by Dale R. Smith, Carver county agricultural agent. Through it, local citizens have tackled some of the most crucial and complex public problems facing this area on the Twin Cities' western fringe.

There were three main phases to the program during the past year. One was a campaign for informing residents in areas of possible metropolitan expansion on procedures for and benefits from land use planning and zoning.

Second was a series of 22 meetings on "local government and how it operates" for more than 400 4-H youths and their parents. Third was furthering farm-city understanding of agricultural problems through an annual "Dairy Day."

"Change" has as much meaning in Carver county right now as anywhere in the state. Homes have been popping up in rural areas. Total population is over 21,000, up 3,000 since 1950. Farm population is under 4,000, compared to 6,500 in 1940.

With changes come problems. Where will rural homes be built? How will sewage be handled? How about industrial development? Governmental structure? Schools? Should the old systems--adequate enough in the past--be changed?

"The entire situation," Smith says, "definitely called for increased understanding of the problems and ways to meet them. Many people needed to cooperate to further this understanding."

(more)

add 1 Carver county

Take the land use problem, for example. Chanhassen township--closer to Minneapolis than any other in the county--had passed a zoning ordinance back in 1952. The regulations specified areas for commercial development and other areas for farms and homes only.

Other areas southwest of Chanhassen township also saw a need for planning. H. C. Dahlke, farmer and town board chairman in San Francisco township, says "We saw the handwriting on the wall a couple of years ago. More homes have been built here. A third of our farms are operated part-time." There was a possibility of industry, too. Naturally, residents of the area were concerned over how this development would proceed..

Similar concern was voiced in Dahlgren township, north of and adjacent to the town of San Francisco. Nobody wanted a junkyard or garbage dump next door. And as Don Miller, chairman of the board of supervisors in this township says, "The tendency now is for more people to live in the country. This means there are road, building and health problems we never had before."

Yet, there was some public apprehension about zoning. Some people felt it would result in undesirable restrictions.

A group of local farm leaders took the problem to Smith, who set up a public forum at Waconia last March. He called in a group of experts--Julius Smith, county zoning officer, C. David Loeks, director of the Twin Cities Metropolitan Planning commission, and three University of Minnesota staff members--E. S. Bade, law professor, Luther Pickrel, extension economist, and James Schwinden, economics researcher.

Some 150 persons heard this panel discuss land use planning and zoning--and how local areas could benefit from it. The stage was set for more local discussion. Down in Dahlgren township, the supervisors called in Smith and a group of leaders from already-zoned Chanhassen township. "It seemed natural to make use of their experience," Miller says.

The Chanhassen men had some sound words of advice. Said R. B. Lyman, a Chanhassen township supervisor: "If you zone, make sure you watch property

(more)

add 2 Carver county

valuation. Assessment standards must be equal for farm and non-farm property--one can't carry the tax burden alone." Lyman also helped make clear what zoning protects, as well as restricts. "It's a way to plan for the future," he said. Visitors were reminded of the park requirement--in Carver county 5 percent of all platted land must be donated for public parks.

"The evening we met," Miller continues, "there was a big change in attitude toward zoning. We found out what the objections were." That made it possible to point out ways to meet these objections.

It wasn't long before township voters authorized the Dahlgren town board to enact a zoning ordinance. San Francisco township did the same thing. Citizens in general call it a forward step for farmers and city-employed rural residents alike.

With all emphasis on zoning and the changing rural scene, Smith and local leaders wondered: How well is county government really understood? How familiar are people with township government and how it works? How could they be informed?

They hit on an idea: Give the information to youth. "First," Smith recalls, "we tried one central meeting, with leaders from different 4-H clubs, on local government. Attendance was poor. So then we decided to give the presentation to each of our 22 clubs, one at a time."

Each club held a meeting, with Smith as speaker, using new University publications on local government. He wound up each session with a short quiz on local government and, as one adult leader says, "You'd be surprised how well they did."

Not only 4-H members benefitted. Attendance at each meeting was about a third parents. They were as interested as their youngsters--in how a county builds roads, how school districts run, how a township can zone land, and so on.

Says Harvey Radde, farmer and adult leader of the Mayer Riverside 4-H club: "We were concerned about the lack of interest in local government among young people. A program like this will help interest them in taking part in government in the county when they are older."

In the Dairy Day promotion, of course, Carver county is not unique. As in many areas, it involved a committee of farm and city people, a dairy princess contest and a big one-day celebration.

"Events like this help both farmers and city people get a better look at the other's way of life," says Gerald Rekow, cashier at a Chaska bank. He was a co-chairman of the Princess contest. "A good 600 people attended the event. It's a good chance for fellowship between town and city people. Farmers meet more of us, and we get a better appreciation of farm problems."

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

Immediate release

ACTIVE 4-H WORK WINS WATKINS SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TWO TEENAGERS

Active participation in 4-H club work has won for a Chippewa county girl and a Ramsey county boy \$150 scholarships.

The J. R. Watkins company, Winona, is awarding the scholarships to Carolyn Niemand, 19, Montevideo, and David Sindt, 19, 1847 N. McKnight rd., St. Paul, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Miss Niemand, a home economics sophomore at the University, has been active in 4-H for 10 years. During these years she has attended health camp, was a delegate in the Minnesota-Manitoba exchange program, received the key award and was named outstanding junior leader of Chippewa county.

Sewing and cooking are two of Miss Niemand's favorite projects. She estimates that she has made three-fourths of her clothes. This last year she has made 11 different garments. As a cook, she likes to prepare nutritious meals emphasizing different colors, textures and temperatures.

Miss Niemand has held many club offices including the presidency. She has been a junior leader for four years.

Sindt, a sophomore at Iowa State university, will apply his scholarship to further studies in horticulture.

Three years ago Sindt won a trip to the National 4-H Club congress as the state garden project winner. He has been enrolled in gardening since he started club work seven years ago. He now belongs to the State Peony and Iris society, the Gladiolus society and Minnesota State Horticultural society.

Dwarf iris is Sindt's specialization. He began breeding iris several years ago and now has developed seedlings that he feels have good possibilities for commercial use. Last spring he attended the annual regional convention of the Dwarf Iris Society of America in Omaha.

As a club member, Sindt was president, vice president and reporter of his local club and vice president of the Ramsey county 4-H Advisory board. He has been a club leader for the past two years.

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B-3758-sah

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

Special to Tom Doughty
THE FARMER

For Dec. 5 issue

TIMELY TIPS FOR THE DECEMBER 5 ISSUE

The number one cause of farm fires is electrical equipment. Both misuse and defective equipment are to blame. So, if you intend to use heat lamps this year, make sure your equipment is in good working order. And use it properly. The first thing you should do is check your wiring. Make sure it is heavy enough to carry the number of lamps you intend to use. And always use the right fuses so they will blow in case of a short. Use only heat lamps with a reflector and protective guard and an Underwriters Laboratories seal of approval. Hang each lamp at least 18 inches above the litter with a separate chain to prevent fire.

- Glenn Prickett

Although artificial drying of soft corn may pay big dividends, you get more advantages by using corn drying as a standard production practice. First of all, you can harvest earlier in the season and reduce field losses. And this will help pay the drying bill. Drying also makes it possible to use field shelling -- since you can dry the shelled corn in storage. When you do that, you can get your shelled corn down to a safe storage level -- 12 to 13 percent moisture -- rarely obtained by field drying. What's more, you won't suffer any price penalties from high moisture market corn when you use artificial drying.

- John Strait

Check your shelterbelt this winter to determine if you need to make additional tree plantings. Snowdrift patterns in the yard area will give you a good clue to the need for renovation plantings. A row of shrubs planted around the outside of older groves is an economical way to practically double their effectiveness. And it's also a good time to order new stock.

- Marvin Smith

A change from corn silage to alfalfa silage could mean as much as a 20 percent drop in milk production in your herd. It can take up to three weeks for rumen flora to adjust to this change in feed. Research shows, though, that this adjustment can be made in three or four days -- if you feed properly. Give your cattle 4 to 6 pounds more grain to compensate for the lower energy in the alfalfa. Make sure you maintain energy and protein levels whenever you change from one ration to another.

- Ralph Wayne

Efficiency is more important than ever in hog production. A meat-type hog often can be finished out with about 50 pounds less feed than a chubbier hog carrying a lot of excess fat. That will mean an extra dollar of profit. The reason is that excess fat is more expensive to put on. And packers are paying a premium for meat-type hogs. These hogs may bring an extra \$1.00 to \$1.50 at market time. With present hog prices, that premium is quite important. In the future hog profits will be even more dependent on production of meat-type hogs that gain rapidly and economically.

- Ray Arthaud

Add up the purchase price of your pullets, feed costs and miscellaneous costs like brooding, litter and medicine to see how much you have invested in those pullets. You may be surprised. Purchase price should range from 35 to 60 cents per pullet. Feed costs should run about 60 cents. And the other costs should range from 30 to 40 cents. Your total costs, per bird, then, should run between \$1.45 and \$1.85. If they're higher than this, you'd better find out why.

- Robert Berg

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

EDSON HALL TO BE DEDICATED AT MORRIS STATION NOV. 25

A new administration building will be dedicated at the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment station at 11 a.m., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The building will be named "Edson Hall," in honor of the late Allen W. Edson, former superintendent of the station. Edson died in September, 1958.

A plaque and picture of Edson will be presented to the University by Kenwood Rund, 1959 Senior Class president of the School, on behalf of present and former students, friends and former colleagues of Edson.

Theodore Fenske, associate dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, will accept the plaque and picture. Principal speaker will be Harold Macy, dean of the Institute.

The new \$300,000 building houses a library, auditorium and administration facilities for the station.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 24, 1959

To all counties
For release week of
November 30, 1959

FARM FILLERS

One way to get rid of bothersome birds around the feed lot may be to simply scare them away. Starlings, for example, frighten easily. Berkeley Peterson, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service agent at the University of Minnesota, says one way to do it is with an acetylene exploder. This device is automatic and the explosions have little effect on livestock other than turkeys or certain high-strung animals. With sparrows and pigeons, though, exploders are not as effective.

* * * *

Farmland values and farm assets have continued to rise--even though farm prices and income have been declining since 1951. But the increase in values may be tapering off. The U. S. Department of Agriculture says increase in total farm assets in 1959 was the smallest of recent years. They went up only a third as much, percentage-wise, as they did in 1958.

* * * *

Feeding high-moisture shelled corn to dairy cattle? Then plan to use it up this winter--at least before pasture season. Extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota say it doesn't appeal to dairy cows on pasture.

* * * *

Heat lamps are a big help in saving little pigs. But they have some dangers, too. Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests two main things to watch for. First, use only heat lamps with the Underwriters Laboratories seal. Second, keep the lamps at least 18 inches above the litter, to prevent fires.

* * * *

University of Minnesota agronomists have found that red clover planted in 18-inch rows produces seed yields nearly as high as when the crop is broadcast. Row seeding makes it possible to cultivate, keep out weeds, and produce higher quality seed.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 24, 1959

SPECIAL
* * * * *
* For release at noon, *
* Wednesday, Nov. 25 *
* * * * *

DEAN MACY SEES INCREASED ADVANTAGES OF MORRIS STATION

MORRIS--Accomplishments of the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment station in past years are a tribute to close cooperation between an educational institution and the surrounding community, Dean Harold Macy of the University's Institute of Agriculture said today.

Dean Macy spoke at dedication services for Edson Hall, the new \$300,000 administration, library and auditorium building named in honor of the late Allen W. Edson, superintendent of the station until his death in September, 1958.

He praised the cooperative relationship among students, former students and nearby citizens. This intense interest in the school, he said, has made it possible for it to serve agriculture and communities better.

Wide benefits have come from livestock breeding, feeding and management research, crops studies and other research at the station, he noted. The training of young people in the school has been reflected in the agricultural development of the area.

While college level instruction will be started at the station in 1960, Macy said the agricultural research program will be continued and expanded so far as possible.

"The decision to initiate college level training here," he added, "is an indication of the University's desire to meet changing needs of the people.

"Whether young people come from country or city, there are natural opportunities for them in going to college," according to Macy. "All youths face a future in which good education in many fields is necessary. Average educational levels have gone up rapidly in recent years. Young people from farms need the opportunity to use their ability to meet the changing times."

More than 2,600 students have completed high school level instruction at the Morris School of Agriculture since 1910. With the new college program, however, the high school instruction will be gradually discontinued.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 24, 1959

To all counties

For release week of
November 30, 1959

FERTILIZER COST
FOR NEXT YEAR
WON'T CHANGE MUCH

Your fertilizer costs in 1960 won't be much different from this year -- when you figure it according to the actual plant food in the bag.

Price per bag may be up because of rising production costs. But fortunately for farmers, fertilizer will be even higher in analysis. Mixtures like 5-20-20 are giving way to 6-24-24. The 10-10-10 mixture is being replaced by 12-12-12.

More plant food per sack means savings in transportation and storage costs for each pound of actual nutrient, according to Merle Halverson, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Halverson says that while farm numbers are dropping, fertilizer use is going up. And there's been a steady trend to higher analysis. Total fertilizer movement has increased 20 percent per year in the last 7 years. Yet, amount of plant food jumped 29 percent annually in the same period.

With prospects for lower farm income, many farmers will naturally sharpen their pencils before buying fertilizer for 1960. They'll do well, Halverson says, to test their soil first. Find out how much of what kind of fertilizer is needed, he advises.

The fact is, he points out, that wise fertilizer use is always a good bet. When fertilizer doesn't seem to be doing its job, something else is usually to blame. If put too close to seed, fertilizer can injure plants. Poor drainage, low plant populations, use of the wrong varieties, and poor weed, insect and disease control can all lower yields.

Usually, Halverson concludes, it pays to take a hard second look if fertilizer doesn't seem to be helping. There's usually a good explanation.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 24, 1959

To all counties
For release week of
November 30, 1959

MECHANICAL DRYING
GOOD BET FOR
MINNESOTA CORN

Artificial drying is no longer just an "emergency measure" for corn.

Instead, it should be a standard practice on many farms, according to a University of Minnesota agricultural engineer.

John Strait says drying has a number of advantages. It makes early harvest and field shelling possible. And with earlier harvesting, machine losses go down. The later you harvest, the more you can expect to lose through gathering and snapping roll losses.

Drying also makes it more feasible to harvest with a picker sheller and store the dry shelled corn for use on the farm.

In Minnesota, heated air is practically a must for mechanically drying shelled corn. Our temperatures and humidity make it difficult to dry shelled corn down to 12 or 13 percent with unheated air. However, since 20 percent is dry enough for ear corn, this crop can sometimes be dried with unheated air if the weather is favorable.

There are two systems for drying with heated air. One is the batch drier, for drying at rather high temperature levels. The other is supplemental drying, usually in storage bins equipped with a fan and heater.

In a batch drier, the corn dries and cools in 2 or 3 hours. Then it's moved from the drier to a storage structure. Batch driers now available handle up to 300 bushels per hour.

Supplemental heat drying is an intermediate method--between unheated air and high temperature drying. With this system, you can put the grain in the bin at intervals or in batches. One way is to put in a 4-foot layer of shelled corn, dry it, then add another 3 or 4 feet and continue that way until the bin is full. Each layer usually takes about 4 days to dry.

With supplemental heat drying, a humidistat starts the burner when air humidity goes above 50 percent.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 24, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
November 30, 1959

EGG BUSINESS MAY PICK UP

Prices paid to Minnesota egg producers still aren't as high as a year ago, but they're expected to pick up in the future.

That's the outlook from W. H. Dankers, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota. He says prices dropped from September to October because of the seasonal jump in egg production. In Minnesota, egg production for October was 10 percent above the month before.

Prices paid to producers in mid-October, 1959, averaged 22 cents per dozen in Minnesota, 6 cents under a year earlier. National average was 31.6 cents this October and 29 cents in the same period of 1958.

Dankers, however, sees several reasons for a brighter future.

First, Minnesota producers had nearly a million fewer layers in October than a year ago. Rate of lay, though, was up 4 percent.

Second, there are fewer potential layers on farms in the nation as a whole. Number of hens and pullets on November 1, 1959 was 5 percent below a year earlier and 13 percent under the 1954-58 average. For the West North Central region, the number was down 9 percent from 1958.

Third, U. S. egg production in the first 10 months of 1959 was 3.1 percent above the same period of 1958. In October of this year, though, it was 0.3 percent under October 1958.

Dankers says the price improvement may be delayed because of the rather heavy supply of eggs and egg products in storage. A few weeks ago, there were 3.5 million case equivalents of shell and frozen eggs. That was almost a million cases above October, 1958, but just slightly under the 5-year October average of 1954-58.

Dankers says the continuing large supply of competing food items--especially

-more-

add 1 egg outlook

beef, pork and mutton and poultry meats--also will influence the demand for eggs and therefore egg prices.

All factors considered, Dankers expects egg prices to be about the same in early 1960 as they were in the beginning of 1959. And they should continue to improve. The situation should be much more favorable throughout 1960 than it was during 1959.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 24, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

REARRANGE STORAGE TO SAVE ENERGY

Busy homemakers could save a good deal of energy in kitchen tasks by applying some of the findings of research to their cupboard arrangements.

Energy-expenditure experiments by the Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, can also be of value to the homemaker handicapped by heart disease, arthritis or other health impairment, reports Mrs. Marion Melrose, state home economics agent at the University of Minnesota.

She passes on this suggestion to homemakers from researchers:

Rearrange utensils and supplies in the kitchen so that the most frequently used items and those heavy enough to require two hands are on shelves no lower than 28 inches nor higher than 52 inches from the floor. For less often used or lighter objects, shelves may be 8 inches lower or 16 inches higher. These research findings are also important to keep in mind for families remodeling kitchens or building new homes.

Here are some research findings which every homemaker can apply in rearranging her cupboards or in planning new storage:

. Storing articles at or near counter height - 36 inches from the floor - took less energy than moving articles to higher or lower shelves.

. Most energy was required for storing articles close to the floor - at 4, 12 or 20 inches - because the worker had to bend or stoop and then lift her body as well as the article.

. Hanging a utensil on a wall required less energy than any other type of storage. In experiments, it took twice as much energy to place a frying pan on a shelf 16 inches below the counter when a cabinet door had to be opened than it did to hang the pan on a perforated board 20 inches above the counter.

Experiments showed these differences in energy when articles were stored on shelves of different heights: a standing woman placing a 5-pound article on a shelf

add 1 Rearrange storage

at 36 inches or counter height used 0.198 calories. When the shelf was 68 inches from the floor - a little above her head - she used nearly twice as much energy. But when she bent down to put the article on a shelf 4 inches from the floor, she increased the amount of energy more than two and a half times.

Energy-saving kitchens are important to more than 10 million handicapped homemakers in the United States, as well as for older and younger women with heavy work loads, says Home Agent _____ . But most homemakers can improve their own kitchens to save energy by some simple cupboard rearrangements.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 24, 1959

4-H News

For release week of
November 30, 1959

4-H OFFERS WAY
TO DEVELOP
STATE'S YOUTH

What can we do to help America's young people develop into responsible individuals?

Many groups are organized to tackle this problem. One of the largest of these is 4-H, two and a quarter million strong, says County Agent

_____. In Minnesota alone over 50,000 young people are active 4-H members.

Four-H is centered around the belief that young men and women need training in order to enter the competition of life. Learning by doing is the 4-H way. Group experience and project work are the tools which challenge youth and serve as a means to promote individual development. The real function of the awards program is to provide the incentive needed to keep young people interested in activities that will further their own development. The awards are just the icing on the cake.

This icing is first seen in local competition. Four-H'ers strive for blue and championship ribbons, project achievement medals, the key award and special awards offered by various businesses for outstanding 4-H work.

Young people grow and mature when they can examine many ideas and actively participate with a variety of people, says _____. And so the next step for these local winners is state competition. Each year more than 2,500 4-H'ers enjoy the competition of the State Fair. They gather in the 4-H building to demonstrate and exhibit in hopes of becoming state champions. Only a few get the chance to win top honors; the rest go home with the valuable experience of participating. Livestock exhibitors rub elbows with hundreds of other 4-H'ers at the exciting Junior Livestock show held annually in South St. Paul.

County winners anxiously await state health and conservation camp where

-more-

add 1 4-H Develops Youth

ideas from each of the state's 91 extension counties are pooled. Junior leaders meet, exchange views and elect the state 4-H federation leaders at the state junior leadership conference. Hundreds of 4-H'ers show their originality and ideas as they enter the state safety and radio speaking contests each year.

Intermingled with the many state activities are various trips to national conferences and camps. All of these experiences are designed to broaden the 4-H'ers scope.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 25, 1959

A MINNESOTA
FARM FEATURE

Immediate release

TOWN YOUTH HAS TOP 4-H CROPS PROJECT

NEW LONDON, MINN.--Living in town needn't keep a youth from having a first-rate 4-H project--even one that wins a state championship.

Living evidence of that is Bruce Larson, 17, who will go to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, Nov. 29-Dec. 3, as Minnesota's first-place crops project member. Bruce is one of 32 state youths who will make the trip.

Although he has never lived on a farm, the tall, angular youngster's 4-H projects have turned him profit enough to buy a tractor and a small line of farm machinery. He has also salted away enough cropping experience to start out on a lifetime of farming--if that's what he decides to do.

Since he started 4-H work 6 years ago, Bruce has raised 42½ acres of corn, some potatoes, chickens, a garden and has become a leader of his local 4-H club besides.

For his entire young life, Bruce and his parents have lived on the edge of this Kandiyohi county community--but still in town. Yet, the lad from his earliest years has had a burning desire to farm.

He got his first chance in 1953, when he was asked to join the nearby Bear Lake Bears 4-H club. He signed up for chicken, garden, health and safety projects. His father, Alton Larson, built him a small chicken coop for the backyard, and he had 28 layers the first year.

A year later, Bruce was raising sweet corn, squash, tomatoes and other vegetables in the family garden. Those crops, his potatoes and laying hens supplied a good share of the Larson family's weekly bill of fare.

Naturally, getting land on which to raise his crops was a problem. The potatoes he planted on land rented from a local lady who rented it to him for keeping the weeds down.

(more)

add 1 Bruce Larson

Several years ago, Bruce's father bought a garden tractor. Bruce was soon in gardening on a good scale, but he had his sights on something bigger. He wanted to get into the 4-H corn project. He even tried raising some in narrow rows in the garden one year, but that didn't pan out.

In 1957, Bruce got permission from a turkey farm manager to use three acres across the road from his home. Small an area as this was, it was too big for a garden tractor. So Bruce hired the field plowed, disked and dragged. He marked the rows with a log marker, planted it by hand and even hauled turkey manure to the field in a coaster wagon.

The light soil raised a good crop. Bruce sprayed corn borers with DDT and got 83 bushels from the field. He sold the corn, and along with earnings from his harvest season work, he bought \$340 worth of farm equipment--a 1938 model two-plow tractor, a disk, a corn planter, harrow, cultivator and plow. His mechanical ability has kept the tractor running and in fine shape.

Drouth this year cut his corn yields far below what they would have been in a normal year--despite heavy use of fertilizer. Yet, Bruce's balance sheet shows a bank account of nearly \$1,000. A senior in high school this year, he plans to attend the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota next fall.

His career plans? "I'd like to farm, but I'll have to wait and see. Getting financed at first might be a problem." A professional career in agriculture might be the answer, he feels.

