Special - To Dailies
See Feb. 24

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

March 1, 1955

Dear Editor:

Enclosed you will find a mat for use during National 4-H Club Week March 5-13. In case you wish to make editorial comment on 4-H club work, you will find some suggested ideas in the attached copy. Your county agent can furnish additional specific material.

The support the newspaper has given to local 4-H work has been very gratifying. Whatever you do to continue to encourage this worthwhile program for our youth and to give a pat on the back to community-spirited local leaders and parents will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Josephine B. Nelson

(Mrs.) Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

JBN:ms

Enc.

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

For use before or during:

NATIONAL 4-H CLUB WEEK, March 5-13

4-H: THE ROAD TO BETTER LIVING

Amidst all the talk these days about juvenile delinquency, it's refreshing to be reminded of the constructive program being carried on by some 2 million young people throughout the country.

As members of the largest rural youth organization in the world, the 4-H club, these 2 million boys and girls are taking part in a program of "learning by doing," carrying on a wide variety of projects in farming, homemaking, community service and other activities. They are learning, also, to become leaders in their communities and valuable citizens of their own country.

As a matter of fact, these boys and girls are so busy "making the best better" and carrying out their theme of "Improving family and community living" that juvenile deliquency is no problem in this organization.

The 4-H club program provides opportunity for activity, adventure and achievement. Ask the boys and girls what they do, and they'll probably tell you first about the fun they have - but they'll also tell you about the satisfaction they get out of their accomplishments.

And their achievements are many. For these young people raise livestock and poultry, grow gardens and field crops, conserve the soil, sew, cook, preserve food, beautify the home grounds and make their homes more attractive. They extend their efforts to community service as they help with community health programs, conduct safety surveys and campaigns, give leadership in recreation.

These young people also continue to set a good example for their elders in the field of human relations. To further better understanding in our own country as well as abroad, Minnesota 4-H'ers are taking part in two exchange programs - the Minnesota-Mississippi 4-H Exchange and the International Farm Youth Exchange.

It is a privilege to salute, during National 4-H Club Week, the 2 million boys and girls throughout the nation who are taking the 4-H road to better living.

-jbn-

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

Immediate Release

PLENTIFUL FOODS FOR MARCH

Canned snap beans, canned sweet corn and rice are the three items taking top place on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful foods list for March.

Big production of these three foods last year resulted in stocks much larger than usual for this time of year. For that reason, these items should be particularly good buys for consumers during March, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Both beef and pork are also included in the list of plentiful foods for March, after a period of comparatively light supply during the early part of the year.

Beef cattle brought into Midwestern feed lots last fall and fattened on grain for several months are expected to come to market in generous numbers in March. The March pork supply will come from hogs born last summer and fall, a supply about 15 per cent larger than a year ago. The increased number of hogs is expected to make lard plentiful also.

Oranges and grapefruit, both fresh and processed, will continue to be abundant, as they have been all winter. Raisins and dried prunes, especially the small sizes, should be thrifty fruit buys during the month.

Hens are expected to maintain their record rate of producing eggs during March.

Dairy products will be plentiful, for milk production increases during the spring.

Frozen haddock fillets, frozen halibut, shrimp and canned tuna are fishery products expected to be in good supply. Rounding out the list of plentiful foods are edible fats and oils of all kinds.

B-370-jbn

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

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Eino Siira, Benton county agent at Foley, may not be a do-it-yourself fan but he seems to be making good use of that pamphlet in his pocket. It's "Build Your Own Portable Visual Aids." And, that's Ethel Barbour, Benton county home agent, holding up a corner of some of Siira's work. Visual aids such as this cardboard camera staring you in the face are the extension agents' "working tools" used to help build a good program in the county.

Siira is a native of Alexandria. He attended West Central School of Agriculture and the University of Minnesota. Agronomy and grain judging were among his college activities.

In 1946, Siira became Benton county agent and now he's an old hand around there with programs in dairy improvement and soil conservation going full swing.

-dec-

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

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

CONSUMER BUYING

Canned Corn, Beans Good Buys

The record-breaking supplies of canned sweet corn and canned snap beans make them particularly good buys this month. Weather last summer was just right for these two vegetables. The result is good quality at low prices. During the period of March 17-26 these two canned foods will be especially plentiful.

Time-saving, thrifty and rich in flavor, canned corn stands ready for all sorts of menu uses-in soups, fritters, escalloped dishes and combined with other vegetables.

Quick and easy seasonings are keys to good eating with canned snap beans. Vary your seasonings. For instance, cook a tablespoon or two of minced onion, green pepper or parsley in a little butter, then add the canned beans and heat them. Or point up flavor by heating beans with bacon or ham drippings, perhaps with some chopped bacon or ham added. For a snappy touch, try a pinch of mustard or celery salt. For crispness - and for a party touch - add slivers of almonds.

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

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Women's Breakfasts

Many women still need to improve their breakfast habits. A study made by the South Dakota Experiment Station of the diets of 339 representative women 30 to 92 years of age showed that about three-fourths of them had breakfasts that were below recommendations in nutritive value. Less than one per cent of the women skipped breakfast entirely. Women living in the country usually had more adequate breakfasts than those in cities and towns. Toast and coffee, or fruit, toast and coffee were popular types of breakfasts. Eggs appeared on only one-fifth of the women's breakfasts.

Studies show that a good substantial breakfast will pay high dividends in the form of greater work efficiency and less mid-morning fatigue. Such a breakfast should supply from one-fourth to one-third of the day's allowance of calories and of protein. A good breakfast should include citrus fruit, milk, cereal or an egg, bread and butter.

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Using Chocolate

Here are some tips on using chocolate:

To add chocolate to batters, first melt it over hot water, never over direct heat. Melt it on a piece of wax paper, and let it cool before adding it to the batter. If you're going to use cocoa in place of the chocolate, use 3 level tablespoons of cocoa and 1 extra tablespoon fat for each ounce of chocolate called for in the recipe.

Chocolate should be stored in a cool place. However, if the chocolate should turn a gray color while it is being stored, the cooking quality isn't harmed.

Another point to remember: For the finest flavor in your chocolate cakes, don't overbake them even slightly.

-jbn-

HOME MANAGEMENT

Modern Appliances Time-Savers

Ten years ago the average farm wife spent four hours a day cooking--or 25 per cent of her waking hours. Today, thanks to modern appliances and to food processing, she prepares the three meals in two hours and twenty minutes - or in almost half the time required a decade ago.

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For Speedier Ironing

Most homemakers say that ironing is the most fatiguing household task.

If you feel that way about it, too, here are some suggestions to make ironing speedier, less energy-consuming and more enjoyable:

• Before dampening the clothes, sort them according to the type of fabrics. Then stack the articles so those requiring the greatest amount of heat are at the bottom of the basket, those needing the least heat at the top.

• Train yourself to sit down when you iron. But be sure you have a comfortable chair or stool. You use 24 per cent less energy when you sit and iron than when you do the job standing.

• Have everything within easy reach - damp clothes, a table on which to put ironed flat pieces, racks with hangers to hold clothing, a bowl of water and sponge to moisten dried-out portions.

• Iron in a well-ventilated cheerful room with plenty of natural light. If you enjoy the radio, have it on to keep you entertained.

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Spots From Colored Linens

Many homemakers who have dark colored table linens are asking how to remove stains without running the risk of fading the colors. Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that grease spots--probably the worst trouble makers--are best removed with a good dry cleaning solution before putting the linens into the laundry. Fruit stains should be removed by boiling water. But remember: <u>never</u> use bleaches on colored linens.

-jbn-

HOME MANAGEMENT

Scratches and Dents

Once the smooth plate of an electric iron is scratched or the edge dented, it will never iron so well again. As it moves over fabric, it is likely to catch and pull or snag.

That's why it's important not to scrape off sticking starch with a knife or other sharp tool.

To clean the plate while the iron is hot, rub it back and forth over dry salt on a sheet of paper. When the iron is cool, the starch may be removed by rubbing with very fine steel wool or mild scouring powder on a damp cloth. On a hot iron, steel wool or a damp cloth becomes too hot to handle, and scouring powder sticks.

Most housewives know that a little paraffin applied to the hot plate during the ironing of starched clothes protects against sticking starch. But once the starch has scorched on, paraffin will not remove it.

Dents and rough places at the edge of the plate often result when the iron takes a tumble. The remedy for scratches and dents is to have a new sole plate put on.

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What's a Detergent?

The word "detergent" has confused many people. Actually, a "detergent" is a cleaning agent--so soap and water would both be considered detergents, as would the many special cleansing agents on the market.

To many people, however, the word "detergent" has come to mean a particular class of cleansers which are really synthetic detergents. These are manufactured by complicated chemical processes, while soap is made simply by combining fat, lye and water in the right proportions.

A good word to use in describing a synthetic degergent is "syndet." Syndets are convenient to use in hard water because they won't combine with minerals, as soap will, to form a scum or curd. And because syndets don't form a curd, they're easier to rinse out.

-jbn-

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

Immediate Release

FIRST FACULTY ART AND HOBBY SHOW ON ST. PAUL CAMPUS

The first art and hobby show displaying work of staff members of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture and their wives opened this week (February 28) in the Agricultural Union on the St. Paul campus.

The show will be open until March 6. Hours for viewing the exhibits are from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday through Saturday and Sunday from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Included in the exhibits are paintings, sketches, stone and metal work, pottery, weaving, enameling, woodwork, Ukrainian Easter eggs, doll and stamp collections.

The show is sponsored by the arts and crafts committee of the Agricultural Union. Frances Heurkens, home economics sophomore, 2684 Elm Street, St. Paul, is committee chairman.

B-371-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 1, 1955 Immediate Release

AG SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT ACTIVITIES SET

Alumni reunions will usher in the 66th annual Commencement activities for the University of Minnesota's School of Agriculture on the St. Paul campus March 13, according to J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the school.

Other Commencement activities will include the baccalaureate service on March 13, the alumni banquet March 14, a reception for the graduating class on March 16 and graduation exercises, also on March 16.

Special alumni reunions will be held Sunday, March 13, from 1 to 6 p.m., for the classes of 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1945 and 1950. Alumni headquarters will be in Coffey hall.

Dr. Melvin A. Hammarberg, pastor of Arlington Hills Lutheran church, St. Paul, will give the baccalaureate sermon at 8 p.m., Sunday, March 13, in Coffey hall auditorium.

The annual alumni association business meeting is scheduled for Monday, March 14, at 1 p.m., in the agricultural engineering building, the alumni banquet at 6 p.m. the same day in the School of Agriculture dining hall. Dr. A. L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, will be toastmaster at the banquet.

On Wednesday afternoon, March 16, Dr. Harold Macy, dean of the University Institute of Agriculture, Mrs. Macy and Dr. and Mrs. Christianson will give a reception for the 75 members of the graduating class and their parents in the fireplace room of the home economics building.

Dr. Paul H. Giddens, president of Hamline university, St. Paul, will speak at the graduation exercises at 8 p.m. Wednesday evening, March 16, in Coffey hall auditorium. Diplomas will be presented by Dean Macy.

Katharine J. Densford, director of the University School of Nursing, and Elizabeth Davidson, instructor in nursing, will preside over the capping ceremony for young women who have completed the course in practical nursing offered jointly by the School of Agriculture and the School of Nursing.

B -372-jbn

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

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY DAIRY CHIEF HONORED

Professor James B. Fitch, a native Kansan and head of the University of Minnesota's dairy husbandry department since 1935, was honored recently by Kansas dairymen.

The Kansas Inter-Breed Dairy Council and representatives of Kansas dairymen presented him a certificate of recognition and will sponsor a portrait of him to be hung in Waters Hall, main agricultural building at Kansas State College, Manhattan.

Fitch was on the Kansas State staff from 1910 to 1935 and headed its dairy department the last 17 years. In 1928, he was the U. S. delegate to the World's Dairy Congress in London.

At the University of Minnesota, Fitch has led a strong research and teaching program in dairy farm management and dairy products processing.

A nationally known judge of dairy cattle, he has judged at the National Dairy Show ten different times and at the Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, 12 times.

B-373-hrj

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 2 1955

To all counties

For use week of
March 7 or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Old But Still Good -- Here's a reminder of an old practice that still is a good one. We all know that anemia can be a big problem with those pigs farrowed in the winter. If sod isn't handy, swab the udders of the nursing sows with a saturated "copperas" solution. Start this swabbing when the baby pigs are three or four days old and keep it up until they are eating mostly creep feed, says H. G. Zavoral, University of Minnesota extension livestock specialist.

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Atoms for Peace -- In a novel experiment by the University of Minnesota Soils Department, radioactive tracers -- a product of the atomic age -- were used. These tracers showed that if all the phosphorus you apply in fertilizers isn't used the first year, it stays in the soil for later.

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Be Careful of Blends -- Rodney A. Briggs, Extension Agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says you'll want to check alfalfa blends carefully. Most of them are blends of ordinary alfalfa seed of unknown parentage and origin and are not offered as a better substitute for certified alfalfas. In long-range University of Minnesota tests none of the ordinary alfalfas -- often found in the blends -- have performed better, or even as good, as University-recommended varieties. Blending doesn't make a superior product. Superiority would have to come from their inherited strengths.

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Another Stilbesterol Pointer -- Feed your beef the protein supplement they need. Don't increase the percentage protein or amount merely to get more stilbesterol. There is no use feeding a high-protein supplement if a lower percentage protein carries the same amount of stilbestrol and if you can get enough protein from it for your needs. So says W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 3, 1955

Immediate Release

WEAVERS' WORKSHOP ON U ST. PAUL CAMPUS

A weavers' workshop will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus March 14-19, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

Enrollment in the workshop will be limited to 18. It is open to anyone interested, although preference will be given those with some weaving experience. Applicants will be accepted in the order in which they apply. The $20 fee for the course will include cost of all materials.

Anyone interested in registering for the workshop should call the Agricultural Short Course office, Nestor 4616, Extension 318, at once, Christianson said.

Instructor will be Hilma Berglund, who taught weaving at the University of Minnesota for 24 years and is honorary president of the Twin Cities Weavers' Guild. Gertrude Esteros, associate professor in the University's School of Home Economics, is chairman of the workshop program.

The short course is being sponsored by the University in cooperation with the Twin Cities Weavers' Guild. It will be held in the home economics building.

B-374-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 3, 1955 Immediate Release

U HORTICULTURE SHORT COURSE MARCH 25, 26

The University of Minnesota's thirty-fourth annual horticulture short course March 25 and 26 on the St. Paul campus will feature special sessions on vegetable gardening, commercial and home fruit growing and ornamental horticulture.

Two sessions on Friday morning, March 25, will be devoted to vegetable gardening and commercial fruit growing. Growing vegetable transplants, new chemicals for controlling garden pests and steps to a successful vegetable garden will be among subjects discussed in the gardening section, which will begin at 9 a.m. The program for commercial fruit growers will open at 10:30 a.m. and will be devoted largely to a round table on various sprays, for thinning, harvest and pest control.

The home fruit growing session, scheduled for Friday afternoon (March 25), will include discussions on dwarf fruit trees, fruit varieties for the home garden, all-purpose sprays and new agricultural chemicals.

The entire program on Saturday (March 26) will be given over to various phases of ornamental horticulture, including lawn care, landscaping the homestead, planning the flower border and gladiolus growing. A demonstration on flower arranging will be one of the highlights of the afternoon session.

T. M. Currence, professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, is chairman of the program for the short course.

The short course is open to the public, free of charge, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

B-375-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 3, 1955 Immediate Release

4-H CLUBS TO OBSERVE NATIONAL 4-H WEEK

More than 47,000 young people in Minnesota will observe National 4-H Club Week March 5-13 with open house meetings, special programs and exhibits.

Programs and exhibits will carry out the theme of the week, "Improving family and community living."

Climax of the observance will be the state 4-H radio speaking contest on Saturday, March 12. Seventeen district winners will take part in the finals Saturday morning on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus. Winner of the state radio speaking title will be announced following broadcast of the speeches of the two highest-scoring contestants over WCCO between 2:30 and 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

A banquet for 4-H members participating in the state contest will be given Saturday evening in the Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, by the Minnesota Jewish council, co-sponsor of the contest with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

More than 800 4-H members in Minnesota have taken part in this year's radio speaking contest, writing their own speeches on "What Are My Opportunities and Responsibilities Under Freedom?"

According to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, 4-H members in Minnesota have an impressive list of achievements to show what they have done in carrying out their theme, "Improving home and community living."

By applying the best scientific methods learned in their home economics and agricultural projects, they are doing much to make farming and homemaking more efficient and life on the farm more pleasant.

Four-H sons and daughters have made thousands of home yards more attractive by planting trees, flowers and lawns. They have also given farm homes a pleasant "new look" by wielding paint brushes, making new curtains, refinishing old furniture.

Through such activities as health, safety and fire prevention, some 35,000 members have assisted with community health programs and helped make homes and communities safer by conducting safety surveys and campaigns.

B-376-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 3, 1955

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY AGRONOMISTS DESCRIBE LIMITATIONS OF 2, 4-D DUST

The limitations of using 2, 4-D dust containing "minor elements" were pointed out today by a University of Minnesota extension agronomist, Edwin H. Jensen.

He said there is danger from wind drift of 2, 4-D dust--especially when crops sensitive to it are near the field being dusted. And when it's windy there is difficulty in getting a uniform application of the dust so that it performs as it's designed to.

He points out, also, that 2, 4-D dust doesn't become effective--or "go to work"--until dew or rain has made a liquid solution of it.

There is also an added expense in applying the dust--most farmers are not equipped to apply dust, even though many have equipment to put on 2, 4-D solutions. They thus must rent dusting equipment.