Bruce has grown to a lean 6 feet, 2 inches, and has gone up in leadership stature as well. He has been president and vice president of his 4-H club, has been a school class president and has become a seasoned speaker and demonstrator at local club meetings.

Bruce feels his years in 4-H work have been "very precious years in my life."

"I wouldn't trade them for anything," he says. "They have done much in molding me into a good American citizen. I have learned how to plan my work, budget my time and carry responsibilities."

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B-3761-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 25, 1959

Immediate release

STATE 4-H SHOP WINNER USES PROJECT EXPERIENCE

From shop project to shop business is the story of Ronald Nicklay, 20, 1959 state 4-H shop winner.

His 4-H experiences gave him the know-how needed to help establish a cabinet making business in Moorhead, a firm which builds and installs kitchen cabinets and makes furniture.

As a state winner Nicklay will receive an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, Nov. 29-Dec. 3, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today. He also will receive a \$25 bond from the Republic Steel corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.

Receiving shop tools from Republic Steel as blue ribbon winners in the farm and home shop project are: Robert Schmidt, 17, Detroit Lakes; Patrick Steffle, 17, Sleepy Eye; Rodger Mattson, 17, Kensington; Thomas Tollefsrud, 15, Spring Grove; Dennis Regan, 17; Mora; Merlin Hanson, 18, Mabel; and Dale Johnson, 21, Red Wing.

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B-3762-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 25, 1959

Immediate release

GOOD EATING AHEAD FOR DECEMBER

Good eating is ahead for December, judging from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for the month.

Pork and sweet potatoes top the list of plentiful foods for December, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. Already in heavy supply, pork is expected to continue abundant through December as farmers send large numbers of spring pigs to market. Traditional ham, with all the holiday trimmings, deserves special consideration this year because prices on all pork cuts should be reasonable.

Sweet potatoes, popular for serving with ham and other pork, will be in ample supply during the Christmas month at prices favorable to consumers. The sweet potato crop is expected to be about 3 percent larger than a year ago.

Good buys in poultry in December will include turkeys and broiler-fryer chicken. Larger than average supplies of turkeys are anticipated, though not quite so many as last December. Frying chickens should be an especially good buy because this is the season when consumer demand for these young birds is usually at the lowest level of the year.

Homemakers can plan on plenty of apples for holiday meals, since the latest crop round-up points to an increase of about 8 percent above average. A big grape crop in California will provide plenty of raisins for holiday baking, a welcome change following two years of short supplies and high prices.

Almonds, filberts and peanuts are the nuts that will be most abundant for holiday baking, edible table decorations and for filling chinks in Christmas stockings. The almond crop is expected to be largest on record; the filbert crop is nearly 20 percent above the 1948-57 average.

Family food shoppers will also want to take note of the large supply, high quality and favorable prices of onions on winter markets.

Lard for holiday pastries is in heavy supply. Also continuing in plenty are vegetable oils and fats for salad dressings and cooking.

Immediate release

FORESTERS GIVE TIPS ON BUYING CHRISTMAS TREES

It might be poor advice for furniture, but it's often wise to buy a Christmas tree too big for your room.

This doesn't mean you'll leave the tree on the back porch. Instead, you can cut off as much from the lower trunk as needed to make the tree fit where you want it. The extra branches then make fine decorations.

As a rule, the larger trees are bushier, especially spruce and fir.

This advice is from Marvin Smith and Parker Anderson, extension foresters at the University of Minnesota. They have other tips, too.

One is on tree species. Balsam fir, Douglas fir and the pines are less apt to lose their needles than most others. Spruce tend to drop their needles after a few days, but you can prevent this to some extension by getting a freshly cut tree and standing it in water.

Pines are becoming more popular. Growers are shearing or debudding them nowadays. This gives you tight, thickly branched trees--unlike the bare open appearance of pines that grow naturally.

No matter what kind of tree you buy, get one that's fresh. Here's how to tell: Hold it upright and sharply tap the butt end on the ground. If a good many needles fall off, it was cut too early and is dried out.

When you get the tree home, saw off the butt end at an angle, at least an inch above the original cut. Put the stump in water and keep it there from then on.

Tests also show that putting the tree in water is the most practical and satisfactory way of keeping the tree green, keeping the needles from falling and reducing the fire hazard.

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B-3764-pjt

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 27, 1959

* For release Monday p.m. *
* November 30 *

CHISHOLM GIRL IS NATIONAL 4-H SAFETY WINNER

A safety-conscious Chisholm girl has been named national winner of a \$400 4-H scholarship.

Patricia Kallio, 18, was one of eight national safety winners announced today at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago which she is now attending as a state winner.

Safety has been Patricia's first interest through the last half of her eight-year 4-H career. Two years ago she won the state championship for a team demonstration on safety at the State Fair. As state winner she attended the National Safety conference in Chicago. To increase the public's awareness of safety, Patricia has shown safety films, handed out 1,000 pamphlets, given radio reports on safety, erected several safety booths and window displays and has worked for civil defense.

Active in the Balkan 4-H club in St. Louis county, Patricia has served as safety chairman for four years in addition to being secretary, reporter and junior leader.

Patricia has completed projects in food preparation, home yard improvement, clothing and safety this year. She is now a secretary for Minnesota Power and Light company.

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B-3765-sah

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

Immediate release

BROWERVILLE YOUTH IS STATE BROWN SWISS WINNER

Richard Hegle, 16, Browerville, is the 1959 state winner of the 4-H Brown Swiss award, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

As state winner, he will receive a gold watch from the Brown Swiss Breeders' association.

Six canton winners will receive Swiss bells. They are: Paul Beranek, Hokah; Donaven Bode, Courtland; Paul Bishman, Dassell; Linda Sharkey, Hanley Falls; Richard Hegle, Browerville; and Jerry Kruger, Warren.

Hegle, an experienced dairy showman, exhibited the grand champion Brown Swiss animal at the State Fair last year and has had the champion animal at the Todd county fair since 1955.

Hegle has served as president and vice president of his local club, the Hustlin' Rustics, and has been treasurer and vice president of the county 4-H group. For the last three years he has been a junior leader.

A junior at Clarissa high school, Hegle finds time to play football, basketball and baseball, is a member of the student council, is in the band and choir and is active in his church youth group.

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B-3766-sah

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

Immediate release
(with mat)

NEW HOME IMPROVEMENT SPECIALIST AT U

Mary L. Muller, Coopersville, Mich., will join the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service staff Dec. 14 as assistant professor and specialist in home improvement, Skuli Rutford, director, has announced.

Miss Muller comes to Minnesota from a position as home demonstration agent in St. Joseph county, Mich., where she has served since 1956. She has been a home agent in various Michigan counties since 1944. Previous to that time she taught home economics for three years.

Last year Miss Muller received the Florence Hall award from the National Home Demonstration Agents' association for her work with families in financial planning. She is a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary fraternity of the Agricultural Extension Service.

A graduate of Michigan State university, Miss Muller has her M. S. from the University of Illinois, with a major in housing.

As extension specialist in home improvement, she will assist county extension agents in various programs dealing with farm housing, household equipment and related problems.

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B-3767-jbn

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

HOG PRODUCTION HAS HIGHER RISK IN FEED EFFICIENCY

A hog farmer has a riskier business than a dairyman--at least where feeding efficiency is concerned.

That was borne out in a recent study of 149 farms in the Southeast and Southwest Minnesota Farm Management Services.

University of Minnesota economists P. H. Hoepner and S. A. Engene found that variability in feed use averaged 18 percent in dairying and 22 percent in hogs. "Variability" means, using dairying as an example, that feed use will vary no more than 18 percent above or below the average during two-thirds of the years.

Suppose that earnings for labor and capital on a farm average \$2,000 per year for dairying. And suppose earnings average \$3,000 for a hog enterprise.

At 18 percent variation in feed use, dairy earnings would range from \$1,370 to \$2,630 in two-thirds of the years. Hog earnings, at 22 percent variation, would vary in two-thirds of the years from a loss of \$80 to a gain of \$6,080.

In the remaining third of the years, earnings would vary outside these ranges.

"Earnings for labor and capital" are what farm families have left over for living and savings.

There were three main reasons for the larger variation range in hogs than in dairying. First is the difference in percentage variability. Second, a hog enterprise big enough to keep a man busy involves more feed than dairying. Third, the margin between total return and feed cost is much lower than for dairying.

Hogs in this study required an average of 500 pounds of feed to produce 100 pounds of gain. The dairy farmers used 20 pounds of total digestible nutrients, or the equivalent of 25 pounds of corn, per pound of butterfat. These figures varied widely from farm to farm and from year to year.

These comparisons took into account only the risks in feeding efficiency. Other risks that may also be involved are now being studied by the economists.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 30, 1959

* For release Wednesday a.m. *
* Dec. 2 *

SCHOLARSHIPS PRESENTED VIA PHONE

A telephone conversation brought good news to two University of Minnesota students this morning.

Students Duane Zaun, Jordan, and Ronald Lindmark, Leonard, were told by W. A. Kluender of the Chicago and North Western Railway company, Chicago, that each had won a \$300 scholarship.

Zaun and Lindmark received the call in the office of Harold Macy, dean of the Institute of Agriculture at the University. Kluender was in Chicago at a breakfast given for 150 4-H Club Congress delegates from an eight-state area, including 25 members of Minnesota's delegation.

Zaun's scholarship is one of eight given to agricultural economics juniors in the eight-state area of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming and Minnesota. Lindmark's is one of three given to students in forestry economics in the same area. Scholarship funds are provided by the Chicago and North Western Railway company.

Zaun was an active 4-H'er for 10 years in Scott county. His favorite project was soil conservation in which he won a trip to state conservation camp. He held many offices in his local club including the presidency.

Lindmark was a 4-H'er for four years in Clearwater county. At college he has been business manager and treasurer of the forestry yearbook. During the summer, Lindmark put his forestry knowledge to practical application as he worked in a logging community located in the central Cascades of Washington.

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B-3769-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 30, 1959

* For release Wednesday a.m. *
* December 2 *

STATE 4-H'ER WINS NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP

A Red Lake county 4-H'er is one of six in the United States to receive a \$400 scholarship for her dairy foods demonstration work.

National winner is Carol Lehrer, 19, Red Lake Falls. Announcement of the award was made today (Wed. a.m., Dec. 2) at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, which the 4-H girl is now attending.

It was at the 1959 State Fair where Carol won the state championship in individual dairy food demonstrations that she received the opportunity to enter national competition.

After Carol's first year in 4-H, she decided to give home economics projects a try. Now, 10 years later, they have become number one on her project preference list. Following through her interest in home economics, Carol enrolled at Concordia college, Moorhead. She is a sophomore this year. At college she belongs to a professional home economics group.

Carol is active in other phases of 4-H work also. She has held many offices in her local 4-H club, the Hilltop Ramblers, including the presidency. She also was vice president of her county 4-H federation, served as a junior leader for six years, has won the key award and was Red Lake county dairy princess one year.

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B-3770-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 30, 1959

Immediate release

SOIL AND FERTILIZER SHORT COURSE TO BE HELD DEC. 7-8

The annual Soil and Fertilizer short course will be held at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus next Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 7 and 8.

The first day will be open to the public and the second will be a special session for the fertilizer industry.

Topics Monday will include soil testing by state and private laboratories, irrigation, efficiency of rainfall, drouth and fertilizers, nitrogen losses to the atmosphere, radioactive fallout measurements in soil, fertilizer placement and root development, and nitrate content in crops in relation to nitrogen fertilizing.

W. P. Martin, soils department head at the University, will speak at a Monday evening banquet.

The Tuesday session will cover future trends in the fertilizer industry and several reports on new fertilizer materials, application and legislation.

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B-3771-pjt

Immediate release

"MULTIPLE-LOT" BEEF FEEDING USED BY REDWOOD COUNTY FARMER

MORGAN, MINN.--A "multiple-lot" feeding system can sometimes do for a cattleman what "multiple farrowing" does for the hog farmer.

As Neal Madsen says, it spreads your selling out over the calendar and is a good hedge against ups and downs of beef prices.

Madsen, who farms 240 acres here in Redwood county, has practiced multiple-lot feeding for several years. He sticks to heifers, buys them whenever he figures the price is right, and has finished beef to sell six or seven times a year.

Here's why Madsen's system is a bit different: Common practice is to buy steer or heifer calves in fall or early winter. If a farmer puts all these cattle on "full feed" soon after buying them, they hit the market a year later. That's when prices may be lowest for the year.

It's possible, of course, to spread out marketing by varying feeding plans. Some cattle can be fed for fast gains, some can get more roughage and less grain for "long feeding."

Madsen, though, spreads out his marketing by spreading out his feeder cattle buying. "This might not be as simple as getting them all in fall," he admits. "But this way, you don't have all your eggs in one basket.

"Sometimes the best finished cattle market is in September, sometimes it's in April. Then you can often get good feeder cattle buys in winter, spring and summer. So I don't tie myself down to any one month for either buying or selling.

"For example, I often get feeder cattle in July. The grass on western ranges is usually drying up then and there isn't as much competition for the cattle. These cattle can look awfully good in the feed lot if you happen to get stuck with a lot of soft corn in the fall."

Madsen uses feed prices as a cattle-buying guide, too. He gets calves when feed is cheap, heavier cattle when prices are high.

(more)

add 1 Madsen

Right now, Madsen has 160 heifers in three different feed lots. One group is the youngest cattle, on ground oats, cracked corn and hay. The second lot is intermediate cattle, which get corn, silage and alfalfa. The third is the "finishing" lot where the heifers get a full feed of corn and hay for the last 60 days to finish them off for market. That way, Madsen keeps better control over what each animal gets. Mixing lots, he says, makes it hard to keep feeding schedules straight.

Protein supplement for the final finishing period is a pound of 26 or 30 percent protein finisher, along with an antibiotic premix.

During the past year, Madsen bought calves weighing 350-400 pounds in fall, got some heavier cattle in June and July and bought a few light calves just a few weeks ago. He'll have cattle ready for market in early November, some in January and more a few months later.

"This spreads the business out better, and checks come more often," he says.

Does multiple-feeding cause a labor problem? "Sometimes there's work to do in the feedlot in the busy spring season," Madsen says. "But the answer to that is an automatic setup, which I'll soon have." He has two concrete stave silos and recently put up a glass-lined silo, which he will connect by auger to feeding bunkers in his converted dairy barn. With a large volume of business, and year around use, this extra investment should pay off. His farm is a regular stop on a beef cattle feeding tour conducted by Ernest Johnson, Redwood county agent.

How do profits look for the coming year? "Well, the outlook is for somewhat lower finished cattle prices next fall, so we have to be careful on buying feeders," Madsen says. "But they've come down some." He paid 33 cents per pound for feeders last fall, got heavier cattle last summer for 27 and 28 cents, and paid around 31 cents for those purchased recently.

He sums up by saying that when prices are getting ready to dip, it's more important to have cattle spread out so they don't all go to market at once.

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

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY LISTS CHANGES IN CROP VARIETY RECOMMENDATIONS

The University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture today added five crop varieties and dropped three from its recommended list for 1960.

According to E. H. Rinke, acting head of the agronomy and plant genetics department, the newly recommended varieties are Parkland barley, Merit soybeans, Lakeland red clover and Michelite and Sanilac navy beans.

Parkland barley was developed in Canada. It is a six-rowed, smooth-awned, blue aleurone variety. It is medium late in maturity, has good straw strength and medium to good yielding ability. This variety is acceptable to the American malting industry when grown in northwestern Minnesota. Because the seed has a blue aleurone color, it should be stored and shipped separately from malting barley varieties with white aleurone color.

Lakeland red clover, developed in Wisconsin, yields as well as other red clover varieties and has resistance to northern anthracnose, viruses and powdery mildew. These diseases can sometimes be devastating to the red clover crop. Seed is available only to seed growers for planting in 1960, but seed will be increased and should be available for general use in 1961.

Merit soybeans were developed in Canada from a cross of Blackhawk and Capital. This variety is recommended for the central one-third of the state. Compared to Norchief, it averages one or two days later in maturity, is two or three inches taller and has better lodging resistance. It is somewhat higher in oil content and has given higher yields than Norchief.

Michelite and Sanilac navy beans were developed in Michigan. They are the best varieties available for this area. Sanilac has a bush-type growth habit while Michelite has a viny growth habit. Both varieties have resistance to bean mosaic

(more)

add 1 crop varieties

and bacterial wilt. In addition, Sanilac is resistant to anthracnose and sclerotinia. This is the first time that the University has listed recommended navy bean varieties.

Varieties dropped from the recommended list were:

* Forrest barley because it is not acceptable to maltsters and will not perform better than those which are acceptable.

* Wegener red clover because of its disease susceptibility. Other red clover varieties not recommended because of susceptibility to disease are Commercial, Chesapeake, Kenland and Pennscott.

* Dashaway field peas because no certified seed is available and the seed from available sources varies greatly.

Recommended crop varieties for 1960 will be:

OATS--Ajax, Andrew, Burnett, Garry, Minhafer, Minton, Rodney; RYE--Adams, Caribou, Elk; FLAX--Army, B5128, Bolley, Marine, Redwood; SPRING WHEAT--Lee and Selkirk (bread); Langdon and Ramsey (durum).

WINTER WHEAT--Minter; SOYBEANS--Acme, Capital, Chippewa, Comet, Flambeau, Grant, Harosoy, Merit, Norchief, Ottawa Mandarin; SUNFLOWERS--Arrowhead; BARLEY--Kindred, Parkland, Traill; FIELD PEAS--Chancellor; NAVY BEANS--Michelite, Sanilac; ALFALFA--Ranger, Vernal.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER--Dollard, Lakeland; BIENNIAL SWEET CLOVER--Evergreen, Madrid; SMOOTH BROMEGRASS--Achenbach, Fischer, Lincoln; BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL--Empire; SUDANGRASS--Piper; TIMOTHY--Itasca, Lorain; KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS--Park.

A complete list of varieties recommended, not adequately tested, and not recommended by the University will be reported in Extension Folder 22, "1960 Varieties of Farm Crops," to be published in January, 1960.

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

To all counties
For use week of
December 7 or later

FARM FILLERS

Take another look before putting axe or power saw to a young tree. By growing for a few more years, that tree may double in value. And quality will be better too, according to Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. He points out that cutting and logging costs are lower for larger trees. With small timber, there's heavy loss in slabs and tops.

* * * *

Adding manure or plowing a green crop under may release free amino acids in the soil. University of Minnesota soil microbiologists recently identified 24 different amino acids released in "free" form--not hooked up with complete proteins--in soil treated with a carbohydrate source. The question now is whether adding organic matter can, by releasing amino acids, increase protein content of crops. Only more research can answer that for certain.

* * * *

Does your field equipment put fertilizer in the right place? As Paul Burson, University of Minnesota soils scientist puts it, roots don't "smell out" fertilizer. The fertilizer must be placed where it will intercept the growing root. This is important; good root systems are insurance against drouth and are needed for higher than average production.

* * * *

If you're considering irrigation, make sure first you can get enough water. In Minnesota, it takes about 10 gallons per minute for each acre irrigated. Lakes, streams and ponds, according to E. R. Allred, University of Minnesota agricultural engineer, are suitable if near the field to be irrigated. But if the water table is within 20 feet of the ground surface, a well in the field may reduce piping and pumping costs considerably.

* * * *

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

Immediate release

1960 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST ANNOUNCED

The world refugee problem will be the subject for the 1960 4-H radio speaking contest, Robert Pinches, state 4-H district leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

More than 2 million people are refugees in today's world. In an effort to help these people, the United States and 51 other nations have designated this year, July 1, 1959-June 30, 1960, as World Refugee Year.

By participating in the radio contest on the world refugee problem, Minnesota 4-H'ers will have an opportunity to do their part, Pinches says.

Any 4-H'er between the ages of 14 and 21 is eligible to enter. Contestants must write original speeches from five to eight minutes in length. Judging will be on originality, composition and delivery.

The state-wide contest will be held in St. Paul March 11 and 12. County contests must be held by Feb. 12.

State winners will receive a \$200 first prize and a \$100 second prize, plus \$50 and \$25 for champion and reserve champion respectively to buy books for their local public or school library. District winners will receive \$15 and a trip to the Twin Cities for the state contest. County winners receive \$5 cash and a try at the district meet.

Last year over 800 4-H'ers participated in the contest.

Co-sponsoring the event are the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota and the University Agricultural Extension Service.

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B-3774-sah

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

Shoes Must Fit Properly
Storage Limits Should Be Followed
Orange Accents Pumpkin Pie
Winter Broiling

Baking Placement Tips
Poinsettia Plants Sensitive
Protect Against Christmas Fire

CLOTHING

Shoes Must Fit Properly

Wear poor fitting shoes for one day and you'll know why good shoe fit is important.

So the next time you're shopping for shoes, review these buying tips from Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

*Your right foot isn't always the longest. Have both feet measured and get your shoes fitted for the longest foot.

*Well fitting shoes don't need to be broken in before they feel comfortable. They should be comfortable from the start.

*The ball of your foot should coincide with the widest part of the shoe.

*Shoes need to be long enough. If your toes touch the end of a shoe, you need a larger size.

-sah-

FOODStorage Limits Should Be Followed

Holidays are a time for candy, nuts and stuffed refrigerators. Sometimes the refrigerator gets so crowded with tempting goodies that a pea would have trouble finding sitting room.

With such a bountiful situation it is all the more important to take precaution in storage.

Florence Ehrenkranz, home economics professor at the University of Minnesota, suggests these time limits for refrigerator storage:

- * One day -- fish.
- * Two days -- liver, heart, cooked sweetbreads and ground beef
- * Two-three days -- pork sausage
- * Three days -- Pork chops
- * Three-five days -- steaks
- * Five-eight days -- roasts

Keep fresh, cooked and cured meat in the coldest part of the refrigerator. Remove the market paper and rewrap loosely in wax paper. If the meat is pre-packaged, store it in original package.

* * *

Orange Accents Pumpkin Pie

Pumpkin pie on the holiday menu?

Here's a trick to dress it up a bit. Add the elegant touch of Orange Whip Topping. Whip cream, sweeten to taste with sugar with a little grated orange rind for accent. Spread the topping over the pie and sprinkle with toasted slivered almonds.

-sah-

EQUIPMENT

Winter Broiling

You can tuck away the charcoal, but don't put your broiling recipes on the shelf just because winter is here. The broiler in your range can be as handy as the outdoor grill was last summer.

Florence Ehrenkranz, home economics professor at the University of Minnesota, gives these broiling tips.

* Never preheat the broiler. The food will stick if you do.

* Leave the door ajar on an electric range. A closed door will cause the food to bake instead of broil. In a gas range the door may be shut.

* Vary the time of broiling, not the distance to the heating unit to get different degrees of doneness.

*After the food is done, remove the pan and grid from the broiler compartment. Let them cool slightly, sprinkle with detergent and cover with a dampened cloth or paper towel. By the time you're ready to do the dishes, the broiler pan and grid will be easy to clean.

* * *

Baking Placement Tips

The Christmas season is no time for cooking failures, so don't let your oven play tricks on you.

Florence Ehrenkranz, home economics professor at the University of Minnesota, gives these baking placement tips.

Baking pans should not be placed directly on top of each other, touching one another or touching the sides of the oven. At least an inch of space is needed around each pan to allow free circulation of air.

Aluminum foil placed in the bottom of an oven will interfere with the circulation of heat. If it is absolutely necessary to use foil, cut a sheet just large enough to catch the drip and place it under the pan, not on the oven bottom.

-sah-

HORTICULTUREPoinsettia Plants Sensitive

A poinsettia plant can be a fleeting gift if not treated with care. The traditional Christmas flower is extremely sensitive to drafts, sudden temperature changes and temperatures below 60 degrees F., according to C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Temperatures above 75 degrees may shorten the life of blooms.

If the plant wilts, it will lose some of its leaves. So never let the soil become completely dry.

* * *

SAFETYProtect Against Christmas Fire

Don't let a fire mar your Christmas. Good insurance against a flaming tree is to keep the butt end of the tree in water, according to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Choose as fresh a tree as possible, then cut the end diagonally and stand the tree in water. Check the water level daily. A large tree will drink about a quart of water every day.

Place the tree away from stoves, registers and radiators.

If you use evergreen branches and candles together in a center piece don't light the candles. A slight jar of the table could dislodge the candles into the branches.

-sah-

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

Immediate release

LUMBERMEN'S SHORT COURSE SET

The 10th annual Lumbermen's Short Course will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, February 8-19, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

The course is designed especially for lumber dealers, yard employees and others interested in the building supply industry. Program chairman is L. W. Rees, professor in the University's School of Forestry.

Instructors will be experienced industry men and University of Minnesota staff members. Four general areas will be covered:

Construction and estimating--blueprint reading, building cost estimating, farm structures, home remodeling, farm building ventilation.

Products--lumber properties, insulation, wood preservation.

Business--advertising, salesmanship, installment selling, business law, business letters, accounting statement analysis, credits and collections, public speaking.

General--FHA regulations, lumber yard management, lumber handling and storage.

The course is jointly sponsored by the School of Forestry and Agricultural Short Courses office of the University's Institute of Agriculture, the Hoo-Hoo clubs, Midwest Lumber Dealers' association and Northwestern Lumbermen's association.

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B-3775-hbs

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

CORN SMUT TENDS TO VARY WITH "CROP SEQUENCE"

Amount of tassel smut disease in corn seems to vary according to what crop was raised in the field the year before.

University of Minnesota plant pathologists Roy D. Wilcoxson and R. P. Covey found that true in three years of trials. Heaviest smut (13-14 percent of the plants) was in fields which had raised oats, soybeans or flax the previous year.

In corn following corn or wheat, though, only 8 percent of the plants had smut. The results did vary a little from one year to the next. The difference between the various crops was most marked in 1956 and '57, but the trend was still there in 1958.

For example, 7-9 percent of the corn following corn or wheat was smutted in 1956, compared to 11 percent of that following soybeans, 12 percent following oats and 18 percent following flax.

The next year, percentage of smut was 12 percent following both corn and wheat and 19-21 percent for the other crops. In 1958, the figures were 3-5 percent following corn and wheat and 5-7 percent for corn after soybeans, oats and flax.

Smut is a common disease of corn in the U. S. It can be controlled with resistant hybrids, and up to now, little attention has been given to control by other means. The Minnesota tests give the first experimental evidence that crops other than corn might increase incidence of smut.

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B-3776-pjt

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

To all counties
For use week of
December 7 or later

AGRONOMISTS SEE
BETTER CHEMICALS
FOR WEED CONTROL

Don't throw the cultivator away yet, but you may get more help from anti-weed chemicals than ever next spring.

One new chemical that will be available for the first time in 1960 is Atrazine. Harley Otto and William Hueg, extension agronomists at the University of Minnesota, say it controls annual weeds well.

For the present, it's recommended for use as a pre-emergence chemical--applied right at corn planting time, before the young plants come up. It does well both as a spray and in granular form. It's closely related to Simazine.

Granular simazine didn't give good weed control in 1959. And the spray form of simazine is hard to work with. Like the spray form of Atrazine, it comes in wettable powder, meaning sprayers must have mechanical agitation to keep the material from settling out.

Other new developments in weed control include:

* Amiben--newest chemical for annual weed control in soybeans. It won't be available for 1960, but it looks promising for the future.

* Carbyne--a chemical which may be helpful as a post-emergence treatment against wild oats. It may be available next spring. Control hasn't been sure-fire, though. And there's an injury danger. It can hurt wheat, flax and oats, though barley is more resistant to the chemical.

* Dalapon and 4(2, 4-DB)--for use on legume seed crops. However, neither chemical has been cleared for use on forages.

* Eptam--for possible use in establishing forages. It has given good control of annual weeds in research plots during the past two years. It did not injure seedling legume plants, but it may severely injure any grasses that may be in the mixture.

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

To all counties
For use week of
December 7 or later

LAKES HOLD
PROMISE AS
FOOD SOURCE

Minnesota's 10,000 lakes are like an untilled "back forty".

Someday, they might be a rich source of protein food--and yield as well as the fields and pastures nearby.

Not that we need this extra animal protein right now. But an ever-increasing population might someday make the Gopher state's water bodies a welcome agricultural resource. So says Lloyd L. Smith, Jr., economic zoologist at the University of Minnesota, in the current issue of "Minnesota Farm and Home Science." This publication is issued by the University's Agricultural Experiment station.

Smith points out that Minnesota has some 4 million acres of water area, including our portion of Lake Superior. All told, this water produces about 40 million pounds of fish per year. Anglers take more than half of it. Commercial fishermen get the rest.

About three fourths of Minnesota's fish output goes for human food. The remainder is used for animal food and fertilizer.

As it is now, Minnesota lakes aren't producing anywhere near their potential. The reason: our tastes in fish run to the game species--like northern pike, walleyes, bass, and so on. Outside of panfish, all game fish depend on other fish--the rough fish--for food. It takes 4-5 pounds of rough fish to produce a pound of game fish.

The rough fish, like perch, carp, suckers, and buffalo fish, feed on insects and other small creatures.

Therefore, Smith says it's clear that a lake can yield much more food in the form of rough fish than it can in game fish. Fish harvest surveys bear this out. Average harvest was 95 pounds per acre from rough-fish lakes where the objective was to reduce these fish to favor game fish. A creel census, though, usually shows that game fish lakes produce about 30 pounds per acre annually.

add 1 food from fish

Right now, of course, there's no good reason to change Minnesota lake production from game fish to rough fish. The economic value of game fish far exceeds anything that might come from food fish management.

However, a third of the total standing crop of fish isn't being harvested in many game fish lakes. Smith feels that intensive management of lakes for food rather than for game fish only could make a big increase in total production.

Scientists are preparing for the day when lakes may need to supply food for humans. Smith and other researchers are studying fundamental relationships between fishes, conversion of fertility to fish flesh, and other basic problems.

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

To all counties
For immediate use

SEVERAL WAYS
AVAILABLE FOR
STOPPING LICE

Lousy milk profits may be a sign of lousy cattle.

Lice are also costly when they show up on beef cattle. They can reduce milk flow and lower gains, through sucking blood and irritating the animal.

If you haven't treated cattle for lice, do it now. John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, lists several materials.

For milk cows, he recommends rotenone or pyrethrins. Rotenone comes as a 1 percent dust which can be applied dry, or as a 5 percent powder for mixing in a spray.

Pyrethrins can be used in a spray, mixed according to directions. Either rotenone or pyrethrins treatments should be repeated in 15 days.

For beef cattle, you may use the rotenone or pyrethrins, or one of six other materials--Co-Ral, lindane, malathion, Korlan, methoxychlor and toxaphene. But here's a warning: Don't use any of the last six treatments on milk cows.

There are some other limitations, too. Don't use Co-Ral spray within 60 days of slaughter, lindane within 30 days, toxaphene within 28 days, or Kor-lan within 8 weeks of slaughter.

Malathion shouldn't be used on calves less than a month old.

Complete directions for mixing these materials are contained in Entomology Fact Sheet No. 5, "Controlling Cattle Lice," from the University Agricultural Extension Service. The county agent's office has copies.

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of
December 7 or after

HERE ARE TIPS ON
SELECTING TOYS

Shopping for toys this year?

Then keep in mind the interests of the children who are to receive the toys. Don't fall into the trap of buying toys that attract you and may have no appeal for the children. Most youngsters give definite clues to the varied play interests uppermost in their minds at each age level, says Home Agent _____.

No one toy will satisfy all of a child's needs. It is not possible, either, to give any hard and fast list of toys for different ages, because children vary so widely in interests, abilities and skills.

Every child needs play equipment which is well balanced to contribute to his all-round development, according to Charles Martin, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota. Since most play activities fall into four areas, these are the ones to keep in mind when buying toys for children. Every child should have toys to satisfy his interest in:

Active, physical play. Push-and-pull toys, balls, sports and gym equipment aid in physical development.

Manipulative, constructive, creative play. Blocks, construction toys, drawing and painting equipment and hobby kits are typical aids to this type of play.

Imitative, imaginative, dramatic play. Dress-up costumes, dolls, house-keeping equipment, trains are among toys that encourage imaginative expression and help a child understand the world around him.

Social play. Games in which a number of children take part are aids to social development and teach children how to get along with others. Children learn fair play and good sportsmanship by sharing play activity.

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

4-H NEWS

For release week of
December 7 or after

(Second in a series of project stories)

SELECT ANIMAL
NOW FOR
4-H PROJECT

Select your animal without delay, urges _____ Agent _____

_____ to all 4-H club beef project members.

A six-month record of ownership, feeding and management is required in this project. This means that the record should not be started later than January 1 in order for club members to exhibit at early July fairs. It's also important to get the animal on feed right away. Project requirements further say that the animal must be born between January 1 and December 31, 1959.

Other livestock projects start later in the winter. Sheep must be born after January 1 for fall, 1960 showing; swine after February 1.

Chickens should be bought in late winter, preferably by March 1. Chickens started at this time will be in better condition for county fairs and are more likely to lay in the fall when egg prices are high.

A livestock project begins with the selection of an animal, says _____. University of Minnesota extension animal husbandmen agree that once you decide on the breed and whether you want a grade or purebred, you should select a healthy vigorous animal that is true to type. If you raise an animal, select parents that are the best type for that breed. Generally a well developed parent produces well formed offspring.

Livestock production projects serve a valuable function, says _____. They teach 4-H'ers how to raise an animal and how to care for him properly. In addition, 4-H'ers get experience in keeping records.

There are seven projects in the livestock production area: beef, dairy, dual purpose, sheep, pigs, poultry and rabbits. Last year _____ county youths raised animals.

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

Special to Minnesota Daily
Immediate release

AG STUDENTS TO COMPETE IN NATIONAL CONTEST

Four agricultural students will travel to Atlantic City, N.J., to compete in the national Intercollegiate Vegetable Judging contest, next Wednesday, Dec. 8.

Teammates Peter Godfredson, junior; Richard Goff, junior; Paul Jourdan, senior; and Oliver Hoffman, senior, will vie for a silver trophy as they judge, identify and grade various vegetables.

Coaching the team is Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University.

The contest is sponsored by the Vegetable Growers Association of America as part of their annual convention.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
Dec. 3, 1959

Special to Minnesota Daily
Immediate release

CHRISTMAS IN BROWN PAPER

Beauty in brown wrapping paper? It's hard to believe, but one look at the third floor of the Home Economics building will convince you it's possible.

Standing guard at the head of the stairs is a jeweled medieval lady carved in paper -- brown wrapping paper.

An ethereal angel looks down the hall with bottle-cap-pressed wings and a glue skirt -- all done on the brown paper.

The upgrading of the all-purpose wrap was not an advertising campaign, but rather a campaign of one home economics class to transform the related art hall into a Christmas gallery.

The students were given two restrictions by their instructor Robert Forsyth. The decorations had to depict on brown paper, life sized, late medieval or early Renaissance Christmas figures and had to follow one color scheme.

Within these limits the paper sculptors let their imaginations run rampant. They cut the brown paper to look like hair, crumpled it to look like wool, punched it to look like jewels, folded it to look like draped cloth and spilled glue on it to give it texture.

Then they painted on the brown paper, and glued aluminum foil ear rings to it and finally produced elegant medieval figures that line the hall telling of Christmas once upon a time.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 4, 1959

Special

Immediate release

CO. 4-H AGENT
NAMED TO
NATIONAL POST

Mrs. Mabel Smilanich, 4-H club agent in North St. Louis county, has been elected treasurer of the National Association of County 4-H Club Agents.

She was named to the post at the associations's annual meeting held in Chicago during National 4-H Club congress Nov. 30-Dec. 4.

A graduate of the University of Minnesota, Mrs. Smilanich has been 4-H club agent in North St. Louis county for 25 years. She has served as president and historian of the Minnesota County 4-H Club Agents' association.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 4, 1959

* For release at 11 a.m. *
* Monday, December 7 *

GOODHUE COUNTY EXTENSION STAFF HONORED

The Goodhue county extension service staff this morning (Monday, Dec. 7) accepted the state award to Goodhue county for the best job of furthering soil building through soil testing.

Members of the staff honored include Arnold Wiebusch, county soil conservation agent; G. J. "Dick" Kunau, county agricultural agent; and Robert Wayne, assistant county agent. They were presented a special plaque by W. H. Kircher, editor-in-chief, the Farmer magazine as part of the ninth annual soil and fertilizer short course held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, Dec. 7-8.

In making the presentation, Kircher pointed out that the honor goes not only to the county extension staff but also to the many cooperators in the soil testing program. Cooperators include fertilizer dealers, farmers, and other private and governmental groups.

Other counties placing high in the competition included Olmsted, second; Wabasha, third; Rice, fourth; and Pennington, fifth.

Goodhue county farmers, working with the county extension service, had 1,186 soil samples tested by the University of Minnesota Soils Testing laboratory. This means that soil from approximately 24,000 acres was tested. Fertilizer applications to this land will total an estimated 2,500 tons.

Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, has estimated that fertilizer applied according to soil test recommendations usually brings \$2.00 return for every \$1.00 invested. For Goodhue county alone this will mean \$100,000 extra in crop returns.

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B-3777-hbs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 4, 1959

* For release at noon, *
* Monday, December 7 *

FERTILIZER HELPS IN DRY YEAR, TOO, DEMONSTRATIONS SHOW

Fertilizer is a big help to corn even in a dry year, a University of Minnesota extension soils specialist said today.

Lowell Hanson said a preliminary summary of 79 field plots around the state last summer shows that fertilizer boosted corn yields by 11.4 bushels per acre in low rainfall areas. He spoke at the annual Soil and Fertilizer short course on the St. Paul campus.

That was a good increase, Hanson said. It was about 21 percent above unfertilized plots. Where there was normal rain, fertilizing increased yields by 14.3 bushels per acre.

Hanson pointed to several findings from the demonstrations. They made it crystal clear, he said, that soil tests save a farmer money.

Where fertilizer went on according to needs shown by soil testing, the cost was 28 percent less than where a "blanket treatment" of nitrogen, phosphate and potash was used. Yet, fertilizing by soil test brought yields just as high as the blanket application.

Nitrogen wasn't needed where corn followed a legume. In 13 fields of corn after legume, applying 100 pounds nitrogen per acre raised yields by only 1 bushel per acre. But where corn didn't follow a legume, extra nitrogen boosted yields by 12.6 bushels.

By the same token, nitrogen was more important in fields low in organic matter. Where the soil was less than 3 percent organic matter, 100 pounds nitrogen upped yields 15.8 bushels per acre. That was 6 bushels more of an increase than where the soil organic matter was above 5 percent.

In general, the demonstrations show the soil test does a good job of pinpointing soil nutrient needs. The lower the level of soil phosphorus as shown by soil test, for example, the greater the increase was from adding 100 pounds phosphate fertilizer per acre.

There were fields, however, where the results were not what you'd expect from the test results. Hanson says these situations will need to be studied closely in the future.

The demonstrations were conducted in cooperation with farmers, county agents and the fertilizer industry.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 4, 1959

* For release at 2:30 p.m. *
* Monday, December 7 *

NEED FOR RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT RESEARCH IN SOILS CITED

A need for intensive research on strontium-90 and other radioactive fallout in state soils was emphasized today by a University of Minnesota soils scientist.

A. C. Caldwell said at the annual Soil and Fertilizer short course that the problem is one for concern among the fertilizer industry, farmers and the public in general. The short course was held on the St. Paul campus.

Strontium-90 is a close relative of calcium, and is a product of radioactive fallout. If taken up by animals or human beings, it can replace calcium in the bone structure.

There is only meager evidence as to what factors affect uptake of strontium-90 by plants, Caldwell said. Some research indicates that if a farmer heavily limes his soil, the plant is more inclined to take up the regular calcium and less apt to absorb strontium-90.

There's other evidence, Caldwell said, suggesting that organic matter tends to reduce strontium uptake.

In general, though, research done up to now has been only exploratory. The findings need much more thorough testing, according to Caldwell.

He said soils researchers are now taking part in a preliminary survey in the Brainerd area, involving the State Board of Health and the University's department of plant pathology and botany. Purpose is to determine level of strontium-90 in soil, water, milk and forage crops there.

Soils men are analyzing soil samples from four different farms--two known to have high level of radioactivity and two with low levels. They hope to find factors or combinations of factors that may cause the difference.

Another study is being made of 11 different places in the state, to determine the accumulation of fallout in untilled soils.

Actually, strontium-90 is only one of several radioactive isotopes that could result from nuclear testing--if it is ever resumed--nuclear accidents or all-out atomic war. Caldwell said other potential hazards include caesium 137, calcium 45, Iodine 131 and radioactive zinc.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 4, 1959

Immediate release

1959 MINNESOTA 4-H ALUMNI WINNERS NAMED

Four Minnesotans have been chosen as the 1959 4-H alumni winners, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The 1959 winners include: Mrs. William Blank, Janesville; Mrs. Maurice O. Jacobson, Gaylord; Howard Tyrrell, Browerville; and Keith McFarland, 3254 Sandeen rd., St. Paul. They will each receive a plaque from the Olin Mathieson Chemical corporation, Plant Food division, Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Blank, housewife and mother for 27 years, has been active in the state since she was a 4-H'er herself in Waseca county. As a club leader, she has worked with 4-H'ers for 14 years. In the community she has headed many committees and contests and has helped to promote youth organizations in Waseca county.

Mrs. Jacobson is best known for her welfare work in Sibley county. Her work with the aged and the work she has put into the Over-60 club has gained for her state-wide recognition. She has served on a state-wide planning committee for the aged and is a member of a recent legislative interim committee for the study of juvenile court and child welfare laws of Minnesota.

Tyrrell, for nine years a successful Todd county 4-H'er, is now a dairy farmer in the same county. As a youth he was state president of the FFA and received the American Farmer degree. Today he assists 4-H'ers during fair time, is on the board of directors of the Lake Region Guernsey association, is a member of the American Guernsey cattle club and is continually trying new farming methods. In the community Tyrrell has served as town board clerk, chairman of the school board, member of the agricultural advisory board and a member of the board of directors of the Eagle Valley co-op.

McFarland, an active club member for six and a half years in Mower county and past state president of FFA, is now professor and assistant director of resident instruction at the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. McFarland has a long list of community and youth activities behind him. He attended the governor's conference on youth, is an active church member, past chairman of the college section of the St. Paul community chest, a member of many national and state educational organizations and has been active in University programs for building relationships between the University and high schools and colleges in the state.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 4, 1959

Immediate release

RETAIL FEED DEALERS TRAINING SCHOOL TO BE JAN. 4-8

A Retail Feed Dealers Training school will be held Jan. 4-8, 1960, on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The school is designed primarily for foremen and assistant managers in the retail feed business. It is sponsored by the University in cooperation with the Northwest Retail Feed association, Minneapolis Grain exchange and other trade groups.

Harold Pederson, extension agricultural economist, is program chairman for the event.

About 60 percent of the program will deal with management problems. The rest will cover management and nutrition of livestock, dairy animals and poultry.

Persons interested may contact the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-3781-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 7, 1959

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY CHORUS TO PRESENT CHRISTMAS CONCERT

Greek, Sicilian and English Christmas carols will be featured at the annual Christmas concert of the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus chorus.

The concert will be held at the St. Paul campus Student Center, Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 8:00 p.m.

Assisting the chorus will be a double brass choir from the University Symphony Band and a string orchestra.

Directing will be Norman Abelson, assistant professor of music at the University. Student director is Jerry Kleinsasser, agriculture junior, 1322 Osceola, St. Paul. Accompanist is Nancy Zeller, junior in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, from Pine Island.

The concert will be given as part of the student Christmas assembly. Also featured at the assembly will be one of the oldest and most cherished traditions of the campus--the presentation of the Little Red Oil Can. The oil can is given annually to a student or staff member who has made an outstanding contribution to student life. The assembly is open to the public, free of charge.

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

* For release at 10:00 p.m. *
* Wednesday, Dec. 9 *

CASHMAN AWARDED LITTLE RED OIL CAN

Paul H. Cashman, associate professor of rhetoric at the University of Minnesota was awarded the coveted "Little Red Oil Can" at the annual St. Paul campus student Christmas assembly, tonight.

The award is one of the highest honors the student body can bestow on a student or staff member. It has been awarded annually since 1916 to an outstanding campus personality.

Cashman is presently serving as faculty adviser to the Student Council, faculty representative on the Student-Faculty Intermediary Board and chairman of the Wesley Foundation board of trustees on the St. Paul campus.

He is a popular speaker both on and off the campus. For his services to the Army Management Logistics center at Fort Lee, Va., he was given a special citation making him an honorary member of the faculty.

Cashman was awarded the Bachelor of Science degree in Law by the University in 1948, the Master of Arts degree in speech in 1950 and the Ph. D. degree in speech in 1957. As a student he engaged in varsity debate for four years, served as program chairman for University Toastmasters and was elected to Delta Sigma Rho, the national honorary forensic fraternity.

Before joining the Rhetoric department on the St. Paul campus in 1956, Cashman served as assistant to the president of Hamline university in public relations work and was a speech instructor in the College of Science, Literature and Arts at Minnesota.

Cashman is married and the father of two small boys.

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

* For release at noon, *
* Wednesday, Dec. 9 *

BASIC ADJUSTMENTS NEEDED IN AGRICULTURE, SOCIOLOGIST SAYS

Farm surplus problems aren't likely to disappear during the next 10 years, persons attending the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service conference on the St. Paul campus were told today.

Joseph Ackerman, Chicago, managing director of the Farm Foundation, said "Our backlog of new techniques is too great, and demand expansion opportunities, including population and income growth, are not large enough" to reduce surpluses.

He also saw no prospect for solution of agricultural problems through price supports or other governmental programs. The basic solution, he said, is that "some resources must be transferred out of agriculture if prices are to be used in guiding production and if income per farm is to be sufficiently high." Adjustments will be mainly in labor, he said, but there will also be need for capital changes.

Actually, he said, the needed adjustments are already under way. He pointed out that U. S. farm numbers declined by 11 percent between 1950 and '54. Number of workers in agriculture declined by 23 percent from 1947-58. At the same time, total farm output went up.

The long-term adjustment, Ackerman said, would be mainly through encouraging more farm youth to enter off-the-farm careers. "Many persons now on farms are still flexible in their final choice of occupation," he said. But he added that "of course, we need beginners who have capital and management resources to replace retiring farmers.

"Changes taking place in our agricultural structure are not temporary. They will continue in the decades ahead because they stem from economic growth, which will continue at the current, or even faster, pace in the future.