Jensen's fourth point is that, with rare exceptions, the minor elements are already plentiful in most Minnesota soils and adding them would give no additional crop response.

Adding minor elements is practical only on certain types of peat lands and high-lime soils, Jensen said.

B-377-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 3, 1955

Immediate Release

FORESTRY SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED

Two University of Minnesota School of Forestry students have been awarded $250 scholarships by the Homelite corporation, Port Chester, New York.

They are Michael J. Zelle, 3326 Morgan avenue N., a graduate of North high school, Minneapolis, and Barry G. Peterson, Upson, Wisconsin, both juniors in forestry. Announcement of the award comes from Frank H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry. He says the two were selected on the basis of "their academic aptitude and vocational promise" from all juniors and seniors in forestry.

Students in five other forestry schools have received similar scholarship awards this year from the Homelite corporation, a manufacturer of chain saws and other light power equipment, and its associated dealers. Official presentation of the awards was made by Elwood S. Spencer, St. Paul, district manager for the firm.

B-378-hrj

Immediate Release

ANIMAL NUTRITION SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED

Dates for the University of Minnesota's 1955 Animal Nutrition Short Course are Monday and Tuesday, September 12 and 13.

Announcement comes from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses at the University's Institute of Agriculture in St. Paul.

Course chairman is Elton L. Johnson, head of the University's poultry department. The course is designed to help feed dealers and processors keep abreast of new research and management developments in feeding livestock and poultry.

B-379-hrj

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 4 1955

TO: County Agricultural Agents

Attached is a copy of a news release which we mailed Thursday, March 3, to all Minnesota daily newspapers and radio and television stations. Please feel free to incorporate portions of it in your columns or radio broadcasts.

Harry R. Johnson

Harry R. Johnson
Extension Information Specialist

HRJ:ms

Enc.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 3, 1955

Immediate Release

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B-377-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 4 1955

SPECIAL TO THE FARMER

Timely Tips for March 19 Issue

Now is the time to test your small grains for germination and purity. You are entitled to five free tests by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, you know. You can get envelopes and complete information on sending samples from your county agent. — Edwin H. Jensen

* * * * * *

Home treatment of round fence posts with an oil soluble preservative is limited to the sapwood. For most efficient treatment, a minimum of three-fourths of an inch of sapwood is necessary—more is desirable. The preservative solution should penetrate all the sapwood. — John R. Neetzel

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On September 1 there were bulk milk cooling tanks on 660 Minnesota farms. That's four times more than a year ago. It's evident that there'll be more, too—those who have them are definitely sold on their use. They wouldn't think of going back to cans. These tanks will "pay for themselves" in a few years by savings in labor, can costs, hauling and milk plant savings. — Ralph W. Wayne

* * * * * *

To save the most baby pigs takes a combination of good sanitation, excellent feeding and wise management on the farmer's part. Only with all three of these "must" factors operating can you begin to be assured of a good pig crop that will give you all the profits hogs are capable of. — L. E. Hanson

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The cost of seed treatment is only a few cents an acre. Thus, it doesn't take much improvement in yield to pay this cost. Even in a low value crop such as oats, an average of three bushels per acre can be expected from average seed. To get the full benefit of treatments with volatile materials such as Ceresan and Panogen, let the treated seed stand two days before putting it in the ground. We do our best to discourage the practice of treating and seeding the same day. — Ray C. Rose

* * * * * *

Weaning pigs early? We found that locating feed and water where the pigs can find it easily allowed them to learn to eat earlier and more efficiently. In one experiment, we found that relocating one feeder just two feed — to a more logical and handy spot — helped the pigs get on the ball, feed-wise. — Henry G. Zavoral

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Ten minutes of exposure to wind and sun can cause costly damage to the feeding roots of those young conifers you just got from the nursery. When bundles of these tender trees are let lay around, either opened or fully exposed in a dry, heated package, they're as good as dead. Instructions on healthy handling are found in each package of trees you receive. They're valuable to you. — Parker Anderson

* * * * * *

Here are three essentials for safe use of seed treating chemicals. One — keep all chemical containers plainly labelled and stored out of reach of kiddies and livestock. Two — keep air circulating freely in the place you handle treating materials. Three — when the label recommends it, wear protective equipment when handling materials. This includes respirator, gloves, goggles and protective clothing.
— Glenn Prickett

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 7 1955

To all counties

For use week of
March 14 or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Good Safety Idea -- When you're painting in the house, take a minute or two for one real accident-preventer. Paint the bottom basement step white. It will help you avoid the jolt you get when you step down only to find you're already down--and a white step will help you get off to a good start on the up grade. This suggestion comes to us from Glenn Prickett, Extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

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Shelterbelt Saves Feed Costs -- When nearly 90 livestock feeders in the western prairie areas figure they save an average $800 apiece just from some one improvement, it's worth noting. The improvement is a protective shelterbelt of trees. The belt shielded beef cattle from harsh prairie winds and the animals were able to use more energy in putting on weight--they didn't burn up feed in keeping their body heat high. If you want such an improvement on your place, it's still time to order trees. This reminder comes from Parker Anderson, Extension forester at the University of Minn.

* * * * * *

Prescription for Healthy Litters -- When you bring a sow in to farrow, she needs--and deserves--a good wash job. This includes cleaning off all mud and filth and washing at least her udder, feet and legs in warm soapy water. She should then go in a clean pen disinfected since it was used last. This step takes very little time and is simply good management. The little pig born into unsanitary surroundings has two strikes against him before he gets up to the plate. L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, gave us this good suggestion.

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Seed Buying Tip -- If you're planning to buy red clover seed, you may have found the two University of Minnesota-recommended varieties, Midland and Wegener, difficult to get. The explanation is, of course, that seed supplies are short. If you can't get either, plant a good Minnesota-grown common red clover. This suggestion comes from Edwin H. Jensen, Extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 7 1955

To all counties

For use week of
March 14 or after

NEW U. FOLDER
HAS CORN HYBRID
MATURITY RATINGS

A very valuable booklet for corn growers has just been issued by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station. It is available free at County Agent _____'s office.

Known officially as Miscellaneous Report 20, "Maturity Ratings for Corn Hybrids in Minnesota," the booklet lists the maturity ratings and zone of adaptation of several hundred hybrid corn varieties offered in the state.

It's easy to find the maturity rating in days of the hybrids you're interested in--all are listed in alphabetical order, starting with AGSCO 301 right down through to Wisconsin 685 and Wright Cross 3.

And, incidentally, when you're buying hybrids, County Agent _____ suggests that you follow this eight-point check list:

1. Buy adapted hybrids--spoiled corn is wasted feed, food and labor.

2. Look at the maturity label on the tag. State law put it there for your benefit.

3. Buy two or more hybrids--seasons vary and hybrids respond differently under differing circumstances.

4. Try new hybrids--improvements are being made all the time. But try new hybrids only on a small acreage the first year.

5. Be sure the hybrid is backed by research and field tests. Good hybrids are developed only through years of breeding and testing.

6. Here's a good one--high prices and high pressure don't prove a hybrid. Ask for proof of boasted-about high yield and performance. Buy from a reliable dealer.

7. Buy wisely--your yield is limited by the yield ability of the varieties you plant. And certified seed tags are a mark of first-quality--look for them.

8. Check the grade--a bushel of medium grade seed will plant more acres than a bushel of large grade seed.

The booklet is available free at County Agent _____'s office or by writing the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. -hrj-

FILE

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 7, 1936

SPECIAL TO:
Mpls. Star
St. Paul Pioneer Press
Maynard Speece
Cal Kamstedt
KSTP
Minnesota Daily

U. POULTRY CHIEF IS NEW HEAD OF POULTRY INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Elton L. Johnson, head of the University of Minnesota's poultry department, was elected president of the Minnesota Poultry Industry Council at a recent meeting.

Elected vice-president is L. L. Baumgartner of the Minnesota Poultry Hatchery association and secretary-treasurer is Prof. T. H. Canfield of the University's poultry department.

The group voted unanimously to "increase the scope of our activities with an expanded program of promotion of poultry and egg products within the state." The council will have a large exhibit of poultry products at the Minnesota State Fair again this fall, Johnson said.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 7 1955

To all counties

For use week of
March 14 or after

BROOD SOW CARE
AND FEEDING IN
NEW U. BOOKLET

Nine pigs per sow were raised by Minnesota Swine Honor Roll farmers in recent years, reports County Agent _____. That's three and a half pigs per sow more than the average farmer raises successfully. How do honor roll farmers raise more pigs per sow?

A University of Minnesota Folder, No. 90, "Care and Feeding of Brood Sows," has many of the answers. H. G. Zavoral, Extension livestock specialist who wrote it, gives many practical pointers on how to produce big litters of healthy piglets.

Zavoral says proper sow feeding during her gestation period helps assure larger size and better vigor at farrowing time. And the bigger the pigs at birth, the bigger they are at weaning and the sooner they reach marketable age.

A thrifty sow, not overly fat, should go on a good ration two or three weeks before she is bred. She should be gaining weight, says Zavoral. This means she'll "start" larger litters and have more chance of carrying more pigs through to live birth.

It's a good idea to record the date each sow is bred. This will help you estimate her farrowing time.

When she's carrying pigs, the sow should have plenty of good feed. Quality is important, Zavoral emphasizes. Feeding a variety of good rations is better than the same old stuff day after day -- even a good ration can become boring and there's danger of that one ration being short of some small but important feeding factor.

In the booklet, Zavoral lists the exact ingredients for several different high quality rations. He also gives a ration for after farrowing.

If you think you may have been missing out on possible higher litters and healthier pigs, pick up a copy of this booklet at County Agent _____'s office or write for one at the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 7 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of March 15
or after

IS PASTEURIZING MILK NECESSARY?

For safety's sake, all milk used as a beverage should be pasteurized, says Home Agent _____ _____, in answer to questions from _____ county families.

Many homemakers have been asking if it is still necessary to pasteurize milk when herds throughout the county have had the brucellosis test and when the home herd has had no reactors.

The answer to this question is a definite "yes". To safeguard the family, it is important to pasteurize milk, even though the herd has been declared free of brucellosis. Extension dairy specialists and nutritionists at the University of Minnesota agree on this point. The reason for taking this precaution is that it is always possible for an animal to become infected from outside sources between testing periods.

By the process of pasteurization, any disease microorganisms that might be present, including undulant fever, are also destroyed.

Since pasteurization is merely a heat treatment and can be done at home with very simple equipment, it seems shortsighted not to give the family this health precaution, _____ _____ says.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 7 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Fifth in Series on buying rugs and carpets

USE RUG PADS
FOR LONGER
WEAR AND SAFETY

Rug pads will made a carpet look heavier, feel thicker to the step, and wear longer, says Home Agent _____ _____. This will be true whether the carpet or rug is the least expensive or the most expensive on the market.

There are times when a rug pad is especially important according to extension home improvement specialists at the University of Minnesota. These are when the rug is to be laid on rough or uneven floors, or floors with spaces between the boards. The pad will help prevent worn spots from footsteps or heavy furniture. If the rug or carpet is to be placed on concrete floors, the pad will save the carpet from the beating it takes from heels on the top and the hard floor underneath. On these floors the pad should be cemented down.

The pad with a raised design on one side should be laid with the raised side against the floor and the smooth side up, against the back of the carpet.

When buying a rug pad, ask for the proper one for your rug, because rugs will differ in their requirements. The cushion, made either of hair or rubber, should be bought at the same time as the rug.

Rubber pads are especially important under small rugs as a safety measure, to keep the rug from slipping under foot and causing accidents.

-clb-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 7 1955

To all counties

For publication week of
March 14

ANNUAL MEET FOR
RURAL YOUTH
MARCH 20-22

Rural young people in _____ county will be interested in the ninth annual Rural Youth Conference and Short Course to be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus March 20-22.

According to (4-H, Home or County) Agent _____ _____, the annual statewide conference is open to members of Rural Youth and YMW groups, as well as any other young adults living in rural communities in Minnesota.

A spring theme, "How Do We Make It Sprout?" has been selected for the program. Subjects to be discussed in speeches and panels will include "How Do We Make Ideas Sprout," "How Do We Make Understanding Sprout," "Sprouting Community Leadership" and "Sprouting Faith In The Future."

Governor Orville Freeman will talk on "Sprouting a Greater Minnesota" at the final banquet. Another featured speaker will be James Rabehl, 1954 International Farm Youth Exchange delegate, who will report on his trip to India on Sunday evening, March 20, at the opening event.

Other highlights of the short course will be tours of the Northern States Power and Ford plants and the new buildings on the St. Paul campus, an international supper Monday evening followed by a square dance and the annual banquet Tuesday evening.

The conference will open with registration from 6 to 8 p.m. Sunday evening, March 20, in the Agricultural Union on the St. Paul campus. A get-acquainted party will follow registration.

Rural Youth, YMW members and other young adults interested in attending the conference who do not already have reservation blanks should obtain them from the county extension office or from Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

-jbn-

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

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Pinpointing the location of some of her many homemakers' clubs is Judith Nord, right, West Otter Tail County Home Agent at Fergus Falls. Looking on is Miss Doris Thompson, office secretary and 4-H club member.

Miss Nord is West Otter Tail County's first home agent. She came on the job just ten years ago. A graduate of Concordia College, Moorhead, she taught home economics in Iowa, North Dakota and Minnesota before taking the home agent post at Fergus Falls. "She has built one of the strongest and largest home programs in Minnesota—one that includes many broadening activities considered beyond the usual home agent's program." Those are the words of Miss Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the Minnesota Extension Home Program at the University of Minnesota.

hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 8, 1955 Immediate Release

STATE 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST SATURDAY

A state championship and a $200 award will be at stake Saturday (March 12) when 17 district winners compete in the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Announcement of the state winner will be made during a broadcast over WCCO between 2:30 and 3 p.m. Saturday after the two top contenders give their speeches on "What Are My Opportunities and Responsibilities Under Freedom?"

On Saturday evening state and district winners will be honored at a banquet in the Nicollet hotel by the Minnesota Jewish Council, co-sponsors of the speaking contest with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Speaker at the dinner will be Father Vincent O'Connell, pastor of St. Louis church, St.Paul. Irwin A. Epstein, president of the Minnesota Jewish Council, will be master of ceremonies. A theater party will follow the banquet.

Contestants will spend Friday visiting North high school in Minneapolis and meeting Governor Orville Freeman and members of the legislative and judicial branches of government at the State Capitol.

District winners who will take part in the state contest at 9 a.m. Saturday in Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus are: Phyllis Frederickson, Detroit Lakes; Tom Stephani, Puposky; Carol Gates, Rice; Donna Ganske, Sleepy Eye; Ione Bolstad, Forestry Station, Cloquet; Judy Nauertz, Menahga; Paul Mork, Bricelyn; Sonja Ims, Dennison; Helen Horiman, Hokah; Dorothy Gillie, Williams; Particia Nelson, Chatfield; Donna Dittmer, Plato; Judith Hokeness, Rushmore; Maureen Rested, Pelican Rapids; Pearl Pederson, Fertile; David Sindt, 1847 East avenue, St. Paul 9; and Dennis Barnaal, Sacred Heart.

According to Evelyn Harne, state 4-H club agent in charge of the contest, judges for the event include Val Linder, WCCO; Mrs. A. B. Sandquist, 717 Fifth street S.E., Minneapolis; Betty Girling, KUOM, University of Minnesota; and University Institute of Agriculture staff members Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, Harold Swanson and Henning Swanson.

Contestants are competing for a $200 first prize and a $100 reserve award provided by the Jewish Council. In addition, the champion will receive $50 and the reserve champion $25 to purchase books for his local or school library.

The Council is also awarding prizes of $15 to district winners, $10 to reserve champions and $5 to county champions.

More than 800 4-H members have taken part in this year's contest.

B-380-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 8, 1958

FILE

SPECIAL TO AREA NEWSPAPERS CONCERNED AND
MIN CITY NEWSPAPERS, AP, UP, WCCO-Radio,
KSTP-Radio

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE MEETS

Farmers in Renville County have petitioned to form a new soil conservation district and a hearing was set for 2 p.m., March 31, in the Court House at Olivia. Jacob E. Bells, Beaver Creek, will preside.

This was one of several items of business taken up by the State Soil Conservation Committee at its recent meeting on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus. If Renville County farmers vote favorably in their referendum, the new district will be Minnesota's 70th.

The report comes from M. A. Thorfinnson, executive secretary of the committee and recently-retired University extension soil conservationist.

The committee also arranged a hearing on inclusion of 26 townships in the Becker County soil conservation district. The hearing will be held at 1:30 p.m., March 21, in the community hall in Ogema, at 8 p.m. in the Court House at Detroit Lakes, at 1:30 p.m. in the Pine Point School at Pennford and at 8 p.m. in the Wolf Lake Community Hall.

Theodore F. Peet, Wolverton, a farmer-member of the state committee, will conduct the hearing. If approved, this addition will complete the organization of the Becker County soil conservation district.

The committee set April 5 for the referendum on inclusion of six more townships in the Koochiching County soil conservation district. The polls will be open from 8 to 10 p.m. at Bar School, Clingmans Hall, Manitou Post Office and Williams Hall.

The election returns from the newly organized Mille Lacs County soil conservation district were reviewed and supervisors elected.

They are: Bernard Wilhelm, Princeton, for a term ending in 1957, Jim Packard, Milaca, for a term ending in 1958 and Eugene Freer, Isle, for a term ending in 1959. Two supervisors were appointed earlier by the State committee: Tom Nelson, Foreston, and Benjamin Cooper, Wahkon. These five men are the district's governing body.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 8, 1955 Immediate Release

CHOOSE VEGETABLE VARIETIES THAT FREEZE WELL

One of the keys to success in freezing homegrown vegetables is choice of a variety that freezes well.

According to J. D. Winter, associate professor of horticulture in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota, many varieties are reasonably good for freezing, but it is necessary to use a first-class freezing variety to get attractive, top-quality vegetables.

Tests in the frozen foods laboratory show that there are vast differences among common garden varieties of vegetables in quality and appearance after freezing. Many varieties of sweet corn are saitsfactory for freezing as whole kernel corn, for example, but only a very few have been found to rate well for corn frozen on the cob.

In an article in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, the University's Agricultural Experiment Station publication, Shirley Trantanella, research fellow, A. E. Hutchins, associate professor of horticulture, and Winter discuss the importance of planting the right variety for freezing. They also give a list of recommended varieties for freezing, based on laboratory tests.

Here is a partial listing of the varieties the horticulturists suggest planting this spring for freezing:

Asparagus - California 500, Washington
Green beans - (bush) - Giant stringless green pod, Topcrop, Tendergreen, Wade;
(pole) - Blue Lake Stringless, Kentucky Wonder.
Wax beans - Brittle Wax, Pure Gold.
Lima beans - Burpee's Improved Bush, Fordhook No. 242, Triumph.
Brussels sprouts - Long Island Improved.
Cauliflower - Snowball, Super Snowball, Snowdrift.
Sweet corn - (on cob) - Golden Cross Bantam, Golden Freezer, Early Golden 113.
Sweet corn - (whole kernel) - Most good garden varieties.
Peas - Burpeana Early Dwarf, Lincoln, Little Marvel, Perfection Dark Seeded, Thomas Laxton.
Spinach - Bloomsdale Long Standing, Giant Nobel, New Zealand.
Summer squash - Summer Crookneck, Zucchini.
Winter squash - (for pies) - Banana, Golden Delicious, Greengold and blends of these varieties.
Winter squash - (for mashed squash) - Buttercup, Faribo Hybrid G, Faribo Hybrid R, Greengold, Rainbow.

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

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY AGRONOMISTS WARN OF GOLDEN BALL DURUM

Golden Ball durum, now being offered durum growers in the current crisis, has not been acceptable to macaroni manufacturers.

This reminder came today from University of Minnesota Extension Agronomist Edwin H. Jensen.

The reason macaroni manufacturers avoid buying or discount heavily Golden Ball or Peliss durums is that these varieties contain a large amount of an enzyme called "lipoxidase." This enzyme causes severe loss of the ideal amber color when water is added to the semolina or flour in macaroni manufacture.

Canadian markets also report that European mills dislike Golden Ball and Peliss and this makes them undesirable for export.

The varieties have a slight advantage: when there is a heavy infestation of Race 15-B, they will yield slightly higher than present durums. But, they still give poor semolina quality.

Jensen points out that the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station at Fargo and the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station at St. Paul do not recommend Golden Ball. Principal reason: poor semolina quality.

B-382-hrj

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

SPECIAL TO: AP
UP
Mple. Trib.
St. Paul Pion. Press
Maynard Speece, WCCO

PROFESSIONAL FORESTERS MEET IN MINNEAPOLIS

Minnesota foresters will gather Friday (March 11) at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis for their annual meeting to discuss professional problems and forestry in Minnesota.

At their evening banquet, the group will hear an address by Dr. George Selke, executive secretary to Governor Orville L. Freeman, on "Forestry in our State Conservation Program".

The subject "Why Registration for Professions?" will be the theme for the afternoon discussions.

The group is the Upper Mississippi Valley Section of the Society of American Foresters. Over a hundred professional foresters will attend the meeting.

-hrj-

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

File

SPECIAL TO THE MINNEAPOLIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
(with three pictures - captions attached)

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AT UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

"Honey, I think it would be nice if we had white bread Sunday. It's been nearly a month now and the small loaves are on special -- only $5 today."

This fragment of conversation during the weekend shopping is not a picture of runaway inflation caused by atomic war or large-scale drouth in the wheat region. It just barely might have happened 15 or 20 years ago when the whole hard red spring wheat region was stricken, year after year, with black stem rust. Rust is a wind-borne plant disease that attacks the stem of a grain plant and prevents it from feeding on the nutrients in the soil. Result: no kernel. Farmers and millers were desperate and although it never reached the complete-disaster stage, it came close.

What saved it? And why do you buy white bread for 20 to 25¢ a loaf today? Principally because on the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture Campus in St. Paul were wheat plants growing in tiny 1/40th acre plots--plants the result of "marriages" or crosses, as the agronomists call them, of varieties of wheat that stood up against the stem rust organism.

Their offspring were carefully multiplied and about 30 years ago, the first rust-resistant wheat, Thatcher, began easing farmers' and millers' anxieties, as it stood up to the red rust and came through with high yields.

Since then, many other rust-resistant varieties of wheat, oats and other small grains have been developed and introduced to Minnesota farmers by University agronomists. Thatcher is not now grown in Minnesota's spring wheat region--other diseases struck it several years after it became "top variety," and, as such, most vulnerable. But more acreage of Thatcher wheat is planted in the Intermountain and Far West than any other variety.

Spring on the farm brings little pigs and sheep. But did you know that one third of the baby pigs born on Minnesota farms die before they reach eight weeks of age? University veterinarians and hog nutritionists are finding more of the reasons--many are related to how their mother, the sow, is fed before and during her pregnancy, others to how the baby pigs are handled during birth and in their first few hours and days of life.

Along this line, one University animal husbandry professor, John N. Cummings, is studying the farm animal "fertility".

His studies also are concerned with prenatal mortality--that is, death of unborn animals. The potential increase in livestock production from knowing the causes of prenatal mortality is astounding.

Some deaths of the unborn are caused by inadequate feeding of the mother, both before and during pregnancy. Some of the other causes are more obscure--poor treatment and quarters on the farm, preventable diseases that the farmer isn't able to see because their symptoms are not evident, the emotional makeup of the animals, poor inherited ability to carry young.

Cummings has uncovered the fact that, although a sow usually "starts" as many as 14 baby pigs after breeding, she can resorb several or all of them--simply dissolve them into her body tissues--at any time up to within a few weeks of birth. He has proven that sows often do this because they're emotionally upset from being moved to another farm during pregnancy.

If the problem of farm animal diseases and loss of early young, born and unborn, can be solved, housewives will be buying meat at lower prices and farmers will not be harassed by the great economic loss animal disease brings. At birth a baby pig is worth about $10--that's what it cost the farmer to get HIM that far. Saving even one of the possible litter of 14 is thus worthwhile.

Dr. H.J. Sloan, director of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station, tells us that there are nearly 300 research projects in progress on the St. Paul campus and at outlying experiment stations. And there are at least 50 more problems for which research plans would be made if there were money to carry them out.

Sloan refers to the several departments -- agronomy and plant genetics, plant pathology, animal husbandry, biochemistry, vet medicine, forestry, dairy husbandry, agricultural economics -- as "banks" in which deposits of research knowledge are made. Some of the "funds" may be drawn out almost immediately to go to work in a specific research problem. Others are left for weeks or months or years until a project can use them.

For example, when armyworms struck northwestern Minnesota last summer, University entomologists could give exact formulations--or prescriptions--of the type of insecticides to use. One recent summer's research during a mild armyworm attack had enabled them to test several of the newer chemicals and evaluate their effect. As a result, one, toxaphene, was sprayed on 75 per cent of the infested field--with deadly and crop-saving effect.

And, says Dr. Sloan, one set of research findings may not be applicable now, but later it may fit into a group of findings and become the basis for a new and improved practice in farming and food processing.

Here are a few of the projects and problems they are aimed at and how the solution will help improve agriculture and, in turn, the city dweller's wellbeing.

What smells do bees like? University entomologists are trying to find out.

In recent years, our once-strong legume seed growing industry has been mighty sick. Yields have been low, soil disease problems great. And one of the big causes of low yield has been lack of pollination. The legumes depended on wild bees searching for nectar and pollen to trip the pollen floret and release pollen to be carried to other plants and create seed.

Wild bees long ago abandoned the area, driven from their natural forest homes by deforestation.

So, to try to restore a balance nature created, a team of University soils men, entomologists (insect experts), crops authorities and plant disease specialists went north in 1951 to set up several projects.

They've found, by careful field tests, just how much fertilizer certain types of fields need to produce good yields of legume seed, but the pollination problem has been one of the hardest.

However, they now have found an almost ideal proportion of honeybee colonies to place near a field of red clover to bring about a healthy yield of 500 pounds of seed per acre--nine times as much as most seed growers in the area get today.

But honeybees are not fully reliable. If there are other blossoming flowers in the area, they may ignore the legume field they're "assigned to" and devote full time to wild flowers.

Now, our first question--what smells do bees like? Because it's the smell of the other flowers that draws them away from clover and alfalfa flowers.

Professor Fred G. Holdaway, (an Australian-born researcher) who heads the Legume Seed Project, says we soon should be able to solve the problem of using honeybees efficiently. Western states alfalfa seed growers use honeybee pollination successfully--mainly because there are far fewer flowers in that area that blossom at the same time as the alfalfa.

Holdaway says the problem is to learn to adjust alfalfa flowering time so that other flowers are not blossoming and sending out attractive scents at the same time as the alfalfa.

Thus, what may seem at first glance an almost facetious bit of research becomes highly meaningful. Legume seed growing is one of the few things northern Minnesota land is capable of. Some saving economic use must be made of these seven to nine million acres.

The Legume Seed Project, financed in part by the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Commission, has taken the team efforts of several kinds of scientists.

Dr. Sloan says this is becoming more and more frequent, because research problems so often "cross over" into other fields.

What is research worth? The answer, of course: many times over what it has cost. Improved wheat varieties developed during the dark days of the black stem rust threat in one year added $12 million to the state's agricultural income. That's enough to pay for 1,000 years of the University's spring wheat breeding program, carried on cooperatively with the U.S.D.A.

Farmers have earned another $20 million a year from rotational crossing of hogs—a systematic method of crossbreeding developed by Dr. Laurence M. Winters and his associates. The new practice adds growth and speeds finishing of hogs for market by about 12 per cent. Result: lower on-the-farm pork production costs.

The University's hog breeding specialists, led by Dr. Winters, have developed several new lines of hogs—Minnesota No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and now are developing subtypes within each breed. The 1's, 2's and 3's are designed for use in a crossbreeding program that will keep the strong characteristics of each kind in the offspring. These new hogs are the product of selective breeding—that is, choosing parents from breeds of hogs that have the wanted characteristics and blending them in new offspring. This, of course, is a long process, involving many generations of hogs.

In the field of food processing, the University's research in frozen foods is saving Minnesota families $2 million a year in lessened waste and spoilage—and is providing the basis for a more balanced diet the year around. How? By finding the correct methods of freezing vegetables and fruits which once had a "short life." This same research is saving Minnesota's frozen food lockers about $3 million a year.

The Agricultural Experiment Station is exploring another kind of frontier—the seven to nine million acres of potentially good agricultural land north of the Twin Cities and east of the Red River Valley.

This is one of the few undeveloped agricultural areas in the nation and it could grow from near-desolation to a profitable region of livestock farming based on forage-raising. The land is sandy and peaty — not good for heavy cropping — but it will support good grasses and hay. Here's what a few more of the St. Paul Campus departments are doing to make food production more efficient and versatile.

Animal Husbandry — Finding ways of producing meat cheaper. Animals, like people, pass on certain desirable characteristics. For example, one family of beef cattle may utilize their feed far more efficiently than others, a bull or cow may transmit the trait of especially high milk output to thir daughters. [redacted]

Poultry — The day of the 20-pound turkey is past. That country-dinner delicacy has lost favor with the housewife for obvious reasons. Nowadays, she'd like to buy an eight or ten-pound turkey. The University's turkey project is developing a light turkey. It gains fast on less feed, is healthy, fleshes out well, yields good white and dark meat--all because University scientists are combining the several necessary characteristics from birds that have them. That takes many months of careful crossing and selection.

Dairy — We don't produce too much milk, says Sloan and leading agricultural marketing specialists. We just haven't found all the ways of using it or methods getting more of it into people who need it just for reasons of health.

And how can we feed dairy cattle more efficiently and cheaply? The dairy department has one of the nation's largest sets of identical twins and triplets, all "working" in feeding and management research projects. Because identical twins have identical physical makeups, their response to feed, drugs and treatment is nearly identical. Thus, scientists can try a new technique on one of the twins while treating the other one normally and measure the effect far more accurately than with an unrelated pair.

So, when you drive by the University's "Ag Campus" over in St. Paul think of it as a huge experiment station with effects of better farming and homemaking felt hundreds of miles away, and in the nearby supermarket.

-HRJ-

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

CAPTION FOR HOG PICTURE

Believe it or not, these three pigs are brothers--to be more exact, littermates. You can see Pig Right has had by far the best deal. He received the 1953 radion, a balanced feed tailored closely to his nutritional requirements and fortified with antibiotics to prevent the usual baby pig intestinal diseases. Surprisingly enough, Pig Right ate only about half as many pounds of food as Pig Left. The secret was in the ration, which for Pig Left was mostly shelled corn and a little tankage (Packing house meat scraps and waste). Pig Right weighs 243 pounds, Pig Center 161 pounds and Pig Left 118 pounds--less than half Pig Right.

Agricultural college research has been largely responsible for finding the exact nutritional needs of pigs and other farm animals--but there is still a long way to go. Much needs to be known about how to feed baby pigs to get them off to the best possible start, for example.

Animal Husbandry Professor Lester E. Hanson, who supervised this experiment, estimates the value of modern feeding research to Minnesota farmers at $78 million in 1953 alone. He figures it this way: it cost $14 more to bring pigs fed the 1910 diet to market weight---200 pounds----than it cost to feed ideally-fed Pig Right and his luckier companions. Multiply $14 by the five and a half million hogs Minnesota farmers raised in 1953 and you get $78 million.

hrj

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hrj

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CAPTION FOR BEEF CATTLE SPRAYING PICTURE

This lucky beef heifer is helping herself to a luxury. She's on her way out of a small area that has a water tank. To get back to pasture she must go through this device. As she steps on the treadle the device sprays her back, legs and underside with a small amount of insecticide. What this meant to her and some of her companions at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station was eloquently demonstrated in their weights at market time.

One group of four sprayed animals gained 25 pounds each during the first six weeks of the experiment--June 16 to August 9, 1954. But another groups of four not given the spray treatment barely held their own and gained not a pound. At daily counts they had an average of 58 horn flies. The sprayed animals had an average of less than one.

The best of the sprays tried reduced horn flies 99 per cent and stable flies 52 per cent. Naturally, an animal not tormented by biting flies has more time to feed and would be likely to utilize her feed better and possibly produce better meat. Right now, the "economics" of beef cattle spraying make it a bit impractical. The sprayed heifers just about paid for the insecticide in the 25 pounds weight they gained---and each sprayer unit costs about $150.

Sometime in the near future when the new insecticides can be produced cheaper, spraying may lower beef production costs and, in turn, the price tag on a rump roast or steak.

This research is being conducted by Prof. Laurence K. Cutkomp of the University's Entomology Department.

hrj

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

CAPTION FOR BEEF CATTLE SPRAYING PICTURE

This lucky beef heifer is helping herself to a luxury. She's on her way out of a small area that has a water tank. To get back to pasture she must go through this device. As she steps on the treadle the device sprays her back, legs and underside with a small amount of insecticide. What this meant to her and some of her companions at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station was eloquently demonstrated in their weights at market time.

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

Special

CAPTION FOR OXYTOCIN INJECTION PICTURE

T-63 and T-64 are identical twin shorthorn dairy cows--and probably the world's worst milk producers. They are among the unfortunate percentage of cows who inherit poor milk-giving ability. The two produce milk but have difficulty letting it down--that is, releasing it from the millions of microscopic "banks" in the udder so it can go down into the teat cisterns and be milked out.

Dr. W. E. Petersen of the University's dairy department has been experimenting with these animals, using a hormone substance called oxytocin, the "letdown hormone".

During their first lactation--milking-giving--period, T-63 and T--64 gave about a cup of milk a day while normal cows would give a pail or two.

But, in T-64's second lactation, she got help. Dr. Petersen injected her with oxytocin before each milking. Result: T-64 produced 215 pounds of butterfat her second lactation, while T--63 produced less than 40 pounds.

The third lactation period, T-64 went off pre-milking oxytocin injections and on her own ability and T-63 got the hormone. T-63 gave 6,431 pounds of milk this period, T-64 only 1,664 pounds.

A tiny gland near the cow's brain secretes oxytocin in response to a milking stimulus--udder massage or sight of her calf. Although there is now little possibility of dairymen using laboratory-produced oxytocin to get low-producers to give more milk, veterinarians use to it empty the cow's udder before treating certain diseases.

Petersen says the experiments demonstrate the value of considerate cow care in the dairy barn. Studies show that even mild exaitement or frustration will cause the cow to secrete less or no oxytocin at all-result, no milk. Usual disposition of low-producing cows--a one-way ticket to the stockyards.

hrj

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

CAPTION FOR OXYTOCIN INJECTION PICTURE

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hrj

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 10 1955

TO: County Agricultural Agents

Since 1947 we have given state-wide recognition to outstanding farmers who have contributed so much to the development, protection, and encouragement of futher advancement of natural resources.

It is through the interest and cooperation of our farmers and the practices which they carry on that we have made great strides in building up depleted soil, water, and wild-life resources.

Through the opportunity offered by the Northwest Sports, Travel and Boat Show, farmers have received recognition which they so rightly deserve.

Your whole-hearted interest and cooperation through your various personal contacts will provide the state award committee with the opportunity to select a state winner with an all expense trip of he and his wife to the show with a special ceremony on Sunday, 3 p.m., April 17. You already have the details.