"Agriculture in a wealthy, rapidly-growing economy will generally be faced with a cost-price squeeze and a relative 'dampening' of income. The reason is that as consumer incomes increase, food no longer is their major concern. Consumers are indicating that they wish relatively more of the nation's resources to be used for nonfarm goods, and fewer for farm goods than at present. But agricultural output has continued to increase more rapidly than required to meet the needs of consumers."

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

* For release at noon, *
* Wednesday, Dec. 9 *

BURTON OLSON NAMED INFORMATION CONTEST WINNER

Burton Olson, Benton county agricultural agent, today (Dec. 9) was named winner of the 12th annual University of Minnesota agricultural extension information contest. He was honored for his outstanding work with press, radio, visual aids and direct mail.

Announcement of the award was made at the honors and recognition program held in connection with the annual Agricultural Extension Service conference on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, Dec. 8-11.

Runner-up in the competition was Barbara Carson, Scott county home agent. Jean Lovdokken, Chippewa county home agent, received honorable mention.

First place winners in individual divisions of the contest were:

Press: Paul Kunkel, Brown county, over-all; Harriet Bakehouse, Steele county, women's column; Ruth Johnson, Norman county, women's news coverage; Francis Januschka, Faribault county, men's column; Kunkel, men's news coverage; and Eldon Senske, Freeborn county, men's feature.

Direct mail: David Johnson, Yellow Medicine county, over-all; Floyd Colburn, Itasca county; circular letters; Raymond Newell, Lyon county, 4-H newsletter; and Johnson, other newsletter.

Radio: Burton Olson, Benton county, over-all; Olson, men's interview; Barbara Carson, Scott, women's interview; Olson, men's straight talk; Ruth Spidahl, Grant county, women's straight talk.

Visual aids: Susanne Edman, So. St. Louis county, over-all; Edman, women's series of pictures; Orville Gunderson, Chippewa county, men's series of pictures;

(more)

add 1 information cont 3t

Edman, women's pictures taken with agent cooperation; Wayne Hanson, Houston county, men's pictures taken with agent cooperation; Ada Todnem, Pipestone county, women's color slides; John Ankeny, Watonwan county, men's color slides; Jean Lovdokken, Chippewa county, women's teaching aids; George Saksa, Itasca county, men's teaching aids.

The section winners all received copies of the book, "Minnesota Trails."

Blue ribbon winners in the respective sections and their counties were:

Circular letters: Ray Norrgard, Crow Wing; Orville Gunderson, Chippewa; Claudia R. Macdonald, Roseau; Henry H. Hagen, Cass; Audrey Tolzmann, Jackson; George Saksa, Itasca; Jane Bergene, Blue Earth; Eldon Senske and Dwight Ault, Freeborn; Lerry G. Peichel, Brown; Orion Carlson, Stevens; Conrad H. Kvamme, Norman; Wayne Hanson, Houston; Harold Rosendahl, Norman; Janice Kyseth, Marshall; David S. Johnson, Yellow Medicine; Oswald Daellenbach, Clay; Patrick Borich, Carlton; Ronald Seath, Mower; Burton Olson, Benton; E. E. Bjuge, Sherburne; Dale R. Smith, Carver; Paul W. Kunkel, Brown; and Ellen R. Paetsch, Koochiching.

4-H newsletters: David S. Johnson, Yellow Medicine; Wayne Hanson, Houston; Jean Lovdokken, Chippewa; Burton Olson, Benton; John Ankeny and Hallie Clonts, Watonwan; Barbara Carson, Scott; Mary Jane Berle, Brown; Mrs. Jeanette Bogue, Kandiyohi; Harlem Sandberg, Marshall; and James R. Hoffbeck, Morrison.

Other newsletters: Eloise Kylander, Benton; Marian E. Nelson, Ramsey; Jane Bergene, Blue Earth; and Richard Angus, Olmsted.

Women's radio interviews: Ruth Spidahl, Grant.

Men's radio interviews: Wayne Hanson, Houston; Ray Norrgard, Crow Wing.

Women's straight talks: Jean Lovdokken, Chippewa; Barbara Carson, Scott; and Audrey Christopherson, Big Stone.

Men's straight talks: Richard Herman, So. St. Louis; Henry Hagen, Cass; Patrick Borich and Dave Radford, Carlton; and Wayne Hanson, Houston.

(more)

add 2 information contest

Women's news columns: Audrey Christopherson, Big Stone; Jeanette Bogue, Kandiyohi; Ilene Naley, Todd; Jeanne Mahurin, Waseca; and Jean Lovdokken, Chippewa.

Men's news columns: John Ankeny, Watonwan; Henry Hagen, Cass; Burton Olson, Benton; Arnold Claassen, Lincoln; Donald Vollman, Pine; Oswald Daellenbach, Clay; and Howard Grant, Meeker.

Women's news coverage: Ruth Kent, Itasca; Jean Lovdokken, Chippewa; Claudia Macdonald, Roseau; Barbara Carson, Scott; Ilene Naley, Todd; Audrey Tolzmann, Jackson; and Ruth Spidahl, Grant.

Men's news coverage: Eldon Senske, Freeborn; Conrad Kvamme, Norman; Deane Johnson, Clay; George Holcomb, Murray; and Orion Carlson, Stevens.

Women's features: Ruth Spidahl, Grant.

Men's features: W. F. Liebenstein, Rice; Dale Smith, Carver; Orion Carlson, Stevens; Ray Norrgard, Crow Wing; Paul Kunkel, Brown; and Oswald Daellenbach, Clay.

Women's photos taken by extension workers: Mabel Smilanich, No. St. Louis.

Men's photos taken by extension workers: Donald Petman, Koochiching; Orion Carlson, Stevens; Oswald Daellenbach, Clay; Dwight Ault, Freeborn; Eldon Senske, Freeborn; and Conrad Kvamme, Norman.

Women's photos taken in cooperation with agents: Barbara Carson, Scott; Marian Nelson, Ramsey.

Men's photos taken in cooperation with agents: Dale Smith, Carver; Conrad Kvamme, Norman; George Saksa, Itasca; and Dwight Ault, Freeborn.

Women's color slides: Ada Todnem, Pipestone; Barbara Carson, Scott; and Marian Nelson, Ramsey.

Men's color slides: Clayton Grabow, Mille Lacs; Jerry L. Richardson, Winona; Orion Carlson, Stevens; Paul Kunkel, Brown; Ray Norrgard, Crow Wing; and John Ankeny, Watonwan.

Women's teaching aids: Marian Nelson, Ramsey.

Men's teaching aids: Burton Olson, Benton; Oswald Daellenbach, Clay; and Robert Webb, So. St. Louis.

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B-3783-hbs

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

* For release at 6 p.m. *
* Wednesday, Dec. 9 *

COUNTY AGENT HONORED FOR WEED CONTROL EFFORTS

WINNIPEG, CANADA--Donald Hasbargen, Mower county agricultural agent (Austin), tonight received the North Central Weed Control Conference county extension worker award for having the outstanding educational weed control program in the Midwest.

Hasbargen was judged the top county agent in this field among agents from 12 midwestern states and from three Canadian provinces--Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The North Central Weed Control conference is made up of representatives from industry, regulatory groups such as state departments of agriculture and educational groups such as the agricultural extension services and agricultural experiment stations.

Hasbargen was cited for his cooperation with weed control officials, for his demonstration plots with nimblewill or Muhlenbergia weed and with weeds in farm crops, for weed control and identification meetings and for work with 4-H groups.

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B-3784-hbs

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

To all counties

For use week of
December 14 or later

DAIRY HEIFERS
CAN GO TO WORK
AT EARLY AGE

The most profitable dairy heifers are the ones that go to work early. If they've been fed properly, they should be ready to breed at 15 months.

Harold Searles, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, says a good deal of research and observation shows that to be true. Caring for unproducing heifers an extra 6 months can cut a dairyman's income, he says.

For example, a Wisconsin study shows that even by 7 years of age, late-freshening heifers hadn't caught up in production with those freshened at 26 months. Cornell University research showed that heifers freshening at 23 to 25 months produced more in the first lactation than heifers freshening at 32 months of age. The young-freshening group averaged 38,107 pounds of milk at 57.5 months of age. The late-freshened heifers were 67.5 months old before they reached the same average level of production.

In other words, the late-freshened animals had to be fed and cared for 10 months longer to get the same amount of milk from them.

Early calving calls for well-grown heifers, Searles emphasizes. This in turn means good feeding and management. He says heifers beyond the milk feeding stage don't need pampering, only good nutrition. Don't feed them heavily on grain. Fat heifers make poor milk cows.

Good roughage is the key to good heifers. After 6-9 months, they'll do all right on high quality roughage alone. Alfalfa or clover hay and corn silage is enough. But if the hay is less than top quality (and it usually is), give the heifers a simple grain mixture--but no more than 2-4 pounds per day. The mixture can be corn and oats, with a little bran and oil meal if the hay is poor. If the hay is quite good, corn and oats alone will do.

Heifers also need good management in the summer. With high quality pastures, they need little roughage or grain--if they're over a year old. Younger ones need some grain, though, to make normal gains.

add 1 dairy heifers

They need shelter, but a shed is often better than the barn. Loose housing for yearling heifers is fine, but they need access to all the good hay and silage they'll eat.

Well-grown heifers are ready to breed at 15 months. Make it later only if they're under size or are being held to freshen at another season.

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

To all counties
For use week of
December 14 or later

A Farm and Home Research Report

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING
IS COMING FOR HOGS

The day may not be far away when every topnotch boar will sire 28 times as many little pigs as he does now.

That should be possible through artificial breeding--definitely in the future for the hog business.

E. F. Graham, dairy physiologist, and R. J. Meade, swine researcher at the University of Minnesota, are studying the technique cooperatively.

They have found that Japanese semen collection methods are good enough for widespread use in swine. Still to be worked out are semen storage, processing and freezing methods.

Once it's here, artificial breeding will have many advantages to the swine industry, say Graham and Meade. As with dairy bulls, semen from good boars will go farther. They can be used 12 months per year instead of 6. Each one could sire some 8,000 pigs annually.

By comparison, one boar under average conditions can sire only 320 pigs for market in a single year.

Also, good boars would be more readily available to smaller herds. Swine testing stations would become more important. Farmers would get more information on breeding. A larger percentage of the boars used could be "progeny-tested." And semen from one really good boar could be used for several years, even after his life is over.

Interest in artificial breeding is high. In a recent Midwest survey, 74 percent of the farmers said they would use it in swine if service were available.

There are still some problems, though. Although scientists know how to efficiently collect semen, storage procedures and materials for extending and prolonging its life need to be refined. Methods used for cattle semen don't necessarily work with hogs. These problems, though, should be worked out in time.

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University Farm and Home News
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December 8, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
December 14 or later

FARM FILLERS

It's not just dairy herd size that puts money in your pocket. What really counts is production per cow. Paul Hasbargen, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota, says a cow producing less than 200 pounds butterfat annually is just a barn warmer. It takes that much just to cover expenses--with no labor return. A cow producing 315 pounds on a grade A market returns you \$100 for your labor. And a 450-pound producer returns twice as much.

* * * *

Here's a word to the wise for woodsmen: make sure you have good footing when using that chain saw. Shut off the power when making adjustments or getting ready for a new cut. Stop the motor before filling the gas tank. Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that safety doesn't cost; it pays.

* * * *

If you didn't treat your ewe flock for internal parasites when they came off pasture, do it now. Treatment for stomach worms is an ounce of actual phenothiazine for each adult sheep. That means two ounces, usually, of an emulsion. Or with drench grade powder, it's a pound in three pounds of water, and 4 ounces of the solution to provide the correct dosage. Ewe lambs between 70 and 100 pounds should receive two-thirds of the adult dosage. This advice is from R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist at the University.

* * * *

Turkeys can stand cold weather, but not cold winds. So make sure your open yard has some wind protection. A board fence is fine, says Robert Berg, extension poultryman at the University of Minnesota. And a small, well-bedded yard is better than a large one poorly-bedded.

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

To all counties
For use week of
December 14 or later

FERTILIZER USE
STILL PAYS OFF
IN DRY WEATHER

Dry weather -- no matter how well you can predict its coming -- is no reason to use less fertilizer.

The fact is that healthy plants take drouth better than starved ones. And fertilizer helps keep the plants healthy, according to Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

No matter what the moisture outlook, Overdahl calls reducing fertilizer use a poor place to economize.

Minnesota rainfall is usually dependable enough to give a fair crop most years. You might miss some real profits if you held up on fertilizer, expecting a dry year, and got a good one instead. Low corn stands and low fertility lose you more money than will recommended populations and fertilizer rates on a crop that fails.

Research shows that rather heavy fertilizing can speed up corn pollination. This can be an advantage. Average date on which three-fourths of the corn was "in the silk" was August 13 with low fertility, August 5 for medium and August 1 for high fertility.

Average soil moisture slacks off in July and continues to drop through August. So in the long run it may pay to have corn pollinate sooner--when moisture is higher.

Some years, July may be hot and dry, with good rains in early August. In such a case, Overdahl admits that rains might be too late to help corn hastened by fertilizer. Such situations, though, are the exception rather than the rule.

In forages, which could include corn for silage, fertilizer benefits are probably more consistent from year to year than on grain crops. Overdahl says that in several sandy areas last summer, short dry periods ruined the corn. At the same time, alfalfa--even though retarded--did get some benefit from the fertilizer.

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of
December 14

BUY SAFE TOYS FOR CHILDREN

Keep safety in mind when you buy toys for the children.

For the small child, the right toy is also a safe toy, says Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Marbles, for example, may be an appropriate gift for the 10-year-old but dangerous for a small youngster who might put them in his mouth and choke.

Toys safe for small children include sturdy rattles, large, soft balls, washable toys, wooden push or pull toys, picture books, dolls, miniature plastic machines, rocking horses and kiddie cars that will not tip. Toys that can be swallowed, that have detachable eyes or sharp edges create a real hazard for children.

Before you select a toy for an infant or toddler, Prickett suggests you ask these questions:

- * Are there any removable parts small enough to swallow?
- * Are there any sharp edges or angles?
- * Is there any danger from poisonous or lead-base paints?
- * Will the toy break or chip easily?

If you plan to buy an electrical toy for an older youngster, be sure it is approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories for safety and carries a U. L. tag or seal. Instruct your child in the safe use of the electrical toy and see that he uses it away from radiators, stoves and heat registers.

Hobby and sports equipment make welcome gifts for older children and may be safer than chemical sets. Many a lifelong hobby has had its beginnings during childhood.

Toys wisely chosen and used safely will provide fun and enjoyment and contribute to the development of the child.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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4-H NEWS

For release week of
December 14 or after

DON'T DISCARD
SAFETY WITH
GIFT WEAPPINGS

What's under your Christmas tree -- a gun, a pair of skates, maybe skis or a toboggan?

Santa intends his gifts for fun, but if you are careless, those Christmas gifts may not be as fun packed as you think, says _____ Agent _____
_____. Don't throw away safety with the Christmas wrappings.

Take for instance a new gun. Before you try it out for the first time, Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, urges that you learn its action, its power and its dangers. And, Prickett adds, learn and practice all of the rules of fire arm safety. Too often a Christmas gun injures or kills a friend or relative.

As innocent as a pair of skates appear, they can lead you to danger. Before your party descends on the rink, be sure the ice is safe -- especially over streams.

Will that big box under the Christmas tree transform you into a skier? If it does, learn how to use skis safely. And when you go out for a day of skiing, leave the slopes before you get too tired. The more tired you become, the greater are your chances of having an accident.

If you'll be off tobogganing after Christmas, select a course free of trees, stumps, stones or drop-offs.

In any sport you might happen to participate during this Christmas vacation, be courteous. Safety often is just a matter of courtesy and common sense, says
_____.

COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1960

Three county extension agent associations elected new officers this week during the annual conference of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

Named president of the Minnesota Association of County Agricultural Agents was Frank Svoboda, Olivia, Renville county. Vice president is J. Russell Gute, Owatonna, Steele county, and new secretary-treasurer is George Roadfeldt, Minneapolis, Hennepin county.

Officers of the Minnesota Home Agents' Association include Mrs. Hester McKinnon, Virginia, North St. Louis county, president; Mrs. Ruth Spidah, Elbow Lake, Grant county, vice president; Margaret Callsen, Madison, Lac qui Parle county, secretary; and Mrs. Audrey Tolzmann, Lakefield, Jackson county, treasurer.

The 4-H Club Agents' Association elected Harlem Sandberg, Warren, Marshall county, president; Ronald Seath, Austin, Mower county, vice president; Delores Andol, Roseau, Roseau county, secretary; Russell Krech, St. Cloud, Stearns county, treasurer and Deane Johnson, Moorhead, Clay county, historian.

Newly-elected directors for the Association of County Agricultural Agents were Erwin Wamhoff, Little Falls, Morrison county; Sherman Mandt, Perham, east Ottertail county; John Ankeny, St. James, Watonwan county; Warren Liebenstein, Faribault, Rice county and Vernon Hoysler, Glencoe, McLeod county.

County agent directors re-elected were William Dorsey, Park Rapids, Hubbard county; Oswald Daellenbach, Moorhead, Clay county and Wayne Hanson, Caledonia, Houston county.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 10, 1959

Immediate release

TWO 4-H'ERS TO NATIONAL POULTRY CONFERENCE

Two youthful Minnesota poultry raisers will receive trips to the National Poultry Fact Finding conference in Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 7.

Paul Christenson, 16, Red Wing, and Paul Rice, 16, Dover, won the trip because of their good work in the 4-H poultry project, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today. The Minnesota Poultry, Butter and Egg association sponsors the trip.

Christenson, a junior at Red Wing high school, has been active in the 4-H poultry project for six years and a club member for seven. This year he raised 765 birds winning top honors in county competition. In 1956 Christenson exhibited his first pen of birds and won the county grand championship. Active in his local 4-H club, Christenson has served as : president, vice president and treasurer.

At school he is studying vocational agriculture, is a member of the Future Farmers' of America and the YMCA. This year he was awarded the FFA chapter farmer award.

Rice, a junior at St. Charles high school and club member for seven years, has received the Olmsted county 4-H poultry award for the last two years. During the four years that Rice has been in the poultry project, he has raised about 3,200 birds.

Active in other phases of 4-H, Rice has been president, vice president and treasurer of his local club. This year he took four other projects besides poultry--dairy, entomology, health and junior leadership. He has been a junior leader for two years.

At school, Rice plays cornet in the band, and is a member of the FFA.

University Farm and Home News
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December 10, 1959

Immediate release

SOIL MOISTURE RESERVES GOOD IN MOST PARTS OF STATE

Most areas of Minnesota are going into the winter with good soil moisture reserves.

A recent survey by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service and University of Minnesota soils department shows most fields had 5 inches or more of soil moisture by late November.

The areas below that level include counties along the western border and parts or all of Grant, Stevens, Pope, Swift, Kandiyohi, Chippewa, Renville, Lyon, Redwood and Murray counties.

Lowest soil reserve found was 1.7 inches at Beardsley in Big Stone county.

University soil scientists Donald Baker and George Blake say the overall state moisture situation is actually above par for this time of year. Soil moisture reserves are normally low in late fall. Snow melt and spring rains are then needed to bring them up.

What raised moisture levels this fall was above-average rains in August, September and October.

In spite of the October rains, though, parts of west-central and southwestern Minnesota are still 3-6 inches below the normal precipitation for the April-October period.

The above-normal rains in late summer and early fall this year came at the end of the driest 20 months on record for many areas. One measure of the drought was the average stage of the Minnesota River at Mankato, which was 2.1 feet in August, 1959. That was the lowest level since 1936, as reported by J. H. Strub, Jr., of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Blake and Baker point out that whether there will be adequate moisture for the next crop season depends on precipitation next March, April and May. If 5 or 6 inches of moisture fall in that period, there will be a good crop year.

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B-3786-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 10, 1959

* For release at 11 a.m. *
* Friday, Dec. 11 *

"EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION" NEEDED FOR COLLEGE-AGE FARM-REARED
YOUTH

An "educational revolution" is needed at the college level for farm-reared young people in Minnesota and the rest of the nation, the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service conference was told this morning (Dec. 11).

County and state extension agents and specialists were reminded that less than half as high a proportion of farm-reared boys go to college as urban boys. Proportion of farm-reared girls who reach college campuses is even lower.

Austin A. Dowell, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, said that in spite of the low college attendance, at least two-thirds of the farm-reared boys and girls will be obliged to leave the farms.

These youths, Dowell said, "will have to be just as well educated as the town and city youth if they are to compete successfully with them."

Dowell added that college education is also becoming more important for those who stay on farms. "A college education for every future farmer and homemaker who has the interest and ability to move through such a program should be our goal."

He pointed to the importance of extension agents in helping encourage young people to take college training.

Dowell traced the history of the Agricultural Extension Service in Minnesota from its beginning in 1912 until present. "Extension workers have contributed mightily to our rapidly developing and constantly changing agriculture, and to improved levels of living for all people in this country."

He pointed out that the Extension Service has not limited its activities to farm families. For the most recently reported year, Minnesota extension programs aided 178,000 families. Of these, 15.7 percent were rural nonfarm and 15.5 percent were urban families.

Extension aid to nonfarm groups, Dowell predicted, will continue to expand.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 10, 1959

Immediate release

MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR RETAIL SEED, FERTILIZER, CHEMICAL DEALERS

Twelve special conferences for retail seed, fertilizer and farm chemical dealers will be held around the state this winter.

Specialists from the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service will conduct the meetings.

Each conference will cover a broad range of agricultural problems of particular interest to the retailers. Topics will include: fertilizers for forages, potatoes and grains; effect of drouth on fertilizing; corn production; chemical weed control for 1960; insects and insect control; and crop diseases.

Extension men in charge of the meetings are William Hueg and Harley Otto, agronomists; Curtis Overdahl, Lowell Hanson and Merle Halverson, soils specialists; Herbert Johnson, plant pathologist; and John Lofgren, entomologist.

Schedule for the meetings is: Little Falls and Thief River Falls, Dec. 16; Moorhead and Park Rapids, Dec. 17; Alexandria and Cambridge, Dec. 18; New Ulm and Rochester, Jan. 5; Worthington and Owatonna, Jan. 6; and Montevideo and Rockford, Jan. 7.

All seed, fertilizer and chemical retailers are welcome to attend. County extension agents have more information on the conferences.

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B-3788-pjt

University Farm and Home News
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Immediate release

USE INTEREST OF CHILD AS CLUE IN TOY BUYING

When you shop for toys for Christmas, keep in mind the interests of the children who are to receive your gift.

Most youngsters give definite clues to their play interests, according to Charles Martin, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota. Watch youngsters of a particular age to find out what they like to do. If you are buying toys for your own children, you will know their abilities, skills and interests and what they enjoy doing most. Use these as guides in buying toys.

Since children vary widely in interests, abilities and skills, it is impossible to give any hard and fast list of toys for different ages.

Every child needs a good balance of play equipment to contribute to his all-round development, Martin says. Since most play activities fall into four areas, these are the ones to keep in mind when buying toys for children. Every child should have toys to satisfy his interest in:

Active, physical play. Push-and-pull toys, balls, sports and gym equipment all aid in physical development.

Manipulative, constructive, creative play. Blocks, constructions toys, drawing and painting equipment and hobby kits are typical aids to this type of play.

Imitative, imaginative, dramatic play. Dress-up costumes, dolls, house-keeping equipment, trains are among toys that encourage imaginative expression and help a child to imitate and understand the world around him.