I urge you to have your nominations in to the nominating committee by April 1.

Remember that nominations which have been submitted in previous years may again be re-submitted for state award consideration.

We again welcome your whole-hearted cooperation. Your county and your area should be well-represented with nominations so that none of our good farmers may be overlooked.

Again, my sincere thanks for making this award so successful in the past years and assuring you of our very earnest consideration to your nominations.

Parker Anderson

Parker Anderson
Extension Forester

PA:ms

Enc.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 8 1955

SPECIAL NO. 1
Farmer--Sportsman Award

FARMER-SPORTSMAN
AWARD TO BE MADE

Nominations for _____ County's outstanding Farmer-Sportsman are due in County Agent _____'s office, March 25.

Anyone can make nominations for the honor, according to County Agent _____. The county's top farmer-sportsman will be selected and will compete for a special award given each year at the Northwest Sports show, April 8-17 in Minneapolis.

According to County Agent _____, a winner and runner-up will be selected for each of four districts in the state. One of the four district winners will be selected Minnesota's top farmer-sportsman. That winner will be honored at the Sports Show Sunday, April 17, and he and his wife will receive an all-expense week-end vacation and other awards at the Show.

Points that will be considered in selecting the farmer-sportsman include reputation as a successful farmer in the community; wildlife conservation practices; soil conservation and land use program on the farm; and community activities including those with youth, sportsmen, and farm groups.

Further details on making nominations can be obtained from the County Extension Office.

-hbs-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 8 1955

SPECIAL NO. 2
Farmer-Sportsman Award

FARMER-SPORTSMAN
NOMINEE PICKED

_____ has been selected as the outstanding Farmer-sportsman in _____ County for this year, County Agent _____ announced today.

He will compete for the honor of being selected as one of Minnesota's four outstanding farmer-sportsmen for 1955. One will come from each of the major soil and game cover areas of the state.

One of the four district winners will be named Minnesota's Farmer-Sportsman of the year and will be honored at the Northwest Sports Show, Minneapolis, on Sunday, April 17.

District and statewide winners will be picked from the county nominations by a committee of sportsmen, conservationists and agricultural specialists headed by Parker Anderson, University of Minnesota Extension forester.

The local winner was selected by County Agent _____, county commissioners, sports clubs, and game wardens. (Add others involved). He was picked for his good job of farming, wildlife conservation practices, soil management, and leadership in improving farmer-sportsmen relationships.

(ADD PARAGRAPH OR TWO ABOUT MAN SELECTED).

-hbs-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1955

SPECIAL

U. STUDENT TO VISIT LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL

_____, a student on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, will visit _____ high school during the week of March 21-25.

(See attached list for name of student coming to local high school.)

The University student will tell about opportunities for study on the St. Paul campus of the University in four fields--agriculture, home economics, forestry, and veterinary medicine.

A recent survey indicated that during the next few years the demand for college graduates in agriculture alone will outstrip the supply by two to one. The opportunities in the other fields are good also.

The students will also extend personal invitations to high school young people to come to the campus for "Kitchi Geshig", the all-campus weekend, May 13-15. During the weekend the campus will have open house, featuring recreational activities, tours of the various departments, judging contests, exhibits, explanation of courses of study, and many other events that will give prospective students a better picture of student life.

Kareen Krenik, Madison home economics student, is chairman of the committee planning visits.

-hbs-

KITCHI GEESHIG HIGH SCHOOL CONTACTS

Albert Lea	Donna Olsen
Alexandria	Don Carlson
	Carl Johnson
Atwater	Cecil Hall
Battle Lake	Dorothy Lien
Baudette	Judy Oseid
Belview	Dick Fredrickson
Bigfork	Verone Rylander
Braham	Art Hanson
Brownton	Art Hanson
	Mary Ellen Peik
Buhl	Ardelle Kosola
Cambridge	Doris Gamel
	Carol Bjostad
Chaska	Mary Hillier
Chisago City	Carol Bjostad
Clara City	Charlotte Korn
Claremont	Bruce Larson
Cleveland	Dan Webster
	Kareen Krenik
Cokato	Betty Wass
Columbia Heights	Carol Tema
Comfrey	Marion Bloemke
Cromwell	Roland Line
Crookston Central	Carol Owens
Crookston Ag. School	Carol Owens
Danube	Bernice Kopel
Dawson	Phyllis Breberg
East Chain	Gordon Powers
Elbow Lake	Roger Knutson
Fairmont	Ardis Wiechmann
Faribault	Carolyn Larson
	David Chester
Fertile	Myles Englestad
Forest Lake	Linnea Johnson
	Dick Olson
	Dean Lindgren
Freeborn	Jeanice Jacobsen
Grand Meadow	Neil Durhman
Granite Falls	Noreen Abraham
Hallock	Paul Lofgren
Hanska	Martine Bakken
Hector	Clayton Torbert
Hillman	Peter Probasco
Hills	Barbara Nelson
Hutchinson	Rose Field
	Margaret Dostal
Iron	Ed Peterson
Isle	Vandora Pierson
Jackson	Kathy Stinar
Kelliher	Larry Foley
Kenyon	Beverly Nelson
Lake City	Harlan Siewert
Lakefield	Kathy Stinar
Lakeville - Ag.	Pat Carpenter
Lake Wilson	Dorothy Larson

(more)

Lancaster	Hazelle Junker
LeCenter	Peter Balfe
LeSueur	Gerald Fahning
Lewiston	Rebecca Wirt
Lindstrom	Carol Bjostad
Litchfield	Arnold Carlson
Little Falls	Jean Haight
Longville	Alan Spanjer
Luverne	Ray Husen
Madelia	Martine Bakken
Madison	Vistor Jorgas
Mankato	Dean Johnson
Marshall	Mary Ellen Marcotte
McIntosh	Arthur Grove
	Joan DeBoer
Medford	Bruce Larson
Melrose	Pauline Imdieke
Menahga	Harvey Windels
Milaca	Jarvis Anderson
Minnesota Lake	Janet Bies
Montevideo	Sharyn Gallagher
	Hariet Hecht
Nevis	Norm Bohmbach
New Richland	Gen Frisk
	Jim Russell
New Ulm	Ken Werner
	Martine Bakken
New York Mills	Harvey Windels
Northfield	David Burton
	Phillip Parsons
Norwood	Corrine Bruesehoff
Ogilvie	Dick Stonestrom
	Wendell Niemann
Olivia	Noreen Abraham
Osseola, Wisconsin	Roland Jeans
Owatonna	Tom Wanous
	Don Kvasnicka
	Bruce Larson
Pelican Rapids	Janice Foss
Pipestone	Daryl Sheerhoorn
Plainview	Harlan Siewert
Proctor	Jim Wolff
Redwood Falls	Mary Alice Towler
Robbinsdale	Joan Honsey
	Karen Johnson
	Janet Bies
Rosemont	Pat Carpenter
Rushford	Yvonne Haselrud
	Don Dahl
St. Charles	Maxine Melbo
St. James	Carl Jessen
St. Louis Park	Carol Flatin
St. Peter	Gerald Fahning
Sebeka	Harvey Windells
	Esther Mattila
	Ruth Ljungren

(more)

Sioux Valley	Kathy Stinar
Slayton	Dorothy Larson
South St. Paul - Ag.	Bill Garbe
South St. Paul	Marjorie Malo
	Margaret Krech
Springfield	Marion Bloemke
Stewart	Ken Werner
Stewartville	George Walters
Swanville	Albert Nelson, Jr.
Taylors Falls	Joanne Grandstand
	Dell Sandberg
	Ronald Sellman
Tintah	Joyce Putnam
Tracy	Wilma Deal
	Nancy Nelson
Verndale	Lou Robb
Virginia	Catherine Johnson
	Helen Tausch
Wabasha	Harlan Siewert
Wadena	Lou Robb
Waldorf	Ardis Bluhm
Walker	Helen Tausch
Wanamingo	Bette Langeness
	Ilene Hoven
Watertown	Eileen Farniok
Waterville	Gerald Fahning
Wells	Jim Hassing
	Jeanice Jacobsen
Wheaton	Helen Ranney
Williams	Aldyne Carlson
Willmar	Shirley Peterson
Winthrop	Jack Morris
	Wayne Sletten
Worthington	Jim Lathrop
Zumbrota	Ilene Hoven

(Schools of these not yet known)

	Shirley Sampson
	Arvid Anderson
	Ken Anderson
	Lois Anderson
	Bernice Novack

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1955 Immediate Release

KITCHELL TO SPEAK AT CHICAGO MEETING

Ralph Kitchell, professor of veterinary anatomy at the University of Minnesota, will speak at the seventh annual research meeting of the American Meat Institute, Chicago, March 24.

Kitchell will report on research conducted by the University on the causes of ham bruises. This research was undertaken to reduce the substantial losses from bruising of hams--an important packing industry problem.

These bruising losses average $1.50 per ham involved or over $3,000,000 per year for the nation, Kitchell says.

The research on the problem was done jointly by the School of Veterinary Medicine and the department of animal husbandry of the University's Institute of Agriculture. The Northwest Division of Livestock Conservation, Inc., cooperated in the study.

B-383-hbs

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1955

Immediate Release

NEW SCHOLARSHIP FUND ESTABLISHED

Two new scholarships of $1,000 each will be offered beginning freshmen next fall who choose soils as a major field of study at the University of Minnesota.

Announcement comes from William P. Martin, head of the University's soils department. The new scholarships are given by the Smith Douglass company, Inc.

Through M. W. Mawhinney, manager of its plant at Albert Lea, the firm gave the Greater University Fund $6,000 to provide scholarships for two entering soils freshman this fall, two in the fall of 1956 and two in fall 1957.

Applicants for the scholarships will be judged on the basis of their academic aptitude, their promise of succeeding in the field of soils research and teaching, their personality and leadership qualities and financial need.

Freshmen who receive the award will be given $400 for their freshman year and $200 each of the remaining three years of the course. To "earn" the $200 each year after his freshman year, the student must have an honor point ratio in the upper third of the students in the College of Agriculture.

High school seniors or recent graduates interested in applying for the scholarships should write William P. Martin, head, Department of Soils, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-384-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1955

Immediate Release

STATE'S GROUND SPRAYER OPERATORS ORGANIZE

A group of about 40 ground spray operators from all parts of the state met on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus Tuesday to lay the groundwork for a new association--the Minnesota Ground Sprayers' association.

Its purpose will be to knit together in one group the state's many ground spraying contractors and operators who work to keep both city lawns and wooded areas and farm crops areas clear of weeds and insects.

The organizing group chose Fred Helmstettler of Madison to be its chairman and appointed five other ground spray operators to a committee to make plans for a meeting open to all Minnesota ground spray operators on Tuesday, April 19.

The five are Jim March, Cambridge, secretary of the committee; Lowell Schuler, Welcome; Bud Nelson, Duluth; Bernard Koll, Minneapolis, and Paul Gustafson, St. Paul.

By organizing into an association, the ground spraymen hope to provide a faster interchange of the techniques of their work as well as creating conditions for faster "movability" of group members into areas which require heavy and immediate spraying.

An example would be the 1954 armyworm infestation in the Red River Valley and northwestern Minnesota counties. That emergency demanded that, in order to save the crops, several million acres of cropland be sprayed within a few days.

B-385-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1955

Immediate Release

LP GAS SERVICE SCHOOL SCHEDULED AT U

A liquefied petroleum --LP-- gas service school will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, Monday through Wednesday, March 21-23.

Announcement comes from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. A. M. Flikke, assistant professor of agricultural engineering, is school chairman.

The school is open to anyone connected with or interested in installation and servicing of LP-Gas equipment and appliances.

It is being given by the University in cooperation with the LP-Gas industry, Liquefied Petroleum Gas association, Inc., Minnesota Petroleum Gas association and others.

There will be three days of concentrated instruction in the latest technical, service and commercial developments in the LP-Gas field with instruction by leading University and industry authorities, demonstrations and question-and-answer periods.

Included will be instruction on LP-Gas equipment controls; LP-Gas clothes driers; tractor carburetion; product handling and related laws; public relations; valves, regulators, pipe sizing and installation and flame adjustment.

Full information on the school is available by writing or calling the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-386-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1955 Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY STUDIES CHURCH AND RESIDENCE CHANGES

Some may worry about the growth and survival of the church in a population shifting to suburban centers, but there seems little cause for concern--religious experience is too deep and personal to be affected merely by "moving."

These are among conclusions of a recent University of Minnesota study of 200 recently-moved suburbanites and their church life by Roy G. Francis, assistant prof-professor of rural sociology, and two associates--Charles E. Ramsey and Jacob A. Toews. It is reported in the February issue of Farm and Home Science, the University's popular research publication.

Here are some of their findings:

• Only 15 per cent of the 200 recently-moved participated in church affairs less than before coming to their new home. Francis says he can "safely predict" this small percentage will soon begin to join in community religious life. He bases his prediction on the "rapid" manner in which suburbanites start associating with a church after moving to a new community.

• The church seems to occupy a key position because so many new families establish themselves in communities by religious participation.

• Contact by someone other than an official of the church is important--it proves to the newcomer that he has found a home and not just a house. Happy memories are re-aroused and he responds accordingly.

• Once the suburbanite begins to participate in a church, the role of the minister as a "contacter" changes. His visits now are more important and usually are followed by the family's increased participation in church activities.

• Behavior of the newcomer to a community is affected by those most dear to him. If, for example, after moving into a new community, a man's wife goes to church more than before, the husband probably will, too.

• Francis concludes that the factors which stimulate church participation are not lost in migration. Such factors exist and grow in people--probably because religious experiences satisfy deep needs in the person.

B-387-hrj

File Agriculture

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 11 1955

SPECIAL TO THE CONSERVATION VOLUNTEER

A model livestock farm that's proving soil-saving grasses can be turned into high profits by letting beef cattle harvest them is entering its third year of experiments with some valuable and almost startling lessons learned.

It's the Beef Cattle-Grassland Farm, a 210-acre hilly and badly eroded farm on the University of Minnesota's 2,500-acre Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station just south of the Twin Cities.

In the fall of 1952, a team of researchers from the University's soils, agronomy and animal husbandry departments took over the rolling, badly-eroded farm and set about applying the best of modern knowledge. Their object: to see just how profitable and beneficial livestock farming can be on land that's too hilly to be cropped safely.

They learned their first lesson early in the game when in the renovating process they plowed some of the gently sloping land. A few days later the newly-worked hills were hit by heavy rains and erosion was excessive. From the surface-cultivated areas -- the specialists had tried three or four renovation methods -- there was little washing. Gullies "corduroyed" the plowed pastures but not the surface-cultivated ones.

After spending several months getting the land in shape from its several years of "retirement" while it was part of the never-quite-got-started Rosemount Arsenal, the team began to put their research plans into effect.

Each fall, they have bought 50 head of high-grade Montana-born Hereford calves and put them on various sections of the pasture areas to compare the value of fertilized with unfertilized pastures in terms of beef produced per acre.

Thus far, the striking part of the reasearch shows that grass alone -- good grass from fertilized pastures -- produces beef the cheapest. Grain and grass

rations put weight on the steers, but not nearly as inexpensively as good grass. One steer put on 230 pounds during his 117 days on grass last summer.

First summer of the tests, 1953, beef cattle pastured on pastures fertilized with 500 pounds of 0-20-20 per acre gained 251 pounds. On unfertilized pasture, other steers gained only 119 pounds. Beef produced on fertilized pastures gave them a value of $47.16 per acre -- the unfertilized pastures were less than half as valuable -- $22.33 per acre.

The 1954 results parallel closely the first year's. Average daily gain of steers on fertilized pasture was 1.74 pounds. And steers on unfertilized pasture gained only 1.14 pounds a day.

Groups of steers are pastured on three 7.5-acre pastures -- half of each pasture is fertilized, and of course, fenced off, and half is "plain."

One of the important things stockmen figure in grazing are "steer days," that is, the number of days pastures can be grazed and survive. Here, again, the fertilized pastures proved superior. They gave 177 steer days per acre while the unfertilized sections gave only 121.1. Fertilized pastures produced $66.46 worth of beef per acre, unfertilized only $29.06. One of the objects of the research will be to see how long these sections can go on that 1952 shot before they should be fertilized again.

Figuring a $8 per acre pasture charge for four months, 100 pounds of beef produced under today's conditions cost $5.78 on unfertilized and only $2.59 on fertilized pasture. Spread over a five-year period, fertilizer would cost $3.20 per acre per year.

In another of the many experiments, Professor A. L. Harvey of the animal husbandry department tested six wintering rations for beef calves and found good alfalfa hay the cheapest. Started at five pounds per day, each steer in the "hay only" lot ate up to 13 pounds a day.

The other five rations were common silages grown on the farm -- pea-vine, alfalfa, alfalfa-brome, grass and corn silage. Alfalfa hay did the overwintering job

for 12.1 cents a pound gain. The silage rations cost up to 14.3 cents a pound gain. Still, all six were economical wintering rations.

Last summer, in another striking experiment, the University's entomology department set up several automatic treadle units to test new insecticides' effect on beef cattle gains. The best insecticide kept steers so free of horn and stable flies they gained 25 pounds apiece in June and July, when flies were heaviest. The unfortunate group without automatic sprayer units in their pastures lost an average of a pound apiece during the same period.

Although this experiment and others throughout the country show great promise of a fly-free future for dairy and beef cattle, costs and insecticides and sprayer units will have to come down a bit to make it economically feasible.

Here's a brief rundown of some of the other projects at the farm:

Agronomist A. R. Schmid is testing several grass-legume mixtures to see which survive Minnesota winters and come through with nutritious grass. Soils Specialist Paul M. Burson is determining the exact fertilizer needs of these mixtures under various soil conditions and trying to establish "fertilizer prescriptions" for keeping the grasses and legumes producing healthily.

Professor Harvey is finding out how to put the most and best gain on steers at the lowest possible cost. This year, he plans to try stilbestrol, the new gain-inducing hormone.

In three or four years, the University specialists will have valuable facts on what grasses are best and most economical and just how beef raising can fit into several types of farming operations.

Some of their most recent lessons include these: Stick to grass-alfalfa mixtures to carry the most pasture load. Combinations containing alfalfa and bromegrass yielded the highest. Ladino clover helped. But birdsfoot trefoil, being tried other places with varying success, couldn't survive and do the job.

How about bloat, the old problem on high-legume pasture? Last year they lost one steer out of the 50 from bloat. He was in a group grazing a pasture which

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 14, 1955

SPECIAL To: Sacred Heart News
Olivia Times-Journal

SACRED HEART BOY WINS STATE 4-H RADIO CONTEST

A Sacred Heart boy, Dennis Barnaal, 19, won championship honors and a cash award of $200 in the state 4-H radio speaking contest Saturday, March 12, in competition with 16 other district contenders.

The contest was held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Dennis is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Barnaal, who live on a 260-acre farm in Renville county.

Tom Stephani, 19, Pupesky, was named reserve champion and received a $100 award. In addition to their cash prizes, the champion and reserve champion will receive $50 and $25, respectively, for the purchase of books for their public or school libraries.

It was the first time in the 13-year history of the 4-H radio speaking contest that the champion and reserve champion have both been boys.

Barnaal is enrolled as a freshman in a pre-engineering course at Augsburg college, Minneapolis. He has been a member of the Erickson Eager Beavers 4-H club for nine years and served as its president for two years. Last year he was state winner in the safety poster contest.

Announcement of the winners was made during a broadcast over WCCO Saturday afternoon when both young men gave their speeches. They spoke on "What Are My Opportunities and Responsibilities Under Freedom?"

State and district winners were honored at a banquet Saturday evening in the Nicollet hotel by the Minnesota Jewish Council, co-sponsors of the speaking contest with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. A theater party followed the banquet.

The council provided more than $2,000 for awards to county, district and state winners and for transportation, hotel accommodations and the banquet for all 4-H members participating in the state contest.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 14 1955

To all counties

For use week of
March 21 or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Greater Feed Efficiency -- A few years ago it took four pounds of feed to produce a pound of broiler chicken meat -- now it's less than three pounds of feed. In 1925, it took five pounds of feed per pound of pork marketed. And, now, research has shown how this can be cut down to four. That's what the University of Minnesota and other land-grant colleges and the USDA are doing a lot of concentrated work on--- better feed and better animals.

* * * * * *

Brucellosis Control Progress -- Only four Minnesota counties haven't had their dairy herds tested under the state brucellosis control program. Three now are circulating petitions to get the go-ahead on the area test. They are: Winona, Pipestone and Nobles. Martin is the other county. University Extension Dairy Specialist Ralph Wayne says progress in the program has been "wonderfully encouraging."

* * * * * *

Early Weaning Tip -- Early-weaning piglets do best -- their first week, especially -- if there was no more than 10 to 12 sharing a pen. Large "populations" of newly weaned pigs in a single pen "socialize" too much and don't learn to eat as quickly as do fewer. University of Minnesota Animal Husbandry Professor L. E. Hanson found that five or six is a better number than 10 or 12 per pen. For an eight-by-eight foot pen, they prescribe no more than 10 piglets.

* * * * * *

Planting Suggestion -- Did you know that, even when rust isn't a damager, feed production from oats is seldom more than half what you'd get from alfalfa-brome or from corn? Yet Minnesota farmers planted over five million acres of oats this year. This fact comes to us from Harold E. Jones, Extension Soils Specialist at the University of Minnesota.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 14, 1955

SPECIAL To: Beltrami County Papers

PUPOSKY BOY WINS SECOND IN STATE RADIO CONTEST

A Beltrami county boy, Tom Stephani, 19, of Puposky, won second place and a cash award of $100 in the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest Saturday, March 12, in competition with 16 other district contenders.

The contest was held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Tom is the son of A. A. Stephani who live on a 400-acre farm near Puposky.

Dennis Barnaal, 19, Sacred Heart, was named champion and received a $200 cash award. In addition to their cash prizes, the champion and reserve champion will receive $50 and $25, respectively, for the purchase of books for their public or school libraries.

It was the first time in the 13-year history of the 4-H radio speaking contest that the champion and reserve champion have both been boys.

Stephani stepped up from third place in the county last year to second place in the state this year. He is a freshman at the University of Minnesota, where he is majoring in speech. He hopes to go into radio and television work. During the five years he has been a member of the Pleasant Valley 4-H club, he has served as its president and treasurer. He is carrying such projects as forestry, junior leadership, gardening, mechanics and conservation. Two years ago he won a trip to the State 4-H Conservation camp in Itasca Park.

Announcement of the winners was made during a broadcast over WCCO Saturday afternoon when both young men gave their speeches. They spoke on "What Are My Opportunities and Responsibilities Under Freedom?"

State and district winners were honored at a banquet Saturday evening in the Nicollet hotel by the Minnesota Jewish Council, co-sponsors of the speaking contest with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. A theater party followed the banquet.

The council provided more than $2,000 for awards to county, district and state winners and for transportation, hotel accommodations and the banquet for all 4-H members participating in the state contest.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 14 1955

SAWMILL OPERATOR
COURSE MARCH 29,
MARCH 30,
APRIL 1,
AT CANNON FALLS
AT PRESTON
AT CLOQUET

(Agent: for correst
headline, cross out dates and
places that don't apply to your area)

March 29, Cannon Falls
March 30, Preston
April 1, Cloquet

A free and very valuable short course for sawmill operators will be held

1. Tuesday, March 29, at the Duncan Lumber Company Mill in Cannon Falls OR

2. Wednesday, March 30, at the Kenneth Hewitt Mill, Preston OR

3. Friday, April 1, at the University's Forest Experiment Station in Cloquet,

according to announcement from County Agent _____.

The program begins at 9 a.m. with an outline of the course by Marvin E. Smith, Extension Forester at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

At 9:30, C. J. Telford, Small Sawmill Specialist with the U. S. Forest Service, will speak on efficient sawmill layout and operation -- how to lower production costs and boost profits and how to saw lumber better.

At 11:15, a representative of the saw manufacturing industry will speak on care and maintenance of saws -- their selection, tensioning, filing and alignment.

At 1:30, Professor Louis W. Rees of the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry will speak on proper piling of native lumber for good air seasoning. Arlie W. Toole, Lake States Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul, will discuss log grades at 2:15 and tell how to use them and how they relate to lumber grades.

At 3 p.m., C. J. Telford will speak on how to saw logs to obtain higher grade lumber and Arlie Toole will speak on a demonstration of actual lumber yields from different grade logs.

Parker Anderson, University of Minnesota Extension Forester, will speak on woodlot management and how the sawmill operator can contribute to better forest resource use.

County Agent _____ has other information on the program. -hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
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To all counties

For use week of
March 21 or after

COMPLETE FOLLOW-THROUGH VITAL IN HIGH CORN YIELD

An interesting story showing the importance of accurate soil-need knowledge in corn planting comes from an Olmsted County farmer.

County Agent _____ reports the facts, given him by Harold E. Jones, Extension Soils Specialist at the University of Minnesota.

In 1953 the farmer used 10-10-10 as a plowdown and starter -- about 200 pounds per acre in each case. His yield was about 60 bushels per acre but the corn "went down." The farmer blamed this on "too much nitrogen." His soil tested low in phosphate and potash according to his own testing kit, so he set out to correct that "over balance" of nitrogen he thought was there.

For the 1954 corn crop he plowed down 375 pounds of 0-20-20 per acre and put 125 pounds of 5-20-20 in the row at planting time. On June 28, he found the leaves very yellow, indicating that it was already badly starved for nitrogen. That was partly to be expected since the field had been in corn several years in a row.

That morning, he 'phoned Olmsted County Soil Conservation Agent William Sutherland at Rochester and asked him to come out and take a look. Sutherland looked the corn over and suggested adding nitrogen -- right away.

The farmer then side-dressed part of the field with 40 pounds of nitrogen per acre -- 125 pounds of ammonium nitrate -- and saved some of the yield.

Where he had put on the 500 pounds of fertilizer earlier -- fertilizer without nitrogen -- the yield was about 15 bushels per acre and mostly nubbins. Where nitrogen had been put on, it was 50 bushels per acre -- certainly no outstanding yield but at least no failure.

Says Jones: "If more nitrogen had been applied -- some of it earlier in the season -- this farmer could easily have harvested 80 bushels or more per acre."

"Now," he concludes, "the moral to the story is: be sure you arrive at the right fertilizer balance for your field.

"It's an excellent idea to check your plans with the county agent. He can tell if you're on the road to an almost-disastrous mistake -- and put you back on the right road."

-hrj-

News Bureau
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To all counties

For use week of
March 21 or after

ONLY GOOD CARE
SAVES BABY
CONIFER TREES

The baby conifers you may have ordered or already received are pretty delicate. If left to the mercy of the sun and wind or if the small hair-like roots get careless handling in separating trees from the bundle, the tree can be killed or seriously stunted.

County Agent _____ relays a few suggestions on baby conifer care from Parker Anderson, a University of Minnesota Extension forester.

Ten minutes exposure to wind and sun has been found to injure feeding roots "plenty," Anderson says. And thirteen minutes of such exposure has been found to kill half the secondary roots and part of the tap root.

A big danger comes when bundles of trees are allowed to lay around, either opened and fully exposed or in a dry, heated package for an hour or so. This will kill all the tiny secondary roots and most of the tap root.

Anderson says most folks have their biggest disappointments with baby conifers when they allow the roots to dry out or just don't take proper care of the shipment.

His suggestions: "follow instructions of good handling from the time the trees are delivered to you until they are planted. A set of these instructions goes along with each shipment of conifers. It's a good idea, too, to get some of the excellent booklets on young tree planting and care county agents have in their offices."

These booklets are free, reminds County Agent _____. He invites you to come in or telephone for copies.

-hrj-

News Bureau
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To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For publication week of
March 21 or after

TALENT CONTEST
OPEN TO COUNTY
4-H MEMBERS

_____ county 4-H club members will again have an opportunity to take part in a talent contest, Club (County) Agent _____ _____ announces.

A statewide 4-H Search for Talent contest is being sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with Cargill, Inc., for the sixth successive year.

_____ urges individual club members to plan their musical, dramatic or other talent numbers as soon as possible. Since county contests must be completed before June 1, each club in the county should select an individual or group before that time to put on a talent act at the county event.

Here are this year's rules for the contest:

. Contestants must have passed their 10th birthday but not their 21st birthday on January 1, 1955.

. Talent numbers must be limited to six participants, not including the accompanist.

. Individual participants who are giving an instrumental number must limit themselves to one instrument.

Awards will be given by Cargill, Inc., to county, district and state champions. The three top-placing contestants in the state event will receive cash prizes for their local club or county 4-H federation. County, district and state winners will all receive gifts of merchandise.

-jbn-

News Bureau
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To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
March 21 or after

MILK EASY TO
PASTEURIZE BY
HOME METHODS

Milk produced on the farm can be easily pasteurized at home.

Since pasteurizing milk is a way of safeguarding health, no family should take the chance of serving raw milk, says Home Agent ____ _____.

It is preferable to pasteurize as soon as possible after milking. However, if milk has been cooled and stored at a low temperature (below 50° F.), it may be held as long as 24 hours before pasteurization.

_____ county families who have one of the small home electric pasteurizers on the market should follow manufacturer's directions.

If you do not have an electric pasteurizer, here are simple home procedures for pasteurizing milk suggested by extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota:

. Fill the lower part of a double boiler until the water reaches the bottom of the top pan. Bring water to a vigorous boil. Pour milk into the top part of the boiler and place, covered, over the boiling water.

. Heat the milk until it reaches a temperature of 165° F. Use a dairy thermometer to determine the temperature of the milk. Learn to estimate the time required for the milk to reach the desired temperature.

. Cool the milk promptly. Set the covered container of milk immediately in a pan of cold water, turn on the cold water faucet and cool to 60° F. If you do not have running tap water, add more cold water or ice to the pan.

After pasteurizing milk, store it in clean, scalded containers.

Further information on pasteurizing milk is given in Extension Folder 133, "Pasteurizing Milk at Home," available at the county extension office.

-jbn-

News Bureau
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March 14 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
March 21 or after

CLEAN RUGS GIVE LONGER WEAR

Carpets change color because of the soil or dust deposited on them. That's why cleaning is essential to improve the appearance and prolong the wear of rugs, says Home Agent _____ _____.

Extension home improvement specialists at the University of Minnesota recommend frequent use of both the vacuum cleaner and the carpet sweeper. Rugs should be vacuumed with the grain, which helps prevent shading. The vacuum should be used at least once or twice a week, and the carpet sweeper used daily.

Carpets receive much abuse, and being a pile fabric, they absorb and hold quantities of dirt. So the carpet needs a more thorough cleaning than the vacuum sweeper will give. Some of the dirt particles the rugs pick up have sharp edges, and these sharp bits are ground into the rug, cutting the fibers. These particles cause premature wear, one of the reasons why your rugs should be given a thorough professional cleaning.

Carpets should be cleaned annually, both to give them a better appearance and to add to their wear, the home improvement specialists say. There are two methods of cleaning rugs, that done in a cleaning plant and on-location cleaning. The frequency of either method will depend on the air, the heating system, the traffic on the rug and the daily care in the home.

On-location cleaning with certain home cleaning agents is suitable for dirt that doesn't penetrate too deeply into the rug pile. But some home cleaners if not properly used, will encourage rapid soiling or will damage the rubber backing made of certain latex materials. The manufacturer's instructions should be carefully followed.

After several cleanings, some carpets become limp and do not stay smooth on the floor. Many professional rug cleaners give rugs a re-sizing for a small additional charge. This adds stiffness, and makes the rug stay in place. -clb-

University Farm News
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COUNTY AGENT INTRODUCTION

Special to Wilcox

The presidents of Minnesota's over 200 county extension workers seem in full accord here—what would there be to fight about, anyway? There's too much rewarding work to be done out in the state's 87 counties.

At center is D. T. "Duke" Grussendorf, South St. Louis County Agent at Duluth, who is the 1955 president of the Minnesota County Agents' association. At left is Mrs. Geraldine Rutledge, Washington County 4-H club agent at Stillwater, and at right is Miss Marian Larson, Mc Leod County Home Agent at Glencoe, president of the home agents. The three groups elect officers each year during their annual extension service conference on the University's St. Paul campus.

hrj

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
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ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARGEN FACT SHEET FOR MARCH

By O. C. Turnquist
C. Gustav Hard
Extension Horticulturists

Vegetables

1. For dependable varieties for Minnesota gardens, see Extension Folder 154 which summarizes last year's vegetable variety trials. All varieties discussed in the folder are available from seedsmen.
2. Don't save any seed from last year. Old seed may not germinate well and a poor stand might result if it is used. This is especially true of parsnip, parsley and onion.
3. To be certain of the variety of transplant, grow your own either in the house or a cold frame or hot bed. The first half of March is the proper time to start head lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, peppers and egg plant. Don't seed your tomatoes until early April. It takes only six weeks to produce a good tomato transplant from seed.
4. Secure a small package of Arasan for treating your vegetable seeds. This will prevent seedlings from rotting off at the ground line. All you need per packet of seed is the amount that the flat end of a tooth pick will hold. Shake the packet so all the seeds are covered.
5. Order some granular dieldrin for control of soil insects like maggots in the garden. Get methoxychlor for chewing insects and malathion for aphids or sucking insects.
6. Make sure your tools for gardening are in tip-top shape. Repair broken handles and sharpen your tools.

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

7. Make your garden plan now. Show arrangement of crops, length of rows, spacing between rows, spacing within rows and date of planting each variety. Draw the plan to scale. If these plans are saved from year to year, you will have an excellent record of each year's garden.
8. Varieties for starting early indoors might include Badger Market Cabbage, Waltham 29 Broccoli, Lake Superior Head Lettuce, Wisconsin Lakes Pepper and Miorgold Pepper.

Fruits

1. Nursery catalogs are showing several new strawberry varieties this year. These have not been tested enough for recommending at this time. One of the best everbearing varieties is Superfection. This resembles Gem in many respects but the fruit is larger and plants are more vigorous. A good June-bearing variety for the north is Robinson. In the south it doesn't appear to color up as well as it does in the north. Premier and Dunlap are still good June-bearing varieties.
2. If you are ordering raspberries, either the Latham or Newburgh should be your choice. September is a good everbearer or fall-bearing variety.
3. Virus-free strawberry plants are being offered by several nurseries this year. It will pay you to get the best planting stock available if you want good berry production.
4. If you have room, plant a North Star or Meteor pie cherry this year. The North Star is a small tree or shrub that may be planted in the shrub border. No pollinizers are needed and the fruits are excellent for pies.
5. March is pruning time for many of your fruits. When pruning is done just before growth starts in the spring, the wounds will heal better.
6. When pruning apples, remove all dead or partially dead branches. Cut off water sprouts and branches that cross and rub each other. Remove weak, unproductive wood in the center of the tree. Space branches on young trees so no two come out at the same place on the trunk. In removing large branches of older trees, undercut one foot from the trunk and then cut off, leaving a stub. Next, remove

the stub by cutting close to the trunk. If this is done, there is less danger of tearing the bark on the trunk. Paint all cut surfaces over 1½ inches with orange shellac.