Social play. Games in which a number of children take part are aids to social development and teach children how to get along with others. Children learn fair play and good sportsmanship by sharing play activity.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 11, 1959

Special to weeklies
For immediate use

FARMERS CAN TRY
HAY JUDGING SKILL
AT FARM, HOME WEEK

Think you can really tell good hay or silage when you see it?

You'll have a chance to find out if you attend Farm and Home Week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, Jan. 12-15. About 30 general and special sessions will be held during the week.

On Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, a hay and silage scoring contest will be held in the agronomy building - - much like a judging contest with steers or market hogs. There will be 4 samples in each judging class.

As a contestant, you simply rank the samples according to which you consider best, next best, and so on. There will be classes of alfalfa hay, mixed hay, corn silage, grass silage and oats silage.

Every farmer attending is invited to take part.

There are other field crop items to interest visitors, too. Ways to kill weeds in new legume seedings will be reported at the weed program Tuesday afternoon. Also reported will be a complete run-down on weed control recommendations for 1960.

At the crop improvement session Wednesday, visitors will hear Kenneth R. Majors, grain utilization specialist for the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Peoria, Ill., report on "New nonfood uses for crops." Other topics will be crop variety recommendations, cost of producing certified seed, marketing seed, and forage sorghums.

Trouble shooting in crop production, effect of drought on fertilizer and Ol' Man Weather will be topics at the Thursday soils program. Donald G. Baker, soil climatologist, will talk on "Is Minnesota weather actually changing?"

Forages in livestock production will be the subject of a Friday morning session. Topics will include pasture research on pastures for sheep and dairy cattle, silage for beef cattle and modern hay handling methods.

You can get a complete program by writing to the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

- end -

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 11, 1959

SPECIAL

Immediate release

A. B. SALMELA, GRAND RAPIDS STATION STAFF MEMBER, DIES

A. B. Salmela, 45, assistant professor and animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota's North Central School and Experiment station, Grand Rapids, died Thursday morning, Dec. 12, at a packing plant in Duluth.

Salmela succumbed to a coronary attack while collecting hog carcass data for some research he was conducting.

He had been at the Grand Rapids station since 1951, where he did extensive research on livestock feeding and breeding. His most recent projects involved levels and sources of proteins for hogs, work on the new Minnesota #4 hog breed and breeding work in sheep.

At the time of his death, he was doing research on effect of different feeding practices on hog carcass quality.

Originally from Tower, Minn., Salmela attended the North Central School at Grand Rapids for the last two years of his high school education. In 1937, his senior year, he went by skis to a number of St. Louis county farms as an artificial breeding technician.

One of the farms Salmela visited had the first calf from artificial breeding anywhere in the country, outside of institutions.

He received his B. S. in 1943, his M. S. in 1946 and his Ph. D. in 1958--all in animal husbandry and all from the University of Minnesota. He served in the U. S. Army during World War II and visited Brazil in 1949 as adviser to the International Basic Economy Corporation.

He is survived by his wife Viola and three children--Julie, 15; Linda, 11; and Bruce, 6.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
Dec. 11, 1959

Special to USIA

COOPERATIVES MAY HELP SOUTH-CENTRAL AMERICAN FARMERS

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA -- Cooperatives may be the answer to many South and Central American farm problems, two agriculture students said here today.

Luis Troncoso of Chile and Carlos Landau, Panama, both working for their master¹degrees at the University of Minnesota, agreed that cooperatives could help solve many of the small farmers' problems. Many farmers need financial help in order to effectively store and market their products.

Cooperatives, these men feel, might enable the small farmer to more easily obtain credit. Large farmers are the main users of farm credit now.

The U. S. system of farm credit is good, the students agreed. But the economic extremes found in South and Central America -- the lack of the U. S. middle class -- makes conditions so different that the farm credit system as it functions in the U. S. probably would not work. And the U. S. system is so complex that it would take years to develop anything comparable in South or Central America. But the basic idea is good, and perhaps cooperatives could work out some kind of credit system for the small farmer.

"Many farmers in Panama have to bring their vegetables to market immediately after harvest because they have no place to store them," Landau said. "They can't afford to build store houses or buy refrigeration units."

(more)

add one -- Cooperatives Help Farmers

Before coming to Minnesota Troncoso and Landau observed marketing practices in Washington D. C., Ohio and Michigan. Landau, who is specializing in horticulture, says that he specifically came to the United States to obtain information that could help solve vegetable packaging and distributing problems in Panama.

"The systems used in the United States for grading, storing, wrapping, distributing and refrigerating produce can all be adapted to help the Panamanian farmer. His produce is generally of high quality, but because of the lack of facilities and knowledge, the presentation of his products is poor," Landau says.

Troncoso is interested in the meat packing problems in Chile and is doing his graduate work in agriculture economics. He too feels that his experiences in the United States have been beneficial.

"In St. Paul I have had the chance to see how large meat packing companies operate. The grading and inspecting systems used in U. S. meat packing companies could well be adapted to the new meat packing industries being born in Chile."

The two arrived in Minnesota in September and will leave in June.

In Panama, Landau is an agronomist engineer for the Department of Agriculture in Chiriqui Province. Troncoso is a veterinarian for the Agriculture Department of Chile in Santiago. He specializes in the marketing of livestock and meat.

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

Immediate release

GREEN BUGS CAUSE \$3.1 MILLION ESTIMATED LOSS

Green bugs cost Minnesota farmers an estimated \$3.1 million in 1959, according to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

Heaviest loss was in oats, where total damage and expenses were estimated at \$2.7 million. Cost in wheat was about \$260,000 and the loss was \$194,000 in barley.

Lofgren bases these figures on a survey by Minnesota county agents.

Green bugs infested about 410,000 acres of oats, 10 percent of the state acreage. Lofgren estimated the average loss to equal 30 percent of the infested oats acreage, for a total loss of 5 million bushels. Figuring 50 cents per bushel, that was \$2.5 million alone. In addition, about 68,000 acres of oats were sprayed for green bug control, costing another \$200,000.

The aphids damaged grain through direct feeding and by transmitting a virus disease--red leaf in oats and yellow dwarf in barley. Added together, the combined effects were serious, particularly in southwestern counties.

Most of the aphids blew in from southwestern states between May 3 and 5. Entomologists figure it happened because of a stationary air front stretching like a wall from Oklahoma, where the bugs were numerous, to Minnesota. A combination of high and low pressure areas scooped the bugs up to high altitudes and strong winds carried them to this state.

For a week or more after they got here, the bugs were favored by Minnesota weather. And the same weather held back development of the aphids' natural enemies, which might otherwise have helped keep the pests in check.

Green bugs don't overwinter in this state. So whether they show up again in 1960 will depend on meteorological conditions, as it did last spring.

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

Immediate release

BARLEY SMUT TESTING TO BE DONE AT UNIVERSITY

A program for testing barley seed for loose smut infection is being conducted by the University of Minnesota.

According to Herbert Johnson, University extension plant pathologist, seed samples will be tested for percentage of smut-infected embryos. In general, growers can expect yield loss from smut to be about the same, percentagewise, as the seed infection.

Loose smut cost Minnesota barley growers an estimated \$1.5 million loss in 1959--mostly in the Red River Valley. Infection was as high as 30 percent in some fields.

Samples for testing are to be mailed to the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. Cost is \$5 per sample, and the check should be made out to the association--not to the University.

The association will then turn the samples over to the University's department of plant pathology and botany for testing. Results will be returned, within about a week after samples are received, through county agricultural agents.

Each sample should contain at least a pint of seed and be as representative of the total supply as possible. It should be made up of small amounts of grain selected with a probe from at least 10 different places in the bin or granery. If taken carefully, one sample can represent up to 1,000 bushels. Probes for sampling are usually available from retail seed dealers.

Loose smut disease is seed-borne. Best way to avoid it is to get tested seed with a low percentage of infection--not more than 5 percent, if possible. Treatment to kill smut in the embryos isn't practical on a large scale.

All barley varieties recommended in Minnesota are susceptible to the smut.

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University Farm and Home News
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December 15, 1959

Immediate release

SURVEY SHOWS EXPANSION OF STATE CHRISTMAS TREE INDUSTRY

Minnesotans buying Christmas trees can be more and more choosy nowadays.

Two reasons are improved quality and greater variety of trees for sale from Minnesota woodlands.

A recent University of Minnesota survey gives some indication of the rapid expansion in state tree plantations--where growers have set out their own trees and then, often, prune or bud them later on to improve their appearance.

E. T. Sullivan, former University forester, surveyed 76 members of the state Christmas Tree Producers' association. Sixty-one of them had planted an average of 42 acres of trees since 1947. Their plantings averaged 1,700 trees per acre.

These growers reported a spurt in planting in recent years. Number of trees planted per grower had increased steadily from 5,000 in 1947 to 25,000 ten years later. Nine of the growers reporting had planted 32,000 or more in 1957 alone.

During the past 10 years, trees planted by these growers were 44 percent red pine and 14 percent other pines. Other popular trees were Norway and white spruce, together making up a third of all trees planted.

There was also indication that these will be shapely, attractive trees when they hit the market at 7 or 8 years of age. More than half of the growers reported shearing the trees during the growing period.

For 1959, the 76 growers estimated they would sell a total of 37,900 trees, and they expected to put 128,600 trees on the market next year, as more of their trees reach maturity.

Christmas tree production is about a \$6 million annual business in Minnesota. About 4 million trees are harvested, more than half of which go out of the state. Plantation growers now produce less than an eighth of the trees now marketed, but their share of the market will definitely rise in future years, foresters say.

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University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 15, 1959

Immediate release

TWO STATE 4-H'ERS WIN HONORS FOR EFFICIENT DAIRY PRACTICES

Efficient dairy practices have resulted in state honors for two young Minnesota dairy 4-H'ers.

Eugene Lauritsen, 17, Granite Falls, and Mark Flom, 18, Kenyon, were each awarded a plaque and \$15 by the National Dairy Products, Kraft Foods and National Butter companies, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Winning \$15 each for their excellent dairy methods are: Kerry Hoffman, Aitkin; Bruce Watson, Bemidji; Thomas DeMarais, Foley; Jerry Kruger, Warren; John Spicer, Redwood Falls; Robert Matejcek, Owatonna; William Blank, Janesville; and Joan Pierson, Lake Elmo.

Lauritsen is a veteran when it comes to receiving dairy honors. Last year he won the state 4-H Brown Swiss award and exhibited the grand champion Brown Swiss animal at the State Fair. For two years he was named Chippewa county's outstanding 4-H dairy project member.

This year Lauritsen had the grand champion Brown Swiss and was grand champion showman at the West Central Dairy Day. In county fair competition he won seven blues on dairy animals and four championships--dairy herd, dairy animal, showman and overall showman.

Lauritsen feels that accurate records are the clue to improving a dairy herd. He owns nine head.

Other activities keeping this 4-H'er busy include serving as president of the Minnesota Junior Brown Swiss association, local FFA and church young peoples' group.

Flom, a freshman at the University in agriculture, has been active in 4-H and the dairy project for 8 years. Last year he gave the champion team demonstration on livestock conservation. He then competed at the International Livestock show in Chicago placing in the blue group. In his local club, Flom has served as president, vice president and treasurer. On the county level, he was secretary.

In fair competition Flom has received two champion and three reserve champion ribbons in showmanship. He has been a member of the county dairy judging team for three years.

Active also in FFA, Flom served as chapter vice president, was awarded the state farmer degree last year and was named regional star dairy farmer in 1959.

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B-3793-sah

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

NEW RED FLORIBUNDA ROSE FOR MINNESOTA GARDENS

A semi-double floribunda rose named Prairie Fire has been developed by the University of Minnesota department of horticulture and is being introduced to the public this spring.

The new rose is being propagated through an arrangement with the Minnesota Nurserymen's Research corporation and is now for sale by retail nurseries.

The Prairie Fire rose is especially useful as a showy flowering shrub or as a background for a border of perennials or garden roses.

Blossoms are bright red in color, turning to a clear pink as the flowers age. Outer petals are slightly darker than the inner ones. The combination of pink flowers with the bright red buds and new blooms gives a brilliant fiery effect. Blossoms are long lasting and highly fragrant.

The flowers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, are borne in large clusters on vigorous canes. Each cane will produce from 35 to 55 individual blooms. The plant produces flushes of bloom at approximately monthly intervals, with some flowers present almost continuously throughout the summer.

Growth habit is upright and vigorous. The plants will reach a height of 5 feet in a single season. Foliage is a dark, glossy green.

Although plants will generally survive without winter protection, a 12-inch leaf or hay mulch without earth mounding is recommended to assure winter survival in Minnesota. Winter killing of the cane ends can be expected. Pruning back into live tissue is recommended in spring to make bushy, vigorous plants.

A complete description of the new rose is given in University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station Miscellaneous Report 36, available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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

To all counties
For use week of
December 21 or later

LIST CHANGES
IN STATE TAX
FOR THIS YEAR

Farmers will be affected by a number of recent changes in Minnesota income tax regulations.

Hal Routhe, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota, points to key changes that farmers should check with their tax advisors.

Here are some of the changes:

* Tax rates on income of individuals, estates and trusts will increase one-half percent for all incomes over \$500. The new schedule of tax rates will be printed on the state income tax return.

* The 10 percent surtax will continue for tax years between Dec. 31, 1958, and Jan. 1, 1961.

* Tax credit is increased from \$10 to \$14 for each person other than husband or wife dependent upon and receiving chief support from the tax payer.

* Net operating losses can now be carried back three years, instead of just two as allowed previously. They may also be carried forward as much as five years.

* Any single individual whose gross income is above \$750 for the past year must file a return. Before, it was only for incomes over \$1,000. This also applies to guardianships or trusts. Married couples must file if their combined gross is \$1,500 or more, instead of \$2,000 as in other years.

* An additional 20 percent of the cost of certain property--like new machinery--bought after Dec. 31, 1958, may be allowed as depreciation the first year after purchase. This provision is similar to the one put into effect for federal tax a year ago. You may also take the regular depreciation to which you are entitled for the year.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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To all counties
For use week of
December 21 or later

FARM FILLERS

High returns from sheep depend on a high percentage of lambs. So says Paul Hasbargen, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota. He says it takes a 74 percent lamb crop to cover feed and other costs--with nothing left over. A 100 percent crop returns \$4 per ewe for labor. At 134 percent, you get \$10 back per ewe--a good goal to shoot for. These returns are based on a market price of \$18 per hundredweight for fat lambs. And they show that anything you can do to save more lambs is a big help.

* * * *

USDA scientists have developed a new gadget to save bumps and bruises that potatoes sometimes get when put in bags at packing plants. The device is a sack clamp and it tucks the bag up so that the spuds don't fall as far at once. Result: less bruising and higher quality potatoes for housewives. The clamp is being used at the Red River Valley Potato Research Center at East Grand Forks.

* * * *

Most areas of Minnesota have good soil moisture reserves. A recent survey by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service and University of Minnesota showed that most fields had 5 inches or more of soil moisture in late November. Areas below that level include counties along the western border and parts or all of Grant, Stevens, Pope, Swift, Kandiyohi, Chippewa, Renville, Lyon, Redwood and Murray counties. Lowest level found was 1.7 inches at Beardsley in Big Stone county. Whether there will be adequate moisture for 1960 depends on precipitation next March, April and May.

* * * *

Here's more evidence on the perils of overworking the soil. According to J. K. Aase, soils researcher at the University, artificially packing the soil lowered yields of potatoes, wheat, sugar beets, and corn. Packing also lowered specific gravity of spuds--a sign of lower quality. This packing is similar to what can result from tilling the soil too much. # # # #

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 15, 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:

Soft, Washable Leather Coming
Home Furnishing Values Increase
Red Room, Quick Meal
Housing Demand Still High
Cranberries Plentiful For All

Cranberry Meat Balls
Cranberry Salad
Cans OK, But Refrigerate
Thaw Bread Covered
Fun Snack For Fun Time
Cranberry-Topped Cake

CLOTHING

Soft Washable Leather Coming

Soft leather that won't stiffen, shrink, lose color or stain by washing or perspiration is on its way here.

A tanning agent discovered more than 50 years ago, but only recently available commercially, is making this come true.

Tests conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture showed that leathers tanned with this material cleaned successfully with soap and water as well as by dry-cleaning.

The new tanning agent should make leather increasingly popular as a garment material.

-jbn-

HOME FURNISHINGSHome Furnishing Values Increase

Average U. S. farm household furnishings are worth almost twice as much today as they were 12 years ago.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reported that in 1957 furnishings for the average farm household were valued at about \$1,387. Today they total \$2,732, in 1957 valued dollars.

Much of the rise is due to the larger number of household appliances in areas where farms have only in the last decade been supplied with central station electricity. Ninety-five percent of U. S. farms are now electrified.

* * * *

Red Room, Quick Meal

If you're a gourmet and like to relax and linger long over your meals, don't paint your dining room red. Studies show that red dining room decor tends to make you bolt your meals.

On the other hand, when you dine in blue or green surroundings you relax, do better justice to your food and, as a result, enjoy eating a lot more.

* * * *

Housing Demand Still High

More than a million housing units -- homes, apartments or other one-household dwellings--have been built every year since 1949, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

But even with this much building going on, the demand for housing is expected to remain high.

Reasons for this are: the increase in new households, high employment and increases in income. The housing demand is also being supported by the trend toward larger families.

FOODCranberries Plentiful For All

Large supplies of both fresh and processed cranberries have been cleared for sale in recent weeks to insure king-size portions for all. The U. S. Department of Agriculture is fully supporting the cranberry industry's efforts to re-establish its market and restore this excellent fruit to a year-round place on the nation's tables.

One tempting cranberry relish that is especially tasty is made this way: Put four cups of fresh cranberries and two seeded and quartered oranges through a food chopper, add two cups of sugar and mix well. Chill in the refrigerator at least two hours before serving.

* * * *

Cranberry Meat Balls

Transform your basic meat ball recipe into a gourmet's delight the cranberry way.

Prepare the meat balls as usual, then roll in flour and brown slowly. Steam covered about 10 to 15 minutes or until thoroughly cooked. Remove the cover and add a mixture of whole cranberry sauce and vinegar (1/4 cup vinegar to each pound of cranberry sauce).

Simmer the meat balls in the cranberries for about 5 minutes and then thicken the sauce with cornstarch. Continue cooking until the sauce is thick and clear.

Meat balls made in bite-sized portions make tasty hot hors d'oeuvres.

* * * *

Cranberry Salad

For a colorful December salad, use fresh cranberries like this: Fill the centers of chilled, canned pear halves with a mixture of cream cheese, chopped cranberries, chopped nuts and crystallized ginger.

FOODCans OK, But Refrigerate

Did you know that it is safe to keep unused portions of canned foods in the cans?

But, warns Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, keep the opened can in the refrigerator. Canned foods will spoil the same as other cooked food, if kept in a warm place.

* * * *

Thaw Bread Covered

When you bake yeast breads and rolls for the holidays, use your freezer to store what can't be eaten right away.

Here's a tip for thawing from Shirley Trantanella, frozen foods expert at the University of Minnesota: Always keep breads wrapped when they're thawing at room temperature to prevent moisture from collecting on the bread surface.

* * * *

Fun Snack For Fun Time

Everyone loves a party, including the youngest little guy or gal. And the party is especially fun if Mom serves a snack like this:

Broil hamburgers. Then instead of serving them plain, give each hamburger a face. Use stuffed olive slices for eyes, strips of olives for a nose and eyebrows and the pimiento stuffing for a mouth.

* * * *

Cranberry-Topped Cakes

For a festive touch, try a cranberry-topped cake. Pour yellow or white cake batter into baking pans and spread with whole cranberry sauce before baking. The frosting is baked right on the cake and needs only a sprinkling of powdered sugar before serving. Or make an upside down version by first spreading cranberry sauce in a baking pan, adding the batter and then baking. The upside down version is especially appealing served warm with ice cream.

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

DON'T GAMBLE
ON CROP SEED

Buying seed that you aren't sure of is like gambling--with the deck stacked against you.

The way to put the odds in your favor is with certified seed of proven varieties, according to Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. He says, look for yielding ability, disease resistance, and high general quality.

Industries using crops insist on quality. Millers and bakers either heavily discount poor wheat or refuse to buy it. Same holds true with the malting industry and barley.

Know the dealer you buy seed from, Otto advises. And don't be misled by seed peddlers who claim great things for unknown varieties. You'll find out that usually, seed of an unknown variety sells for more than good seed of proven varieties. Also, seed sold under a brand name has no guarantee as to variety unless both the brand name and variety name are given.

University-recommended crop varieties for 1960 are:

OATS--Ajax, Andrew, Burnett, Garry, Minhafer, Minton, Rodney; RYE--Adams, Caribou, Elk; FLAX--Arny, B5128, Bolley, Marine, Redwood; SPRING WHEAT--Lee and Selkirk (bread); Langdon and Ramsey (durum).

WINTER WHEAT--Minter; SOYBEANS--Acme, Capital, Chippewa, Comet, Flambeau, Grant, Harosoy, Merit, Norchief, Ottawa Mandarin; SUNFLOWERS--Arrowhead; BARLEY--Kindred, Parkland, Traill; FIELD PEAS--Chancellor; NAVY BEANS--Michelite, Sanilac; ALFALFA--Ranger, Vernal.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER--Dollard, Lakeland; BIENNIAL SWEET CLOVER--Evergreen, Madrid; SMOOTH BROMEGRASS--Achenbach, Fischer, Lincoln; BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL--Empire; SUDANGRASS--Piper; TIMOTHY--Itasca, Lorain; KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS--Park.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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To all counties

BLACKTOP MAKES
GOOD PAVEMENT
FOR BARNYARD

Muddy barnyards are as out of date for livestock as dirt roads are for modern automobiles.

As with highways, the answer to the barnyard problem is all-weather pavement. And one good type is blacktop.

Donald W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, spells out paving procedure in a new publication. It's Agricultural Engineering Fact Sheet 10, "Paving Barnyards With Blacktop," available at the county agent's office.

Bates recommends a hot-mix, hot-laid asphalt concrete, made from good quality aggregate and straight asphalt cement. He says that only a thin sealer coat of asphalt is of no value for a barnyard.

Good quality blacktop should meet the requirements for high type asphalt concrete as set up by the State Highway department. Suppliers and contractors are familiar with--or can get--these specifications.

Asphalt concrete can't be mixed on the farm. You would need to buy it ready-mixed from a road contractor or supplier of asphaltic mixes.

Blacktop pavement does best on well-drained soil. If the soil has a low proportion of sand and gravel, drainage may be necessary. There should be at least an inch of slope in every 10 feet for surface drainage. Where that isn't possible, you need surface drains.

Thickness of sub-base and base courses under the asphalt depends on the type of subsoil. Fact Sheet 10 has a simple table for determining the recommended thicknesses.

Bates recommends a base layer of crushed stone, gravel, slag or similar material. Crusher run or bank run gravel are all right for the sub-base layer--the one directly under the base.

-more-

add 1 paving barnyards

If the soil under the sub-base isn't very firm, you may need to put on a 2-inch insulation blanket of sand first.

Each layer should be no more than 4 inches thick after compaction.

After the hot-mix asphalt concrete is laid, it needs to be compacted with at least a 5-ton roller while the mix is still hot. The pavement is ready to use as soon as it's cooled to air temperature. Bates says it's also a good idea to use a sand cover to prevent tracking and give the pavement a chance to age.