7. Prune grape vines early, before the sap flows. Leave 40 buds and vigorous branches for good fruit production.
8. Cut out the oldest (four or more years) canes in your currants and gooseberries. This pruning will encourage new fruitful canes to develop.
9. Check your trees for mouse or rabbit damage. If bridge grafting is to be done to save the tree, cut scions now and store in a cool, moist place where they will remain dormant until the graft can be made in late April. Extension Bulletin 273 explains bridge grafting.

Ornamentals

1. Start tuberous-rooted begonias late this month. Use a soil mixture high in organic matter or start in vermiculite soaked with a fertilizer solution (1 teaspoon of a complete fertilizer to a quart of water). Pot in an acid soil mixture when tops are 2 inches tall. In starting, have the top of the bulb level with the soil medium.
2. Prune shade trees. Cut off lower branches which interfere with traffic around the yard. Make all cuts close to the trunk. If the crown is very dense, thin out enough so that light can get through to the lawn.
3. Summer-flowering shrubs which bloom on new wood can be pruned now. The hydrangeas and summer-flowering spireas are shrubs which belong to this group.
4. Hedges can be rejuvenated by cutting them back severely to within 6 inches of the ground.
5. Leave the mulches on the flower beds until dangerous freezes have passed.

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NEW U. FOLDER HAS CORN HYBRID MATURITY RATINGS

A listing of the maturity ratings and zone of adaptation of each of several hundred corn hybrid varieties offered for sale in Minnesota was issued by University of Minnesota agronomists this month.

Copies of the booklet, Miscellaneous Report 20, "Maturity Ratings for Corn Hybrids in Minnesota," are available free at county agents' offices or from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

One of the booklet's developers, Prof. E. H. Rinke of the University's agronomy department, gives this eight-point check list for wise hybrid corn buying:

1. Buy adapted hybrids--spoiled corn is wasted feed, food and labor.

2. Buy two or more hybrids--seasons vary and hybrids respond differently under differing circumstances.

3. Try new hybrids--improvements are being made all the time. But try new hybrids only on a small acreage the first year.

4. Check the maturity label on the tag. State law put it there for your benefit.

5. Be sure the hybrid is backed by research and field tests. Good hybrids are developed only through years of breeding and testing.

6. High prices and high pressure don't prove a hybrid. Ask for proof of boasted-about high yield and performance. Buy from a reliable dealer.

7. Buy wisely--your yield is limited by the yield ability of the varieties you plant. And certified seed tags are a mark of first-quality--look for them.

8. Check the grade--a bushel of medium grade seed will plant more acres than a bushel of large grade seed.

B-388-hrj

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

FAIR MANAGEMENT SHORT COURSE SET

The University of Minnesota will sponsor a short course in county fair management to be held at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Monday and Tuesday, March 28-29.

Announcement comes from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. Cooperating in arrangements for the course are: Douglas K. Baldwin, secretary, Minnesota State Fair, and Harold C. Pederson, University extension marketing economist and secretary of the Minnesota Federation of County Fairs.

Course fee is $15 per fair, which includes all who register as representatives of a county fair organization.

Monday morning's program gets under way with talks on changing the site of a fair and a report of an Ohio survey on public acceptance of county fairs.

Monday afternoon's program includes discussions of fair operating costs, youth benefits and responsibilities at county fairs and public relations.

Tuesday's program has talks on the role of the livestock exhibitor and judge at the county fair, developing centennial celebrations, beautifying fair grounds and efficient fair administration.

Many University of Minnesota agricultural specialists and leaders of Minnesota county fair organizations will participate in the program as speakers or members of panel discussion groups.

Full information on the course is available by writing or calling the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-389-hrj

University Farm News
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LAND JUDGING IS POPULAR IN STATE

Land judging contests have become a looked-forward-to event in many parts of the state. Already, requests have come in to the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service from 49 counties which want technical help in staging spring and summer land judging events.

That's the report from Roger Harris, extension soil conservation specialist at the University. The counties range from the Canadian border to the Iowa line.

Two statewide land judging contests are scheduled for finalist teams. The Minnesota Future Farmers of America (FFA) will hold one at its May convention on the University's St. Paul campus. The other will be at "Plowville '55" near Rothsay, in northwestern Minnesota, on Saturday, September 17, second day of the big event. The latter is open to 4-H club members, Vo-Ag students and adults.

Harris says land judging has proven popular with youth, farmers and the general public alike. They find it a fascinating way of becoming familiar with the many types of soil and learning to recognize the potentialities and shortcomings of each.

The land judging schools are organized by the county agent with the help of the University's extension service specialists. Vo-Ag instructors, soil conservation districts and technical personnel of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service sponsor and assist at the events. In counties not within a soil conservation district, it is the responsibility of the county agent, agriculture instructors and University extension specialists to stage them.

B-390-hrj

University Farm News
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ANNUAL RURAL YOUTH CONFERENCE MARCH 20-22.

The ninth annual Rural Youth conference and short course will be held March 20-22 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

According to Robert Pinches, assistant state YMW leader at the University of Minnesota, the conference is open to all young adults living in rural communities in Minnesota as well as to members of Rural Youth and YMW (Young Men and Women's) groups.

The conference will open with registration from 6 to 8 p.m. Sunday (March 20) in the Agricultural Union on the St. Paul campus. A get-acquainted party will follow registration. James Rabehl, 1954 International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to India, will show pictures of his trip as a feature of the evening's entertainment.

Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will welcome the group at the Monday morning session in Peters hall auditorium. Ralph Nichols, professor of rhetoric at the University, will introduce the conference theme, "How Do We Make It Sprout?" with a talk on "How Do We Make Ideas Sprout?"

On Monday afternoon a talk by Max Karl, regional director for the Conference of Christians and Jews, on "How Do We Make Understanding Sprout?" will precede workshop sessions in which foreign students will participate.

Other speeches and panel discussions by Rural Youth members will carry out various aspects of the conference theme.

Speaker at the closing banquet will be Governor Orville Freeman whose subject will be "Sprouting a Greater Minnesota." The state WNAX leadership award will be presented at the banquet to the Rural Youth member who has been of greatest service to his county group.

Other highlights of the short course will be an international supper Monday evening followed by a square dance. Tours of the Northern States Power and Ford plants and veterinary buildings on the St. Paul campus have also been scheduled.

Young people interested in attending the conference should contact their county extension agents or make reservations with the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-391-jbn

File

University Farm News
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SPECIAL TO THE MINNESOTAN

The Mallbergs' 'phone range just after three on a Sunday afternoon. On the other end, trouble--a fight. Dean drove out to his place of work, went over to the fence and called, "Come on, Ike!" The big Guernsey bull stopped pawing the ground, lifted his head and came over to the fence. Dean eased himself across, petted the bull a bit, then took a firm grip on his nose ring and led him into the barn.

The other bull, Tom, watched quietly. He hadn't wanted to fight anyway. The fight was Ike's idea.

Ike, one of the University's identical triplet bulls--Ike, Mike and Spike--and Tom, one of another set--Tom, Dick and Harry--were on the exerciser, a device that leads bulls around in a circle. Ike, exasperated by the situation, somehow broke off the exerciser, and, in his frustration, started a fight with Tom. The student-helpers on duty did the only thing they dared--called Dean.

Dean Mallberg became dairy herdsman at the University's St. Paul Campus a little over three years ago. One of his philosophies is: "I am never scared of a bull, but I don't trust one."

Dean was born on a farm near Stillwater and went to Harding High School in St. Paul. In 1941, he began managing farms, starting with his own at White Bear.

Later, he and his wife moved to Douglas, Arizona, where he managed the 300-head purebred Guernsey herd of the F. O. Mackey Dairy Ranch that supplied milk to the big Douglas Air Force base during World War II.

In 1949, he came back to Washington County and operated the family farm for two years. Then, after two years as a Land O' Lakes Creameries herd improvement representative, he came to the U.

The Mallbergs have two boys -- Dean, Jr., 11, and Michael, 6.

Dean believes he's found the job he likes best. He likes especially working with college boys. He has ten part-time student helpers and two full-time assistant herdsmen to help him with the 24-hour-a-day job of looking after 135 dairy animals, mostly twins and triplets.

Some of his "graduates" have written him of how valuable they found their U. dairy barn experience out in the teaching field. He gives his students plenty of responsibility--a regular dairy farming internship.

Perhaps what suits Dean most about his job is his enjoyment of trying out new feeding and management ideas and new equipment. The dairy twins and triplets under his care are used in feeding and management experiments conducted by the University's dairy department. The University has one of the world's largest collections of identical twin dairy animals--32 sets of identical twin dairy cows and four sets of twin bulls; three sets of identical triplets--two of heifers, one of bulls. (Not long ago, they marketed Ike, Mike and Spike after using them in experiments for several years). The "family" puts away 350 tons of hay a year. Their milk output goes to the U. creamery for cheese and other dairy products.

Much of the time Dean and his staff spend in the big dairy barn goes into weighing individual animals and their daily rations and in helping the dairy department researchers set up and carry out projects.

Most of the newborn in this special group of animals are sired by University bulls who never see their mates. The unit uses only frozen semen that might have been taken from a bull a year or two before.

Contrarily, there are few multiple births among this big family of twins--only two sets of twins in 190 births. The dairy department replenishes the "family" by a standing offer to buy identical twin dairy calves from the state's farmers.

Dean says the twins, alike physically, also seem alike emotionally. They follow one another around and only rarely separate. They seem to feel their very close relationship—that very early in life they were just one cell, not two, as are fraternal twins.

He often wonders at the difference in temperament between various animals. For example, one set of twin heifers of the milking shorthorn breed (a very close cousin of the shorthorn beef animal) responds warmly to petting and attention.

Another set — and significantly enough, the lowest-producing set of dairy cows in the unit — resists all attempts at friendliness. An attempt at petting brings a vigorous bobbing of their heads and backing away. The pair mix well with other animals, but want nothing to do with humans. Dean and Dr. W. E. Petersen, who supervises most of the dairy department experiments, believe that this coldness to affection is inherited and perhaps goes along with a highly-tense emotional state.

Research here and at other colleges has proved that a cow's emotional state is a key to her letting down—or holding back—her milk. Some animals are so friendly they will grab ahold of Dean's coat as he goes by. Not long ago, a photographer bending over to pick up some equipment felt his hat come off his head. He looked up into friendly cow eyes and saw his hat, held between her teeth.

hrj

University Farm News
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SPECIAL TO PINE COUNTY EXTENSION FORESTRY AGENT

U. RESEARCH HELPS
FORESTRY IN MANY
WAYS, AGENT SAYS

University of Minnesota School of Forestry research is helping solve many northern Minnesota farm forestry problems.

This was brought out in a report from Pine County Extension Forestry Agent Lansin R. Hamilton of Hinckley. Here are some of the things University foresters are working on:

+ How to find other uses for the 1,000,000 acres of tamarack in Minnesota. They are trying out a chemical debarker to be sprayed on in winter to debark trees for spring and summer harvest. Other experiments are under way in finding efficient ways of long-life treating of tamarack for home lumber uses. Research foresters believe tamarack can be used more widely for small poles and in such farm units as pole barns.

+ Popple research is finding new and more profitable ways of using trembling aspen and large-tooth aspen. Researchers figure we can use two to three times as much aspen as we are now cutting--and use it profitably. A St. Paul paper company used to buy 100,000 tons of straw each year for carton manufacturing. Now they use popple, some of it from Pine County.

At the University's Grand Rapids Experiment Station, they got tired of paying $10 a ton for straw for the animal bedding--now are experimenting with popple shavings, which cost about $5 a ton.

Another big possibility is using aspen for home lumber. In Pine County, probably three-fourths of the farm buildings are of home-grown lumber and even more can be built from such low-cost lumber in the future, Hamilton says.

(M O R E)

Hamilton explains that his job is to carry the results of forestry research to county farmers. He is one of FOUR Extension forestry agents who work with county agents in helping northern Minnesota tree farmers reap better profits from their timberland.

This job includes not only bringing news of forestry research and improved tree-handling ideas to farmers, but helping them with their marketing problems.

For example, Hamilton recalls one farmer in a nearby county who wanted to sell some timber off his land. He called on the Extension forestry agent for advice and the two went out and marked trees for a "selective cut" in his Norway pine stand. Several months later, the farmer cut 27 sticks of piling. With the agent's help, he located a buyer for the material and sold it as 27 pieces of 25 to 30-foot piling, receiving $270 for it. If he'd sold them as logs, he'd have received only $56.

Many area farmers now are finding the experience of others valuable in marketing their timber more profitably--and by "selling" their labor along with their forest products. That is, refining them from logs into cut lumber ready for use in building or fencing.

Hamilton is on the job to be available to farmers who want to know how to grow the right kinds of trees on their soil, how to thin them properly and make "improvement cuttings" and perform the other practices necessary for healthy and fast tree growth.

He reports that some Pine County farmers have built farm homes, barns and other buildings that would have cost $6,000 and $7,000 for just 1/15 of that figure--largely by using lumber grown on their own place and processing it properly.

Naturally, farmers who have adopted these new practices are bound to be better off financially. Many have been able to buy new farm machinery with the greatly increased income from a properly-managed woodlot, Hamilton reports.

AGRICULTURE NEEDS COLLEGE-TRAINED FARM BOYS

Keith N. McFarland

"Fifteen thousand graduates are needed in professional agriculture in the next five years, and eight thousand will be available!" This is the report of the Land Grant College Association Committee on Resident Instruction.

Farm boys completing high school programs and making occupational choices will do well to consider the many and varied opportunities available to them if they combine professional training with their farm experience through college programs in agriculture.

In a recent extensive survey of Minnesota farm boys who have completed high school, 55 per cent reported that they did not plan to become farm operators. What will these farm boys do? They may take nonfarm jobs, begin vocational school programs, or enter college. Many farm boys do not realize that college training in agriculture will permit them to continue their association with agriculture and rural life, even though circumstances may not permit them to be farm operators.

Here are fields of employment open to graduates of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics of the University of Minnesota. They cover the entire range of interest, including education, research, business activity, and government service.

Graduates in Agricultural Education serve their communities as vocational agriculture instructors in the local high school, or are employed as county agricultural agents or in other lines of agricultural activity.

Agronomists specialize in the production of grain, forage, and pasture crops. They are concerned with the selection of these crops, their culture, and their use in the farming program. Agronomists are employed in research and production by private and public institutions, in sales, and in related occupations.

Students completing work in Horticulture become commercial producers of fruits or vegetables, nurserymen, landscape service specialists, or educational workers.

Animal, Dairy, and Poultry Husbandry graduates deal with the breeding, feeding, and management of general livestock, dairy, and poultry.

College graduates with a background in Agricultural Economics or Agricultural Business Administration enter commerce and finance, education, government service, or farming. Farm management, marketing, and work with agricultural business organizations are dependent upon knowledge in these fields.

Students in Entomology work to control harmful insects and to use helpful ones more effectively. Positions in the field are largely in research, in business, or in education.

The rapidly growing food industry calls for graduates in Food Technology, Dairy Industry, and Agricultural Biochemistry. Such individuals will work in testing or control laboratories, and on problems involved in handling, processing, distribution, and use of foods. Plant management, research, sales, and educational programs provide employment opportunities.

Soils prepares students to promote soil conservation and to assist producers through knowledge of soil management, fertility, and moisture relations. Employment is available from government agricultural agencies, manufacturers of fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, or producers of canning or other specialty crops.

Graduates in Plant Pathology investigate the causes, the destructiveness, and the control of plant diseases and study the nature and behavior of fungi, bacteria, and viruses. Regulatory work, research in industry and experiment stations, and teaching are outlets for these graduates.

Fishery and Wildlife Management attracts students who like biology and who want to specialize in one of the many phases of fishery, bird, or mammal management. These graduates are employed primarily by state and federal agencies and by some private enterprises.

Students interested in working in the field of farm power and machinery, farm structures, or soil and water conservation will consider training in Agricultural Engineering, or in Mechanized Farming.

Veterinary Medicine offers promise to those interested in general practice, veterinary research, or regulatory work.

The Forestry industry in Minnesota and the United States has need for men interested in conservation, forest management, and in business activity related to forest products.

College work in Agriculture is the finest preparation for farming. No rural community has too many good leaders -- men who combine wisdom gained through experience with technical training and a knowledge of the principles underlying the operation of our agricultural industry.

Farm boys need not leave agriculture when they leave the farm. The tremendous technological development in agriculture demands a greater supply of college-trained men with rural backgrounds than is presently available. There is no limit to the heights to which a farm boy may aspire, if he has aptitude, ambition, and a vision of the opportunities awaiting him when he has completed his educational program.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 17, 1955 Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY RECOMMENDS MISSOURI O-205 OATS

Agronomists at the University of Minnesota announced today they recommend "Missouri O-205" oats be grown only as on-the-farm livestock feed--not for elevator sale for commercial milling.

According to University Extension Agronomist Edwin H. Jensen, "Mo. O-205" is one of several oat varieties on the University's recommended list.

Principal objection to the variety is that its edible portion--called the groat--has a dark color which makes products ground from it a dark or "off" color. Millers also say it is difficult to hull.

On the favorable side, University agronomists found "Mo. O-205" a high-yielding oat of medium maturity and plant height. It has good lodging resistance and is resistant to Race 7 of oat stem rust, the race most troublesome the past two years.

The seed is a red-yellow color and has a low hull percentage.

Jensen advises farmers to seed "Mo. O-205" only for livestock feed on their own farm. It's almost certain to be discounted heavily at the elevator.

B-392-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 17, 1955

Immediate Release

4-H SEARCH FOR TALENT CONTEST

A Search for Talent contest open to 4-H club members in the state will be held for the sixth successive year, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The event is being sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with Cargill, Inc. Awards will be given by Cargill to county, district and state champions.

Local clubs will hold competition for members within the next few months, Harkness said, since county contests must be completed before June 1. District events will be held during the summer, and the state finals are scheduled as one of the 4-H events during the State Fair.

Contestants must be between 10 and 21 years of age. Local clubs may select an individual or group to present a musical, dramatic or other talent number at the county talent show. However, talent numbers must be limited to six participants, not including the accompanist.

Several winners in past Search for Talent contests have been invited to perform at the Share the Fun breakfast at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

B-393-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 17, 1955 Immediate Release

SEVERAL HUNDRED HOME GARDENERS TO ATTEND U SHORT COURSE

Several hundred home gardeners are expected to attend the horticulture short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Friday and Saturday, March 25 and 26.

As in previous years, the first day of the program will be devoted to vegetable gardening and fruit growing, the second day to ornamental horticulture. A demonstration on flower arranging will be one of the features planned for Saturday (March 26).

Garden tools and equipment will be on display in a special exhibit in the horticulture building during the short course.

The opening session Friday (March 25) will begin at 9 a.m. in Peters hall auditorium and will be given over to a discussion of the various steps to a successful vegetable garden. Speakers will be O. C. Turnquist and A. E. Hutchins of the University horticulture department and John W. Barnes and Paul R. Fridlund of the division of plant industry, State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food.

A round table on various sprays has been planned for commercial fruit growers at 10:30 a.m. Friday (March 25) in the agricultural cafeteria.

Friday afternoon (March 25) home fruit growers will hear talks on fruit varieties for the home garden, dwarf fruit trees , agricultural chemicals and sprays. Speakers will be University of Minnesota horticulture staff members L. C. Snyder, A. N. Wilcox, A. A. Piringer and Turnquist.

A panel of experts will answer questions on flower gardening, disease and insect control as a special feature of Saturday morning's program on ornamental horticulture in Peters hall auditorium. Also planned for the same session are talks on landscaping, lawn care and the flower border by Lawrence Bachman, Minneapolis nurseryman, C. G. Hard and R. J. Stadtherr, University horticulturists.

A demonstration of flower arrangements for the home by Rudolph Hillig, Minneapolis florist, will highlight Saturday afternoon's program. There will also be discussion of University research in ornamental horticulture and of gladiolus growing in Minnesota.

The horticulture short course is open to the public free of charge. B-394-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 17, 1955

Immediate Release

PORK, CANNED CORN, CANNED BEANS GOOD BUYS

Fresh pork, canned sweet corn and canned snap beans are among the best buys this week-end, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, told consumers today.

Retail pork prices are the lowest they have been for many months and quality of pork at meat counters is excellent, Mrs. Loomis said. The best buys in pork are the whole or half loins. She suggested that a small family buy a whole loin, have the butcher cut off pork chops and divide the remaining loin into roasts.

Canned sweet corn and canned snap beans - both the green and wax types - will be especially plentiful during the period of March 17 to 26. As a result, many retailers will be offering specials on these two canned vegetables.

Supplies of canned corn and canned snap beans are the heaviest in years. Since the weather last summer was favorable for these two vegetables, the result is good quality at low prices.

Other good buys for the market basket this week-end are red potatoes and fresh carrots, grapefruit, oranges and dates and frozen fish, according to Mrs. Loomis.

B-395-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 17, 1955

Immediate Release

SAWMILL OPERATORS' SHORT COURSES SET

University of Minnesota forestry specialists will give free one-day short courses in sawmill operation in three widely-separated Minnesota towns this month.

According to Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University, the first short course will be held Tuesday, March 29, at the Duncan Lumber company in Cannon Falls.

The course will be held again on Wednesday, March 30, at the Kenneth Hewitt Mill in Preston and on Friday, April 1, at the University's Forest Experiment Station in Cloquet.

The course program begins at 9 a.m. Included are lectures and demonstrations on efficient sawmill layout and operation; how to lower production costs and increase sawmill profits; how to select and adjust saws; proper piling of native lumber for good air seasoning ; log grades and how they relate to lumber grades and how the sawmill operator and farm woodlot owner can contribute to better forest resource use.

Full information on the free course is available from county agents' offices in Red Wing, Preston and Carlton and from agents in neighboring county seats.

B-396-hrj

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 18 and April 1, 1955

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

Special Issue on Housecleaning

Since many homemakers still think of spring as housecleaning time, this special issue is devoted to tips that will make cleaning easier. Because of the length of this issue, it will replace the one for April 1. It was prepared with the help of Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist.

(Mrs.) Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

In this issue:

Houseclean the Easy Way

Do those terrific spring and fall housecleaning upheavals still occur at your house? The tear-it-all-apart type of cleaning that makes the family shudder and leaves you completely exhausted?

You can eliminate that semi-annual upheaval and make your housecleaning easier by making it a gradual process. Scatter the various cleaning jobs throughout the year, suggests Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Make a schedule for yourself. Do a certain amount of cleaning daily. On your schedule, jot down the day or week when you will do extra chores, such as waxing floors, vacuuming draperies and Venetian blinds, cleaning the closets. Remember that a well organized plan of cleaning will make your work easier. And if you learn to make use of all your mechanical aids at specified times, the work will not be drudgery. -jbn-

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

MAKE VACUUM CLEANER YOUR SERVANT

Store Vacuum Cleaner in Convenient Place

Your vacuum cleaner can be a mighty efficient servant. But most homemakers just don't use this mechanical maid to good advantage. One reason may be that it's stored in a hard-to-get-at location. So the first step toward getting your money's worth out of your vacuum cleaner, is to store it in a convenient place - where you can get it out easily when there's dust or dirt that needs cleaning away.

* * * * * *

Use Your Vacuum Attachments for Many Jobs

Of course you use the vacuum cleaner on your rugs or carpets once or twice a week, to pick up surface dust and embedded dirt. But how often do you use your vacuum attachments to perform other tasks? If you make them do a lot of routine chores regularly, you'll find your home is much easier to maintain. Try putting your vacuum attachments to work at these jobs:

. Cleaning floors with the floor brush. Your vacuum will suck up the dust instead of merely pushing it from one place to another as a dust mop does.

. Dusting furniture. The vacuum will enable you to dust low places without stooping. Too often the dust cloth merely transposes dust from one piece of furniture to another.

. Cleaning upholstered furniture once a week with the upholstery nozzle to keep the surface soil from accumulating.

. Removing surface dust from curtains and draperies, thereby saving several launderings a year.

. Getting accumulated dust from hard-to-get-at places like radiators, by use of the crevice tool.

. Dusting walls, over doors and windows with the long wand of the cleaner.

. Picking up dirt tracked in or spilled crumbs.

. Going over mattresses with the upholstery nozzle, when beds are stripped for changing.

. Cleaning lampshades, books, Venetian blinds, lamps, picture frames, moldings and baseboards with the dusting brush.

You'll find that your painted woodwork needs washing far less often when the dust is gently loosened by the vacuum cleaner brush and then really removed by the suction, not just smeared about.

-jbn-

CLEANING WOODWORK AND WALLS

Save Time in Cleaning Woodwork

When the time comes to do a thorough cleaning of walls and woodwork, many homemakers need to use better and easier cleaning methods, as well as materials that won't damage finishes.

A recent survey among some 300 rural homemakers showed that walls and woodwork that were cleaned most often needed refinishing most often. Many of the cleaners homemakers used in washing walls and woodwork were so strongly alkaline that they damaged finishes.

A good way to eliminate drudgery when woodwork needs a thorough cleaning is to use one of the cream kitchen waxes on the market, says Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. The cream wax will remove the soil and leave a clean, waxed surface that will not soil as readily as one that has been washed. The same cream wax can be used to remove spots and finger marks and smudges from the walls, thus reducing the need for washing walls as often.

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Dust Walls Upward

When dusting your walls with the vacuum cleaner, dust upward, not downward. The upward strokes will catch any cobwebs and prevent smearing dust into the walls. If you'll get at the dust and cobwebs once a month rather than twice a year, your walls won't show soil as quickly.

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Wash Walls Upward, Too

Washing walls is hard work. But it's less discouraging if you start with an easy place and then get help with difficult hard-to-reach areas like the ceiling.

Here's a solution you can make at home for washable walls that are grimy. Add ½ cup washing soda or sal soda, 1 cup household ammonia and 1 cup vinegar to 6 quarts of warm water. Apply lightly and quickly, without dripping, following quickly with another cloth or sponge wrung out of clear water. Dry thoroughly. It's a good idea to start at the bottom and wash upward.

* * * * * *

Spot Treatment on Wallpaper

When the wallpaper shows smudges and stains, there are special ways of removing them. Finger marks or smudges on wallpaper made by picture frames will usually respond to artgum. To remove wax crayon marks, rub lightly with alcohol or drycleaning fluid. For grease spots, apply a paste made of fuller's earth or whiting and a nonflammable spot remover like carbon tetrachloride. After several hours, brush off with a soft brush. Apply again if necessary. If you plan to repaper or paint, cover the area with sizing or shellac or the grease spot might reappear.

To clean an entire wall of nonwashable wallpaper, use commercial wallpaper cleaner.

-jbn-

CARE OF FURNISHINGS

Sparkle for Your Windows

Here's a solution that will cut greasy film and make your windows sparkle. Take 6 quarts of warm water, add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup household ammonia and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of white vinegar. Apply with a sponge, rinse and polish with a chamois or pieces of an old sheet. The vinegar and ammonia will cut the dust and film on the windows.

* * * * * *

New Life for Lampshades

A quick shampoo in mild suds will give dreary fabric lampshades a new look. Before the shampoo, though, check these points: Be sure the fabric and trimming are sewed on, not glued. And be sure the frame is rustproof.

Sometimes only the trim is non-washable, in which case it can be removed and the lampshade itself washed.

Prepare a warm, mild, sudsy solution of syndet and water, or soap, water softener and water, in the bathtub or laundry tub. Swish the shade up and down in the suds. Rub very soiled spots with a soft brush. Rinse in water of the same temperature and place on a heavy bath towel to dry. Blot the water from the metal strut wires and rims with a soft clean cloth.

Clean parchment shades with a damp cloth, artgum eraser or the dough-type wallpaper cleaner.

* * * * * *

Time to Clean and Wax Furniture

At the end of winter, most furniture would benefit from a thorough cleaning and re-waxing. Giving it a complete "going-over" such as that will remove film and finger prints and restore a hard surface that resists dust.

Make a heavy suds with 1 cup of mild detergent to 3 cups warm water. Wash quickly a section at a time, using a sponge or cloth wrung out so there is no excess water. Follow with a cloth or sponge wrung out of clear warm water. Dry well so there is no water left on the surface. Then re-wax with a slightly dampened pad of soft, clean cloth and a paste wax. Spread a thin film of wax over the wood and rub to a polish before the wax dries.

Instead of using water, you may use one of the commercial wood cleaners. In that case, apply it as directed on the can and rub it until the surface will show no finger prints. Then polish with a soft, dry cloth.

-jbn-

CARE OF FLOOR COVERINGS

Don't Wash Linoleum Away

It may not have occurred to you that you can wash your linoleum away. But that is possible.

If you want your linoleum to last, don't scrub it too much. Wipe up spills immediately and keep the floor swept or dusted with a dry mop.

When it's necessary to give the linoleum a thorough cleaning, never use strong soap and don't use too much water. And be sure to follow soapy water with a rinse. Soap fades and discolors linoleum and actually causes it to be washed away. Too much water will make the linoleum deteriorate.

Proper waxing is the key to long wear and good appearance. A film of wax takes plenty of wear and so protects the linoleum. All you need is a thin coat of self-polishing wax, applied at intervals when the wear requires it.

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New Look for Carpet

Every year or two your carpet should have a thorough cleaning - if possible, by a commercial dry cleaning establishment. If you must do the cleaning yourself, absorbent powder cleaners are available which when brushed into the rug or carpet will absorb dirt and grime from the pile. The floor covering is then vacuumed thoroughly several times. Other products are also available to help freshen carpets and restore colors dulled by dust.

Shampooing rugs with dry suds is another method of home cleaning, but is more practical for upholstery and small rugs than for room-size rugs or carpets.

To make the dry suds, dissolve 1 cup of mild synthetic detergent in 3 cups hot water. Let stand until it forms a jelly. Then beat about ½ cup of the jelly at a time in a mixing bowl. When it is as stiff as a dry meringue - and will stand up in peaks - apply to the rug or upholstery with a brush, not over a square yard of area at a time. Take up the suds with a sponge, then rinse with the sponge wrung out in clear water. Avoid getting the rug or upholstery too wet.

-jbn-

CARE OF HARD FLOOR COVERINGS

Wax for Asphalt Tile

When you wax your asphalt or rubber tile floors, be sure to use only light coats of a water-base wax. A wax containing any solvent but water will damage the tile. A whiff of the wax will tell you if it smells like dry cleaning fluid - in which case it contains a solvent and should not be used on asphalt or rubber tile. And don't apply lacquer, shellac or any plastic finish. Read the manufacturer's directions to find out exactly what care is recommended for your type of tile.

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Care for Wood Floors

Do you scrub your wood floors with soap and water? If you do, you can expect those floors to warp and crack many years before they should be showing the signs of wear.

Another thing to remember is that self-polishing waxes with a water base should never be used on hardwood. Self-polishing waxes are about 85 per cent water, and water from this source is just as injurious to hardwood as water from a scrub bucket.

To keep your wood floors looking well, use either a paste wax or a liquid polishing wax with a solvent base. You can easily recognize a liquid polishing wax because it smells like dry cleaning fluid.

Spots on the floor can be removed or touched up with liquid polishing wax in between periods when the entire floor is waxed.

* * * * * *

Sticky Linoleum

Some homemakers complain that there are sticky or gummy spots on their linoleum after washing it. The reason may be that all the soap or synthetic detergent has not been rinsed off with clear water before waxing the floor.

Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, explains what happens: If soap or synthetic detergents are allowed to remain on the surface of linoleum, they will draw out some of the linseed oil in the floor covering. When this mixes with wax applied after washing, it results in a gummy or sticky finish. So be sure that all the soap or synthetic detergent has been rinsed off with clear water. This applies even to cleaners recommended by their manufacturers as no-rinse products.

-jbn-

CARE OF HARD FLOOR COVERINGS

Self-Polishing Wax the Easy Way

Next time you use self-polishing wax on your linoleum, asphalt or rubber tile, remember that you'll get better results by doing it the easy way -- according to directions. That's the purpose of self-polishing wax - to save work.

First of all, don't shake up the wax. Shaking makes it foamy and it won't dry evenly. In a good-quality self-polishing product, the wax is in microscopic particles which are always evenly distributed.

To apply self-polishing wax, begin by pouring a small amount of wax right on the floor, making a pool about as large as a dinner plate. Soak this up into the wax applier or cloth, then start covering a section with wax, using straight strokes. Don't rub in self-polishing wax. Just spread it, using as few strokes as possible. This type of wax begins to dry as soon as it is on the floor. Disturbing the film as it dries lessens the final shine.

Here's another tip for getting an even coating. When using a long-handled applier, start each stroke forward. If you pull the applier toward you, there's a tendency to use too much pressure at the end of the stroke. The result is an uneven film of wax. Blend the section being coated with the one just finished by raising the applier at the end of each outward stroke. Allow at least 20 minutes for drying before walking on the floor.

Before rewaxing, always remove the old wax completely with hot water and a mild detergent. Rinse carefully, using a minimum of water.

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Daily Care of Waxed Floors

It's a good idea to keep waxed floors as dust-free as possible so grit isn't ground into them. A dry mop is effective in picking up the dust and gives additional polishing to the waxed surface. But never use an oiled or chemically treated mop on a waxed floor. It will make the surface gummy, the shine will disappear, dust and dirt will stick to the floor and frequent scrubbing will be necessary to remove the greasy film.

-jbn-

MOTH PROTECTION

Moth Protection for Rugs

Clothes moths and carpet beetles can do a good deal of damage to wool rugs and carpets, University of Minnesota entomologists remind homemakers. But they can be protected by careful, thorough cleaning and spraying with DDT.

Frequent cleaning, especially with a vacuum cleaner, prevents dust, lint and hair from accumulating and offering extra food for these insects. It also may remove the insects themselves and their eggs.

It's a good idea to rotate rugs and carpets occasionally because insects usually feed under heavy furniture where it's difficult to clean rather than in the open where they are exposed to regular cleaning, light and movement.

The University entomologists also advise using a 5 per cent DDT oil solution on rugs and carpets every 12 to 18 months. You will need 1½ to 2 quarts of spray for both sides of a 9 x 12 rug of average weight if you spray the whole rug. Give special attention to parts of the rug that will be under a piano, sofa, bookcase or other heavy furniture, parts under radiators or around heat registers. Untreated pads under rugs will need spraying on both sides if they contain animal hair or wool. In spraying wall-to-wall carpeting, give special attention to the edges all the way around.

If you have expensive broadlooms or oriental rugs, you may want to have a reliable pest-control or carpet-cleaning firm experienced in this work.