A good blacktop pavement should last 20 years or more, according to Bates. Costs will vary according to amount of sub-base and base materials and size of pavement area, but will usually range between 25 and 35 cents per square foot. One Minnesota dairyman recently paved 16,000 square feet for a contract price of \$4,000.

For details on blacktop paving, you can get a copy of Fact Sheet 10 from the county extension office.

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

First in a series on Outlook for
Family Living

FOOD TO TAKE
SMALLER SHARE OF
INCOME IN 1960

Plenty of food for 1960, at slightly lower average prices -- that's the food forecast from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, reports Home Agent _____

_____.

Because consumer income will probably be record high, consumers are likely to increase their purchases of more expensive foods. They'll also be willing to pay for more built-in services in prepared foods.

Families will probably spend a smaller share of their income for food next year than in any other year in the postwar period. A little more than a fifth of the average income per person (after taxes) is expected to go for food expenditures. In 1947, average per capita spending for food amounted to more than a fourth of the average income after taxes.

Meat consumption per person is expected to be a little higher next year. We'll probably be eating more beef and a little more pork. The increase in beef will be greatest in medium and lower grades. Higher grades of beef will be about as plentiful in 1960 as in 1959. Poultry meat - both chicken and turkey - will continue to be abundant through next year.

Slightly bigger supplies of milk and dairy products are expected in the new year, but with the population increase, the per capita consumption may be about the same as in 1959.

American consumers can expect more raisins and other dried fruits next year, about the same amount of processed vegetables and somewhat more processed fruits. Grapefruit supplies will be about the same but there will be more oranges.

Quantities of food fats and oils will be record large. Grain supplies will be abundant.

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

4-H NEWS

For release week of
December 21 or after

4-H LEADERS
TO TRAINING
INSTITUTES

Adult and junior leaders from _____ county's _____ 4-H clubs
(no.)
will attend a district Leaders' Institute at _____ on _____,
(place) (date)
_____ agent _____ said today.

Theme of the 1960 Institute is "Understanding Older Members."

Those attending will be:

The program will center around new features designed to interest older club members. Following a presentation on how to understand this group, leaders will have the opportunity to plan youth programs. Further information will be presented on the role of older members in recreation.

Possible solutions to increase parent cooperation and participation in 4-H will also be presented at the Institute.

Leaders will have the opportunity to learn about new features in 4-H such as the new treasurer's book published for the first time in 50 years and the revised secretary's book. Also to be included are the new home improvement-family living project and the new national 4-H objectives. The home project is a combination of the old home furnishing and home assistance projects.

Primary aim of the 4-H program, according to the new objectives, is to provide opportunities for mental, physical, social and spiritual growth.

Leaders' kits covering Institute material will be distributed.

_____ will act as chairman of the meeting.
(Co. agent or dist. 4-H leader)

Leaders will present the Institute material at a county meeting _____
(place)
on _____
(date)

-sah-

*Note to agents in counties without district meetings. This will be the only story sent on the Institutes. It can be adapted to suit county Institute meetings.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 17, 1959

Special to weeklies
For immediate release

Caption for mat: John Strait, agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, holds up an experimental small bale, comparing it with a regular-size bale. The little 12-inch cubes will be displayed at Farm and Home Week, on the St. Paul campus.

FARM AND HOME WEEK
TO FEATURE RESEARCH
ON HAY BALING

A new idea in hay baling--small, 12-inch cubes will be on display for visitors to Farm and Home Week, Jan. 12-15 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The little 12-pound bales were tested last summer at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station. Farm engineers John Strait and Kenneth Albrecht say they should be easier to handle mechanically, easier to dry artificially and could mean higher quality hay.

Strait and Albrecht modified a conventional baler to make the little cubes.

Actually, the small bales are being studied as part of a complete haying system--involving cutting, conditioning, raking, baling, storage and drying. Since the bales can be barn-dried with forced air, they can be put up when the hay has 30-35 percent moisture.

At such a moisture content, the nutrient-rich leaves are tough and won't shatter. Saving the leaves is one of the major problems in present haying methods.

Conventional bales--about 32 inches long, 18 inches wide and a foot thick--are difficult to dry artificially. They need to be stacked in a certain pattern in a tightly enclosed area. Neither the arranging nor enclosing are needed with small bales. They're simply dropped into the mow and left

Add 1 - Farm and Home Week

where they fall. An ordinary duct-type drying system is all that's needed and they could be dried with either heated or unheated air.

Also small bales have twice as much exposed area per pound as do conventional bales. And nearly nine-tenths of the hay in a small bale is within 3 inches of the surface, compared to about two-thirds for the regular ones.

Farm and Home Week also features some 30 special and general sessions on all phases of farming and family living. For a complete program, write to the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

- end -

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 18, 1959

SPECIAL

Immediate release

CHAPMAN FOUNDATION EXPANDS SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

The Chapman Foundation of Memphis, Tennessee, has expanded its scholarship program for students at the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

The foundation will present four freshmen scholarships of \$300 each and four sophomore scholarships of \$200 each.

This new program is announced jointly by A. Dale Chapman, president of the Chapman Chemical company of Memphis, Tenn., and F. H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry.

Recipients of the Chapman Foundation scholarships for sophomore foresters are: Wendell G. Beardsley, Stillwater; Larry D. Henson, Hopkins; Gerald W. Zamber, Milwaukee, Wis.; and Maurice B. Ziegler, Dassel. The winners were selected according to academic aptitude, vocational promise, character, leadership and financial need.

Winners of the freshmen scholarships will not be announced until January, 1960.

The Chapman Chemical company is one of the leading manufacturers of wood preservatives. Chapman, who is a 1929 School of Forestry graduate, established these scholarships to encourage qualified students to prepare for careers in forestry.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 18, 1959

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FORESTRY STUDENTS AWARDED \$250 HOMELITE SCHOLARSHIPS

Two University of Minnesota forestry seniors have been named to receive \$250 Homelite scholarships, according to R. M. Brown, professor and chairman of the School of Forestry's Scholarship committee.

The students are Duane Packer, Palisade, Minn., and Willard Kiefer, Cazenovia, Wis.

The scholarships were granted by the Homelite corporation, Port Chester, N. Y., a national manufacturer of chain saws. The awards were made by E. S. Spencer, St. Paul district manager for the corporation.

Winners of the scholarships were chosen on the basis of academic aptitude, vocational promise, personal attributes and leadership. This is the sixth year the Homelite scholarships have been awarded students in the Minnesota School of Forestry.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 18, 1959

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

FARM PEOPLE PUT HIGH VALUE ON SOCIAL SECURITY

Retirement plans aren't getting the attention they deserve from Minnesota farm people, according to preliminary results of a survey.

University of Minnesota rural sociologists Gary Hansen and Marvin Taves are finding that less than a fourth of the farm families are making investments specifically intended for old age income.

Few people have pensions or medical insurance. And few have any definite plans for what they'll do when they give up their present activity.

The survey does indicate, though, that farm people put a high value on social security--even though many give it little thought until they are nearing actual retirement.

Of persons now getting old age and survivors' insurance, nearly two-thirds said the payments allowed them to be self-supporting. About 40 percent said social security made it possible to be more active in social, religious and other community affairs. A third said it allowed them to take part in more recreational activities and 28 percent said it freed their children from financial support.

About 8 of 10 persons on social security income said it didn't help them buy things other than they would have bought anyway. However, the payments helped 13 percent keep more land and 7 percent to keep personal property that otherwise would have been sold.

Several persons interviewed had comments on the social security program itself. Some said payments should be higher--so that benefits would also go up. Some felt eligibility age for payments should be lowered to 60. Others thought present beneficiaries are getting disproportionately high payments. In general, the study indicated a lack of understanding of the basic philosophy behind the program.

The survey was made of about 1,150 persons in three counties. The preliminary summary is based on a small proportion of the overall sample. The study is now being summarized and a full report will be made later.

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B-3795-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 18, 1959

Immediate release

FEED RESERVES AT RECORD LEVEL

Minnesota farmers will probably pay a bit less for feed in 1960 than in 1959.

Reason is the record feed supply on hand in the nation.

extension

Harold Pederson, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota emphasizes, though, that it's still wise to keep a good supply on the farm. A temporary local shortage or limited supply of "free" grain--that not under a support program--could raise prices for an individual farmer.

The economist says the heavy feed reserves will probably mean more beef and pork and lower prices to farmers for their cattle and hogs.

Total amount of feed concentrates available in the U.S. this year is 264 million tons. This is 7 percent above last year and 36 percent over the 1953-57 average.

Production of feed grains--corn, oats, barley and sorghum--in 1959 was 5 percent up from the year before and 21 percent more than the average for 1953-57.

Corn production went up 40 percent from 1953-57 to 1959. This crop now provides three times as much feed as the other three feed grains combined.

However, livestock numbers have not been increasing as fast as the feed bins have filled up. The way things look now, economists expect a record feed carryover at the end of 1960 of 80 millions tons--43 percent of next year's expected feed requirements.

Amount of feed grains used for seed, human food and industry has stayed about the same for the past decade. Annual exports, however, have jumped from 7.2 million tons during the 1953-57 period to 12.5 million tons last year--an increase of more than 70 percent. With the St. Lawrence Seaway lowering transportation costs and with Public Law 480 incentives, the economists expect this export level to be maintained.

For the longer run, the economist says growing population and high employment levels will create markets for more livestock, and therefore more feed markets. However, large supplies will probably keep feed prices down for some time.

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B-3796-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 18, 1959

Special to Tom Doughty
The Farmer, St. Paul 1

TIMELY TIPS

Your sheep flock can give you a greater return for labor than any other live-stock enterprise if you're a good manager. But high returns from sheep depend a lot on the lamb crop. Based on the normal market price of \$18 per hundredweight for fat lambs, a 74 percent lamb crop will just cover your feed and other production costs. A 100 percent crop will give you \$4 per ewe for labor. But a 134 percent lamb crop will give you a net of \$10 per ewe -- a real profit. What's more, early lambs that are ready for market by midyear will do even better than this.

- Paul Hasbargen

* * * * *

Egg cleaning is often a problem for producers. Soiled eggs usually bring C Grade prices even though interior quality may be Grade A. Here are some tips that will mean more money for you from every case and fewer eggs to clean. First of all, get more nest-clean eggs -- up to 85 percent -- through good management of the laying house. This means keeping litter dry and clean. Screen off the dropping pits and use a screened platform around water fountains. Make sure you have enough nests, filled with clean nesting material, in the cleanest and driest part of the house. Keep birds from roosting in the nests at night. And gather eggs frequently. Cleaning methods are also reported in the new Poultry Husbandry Fact Sheet Number 1, "Cleaning Soiled Eggs." Pick up a copy from your county agent.

- Robert W. Berg and Milo H. Swanson

* * * * *

The future of the farm woodlot looks bright. Increasing consumption of animal products means a need for more farm buildings. That means a greater demand for timber supplies. And home-grown timber can meet most farm building requirements.

add 1 timely tips

Cheaper types of animal housing are becoming more popular -- especially those that can be converted from one use to another. So manage and harvest your woodland with an eye on the future. It will become a greater source of raw material. And you'll get more profit with less labor.

- Parker Anderson

* * * * *

Pigs born at this time of year, or any baby pigs to be handled in dry lot, need protection from anemia. Experiments at the University of Minnesota indicate that a level of 200 milligrams of injectable iron -- in the form of iron-dextran compound -- is the most suitable level. Inject three or four days after birth. Or you can swab the sows' udders with a saturated copperas solution. This is just as effective in preventing anemia, but it takes more work. Here's how you use the copperas solution: Dissolve 1 pound of crude iron sulfate in 3 quarts of boiling water. Paint some of this solution on the sow's udder every day after the baby pigs are three days old. Use it until the pigs are 35 days old.

- R. E. Jacobs

* * * * *

Use caution around animals at all times. Let them know when you enter the barn or their stall. And be especially careful when young animals are around. Remember that a bull is always a "potential killer," no matter how gentle he seems. Be sure you use safety devices with animals. Use a staff when you lead your bull and make sure your bull pen is strong and safe. Use a hurdle -- like a metal feed basket -- to protect yourself from hogs. If young pigs are present, work from outside the pen. Always be sure of "a way out" in case of trouble.

- Glenn Prickett

* * * * *

The Yellow Medicine County Dairy Herd Improvement Association has become the first association in Minnesota to have DHIA records for all members calculated in the

add 2 timely tips

central electronic processing program. This program has stimulated interest in DHIA in the area. The association has grown from 28 to 43 members during the past year.

- Ralph Wayne

* * * * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 18, 1959

Immediate release

FARM & HOME WEEK TO FEATURE FARM PLANNING, CREDIT, POLICY SESSIONS

Whether dairy cattle are more reliable money-makers than hogs will get some careful discussion at Farm and Home Week, Jan. 12-15 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Farmers will also hear some ideas on getting credit for either kind of business.

At an afternoon session Jan. 12, agricultural economist S. A. Engene will discuss "Dairy or hogs--which gives the surest income?" Another economist, Harald R. Jensen, will talk on "Strategies to consider."

How one farmer met the problem will be reviewed by Hal Routhe, extension farm management specialist, and the farmer himself--Jay Ripley, Winnebago, Minn. They will show by pictures and illustrations how the dairy enterprise on the Ripley farm was recently expanded--and why.

The following day, three more economists will discuss "What's happening in Farm Credit?" Farmer's credit needs for buying land will be reviewed by Philip M. Raup and production credit needs will be discussed by Reynold P. Dahl.

Effect of government monetary policy on farm credit costs will get some attention from Franklin L. Parsons, research director for the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank.

Minnesota's state in foreign trade is the topic for a Jan. 15 session. William C. Rogers, director of the University's World Affairs Center will view the importance of foreign relations to Minnesota agriculture and Luther Pickrel, extension economist, will discuss the present and future trade picture.

"Using food for economic development" will get some attention from W. W. Cochrane, University agricultural economist.

A total of about 30 special and general sessions will be held during Farm and Home Week.

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B-3797-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 18, 1959

Immediate release

SIX MINNESOTANS TO NATIONAL 4-H MEETINGS

Six Minnesota 4-H'ers will attend national meetings in recognition of their leadership achievement in club work, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Four will travel to Washington, D. C., this spring for the National 4-H conference. The others will attend the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training camp in Shelby, Mich., this spring.

Those attending the Washington conference will be Karen Koehn, 19, Lindstrom; Roger Wrase, 18, Chaska; Ronald Knutson, 19, Montevideo; and Norma Krenik, 18, Madison Lake.

Dianne Josephson, 18, Virginia, and Wayne Marzolf, 19, Preston, will attend the leadership camp.

Sponsor of the National 4-H conference trip is the Minnesota Bankers' association, Minneapolis, while the Ralston Purina company, St. Louis, Mo. provides trip funds for the Michigan camp.

All six 4-H'ers are enrolled in college this year. Miss Koehn is a sophomore at Gustavus Adolphus college. Miss Josephson is a home economics freshman at St. Olaf college. Miss Krenik, Wrase, Knutson and Marzolf are students at the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

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B-3798-sah

Immediate release

NEW UNIVERSITY-DEVELOPED STRAWBERRY EXCELLENT FOR FREEZING

A June-bearing strawberry that produces large, well formed, brightly colored fruit especially good for marketing and for freezing has been developed by the University of Minnesota horticulture department.

Plants of the new fruit, named Trumpeter, may be purchased from nurseries this spring.

Berries of the Trumpeter are glossy and smooth with full, fresh green caps. The berries show off to exceptional advantage when packed in boxes for marketing. Outstanding characteristic of Trumpeter is its ability to maintain its attractive appearance and market quality in the box for an unusually long period.

Flavor of the Trumpeter is pleasant and lively. The flesh is firm and red throughout. These qualities make the new strawberry a good dessert fruit, whether fresh or frozen. The University of Minnesota food processing laboratory, which has tested the freezing quality of more than 300 varieties and selections of strawberries, has found Trumpeter one of the best for freezing.

The tall, strong, easily propagated plants are winter hardy with normal protection. They are resistant to root rot and apparently resistant to foliage diseases. Yield has usually been significantly higher than that of Dunlap and Premier.

The new variety has been grown successfully on a considerable range of soil types including heavy clay loam, peat and sandy, acid soils with relatively low organic content.

A complete description of the new strawberry is given in University of Minnesota Miscellaneous Report 37, available from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

TIPS ON KEEPING CHRISTMAS PLANTS

With the right kind of care, your Christmas plants and cut flowers will keep fresh through the holidays.

Horticulturists at the University of Minnesota say you can prolong the bloom of Christmas potted plants by following three rules:

1. Keep the plants in sun or in bright light.
2. Water them when the soil is dry to the touch, using water of room temperature.
3. Keep them out of drafts and avoid extreme temperature changes.

The poinsettia especially is sensitive to drafts, sudden temperature changes and to temperatures below 60°F. Temperatures above 75°F. also shorten the life of the blooms. Yellowing and dropping of the foliage and bracts or petals may be caused by poor light, drafts, sudden temperature changes or irregular watering. If the plant is allowed to wilt, it will lose some of its leaves. For that reason, it's best never to allow the soil to become dry.

Cyclamen will tolerate cooler night temperatures than the poinsettia--down to a minimum of 50°F. High night temperatures, lack of light or sunshine may cause leaves to turn yellow and flower buds to blast. Allowing the soil to get dry will cause foliage to turn yellow. Keep the soil moist but avoid getting water in the crown or it may rot.

Cut flowers will last twice as long if you keep them cool at night--at a temperature of about 50°F.

But, the University horticulturists warn, it's best not to set the flowers in the home refrigerator. If there are fresh vegetables and fruit in the refrigerator, they will give off ethylene gas which has the effect of putting cut flowers to sleep and shortens their life considerably. Carnations, roses and snapdragons are especially sensitive in this respect.

A cool basement is ideal for keeping cut flowers at night. Studies show that a temperature of 50°F. at night will double the life of cut flowers. However, keeping them at a temperature below 70°F. will help to extend their life.

As soon as fresh flowers come from the florist, cut the stems at a slant with a sharp knife and put them in water. Cut-flower food in the water will prolong life of the flowers. Otherwise, change water daily.

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

Immediate release

TOP CITIZENS RECEIVE 4-H CERTIFICATES

Two of Minnesota's top 4-H citizens are Mary Martinson, 18, Rochester, and Robert Luther, 19, Lewisville.

The two are state winners of the 4-H citizenship award, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today. As state winners they will each receive certificates of honor.

Miss Martinson, now a freshman at Winona State college, has been an active 4-H'er for eight years. During that time she was a county radio speaking winner and received the key award. This year in her clothing project she made 10 new garments.

A top student, Miss Martinson received two scholarships last summer.

Luther, a nine year 4-H'er, has served as president of his local club and the county 4-H federation, and was a Minnesota exchange delegate to Manitoba last summer.

Active in FFA, Luther has served as district president, state vice president and has received the State Farmer degree.

He also was active in high school sports and was president of his church youth group for three years.

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B-3801-sah

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

Immediate release

QUICK ACTION IMPORTANT IN STAIN REMOVAL

Stains on table linen and clothing are an aftermath of holiday feasting.

But knowledge of how to remove common stains, along with proper treatment before laundering, will prevent permanent damage to the fabric.

Prompt action when a fabric is stained is one of the rules to success, according to extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota. Many stains that can be removed easily when they are fresh are difficult or impossible to remove later. Before laundering table linens, it is always a good idea to look them over carefully and remove all stains first. Hot soapsuds and the heat of an iron will set many spots.

The University clothing specialists give these tips on removing some common stains:

Gravy or meat juice. Sponge with cold or lukewarm water. If a spot remains, work detergent into the stain, then rinse thoroughly. Allow the article to dry. If a greasy stain remains, sponge with grease solvent.

Fruit, including cranberry sauce. If safe for the fabric, pour boiling water through the spot from a height of 1 to 3 feet. When any fruit juice is spilled on a fabric, it's a good idea to sponge the spot immediately with cool water. Some fruit juices, such as citrus, are invisible on the fabric after they dry but turn yellow on aging or heating. This yellow stain may be difficult to remove.

Black coffee or tea. If safe for the fabric, pour boiling water through the spot as for fruit stains. For nonwashable fabric, sponge stain with cool water. If a stain remains, rub detergent on the stain and work it into the fabric. Rinse.

Coffee with cream. Sponge stain with cool water. If a stain remains, work detergent into it, then rinse thoroughly. If a greasy stain remains after the fabric is dry, sponge with grease solvent.

Candle wax. Scrape off wax with a dull knife; then place the stain between clean white blotters or cleansing tissues and press with a warm iron. Sponge any remaining stain with a grease solvent such as carbon tetrachloride.

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B-3802-jbn

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

Immediate release

CREDIT PLAYS MAJOR ROLE IN FEED RETAIL BUSINESS

Credit plays a major role in the retail feed business, a recent University of Minnesota study shows.

Agricultural economists R. H. Herder and R. P. Dahl found that granting credit is an important type of nonprice competition among feed dealers. The economists report the survey in the current issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, an agricultural extension publication.

They surveyed 144 Minnesota retail feed dealers and found that 6 out of 10 made no separate charge for credit. The rest made charges after a specified length of time.

Most common rate of interest was 6 percent--but it's seldom actually collected.

Farmers often shop around for liberal credit terms, the dealers indicated. That meant it was difficult to establish credit charges without losing customers.

About 44 percent of the dealers granted credit on open accounts only--simple charge accounts without security. This often presents a problem. Since

(more)

add 1 dealer credit

such credit is unsecured, the dealer is often among the last of the farmer's creditors to be paid. As a result, a large amount of the dealer's capital is tied up in accounts receivable.

Four out of ten dealers granted credit for 90 days, about a fifth for 30 days and the rest gave credit for 60 days or had no time limit.

Dealers had several reasons for extending credit. One was meeting terms of competitors. Some said farmers couldn't get adequate credit from lending agencies, so dealers have to provide it.

Dealers have two kinds of credit expenses. First are direct costs--such as interest, bad debts, collection fees and mailing notices. The dealer has some control over these costs.

Second are indirect expenses--managerial, clerical and mileage. These costs, the economists say, would be harder to reduce by eliminating the credit program. They involve functions a dealer has anyway, and it's difficult to say just how much is attributable to credit alone.

If a firm can reduce credit costs through a more effective policy without losing sales, Herder and Dahl say it could increase its profits. On the other hand, granting more liberal credit under a well-managed program might in other situations increase volume enough to more than cover the added costs.

Dealers probably absorb costs of extending credit in the short run, according to the economists. Some firms may sustain losses and eventually go out of business. The remaining ones will then raise their prices to reflect the added costs.

If credit were eliminated, Herder and Dahl say there would still be no guarantee that prices to farmers would go down. Dealers might instead turn to some other form of nonprice competition, such as advertising.

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

To all counties
For use week of
December 28 or later

FORAGES ALSO NEED FERTILIZER

Don't overlook your alfalfa and other forages when you order fertilizer for 1960.

Hay and pasture definitely benefits from extra plant food--even though few people have apparently thought so in the past.

A recent survey shows that as few as 10 percent of the farmers use fertilizer on forage crops. Highest ever reported was 27 percent in south central Minnesota, according to Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Yet, look at how fertilizer on forages can pay off. For example, alfalfa at Morris from 1956-59 averaged 3.71 tons per acre when 80 pounds of phosphate was applied per acre each year. Alfalfa without fertilizer yielded 2.32 tons annually, or a third less.

At the Rosemount agricultural experiment station, applying 200 pounds of 0-20-20 returned \$21.10 per acre annually, over fertilizer costs.

Of course, the type and amount of fertilizer you apply depends on the soil. Potash was needed at Rosemount, for example, but not at Morris. In other words, it takes a soil test to spot the specific needs for any particular place.

Fertilizer also helps grass crops. A series of demonstrations of farms in eastern Minnesota in recent years made this clear. By adding 100 pounds of nitrogen to native grass pastures, farmers could produce feed for 75 cents to \$1.00 per 100 pounds TDN (total digestible nutrients).

Grain feed, in comparison, usually costs more than \$2 per 100 pounds TDN.

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

To all counties
For use week of
December 28 or later
A Farm and Home Research Report

MARKET OUTLETS
FOR LIVESTOCK
ARE CHANGING

Livestock marketing patterns have undergone some big changes in Minnesota since World War II.

Most striking is the growth of terminal markets and auctions as a market outlet. At the same time, fewer animals have been marketed through livestock dealers, local markets and cooperative shipping associations.

Recent University of Minnesota research shows that hog shipments to terminal markets increased from 36 to 53 percent between 1940 and 1956. At the same time, shipments to dealers and local markets dropped from 26 to 15 percent. Sales to cooperative shipping associations dropped from 10 to less than 1 percent.

These changes in outlets for hogs are due to increased flexibility in transportation, wider coverage and use of market news, more specialized hog production and an expanded feeder pig industry in the state. These are the conclusions of D. F. Fienup and G. A. Lane, University of Minnesota economists. They report these facts in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Business Notes, an agricultural extension publication.

South St. Paul has gotten most of the big increase in terminal market shipments. It's estimated that this market receives over 80 percent of Minnesota hogs marketed through terminals. Strong cooperative commission firms on this market may have much to do with increased farmer marketings to terminals.

Much the same pattern of change has occurred in the marketing of cattle. Terminal markets and auctions accounted for over 75 percent of farmer marketings in 1956 compared to 42 percent in 1940. This may be explained in part by farmers' belief that a higher price is received at the terminal market, more wide-spread use of market news and perhaps the farmers reluctance to judge what his cattle are worth.

more -- livestock markets

Farmers gave higher prices and a "broader" market as the most important reason for selling both cattle and hogs to terminals. Those not selling to terminals but direct to packers said lower marketing costs was the main reason. Few farmers listed a higher net return as the basis for their marketing decision.

Farmers often don't quite understand the role of grade and quality in prices paid for their livestock at the market; therefore, they often shoot only for the highest price -- paying little attention to marketing costs. So they sell through a commission man on the market to assure getting full value for their livestock.

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

To all counties
For use week of
December 28 or later

FARM FILLERS

Suppose you have low quality hay, but plenty of it. What type grain mixture do you need to get top milk production? Or suppose your hay is good but in low supply. What grain should you feed then? A recent University of Minnesota publication gives some answers to such questions. It's dairy husbandry fact sheet No. 1, "Winter Feeding Dairy Cows" by Ralph Wayne and Harold Searles, extension dairymen. It spells out ration recommendations for any combination of hay supply and quality. Copies are available at the county extension office.

* * * *

Green bugs put a \$3.1 million bite on Minnesota farmers' pocketbooks last summer. According to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, loss was heaviest in oats, where damage and expenses were estimated at \$2.7 million. Cost in wheat was about \$260,000 and about \$194,000 in barley. Green bugs, though, don't overwinter in this state, so there's no telling whether they will show up next summer. It all depends on weather conditions; they blew in from Oklahoma in 1959.

* * * *

You may wind up paying a bit less for feed in 1960 than in 1959. The reason, says extension agricultural economist Harold Pederson at the University of Minnesota is a record feed supply. But he adds it's still wise to keep a good feed supply on the farm. A temporary local shortage of limited supply of "free" grain--not under a support program--could raise prices for an individual farmer.

* * * *

Retirement plans need more attention from farm families. Preliminary results of a recent University of Minnesota survey show that fewer than a fourth of the farm families are making investments specifically intended for old age income. Few have pensions, medical insurance, or any definite plans for retirement. However, farm people do put a high value on social security--even though many give it little thought until they near actual retirement.

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

To all counties
For use week of
December 28 or later

CLEAN EGGS MEAN HIGHER PRICES

Unless a poultry producer sells clean eggs, he may get a grade C price for what otherwise is a grade A product.

This doesn't mean all eggs need washing or dry cleaning. Actually, hens will leave 85 percent or more of their eggs clean enough to go directly into the packing case--if you give them a chance.

University of Minnesota poultry scientist Milo Swanson and extension poultryman Robert Berg give this prescription for nest-clean eggs.

First, confine the flock to the laying house at all times. Muddy feet mean soiled eggs.

Second, keep the litter dry and clean. This means having part or all of the feeders and waterers over dropping pits. Hydrated lime helps, too. Use a half to a full pound for each 4 square feet of floor space. Screen off the dropping pits and use a screened platform around water fountains.

Third, have enough nests and keep clean nesting material. One individual nest is enough for 4 or 5 birds. For community nests, allow 5 to 6 square feet of nesting space for each 100 square feet of floor space. Keep the nests where litter is cleanest and driest.

If you have roll-away nests or cages, brush the wire bottoms weekly to prevent wire-marking the eggs.

Discourage birds from roosting in nests and gather eggs frequently.

Eggs that do get dirty need cleaning, but do it carefully. Improper cleaning can result in bacterial spoilage. In general, Swanson and Berg say, dry cleaning is less risky than any other cleaning method.

They spell out recommended cleaning procedures in Poultry Husbandry Fact Sheet No. 1, "Cleaning Soiled Eggs." The county extension office has copies.

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

2nd in series on Outlook for Family
Living
For use week of
December 28 or after

MORE QUALITY
FURNITURE ON
MARKET IN '60

Slimmer, softer lines in modern furniture and increased popularity of early American styles are among new trends in house furnishings.

Natural finishes, such as walnut and mahogany, have again become important, reversing the trend to bleached and limed woods of a few years ago, reports Home Agent _____ (Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota).

Another new trend in furniture has been the return to popular favor of dining room suites. Dining room furniture lost importance during and after World War II. Many families purchased dinette sets for meal service because they had space for little else. Along with the increase in size of family homes in recent construction has come provision for a normal-sized dining room, with increased emphasis on the styling and decoration of dining areas.

Styling of buffets and china cabinets, long-missing items in many households, has also changed. If both buffet and china cabinet are desired, the buffet is used as the base and either a hutch-type or glass-enclosed cabinet of matching style and finish is set on top of the buffet base.

Consumers will find higher quality furniture on the market this next year as a result of greater demand for better furnishings.

Higher quality finishes and upholstery fabrics, better workmanship and more expensive woods have accounted for a significantly larger share of sales this past year.

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

4-H NEWS

For release week of
December 28 or after

4-H PROGRAM
SET FOR
FARM-HOME WEEK

Club leaders will get an inside view of 4-H management from a panel presented at the 58th annual University of Minnesota Farm and Home Week at 1:30 p. m., on January 12, says _____ Agent _____.

The panel will be given in Green Hall auditorium, St. Paul campus, as part of the 4-H Club leadership program.

Panel members Betty Malcolm, South St. Paul; Mrs. Maurice Urvig, Cannon Falls; Mrs. F. W. Gehrman, 12720 Wayzata Boulevard, Minneapolis; and Mrs. D. L. Krenik, Madison Lake will tell about 4-H management problems they as leaders had encountered and how they overcame them.

"Sharpening up on citizenship through 4-H" will be discussed by Mrs. Eleanor Gifford, University state home economics agent, at 10:15 a. m. Mrs. Gifford feels that 4-H is designed to help each member become an effective citizen by learning how to think, feel and act in a democracy.

Club meetings, events and activities provide ideal opportunities for learning these citizenship qualities, she says.

Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics at the University, will discuss careers in home economics at 2:45 p. m. Her talk will be followed by tours of the Home Economics building.

Club leaders are also invited to hear W. W. Bauer, director, Bureau of Health Education, American Medical association, speak at the Tuesday noon convocation in Coffey Hall. His topic will be "How fit is fit?"

-sah-

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

* * * * *
* For release: *
* Thursday, Dec. 24 *
* * * * *

EFFECT OF FOUR-LANE HIGHWAY ON FARIBAULT REPORTED

A superhighway on a city's edge need not spell ruin to the downtown business district--or seriously upset the rest of the community.

At least, there was no economic disaster when trunk highway 65 opened in 1955 in western Faribault, Minnesota.

Instead, the 4-lane route merely redirected some changes already under way, University of Minnesota researchers conclude.

They found that Faribault was undergoing change before, during and after the highway opening. The new route entered a city which was already dynamic and changes that did occur were not a result of the highway alone.

Dale Gustafson, agricultural economist, and Everett G. Smith, geographer, made the study. The report was released this week by the University departments of agricultural economics and geography, in cooperation with the Minnesota Department of Highways and the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads. Some of the conclusions:

* After the new highway opened, Faribault had these changes: an upturn in business starts, increased commercial construction near the new highway strip, concentrated residential construction in the southwest portion of Faribault, and continued address changes in the mixed residential-commercial sections and new residential areas.

* Business firms, mostly because of partially-controlled access to the highway, have not clustered along the new route. Without this access control, however, many firms would certainly have shifted from downtown to locations fronting on the highway.

* Businessmen took a "wait and see" attitude as to building along the new route. It was three years before many commercial firms made moves to locate near the right-of-way.

(more)

add 1 new highway

* The highway did not attract residential growth. In fact, highway noise may have even kept home builders away and repelled western expansion of the city, now having a population of 18,000.

Gustafson and Smith found that up to 20 percent of the city's businesses changed ownership, location or function each year. An average of 17 families change addresses every week.

Previous to the opening of the route, the highway had gone right through the downtown business section. The new route cuts across the city's western edge, avoiding the central business district entirely.

In 1950, 5,900 vehicles of north-south traffic flowed through downtown Faribault each day. By 1958, total daily volume of north-south traffic was up to 7,650 vehicles. But only 2,700, or a little more than a third, went through the business section.

One effect of the new highway opening in 1955 was to relieve traffic congestion in the downtown shopping area.

There had been 143 business starts and stops in Faribault from 1950-53 and 148 from 1953-55--before the new route opened. The number of stops and starts dropped off to 95 from 1955-57 and then picked up to 124 between 1957 and this year. The slow-up in activity after 1955 shows the "wait and see" attitude of businessmen.

Along the new highway band, 10 new businesses started operations and there were only 3 stops from 1950-59. All these stops were before the highway opened.

Gustafson and Smith conclude there is no evidence that Faribault's development has been impaired by the new highway. Rather, the report says, "the new highway probably shares credit or blame for the shifts in land use patterns brought out in this study. Whether those shifts are, or are not, in accord with the goals of the community is for the community to answer."

Economic effects of the highway on Faribault will be measured more thoroughly in a second report to come out soon.

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

Immediate release

LESS OF INCOME TO GO FOR FOOD NEXT YEAR

American families will probably spend a smaller share of their income for food next year than in any other year since the war.

A little more than a fifth of the average income per person - after taxes - is expected to go for food expenditures, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today. Twelve years ago food took more than a fourth of the average person's income after taxes.

Since consumer income will probably be record high, consumers are likely to increase their purchases of more expensive foods. They will also be willing to pay for more built-in services in prepared foods.

Higher average incomes will probably mean higher meat consumption per person next year--especially in beef and pork. Higher grades of beef will be about as plentiful in 1960 as this year. Chicken and turkey will continue to be abundant.

Slightly bigger supplies of milk and dairy products are expected in the new year, but because of the population increase, the per capita consumption may be about the same as in 1959.

American consumers can expect more raisins and other dried fruits next year, about the same amount of processed vegetables and somewhat more processed fruits. Grapefruit supplies will be about the same but there will be more oranges.

Quantities of food fats and oils will be record large. Grain supplies will be abundant.

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B-3805-jbn

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

Immediate release

CROPS AND SOILS SESSIONS PLANNED FOR FARM AND HOME WEEK

A new idea in hay bales, nonfood uses for crops, new weed control methods and a hay and silage scoring contest--those are features of crops and soils sessions at Farm and Home Week, Jan. 12-15 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

These will be among some 30 special and general sessions on all phases of agricultural and home living.

Throughout the week, agricultural engineers will exhibit experimental 12-inch hay cubes, now subject of extensive research. The small bale is being studied as a way to improve hay quality and simplify handling.

At the weed program Jan. 12, a group of scientists will report on weed control demonstrations, chemical weed control in forages, effect of tillage on weed control and how quackgrass can harm crops.

Kenneth R. Majors, USDA grain utilization specialist, will address a Jan. 13 crop improvement session on "New nonfood uses for crops." Majors is a noted authority on this subject, and is stationed at the Northern Utilization Research and Development division at Peoria, Ill. The division is conducting several research projects on new or improved uses for crops important in the Midwest.

On Jan. 12, 14 and 15, farmers will be invited to take part in a hay and silage scoring contest. Each contestant will rank classes of four samples each--just as a class of livestock is judged. There will be classes of alfalfa hay, mixed hay, and corn, grass and oats silage. Top winners will get special prizes.

"Trouble shooting in crop production" will be the subject of a soils program Jan. 14. Other topics will be effect of drought on fertilizer response and "Is Minnesota weather actually changing?"

Pasture research for dairy cattle and sheep, making and feeding silage, and hay handling methods will be outlined at a Jan. 15 forages session.

For a complete Farm and Home Week program, write to the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-3806-pjt

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

Immediate release

U RURAL ART SHOW TO RUN TWO WEEKS -- Jan. 4-15

Some 200 oil paintings and water colors by men and women from Minnesota's farms and small towns will be on exhibit when the University of Minnesota's ninth Rural Art show opens in the St. Paul campus Student center Jan. 4.

The rural artists range in age from 15 to the late 70's. Most of them are self taught.

This year's show will continue for two weeks--through Fri., Jan. 15. Gallery hours will be from 8 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. each day except Sun., Jan. 10, when the hours will be 2 to 4 p.m. Paintings will be hung in the north ballroom and the hall on the second floor of the Student center.

Gallery tours, painting criticism sessions and demonstration lectures will highlight the Rural Art show during the University's Farm and Home Week, Jan. 12-15.

First of the gallery tours is scheduled for 2 p.m. Tues. Jan. 12, and will be conducted by Robert Forsyth, University instructor in related art. Clifton Gayne, chairman of art education at the University, will be in charge of the final gallery tour and painting criticism session Fri., Jan. 15, at 10 a.m.

John Rood, sculptor and University professor of art, and Birney Quick, Minneapolis Institute of Art, will conduct demonstration lectures on Thurs., Jan. 14 on problems in wood sculpture and in painting,

Lee Taylor, University rural sociologist, will speak on "Creative Arts and Rural Living" at a luncheon for rural artists on Wed., Jan. 13, in the Student center ballroom. Reservations for the luncheon must be made in advance with the Short Course office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. The Minnesota Rural Artists' association will hold a business meeting following the luncheon. Mrs. Geneva Molenaar, Willmar, is president of the organization.

According to Russell Barton, chairman of the Rural Art committee, all exhibits must reach the Student center by Jan. 2, accompanied by an application blank.

Gayne, Forsyth and Dmitri Tselos, University professor of art, will comprise a committee of judges who will select 25 of the paintings for special merit award ribbons.

The Rural Art show is open to the public, free of charge.

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B-3807-jbn

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

TWO UNIVERSITY FRESHMEN NAMED WINNERS OF NEW SCHOLARSHIP

Two freshmen on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus have been named to receive newly-established scholarships of \$213 each from the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical society.

The recipients are James W. Hecker, Heron Lake, majoring in agronomy, and Janette E. Smith, North Redwood, in home economics. Both are 18. Each will receive \$71 for each of the fall, winter and spring quarters.

These scholarships were established to encourage and assist deserving 4-H Club boys and girls and FFA boys to begin college programs in the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Hecker is a graduate of Okabena high school, ranked first in his class and was an officer for two years in his high school Future Farmers of America chapter.

Miss Smith is a graduate of Redwood Falls high school, and has been particularly active in high school and 4-H activities. She is planning to train for a position as home agent in the Agricultural Extension Service.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 24, 1959

To all weeklies
For use week of
December 28

FARM AND HOME WEEK ANSWERS HOME QUESTIONS

The holidays may have left their stains, but homemakers who attend the 1960 University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week will know how to remove them.

Stain removal will be one of many home sessions held on the St. Paul campus in the home economics building, room 227, Jan. 12-15. The programs will start at 1:30 on Tuesday and continue through Friday beginning at 9:30 each day. Exhibits will be on display the entire week. All sessions are open to the public free of charge.

Homemakers puzzled over labels found on clothing or about their posture and what exercise they need will find the answers at the opening sessions on Tuesday. A program on family fun is also scheduled.

Creative homemakers will learn how to make a block print at a Wednesday morning session. Kitchen planning suggestions and home wiring too are on the agenda. Afternoon Farm and Home Week guests will get a glimpse at home life in Laos and homemaking education in Scandinavian countries, plus helps on preparing sodium-restricted diets.

Those of you who feel that there's no room in your house to store anything may get some valuable suggestions on home storage Thursday afternoon. Sharing the Thursday agenda will be sessions on freezing, homemakers' practices in food usage and a tea given by the home economics faculty.

- more -

Add 1 - Farm and Home Week

Community meals and profits often don't go together, but a Friday morning session will tell how it's possible to come out ahead. Homemakers attending the Friday sessions will also learn how to cook lamb, remove holiday stains and see what Russia is like from a woman's point of view. Concluding the home program will be a session predicting the 1960 fashion silhouette.

Convocations will be held each noon in Coffey Hall for Farm and Home Week visitors. Other features of the week include a complete agriculture program, 4-H leadership sessions and the Rural Art show. Complete programs are available by writing to Director of Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minn.

- end -

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Dec. 28, 1959

Special to Nicollet County

MRS. MAHNS
NEW HOME AGENT

Nicollet county will again have the services of a home agent when Mrs. Anne Plihal Hahn joins the Agricultural Extension Service staff Jan. 5.

Mrs. Hahn received her bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota in December, with a major in home economics education. While at the University she was active in the Agricultural Extension club, was business manager for Beta of Clovia sorority, corresponding secretary for the Student council and for a year was council representative of the Home Economics association.

For 12 years she a 4-H club member in McLeod county, where she grew up on a dairy farm near Hutchinson. She was an active demonstrator in all the home economics projects, as well as in poultry, home yard improvement, gardening and safety. In 1955 she was a member of the state 4-H health camp continuation committee. In 1957 she was county winner and reserve district champion in the 4-H radio speaking contest. She has been president and secretary of her local 4-H club, as well as secretary and treasurer of the McLeod county 4-H federation.

As home agent, Mrs. Hahn will work with County Agent Fred Wetherill on an expanded agricultural extension program. Her responsibilities will include the extension home program and the home economics phases of 4-H club work.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 29, 1959

Immediate release

HOMEMAKER'S PROGRAM PART OF FARM AND HOME WEEK, JAN. 12-15

Homemakers throughout Minnesota will have the chance to get up-to-date home information free of charge at the 58th annual University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week, Jan. 12-15.

Textile labeling, posture and exercise and home wiring are just a few of the features on the home program. Of special interest to creative homemakers will be a demonstration on block printing.

A glimpse of foreign home life will spark three sessions as guests receive first-hand accounts from Scandinavian countries, Laos.. and Russia.

Other sessions will cover sodium-restricted diets, freezing, home storage, stain removal, planning community meals at a profit, lamb cookery and the 1960 fashion silhouette. Sessions will start at 1:30 Tuesday afternoon and continue through Friday, beginning at 9:30 each day in room 227, Home Economics building. Exhibits will be on display the entire week.

A special tea for Farm and Home Week guests will be given by the Faculty Women's club Thursday afternoon at 2:30 in the fireplace room of the Home Economics building.

Convocations will be held each noon for Farm and Home Week visitors in Coffey Hall. Of special interest to homemakers will be Friday's convocation "What Is Happening to Our Family?" by Rueben L. Hill, Jr., University director of the Family Study Center and professor of sociology.

Other convocation speakers will include W. W. Bauer, director, Bureau of Health Education, American Medical association, and Maynard Speece, farm radio director, WCCO.

Other Farm and Home Week features include a complete agriculture program, 4-H leadership sessions and the Rural Art show. Complete programs are available by writing to Director of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-3808-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 29, 1959

Immediate release

CHANGES IN STYLING OF FURNITURE IN '60

Consumers in the market for new furniture in 1960 will find more high-quality furnishings and will see marked changes in furniture finishes and styling, according to Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota.

More high-quality merchandise is being produced as a result of increased demand for finer finishes and upholstery fabrics, better workmanship and more expensive woods.

Furniture in 1960 will feature natural finishes in walnut, mahogany and other woods, replacing the trend to the limed and bleached woods of a few years back. New woods and finishes and combinations of two or more woods in the same piece are being used extensively in furniture production.

Styling of furniture is also changing. Modern furniture is approaching Scandinavian styling with slimmer and softer lines. Early American styles are appearing in more and more furniture for the whole house and in accessories. For several years early American was used largely for bedrooms and dining rooms.

Return to popular favor of dining room suites is another new trend in furnishings, Mrs. Zabel says. Dining room furniture lost importance during and after World War II. At that time many families purchased dinette sets for meal service because they had room for little else. Along with larger family homes in recent construction has come provision for a normal-sized dining room, with increased emphasis on the styling and decoration of dining areas.

Buffets and china cabinets, long-missing items in many households, are also changing. If both buffet and china cabinet are desired, the buffet is used as the base and either an open-face hutch-type or glass-enclosed cabinet of matching style and finish is set on top of the buffet base.

Use of foam cushions on upholstered furniture is becoming more widespread. Until recently latex rubber was used almost exclusively for this purpose. During the past year, however, improvements in a synthetic foam have increased its wearing properties to such an extent that it is being widely used in medium and high-quality pieces. Medium and firm grades are found primarily in better furniture. The softer foams are used mostly on low-priced and promotional items.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 29, 1959

Immediate release

STUDY ON DUAL-PURPOSE DAIRY BREED UNDER WAY AT UNIVERSITY

Whether a dual-purpose dairy cow can be a better milk producer is getting some thorough study at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

Dairy and other livestock scientists are launching a breeding study on a herd of 130 Milking Shorthorns--representatives of the most common dual-purpose breed.

A "dual-purpose" breed is one which can be used for either milk or beef production.

C. L. Cole, head of the University's dairy husbandry department, says the research will be aimed at development of a high-milk-producing line of Milking Shorthorns.

Up to now, Milking Shorthorns have made only moderate milk production records. They average somewhat below other large breeds, such as Holsteins.

The Minnesota researchers will also study feed utilization of the cows and whether breeding for higher milk production will change the beef characteristics of the cattle.

The herd at Rosemount contains 126 females and 4 males. Of the total number, 109 came from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's experiment station at Beltsville, Md., and 21 came from private herds.

The study is being done by Cole and W. J. Aunan, livestock researcher on the St. Paul campus, in cooperation with USDA scientists.

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B-3810-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 29, 1959

Immediate release

HOG PICTURE COULD BRIGHTEN IN 1960

If hog farmers stick to what they've been saying recently, they may get higher prices in 1960 than they did in 1959.

Kenneth Egertson, extension livestock marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that according to a survey of U. S. farmers' intentions, about 7.3 million sows will farrow next spring.

That's a decrease of 12 percent from the 1959 spring pig crop. It would mean 52 million little pigs, about the same as 1958.

Apparently, Egertson says, hog men to some extent have heeded economists' warnings. Outlook experts working intensively among farmers in the past several months have said prices would drop unless there is a reduction in spring farrowing.

Egertson emphasizes, however, that these estimates are based on intentions—not actual supplies. It is still possible that a change that great will not occur next spring.

For the first half of the new year, Egertson says hog slaughter will continue above a year earlier. In fact, the largest slaughter increase of 1960 will be in January and February. The reason for this prediction lies in the farrowing pattern of 1959. Here's what happened:

Between June and late August, farrowings were 7 percent above a year earlier. But in the September-November period, farrowings were up only 2 percent over a year earlier—even though a 9 percent jump had been predicted. Reason for the lower number of fall farrowings was lower expected slaughter prices and fewer pigs saved per litter.

Also, fewer gilts will be held back for breeding this winter. As a result of all the trends, slaughtering will be heavy through the winter and prices won't go up much until April, when lighter supplies of late fall pigs begin to reach market.

What happens in the last half of 1960 will depend on actual size of the spring pig crop. If spring farrowings are as low as expected, fall marketing will be well under 1959 levels and close to 1958. Naturally, this would strengthen prices.

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B-3811-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 29, 1959

Immediate release

4-H LEADERS TO INSTITUTES

District and county 4-H leaders' institutes will be held during January and February for adult and junior leaders, Robert Pinches, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

District meetings will be held in Thief River Falls, Jan. 6; Moorhead, Jan. 7; Alexandria, Jan. 8; Rochester, Jan. 19; Waseca, Jan. 20; Windom, Jan. 21; Redwood Falls, Jan. 22; Pine City, Jan. 26; Walker, Jan. 27; and Benson, Feb. 2.

Leaders attending district institutes will later present the institute material at county meetings.

Twenty counties will not have district meetings but rather county institutes led by state 4-H club staff members. These counties include: Kittson and Cook, Jan. 5; Scott and Lake, Jan. 6; North St. Louis and Dakota, Jan. 7; South St. Louis, Jan. 8; Lake of the Woods, Jan. 28; Koochiching, Jan. 29; Anoka, Feb. 2; Aitkin, Feb. 9; Morrison and Carver, Feb. 10; Benton and Hennepin, Feb. 11; Mille Lacs, Feb. 12; Sherburne and Wright, Feb. 16; Washington, Feb. 17; and Ramsey, Feb. 18.

Theme of the 1960 institutes is "Understanding Older Members."

The program will center in new features designed to interest older club members. Methods of increasing parent cooperation and participation in 4-H will also be presented.

Leaders will have the opportunity to learn about new features in 4-H such as the new treasurer's book and the revised secretary's book. The new home improvement-family living project and the new national 4-H objectives are included in the program.

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B-3812-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 29, 1959

To all counties
For use week of January 4
or later

TOTAL CONFINEMENT
IS GROWING TREND
FOR HOG FINISHING

In many areas, pastures and large outdoor exercising lots are going out of fashion for growing hogs.

The trend is toward total confinement on drylot, from weaning age on. More and more producers are building or remodeling houses to fit such a system.

According to Ray Arthaud, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, confinement has some definite advantages. Confined hogs on pavement--if managed well--gain faster, although they may take more feed.

Faster growth gets them to market sooner, which can mean better price.

Also, confinement is important for farmers short on land. And it helps reduce the internal parasite problem.

Confinement has some limitations, too. It calls for nothing short of top management. Sanitation is extremely important. Bedding areas have to be managed carefully so hogs will keep them clean.

Hogs kept in drylot all the time need extra vitamins and minerals. Special vitamin premixes will take care of their vitamin needs, however.

A University study several years ago showed that hogs on drylot required a third more labor than those on pasture. However, this was in pastures already fenced in, and with good self-feeding systems and an all-weather water supply.

Also, a pasture is better than confinement where the lot or house is not paved; hogs shouldn't be kept in a small area unless they are on concrete.

In general, Arthaud says, a farmer has to choose the system that best fits his own situation. If he's shooting for top gains, with large numbers of hogs, drylot confinement is best. But if labor and capital are problems and he has plenty of land that he can manage well, pasture may still be better.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 29, 1959

To all counties
For use week of January 4
or later

FARM FILLERS

Blacktop pavement is fine for cattle, but don't plan on using it for hogs.

Reason: hogs sometimes eat the asphalt, and asphalt has been known to be poisonous to these animals. A few cases of pitch poisoning in hogs eating asphalt have occurred in Minnesota, according to Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota. With cattle, though, this is no problem. Cows don't try to eat the pavement.

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Commercial beef cow herds can be profitable in Minnesota -- if they meet two important requirements. First, says Paul Hasbargen, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, you need to keep winter feed costs as low as possible. Second, you need a high percentage of good to choice calves each year. In the long run, it takes an 80 percent crop of 350-pound calves simply to cover feed and overhead costs. With a 90 percent crop, you should make a labor return of \$20 per cow.

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Home-grown feeds supplemented with protein usually supply most minerals your livestock need, except for salt. But if more minerals are needed, here are some good sources: steamed bone meal, dicalcium phosphate, ground limestone, trace mineralized salt. Ray Arthaud, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, says these mixtures cost \$6 or less per hundred pounds.

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Credit is an important type of nonprice competition among feed dealers, a University of Minnesota survey shows. Agricultural economists R. H. Herder and R. P. Dahl found that of 144 feed retailers, six out of 10 made no separate charge for credit. When interest was charged, most common rate was 6 percent.

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A farm and home research report

NITROGEN BOOSTS
CRUDE PROTEIN
CONTENT IN CORN

Nitrogen fertilizer may increase the feed value of corn for ruminants, like cattle and sheep.

University of Minnesota research shows that corn plants in fields receiving extra nitrogen had a higher percentage of crude protein.

Nitrogen-fertilized corn also produced more crude protein per acre. Time of application, though, had no effect on amount of percentage of protein.

"Crude protein" is an estimate of total protein, based on nitrogen content of the entire corn plant.

J. M. MacGregor, soils scientist, bases these conclusions on studies at several experiment stations and farms around Minnesota.

Corn in five fields averaged 8 percent crude protein where no fertilizer was used. But the more nitrogen was added, the higher the protein content went.

Sixty pounds of nitrogen raised crude protein to 8.8 percent. At 120 pounds of nitrogen, protein went up to 9.4 percent and it reached 10 percent when 300 pounds of nitrogen were applied. It made no difference whether the nitrogen was applied in April, May or June.

MacGregor found similar results when he measured total pounds of crude protein per acre. Unfertilized fields averaged 416 pounds. At 60 pounds of nitrogen, protein went up to 542 pounds and it averaged 617 when 120 pounds of nitrogen per acre were applied.

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CONSTRUCTION TIPS
ARE LISTED FOR
POULTRY HOUSE

Top quality egg production starts with top quality construction of the poultry house, according to a University of Minnesota extension agricultural engineer.

D. W. Bates says poor construction and poor ventilation often lead to humid atmosphere, wet litter and dirty eggs. He points out some essentials of building in newly-issued poultry fact sheet 5, "Poultry House Construction." Copies are available at the county extension office.

For good ventilation, walls and ceilings need 4 inches of commercial insulation or 6 inches of dry shavings--unless supplemental heat is used. Anything less than this, Bates says, will mean trouble. If you use only "insulated" blocks, an air space, or an inch or two of insulation board, the building won't be insulated well enough for poultry.

All insulation must be protected by a vapor barrier. It should be on the warm side of the insulation. Without a good vapor barrier, moisture soon collects in the insulation, causing it to lose its effectiveness. Then the wall deteriorates.

You can use one of several materials for a vapor barrier: polyethylene, smooth roll roofing, laminated kraft paper, or glossy-finished asphalt-treated paper. But don't use tar paper, building paper, or sheathing felt. They're of no value except under the outside wall to make it wind tight.

Don't have too many windows. Bates recommends that window area be no greater than 3 percent of the floor area. If you remodel, it's often wise to remove about half of the windows and make this area part of the insulated wall. Some houses have no windows at all.

To control moisture and ammonia fumes, you need good ventilation. The exhaust system must remove 3 cubic feet of air per minute per mature bird housed. Only fans designed for animal-shelter ventilation should be used.

(more)

add 1 POULTRY HOUSING

Best way to let fresh air in the building is with a slot intake. This is a continuous opening, 1 inch wide, through the ceiling to the attic space above where the ceiling joins the walls.

If you have dropping pits, put waterers and mash feeders over them. This makes it easier to keep litter dry.

For roosts, figure 6 inches of space per hen on perches placed a foot apart over the pits. Requirement for nests is 20 individual box-type nests per 100 birds or 2 community-type rollaway nests per 100 birds. This is for community nests 2 feet wide and 6 feet long.

There are more tips in the fact sheet, "Poultry House Construction." The county extension office has copies.

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To all counties
ATT: Home Agents
For use week of January 4

EGGS LEAD LIST
OF JANUARY FOODS

Many popular, economical foods are on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful for January, reports Home Agent _____.

Eggs headline the list of plentiful foods. Supplies are expected to begin a seasonal increase during the first month of the new year. Cool weather will mean that eggs will be of high quality.

Apples, cranberries, fresh oranges and raisins are the fruits that will be most abundant this month. Washington state is sending increasing supplies of apples to Midwest markets. Large quantities of both fresh and processed cranberries, cleared as pure, wholesome berries, will be available during January.

Big supplies of fresh oranges are in prospect because of a record large Florida crop and a bigger than average California crop. The present large stocks of frozen orange juice may force greater supplies of fresh fruit to market.

Raisins will continue plentiful from the first large pack of this dried fruit in two years.

Sweet potatoes and onions should continue to be good buys in January. The sweet potato crop is 4 percent larger this year than last. Supplies of onions are about 10 percent larger than a year ago.

Because of a big Michigan crop, plenty of dry beans for baking will be available for cold winter days.

Vegetable fats and oils will also be in abundant supply in January.

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4-H News

For release week of
January 4 or after

FULL GRAIN DIET
NEEDED SOON
FOR 4-H CALVES

Four-H beef project animals should be started on grain feed now to insure a good finish by fair time, says _____ Agent _____.

But calves should be brought to a full feed of grain gradually, according to Robert Jacobs, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

Within two weeks after putting the calf on grain feed, the daily ration should include $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds of protein supplement, 2 pounds of oats, 3 pounds legume or legume-grass hay plus a start on the chief fattening feed such as ground or rolled barley or cracked, shelled corn.

As the calf comes up to full feed, increase his grain by adding one half pound every second day. The daily allowance should keep him eating grain about an hour twice each day. Under this plan the protein supplement, whole oats and hay allowance remains the same throughout the entire feeding period and only the fattening feed -- corn or barley -- increases.

Use about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of 40-45 percent protein supplement per calf daily. Up to 2 pounds of 32-36 percent protein supplement can be fed daily.

Feed beef steer calves stilbestrol only if there is some doubt that the calf will not be large enough by show time Jacobs suggests. Stilbestrol increases growth by about 15 percent. There will be no adverse effects or carcass grade depression if no more than 5-10 milligrams are fed with the protein supplement per steer daily. Five milligrams is often used. Stilbestrol should not be fed to heifers to be added to the cow herd.

Heifers for the 4-H beef heifer project need to carry a good amount of condition for strong show ring records. However, they should not be finished to the same degree as prime 4-H steers, according to Jacobs.

University Farm and Home News
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Mr. Tom Doughty
THE FARMER
Webb Publishing Company

TIMELY TIPS

Right now is the best time to make good on your resolution to keep better farm records in 1960. First of all, good record keeping habits are essential. Have a handy place for keeping records. Then work on them regularly -- at least once a month. Always keep a small notebook in your pocket so you can keep track of those small cash expense items. Here's what you need to set up a good record system: copies of deposit slips, a spindle or pocket calendar to hold receipts temporarily, use of a checkbook, a record book and a file to keep receipts and canceled checks. And it won't cost you much to set up this system either.

- Hal Routhie

There's been a lot of interest on Minnesota farms in commercial beef cow herds. They can be profitable if you keep winter feed costs at a minimum and if you can produce a high percentage of good to choice quality calves each year. But be careful about going into the beef cow business on the strength of today's feeder prices. Although demand for beef looks strong for the years ahead, feeder prices may drop sharply when supplies outrun demand. Based on a long-run price outlook for calves and normal winter feed requirements, you can figure it will take an 80 percent calf crop of 350-pound calves just to cover feed and overhead costs. However, if you can get a 90 percent calf crop with an average weaning weight of 400 pounds, you'll get a labor return of \$20 per cow.

- Paul Hasbargen

Your own home-grown feeds, when properly supplemented with protein, usually supply most of the minerals your livestock need, except salt. So you don't have to pay fancy prices for mineral mixtures to put in your feed -- even if you're short on certain minerals. You can use steamed bone meal or dicalcium phosphate, ground limestone and trace mineralized salt. They're cheap and you'll get just as good results as with much higher priced minerals.

- Ray Arthaud

It isn't any fun trying to use twisted or warped boards to get that repair job done. And you won't have to if you pile your green lumber correctly. Build a solid foundation in an open, well-drained and weed-free area to assure good air movement. Make sure the foundation is high enough to allow air to circulate freely beneath the pile. Use dividers, cut out of dry wood, to separate layers of lumber. The dividers should have the same thickness. Don't space them more than 3 or 4 feet apart. Always put one at the front and one at the rear of the pile. And be sure you place the dividers directly over each other.

- Marvin Smith

Make sure you know what performance you can expect before you buy chicks this year. Selecting a good strain of chicks in this business of producing eggs might mean the difference between profit or loss at the end of the year. Here are some goals to shoot for if you expect to make a profit: About 65 percent production for the whole 11-month laying period. Sixty-five to seventy percent large eggs. And feed efficiency? Aim for 5 pounds of feed per dozen eggs. For more information on selecting chicks, contact your county agent.

- R. N. Shoffner

Winter is fix-up time on a lot of farms throughout the state. And that calls for safety. A lot of farm shops have one shaft to run a number of tools. This can be bad business, especially if the shaft is low enough to reach. Put it up out of the way and make sure the shaft, belts and pulleys are covered. Or if you're using portable electric tools, be sure they're grounded -- that means using a 3-wire grounded circuit.

- Glenn Prickett

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* For release: *
* January 2 *

EXTRA-PROFIT CORN CONTEST WINNERS NAMED

Winners of the University of Minnesota's 1959 Extra-Profit Corn contest were named today. (Sat., Jan. 2).

J. Troy Schrock, Preston, took two of the top divisions--highest net yield and highest net profit. He had a net profit of \$86.35 per acre and a yield of 170.3 bushels per acre.

Schrock's net profit was figured after subtracting land costs, tillage, fertilizer and weed and insect control expenses.

In the extra-yield division, first place went to Merlin Hildebrandt, Wasoca, whose fertilized corn plot returned a whopping 115.5 bushels per acre more than his unfertilized check plot. He harvested 140 bushels per acre from the fertilized field, 24.5 from the other one.

A total of 295 farmers took part in the contest, according to Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist and general coordinator of the contest. The contest is a joint project of soils, agronomy, and farm management extension specialists. County agents are assisted by vocational agriculture teachers and other agricultural leaders who work with farmers in setting up the plots and checking yields.

Zone winners in the contest were:

Highest yield: Schrock, southeast; Elmer Johnson, Kimball, southwest; Berger Nelson, Isanti, northeast; and Jay Malakowsky, Hawley, northwest.

Highest net profit: Schrock, southeast; Royal Gallagher, Montevideo, southwest; Nelson, northeast; and Lawrence Killian, Fosston, northwest.

Highest extra yield: Hildebrandt, southeast; Leon Abendroth, Clearwater, southwest; Nelson, northeast; and Killian, northwest.

The highest yield ever registered in the 7-year-old contest was 179.6 bushels produced by Walter Nelson, Atwater, in 1955.

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Immediate release

CROPPING PROBLEMS TO GET FARM AND HOME WEEK ATTENTION

Three major crop setbacks of 1959 and how farmers can deal with these problems in the future will get some thorough discussion Wed., Jan. 13, during Farm and Home Week on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus.

The 1959 green bug invasion in southern and southwestern Minnesota, the loose smut problem in barley and winterkill in alfalfa will be viewed during the special Crop Improvement Day program.

Farm and Home Week is January 12-15.

A three-man panel--A. C. Hodson, entomologist; J. A. Lofgren, extension entomologist; and Matt Moore, plant pathologist--will discuss the greenbug invasion and the resulting attack of red leaf disease in oats. The entire problem caused a total loss of some \$3.1 million to Minnesota farmers.

Plant pathologist Karl Fezer will report on the loose smut problem in barley, and how farmers can get seed tested to avoid a severe attack of the disease next summer. Loose smut cost farmers in the state more than \$1.5 million in 1959.

Another crop problem of 1959--winterkill in alfalfa--will be discussed by Laddie Elling, agronomist.

Other morning topics during the crop improvement session will include research on corn inbred lines and plant populations, red clover varieties and diseases, flax research and recommended field crop varieties for 1960.

Featured afternoon speaker will be Kenneth R. Majors, U. S. Department of Agriculture grain utilization specialist from Peoria, Ill. He will discuss "New nonfood uses for crops."

Also slated for the afternoon will be reports on cost of producing certified seed, ways and means of marketing certified seed and sorghums for forage use.

The crop improvement program is one of more than 30 special and general sessions of Farm and Home Week. The public is invited to all the sessions.

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Immediate release

MORE GRADED POULTRY NEXT YEAR

Consumers will find more graded poultry in local markets in the future to guide them in getting quality, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, said today.

During the past year many more retailers have begun selling only U. S. Department of Agriculture inspected and graded poultry and poultry parts.

One of the most important advantages of the government grading program is the assurance grading offers to the consumer, according to Mrs. Loomis. The USDA grade mark - the blue shield - is a symbol of quality that results in consumer acceptance of the products on which it appears.

Only ready-to-cook poultry which has been individually graded by a licensed employee may bear the USDA shield and grade on its package. The package must also carry the inspection mark -- a circle with the words "Inspected for Wholesomeness by the U. S. Department of Agriculture." Federal inspection for wholesomeness of all poultry and poultry products processed in plants engaged in interstate commerce has been required since Jan. 1, 1959.

The government grade shield is printed on the outer wrapping of frozen poultry and poultry parts. Fresh poultry carries the grade mark on a tag or metal clip, usually attached to the wing.

Quality standards for each grade are based on shape or conformation of the bird, the amount of fleshing or meatiness, the amount of fat distributed in and under the skin and the appearance -- freedom from bruises, discoloration and pinfeathers.

Here are poultry grades and what they stand for:

U. S. Grade A is the finest quality. Birds of this grade have the highest proportion of edible meat and practically no dressing defects. Most poultry in Minnesota markets is Grade A.

U. S. Grade B poultry is also of good table quality but may not be so well fleshed as Grade A. It may have some dressing defects.

U. S. Grade C poultry includes birds that have less meat in proportion to bone and have meat of lower quality than birds in Grades A or B. Or these birds may have more serious dressing defects than those in Grade B.

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B-3815-jbn

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Immediate release

FREEZE CRANBERRIES NOW

Storing a supply of fresh cranberries in the home freezer is a smart move for the family who enjoys this fruit both in and out of season.

Fresh cranberries are unusually plentiful and high in quality, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. Those on markets now have been cleared for wholesomeness.

Cranberries are easy to freeze and are among the most successful fruits for freezing. Here are directions for freezing from freezing foods experts at the University:

Sort berries, discarding any that are soft or off-color. Wash and drain the berries, pack in freezer bags or other freezer containers. No sugar is needed. Berries frozen in this way may be used like fresh berries in any recipe. They will keep well for about a year.

Fresh cranberry relish may also be frozen, but storage life of the relish is only about a month.

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B-3817-jbn

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Immediate release

4-H PROGRAM SCHEDULED FOR FARM AND HOME WEEK

A special 4-H leadership program is scheduled as part of the 1960 University of Minnesota Farm and Home Week.

Four-H sessions will start at 9:30 a. m. Tuesday, Jan. 12 and continue through the afternoon in Green Hall on the St. Paul campus.

"Sharpening up on citizenship through 4-H" will be discussed at the morning assembly by Mrs. Eleanor Gifford, University state home economics agent. Mrs. Gifford will point out how 4-H can help young people develop into more effective citizens.

A panel of Minnesota 4-H leaders will be featured in the afternoon. The panel will tell about 4-H management problems they have encountered and how they overcame them.

Louise Stedman, director of the University's School of Home Economics, will also speak at the afternoon assembly. Her topic -- careers in home economics. Tours of the home economics building will follow.

Leaders attending the 4-H session will hear W. W. Bauer of the American Medical association speak on "How fit is fit?" at the noon convocation.

The 4-H program is a part of the four-day Farm and Home Week, Jan. 12-15. Other Farm and Home Week features include the rural art show, homemakers' sessions, 25 agricultural sessions and daily noon convocations with noted speakers. Complete programs are available by writing to the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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University Farm and Home News
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SPECIAL

Immediate release

J. J. CHRISTENSEN TO RECEIVE STAKMAN AWARD

The Elvin C. Stakman award for outstanding research in diseases of cereal crops will be presented Monday evening, Jan. 4, to J. J. Christensen, head of the department of plant pathology and botany at the University of Minnesota.

The award will be made at a special dinner in Christensen's honor at the Coffman Memorial Union on the Minneapolis campus.

Making the award will be Stakman himself, former plant pathology head. Christensen moved up to the position when Stakman retired in 1953.

Christensen has become internationally-known for his work in plant disease control since he joined the University staff in 1920.

His research has centered around genetic variation in microorganisms, interactions among living organisms and other biologic problems connected with diseases of farm crops. His studies helped provide basic information used in development of several new disease-resistant crop varieties.

Christensen was in Europe for a year in 1929 as a Guggenheim Memorial Fellow and spent four months in Japan during 1950 as a plant pathologist with the Natural Resources Section under the Allied Supreme Commander. He was made an honorary member of the Japanese Phytopathological society for his work there.

He later studied diseases of cereal plants in Latin America as a special representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and spent a month in Mexico in 1951 as a scientific adviser for the Rockefeller Foundation program.

A native of Hutchinson, Minn., Christensen studied at the University and received all his collegiate degrees there, earning his Ph. D. in 1925.

Christensen is a member of many scientific and honorary societies, has served as associate editor of "Phytopathology," a professional journal, and has been president of the American Phytopathological society. He was a member of the advisory committee of the Biological branch of the Army Chemical Corps from 1946-50.

He directs research of 22 staff members and about 50 research assistants and graduate students. As a collaborator with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, he has been in charge of the Cooperative Rust laboratory since 1955.

The Stakman award went in 1957 to H. A. Rodenhiser, assistant to the USDA administrator, and in 1956 was given to W. L. Waterhouse, retired professor at the University of Sidney, Australia. Last year it was given to Thorvaldur Johnson, chief of the Canada Department of Agriculture.

Toastmaster for the presentation will be Harold Macy, dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture.

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