-jbn-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18 1955

File

SPECIAL TO THE FARMER

TIMELY TIPS FOR ISSUE OF APRIL 2

Before seeding, inoculate all legume seeds. This will insure the presence of beneficial strains of nodule-forming bacteria. Properly inoculated legumes develop clusters of nodules around the main top root and branch roots insuring a good nitrogen supply to the young developing seedling. -- A. R. Schmid

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If you want earlier and better pasture from your bluegrass this spring, you can have it from nitrogen fertiliser broadcast as soon as the snow goes off enough to let you into the fields. Be sure you have a good stand of bluegrass, though, and not weeds, and put on about 125 pounds ammonium nitrate per acre--or its equal in other nitrogen fertiliser. -- Harold E. Jones

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You still have a few days to look at your corn planter and make the necessary repairs before spring work hits with full force. Good corn yields come from good stands--good stands come from properly adjusted planters. -- D. W. Bates

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Of Minnesota's 87 counties, 83 now have been tested for bovine brucellosis. Only four remain to be tested. Three of these--Winona, Pipestone and Nobles--circulated petitions this winter. Only Martin County has not taken action on the area test sign-up. -- Ralph W. Wayne

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Now that your laying flock is at its peak spring production, make certain that it gets one nest for every five hens. Plenty of nests will mean fewer cracked eggs, fewer broken eggs, fewer dirty eggs--and it almost goes without saying your poultry operation will pay you more. -- Milo Swanson

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When you plan your vegetable garden this spring, check over the list of varieties available. Each year the University's Agricultural Extension Service issues a booklet entitled, "New Vegetable Varieties in Minnesota." It suggests varieties that have been tested and found suitable for various areas of the State. County agents have free copies. -- Orrin C. Turnquist

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Gates to be used often by livestock should, if at all possible, be located on level land. Livestock develop paths through gateways and when these paths are on a hillside, naturally, hillside erosion gets started. -- John R. Neetzel

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There's still time to send in a soil sample to the University and get some accurate fertilizing recommendations for a successful 1955 crop. -- Charles A. Simkins

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News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 21 1955

To all counties

For use week of March 28
or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Comment on Mo. 0-205 Oats -- The oat variety known as "Missouri 0-205" is a good one, but University of Minnesota agronomists recommend growing it only for on-the-farm livestock feed. The reason: its groat -- that is, its edible portion -- has a dark color which makes products a dark or "off" color. Naturally, millers avoid buying it and elevator men discount it heavily. In its favor is high yield, good lodging resistance and resistance to Race 7 of oat stem rust. This tip came from Edwin H. Jensen, University Extension agronomist.

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Future of Farming -- If the U. S. continues to grow at its present rate and if our average per-person meat consumption stays at 151.4 pounds a year, it will take 3 1/3 million more cattle, 2 1/3 million more sheep and nine million more pigs to supply the market just 10 years from now. That's a 10 per cent "meat yield" increase needed in just the next seven years. That means more animals, more feed for them, and more efficient livestock farming to get more meat out of each animal.

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Many Complaints of Seed Salesmen -- Only way to avoid getting rimmed by a travelling seed salesmen is turn 'em off before they get started talking their product. They'll use just about every trick in the book, including quoting so-called "proven research results". The only safe way is to buy from a seed firm you know something about.

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Molasses' Value in Feeding -- You have to figure molasses' value by comparing prices. A University Extension livestock specialist, W. E. Morris, tells how: Six and a half gallons of molasses is equal in feeding value--and thus, equal in price--to one bushel of corn. A gallon of molasses weighs 11.7 pounds. Now, if you can buy 6½ gallons of molasses for less than a bushel of corn, you can use molasses to advantage in your cattle- and lamb-fattening ration. Molasses is also good, of course, in making a plain ration more tasty.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 21, 1955 Immediate Release

VEGETABLE VARIETIES FOR MINNESOTA

Choosing varieties adapted to Minnesota conditions is one of the keys to success in growing vegetables, according to Crrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

In a newly revised publication just off the press, "Vegetable Varieties for Minnesota," Extension Folder 154, Turnquist lists vegetable varieties recommended for Minnesota home gardens. He also describes some of the new vegetable varieties tested this past year and now suggested for planting by home gardeners. The tests were made on the St. Paul campus, at University branch experiment stations and in home and commercial gardens in various locations throughout the state.

Among newer varieties which have done well in the tests, Turnquist suggests these for home planting:

Asparagus - F_1 Hybrid, Washington.

Beans - yellow bush - Cherokee; green bush - Topcrop, Resistant Tendergreen.

Beets - King Red, Perfected Detroit.

Broccoli - Waltham 29.

Cabbage - Badger Market.

Carrots - Nantes, Royal Chantenay.

Sweet Corn - Earliest Market King, Sugar and Gold, Golden Freezer.

Cucumbers - Marketer, Burpee Hybrid, Hybrid C.

Onion - Autumn Spice.

Peas - Burpeana Early Dwarf, Lincoln, Wando.

Leaf Lettuce - Slobolt.

Squash - Hybrid R.

Tomatoes - Fireball, Hybrid E.

"Vegetable Varieties in Minnesota," Extension Folder 154, is available from county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1, Minnesota. B-397-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 21, 1955

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FOR RELEASE:

TUESDAY 6 P.M., MARCH 22
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KANDIYOHI COUNTY YOUTH GETS AWARD

John Molenaar , Renville, has been named Rural Youth Member of the Year in Minnesota.

He was selected from among 27 county award winners for the honor.

Molenaar received the state WNAX Leadership Award this (Tuesday) evening at the annual banquet held during the State Rural Youth Conference and short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. His award will be an all-expense trip to the Western Regional Conference of Rural Youth at South Dakota State college, Brookings, June 3-5.

The WNAX Leadership Award, presented for the first time last year, is made to the Rural Youth member who has been of greatest service to his county group. It is sponsored by Radio Station WNAX, Yankton, South Dakota, in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Services of Minnesota, South and North Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa. Each of the five states selects an award winner.

Molenaar is treasurer of the Kandiyohi county Rural Youth group and has been a member for several years. He is a team captain for the county Rural Youth membership drive and has had a part in planning the group's program for the coming year.

He has taken an especially active part in promoting and carrying out community service activities. These include acting in a play to be presented at the State Hospital in Willmar, providing recreation for various 4-H clubs, Christmas caroling for the sick and shut-ins and sending Christmas gifts to county boys in the armed services. He also worked with other Rural Youth members in preparing and sending a letter on safety to some 2,600 farmers in Kandiyohi county before corn-picking season.

Last year's WNAX Leadership Award winner was Norman Varner, Buffalo.

B-398-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 21, 1955

Immediate Release

BROOD SOW CARE AND FEEDING IN NEW U. BOOKLET

Minnesota Swine Honor Roll farmers raise successfully an average of nine pigs per sow--three and a half pigs per sow more than the state average. How?

A well-known University of Minnesota extension livestock specialist , Henry G. Zavoral, has some of the answers. In his new University booklet, Folder No. 90, entitled "Care and Feeding of Brood Sows", he gives some practical pointers on achieving high-efficiency hog production.

The booklet is free at all county agents' offices or from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

In it, Zavoral says proper sow feeding during her gestation period helps assure larger size and better vigor at farrowing time. And the bigger the pigs at birth, the bigger they are at weaning and the sooner they reach marketable age.

A sow should go on a good ration two or three weeks before she is bred. She should not be sloppily-fat but should be gaining weight, says Zavoral. This will help her "start" larger litters and give her a better chance of carrying more piglets through to live birth.

The "expecting" sow should have plenty of good feed. And variety is, of course, better than the same old stuff day after day. Even a good ration can become boring and there's danger of its being short of some small but important feeding factor.

Zavoral lists the exact ingredients for several different high quality rations and a ration for after farrowing in the booklet.

B-399-hrj

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 21 1955

To all counties

For use week of March 28
or after

**PROPER BALANCE
ESSENTIAL IN
CORN FERTILIZING**

Farmers usually have more trouble balancing their fertilizers for corn than for other crops, County Agent _____ tells some stories that illustrate this difficulty -- and how to avoid it.

_____ says that according to a University of Minnesota Extension soils specialist, Harold E. Jones, a big reason for this difficulty is the fact that the big changes have taken place in corn fertilization.

Jones says that one common mistake many farmers make is to assume that a row -- or "starter" -- fertilizer is all that corn needs. But, on soils that have little nitrogen, this "starter" fertilizer often doesn't pay.

One farmer near Windom had a field of heavy-textured soil in its fourth year of corn and his yield without fertilizer was 54.5 bushels per acre. When he put on 150 pounds per acre of 6-24-12 in the row at planting time, his yield was 55.5 bushels--an increase of only one bushel over an adjoining plot that didn't get the 6-24-12 treatment.

But, when he added 33 pounds of nitrogen per acre, sidedressed on the corn, to his original row fertilizer, the yield was nearly 20 bushels per acre more--73 bushels.

Thus, without the nitrogen treatment, this farmer might not have known why the starter fertilizer didn't boost his yield.

Jones says another common mistake involves doing just the opposite of what the Windom farmer did--that is, putting on nitrogen side dressing when the phosphate and potash content of the soil is low.

Many farmers check their fertilizing plans with the County Agent. He is equipped to help them achieve the balance that brings high corn yields and keeps soil in good shape.

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News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 21 1955

To all counties

For use week of March 28
or after

COUNTY AGENT
GIVES TIPS ON
BARLEY GROWING

Thinking of planting barley this year? For high-yields of high-market barley, you need to follow through on several wise practices.

County Agent _____ points them out. First, barley does well only on well-drained loam. It will fail or do very poorly on sandy or poorly-drained land.

Second, it's desirable to plant only certified seed. Also, it's wise to have all farm seed tested for germination ability--poor seed, you know, is responsible for many a poor stand of grain.

Third, barley seed should be treated with an approved fungicide to lower loss from seedling blights and other diseases.

Fourth, phosphate or potash fertilizer--or a combination of them--are almost essential in assuring high barley yields. Here's what fertilizer will do: increase barley yield several bushels per acre, speed up maturing, raise its test weight and improve its quality.

County Agent _____ has free copies of University of Minnesota Extension Bulletin 277, which gives fertilizer recommendations for barley.

Another free booklet which will help you grow better barley as well as other farm crops is Extension Pamphlet 191, "Weed Control in Minnesota."

Fifth--when do you plant barley? Early! Just as early as the soil and weather allow. How much? From 1½ to 2 bushels per acre.

Probably you've heard of the 1955 Minnesota Malting Barley Contest, which offers $5,600 in cash prizes. _____ county is one of the 36 Minnesota counties from which farmers are eligible to enter.

He has complete information on the contest, plus entry blanks.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 21 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of March 28
or later

HERE'S HOW TO REMOVE SPOTS FROM CARPETS

Many kinds of stains can get on rugs and carpets, and most of them have to be removed in a special way, says Home Agent _____ _____.

To remove spots from your rugs or carpets, use an upward brushing motion with sponge, brush or cloth. Always work quickly on the pile surface of the carpet, using a minimum of water or other liquid to avoid penetrating the backing of the carpet.

Extension home improvement specialists at the University of Minnesota pass along these methods for removing specific spots from your rugs:

Oily substances such as butter and cream can be removed with dry cleaning fluids.

Acid substances such as fruit juices should be sponged with water to dilute the acid. To counteract the acidity, apply an alkaline solution made with a tablespoonful of ammonia or baking powder in a quart of water. After using the solution, blot well, and then go through the sponging process again.

Blood stains can ordinarily be cleaned by applying cold water, followed by warm soapy water. Sponge with a clean cloth. If the stain persists, let the area dry and then use a dry-cleaning liquid.

Washable ink can be removed by working cornstarch or cornmeal into the stain, repeating the process as the absorbents become dirty. Sometimes washable ink can be removed with water. If the ink is the permanent kind, it is better not to try to remove it at home because you may affect the colors in the carpet or even damage the fibers.

Rust can always be given the sponge-with-water treatment. If this doesn't work, have the stain removed by experts. Preparations for rust removal on the market may be hazardous either because the poisonous character of most of them makes them unsafe for hands, or because of possible damage to the color of the carpeting.

Milk spots should not be treated with soap. A dry cleaner such as carbon tetrachloride is most likely to be satisfactory if you rinse the spot thoroughly and sponge with water so no sediment will remain to turn rancid or sour.

-clb-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 21 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H AGENTS
For publication week of
March 28 or after

RULES GIVEN FOR
BIKE SAFETY

A bicycle can be a boy's or girl's mighty good friend, but it can also be an enemy if it's not used properly.

Unsafe practices in bike riding were responsible for killing two bicycle riders in the first half of 1954 and for injuring 117 others, according to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Four-H (County) Agent ____ _____ points out that _____ county boys and girls who ride bicycles can prevent accidents by learning and obeying the same traffic rules that apply to automobiles.

(He, She) also emphasizes the importance of having a good headlight and a reflector or reflective tape on the bicycle. Better still, come in off the street and highway at dusk and stay off the streets after dark.

(Add here any statement about what 4-H clubs are doing to scotchlite bicycles.)

_____ suggests that every boy and girl who has a bicycle can cut down accidents by following these tips from the University safety specialist:

. Keep bike in A-1 condition.

. Keep to the far right on the street or road and ride <u>with</u> traffic.

. Ride in a straight line -- no stunts, no grand standing, no weaving in and out.

. Ride in single file when with friends.

. Put books and packages in a carrier attached to the bike and never carry anyone else on the bicycle.

. Obey all signs, signals and traffic laws when in traffic.

. Have a good light and a rear reflector if it is necessary to drive at night. Better yet, keep off the streets and highways at night.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 21 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
March 28

FOOD BUDGET GETS
BREAK IN APRIL

The family food budget should get a lucky break in April, says Home Agent _____ _____, judging from the foods on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful list for the month.

The protein foods, which ordinarily take the biggest chunk of the family food bill, are expected to be most plentiful. Pork tops the list, followed by beef, eggs, dairy products and fish.

The abundant supplies of pork and lard come from a fall "pig crop" about 16 per cent larger than a year ago. Generous numbers of grain-fed beef cattle are expected to come to market during April from Midwest feedlots. Spring is always accompanied by increases in production of milk and eggs. As for fish, large supplies of frozen haddock and halibut were built up by fishermen last fall, and the pack of canned tuna last fall was the largest on record.

Canned corn and canned snap beans are the vegetables expected to be most plentiful in April. Last year's packs of canned corn and snap beans were close to record size.

Fresh and processed oranges and grapefruit, raisins and dried prunes are the fruits that will be in largest supply. The orange crop, principally in Florida, is the biggest in history, with a record number of oranges still to be harvested during the spring. Dried prunes in small sizes are especially plentiful.

Rice, lard and vegetable fats round out the list of abundant foods for April. The U. S. harvest of rice last fall was the largest on record, and exports are down.

-jbn-

FILE

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 22, 1955

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Is it a letter of commendation on their work as 4-H club agents? That's a strong possibility. At least the letter is occupying the attention of the 1955 officers of the Minnesota 4-H Club Agents' association. They're the group who work in county agents' offices and are members of the University of Minnesota staff. Their particular responsibility: the county 4-H club program. Left to right are: Ronald Seath, Austin, Mower county, treasurer; Mrs. Geraldine Rutledge, Stillwater, Washington county, president; Jennie Modey, Detroit Lakes, Becker county, historian; Mrs. Esther Schmidt, North Branch, Chisago county, secretary and Robert Webb, Duluth, South St. Louis county, vice-president.

-hrj-

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

Immediate Release

WEARABILITY IN FIBERS AND RUG BACK IMPORTANT

Wearability is one of the points consumers will want to consider before purchasing a rug or carpet.

Extension home improvement specialists at the University of Minnesota say there are various ways of checking wearability.

The back of the rug will give you a good clue to quality and wearability. Tha backing should be closely woven and sturdy, and it should be pliable but firm. The carpet back indicates the closeness of the pile. The closer the rows of stitching or ribs per square inch, the better the carpet will wear. A rug with seven rows of stitching or ribs to the inch will probably wear twice as long as one with four rows. But the more rows on the back, the more expensive the rug will be.

Carpet backs are made of cotton, jute, or craftcord, a sturdy, tightly twisted kraft paper. The jute back is considered most durable.

The thicker the pile of the rug, the more years of service it will give, according to the University specialists. Long pile gives a luxurious look and feel to the rug, but does not affect wear as much as the density or thickness does.

The yarn that forms the pile of a rug may be looped or cut. If the yarn in the pile is twisted, the twisting or crimping is done before the rug is made. This gives it added resiliency and helps it shed soil. On some rugs the pile is left in loops and in others it is cut. A looped pile, in a high-pile or shag-type rug, is more likely to pull out than a cut pile unless it is locked in.

SPECIAL TO THE EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 23, 1955

A job of coordination that Extension workers can well be proud of was carried on last summer in northwestern Minnesota. The occasion: an "invasion" of armyworms, the larva of one of our common moths. Several billion of the hungry, inch-long, twine-thick dark green little fellows kept county agents and Minnesota state entomology staff members on a 24-hour alert for about nine days last summer, starting July 14.

For an idea of what an armyworm "invasion" means, here's a report from West Otter Tail County Agent Nick Weyrens of Fergus Falls: "On July 15, the first armyworms were discovered in the county. Steve Piekarski brought in the first ones. We drove out to his place with him and looked over a 50-acre barley field where he'd found them. There wasn't a leaf or a beard left. Within the next two hours, we visited seven of Steve's neighbors and found their fields all infested, but not as badly damaged.

We then went to the airport, picked up its manager, Joe Devorak, and in the next four or five hours, we covered much of the western part of the county, got all the farmers to agree to spraying. By seven the next morning, Joe had 14 planes lined up. By nine that first morning there were 150 farmers who were sure that if they didn't get a plane out over their fields 'within the hour' all their crops would be gone by night. Devorak took over the spraying operation from then on. I went on the air every day at noon and had articles in each issue of the paper. I visited each farm whose owner had been in and wanted me to come out and he would have several of his neighbors at the hit field when I got there so I could explain the life cycle, damage and control methods quickly and to more people."

"For 10 days I started work at 5:30 a. m. and wound up my last farm visit by flashlight and car lights about 10. In the end, damage to the county was about 5 to 8 per cent of the crop. As an example of the spray's effectiveness: two days after John Jennen's flax field was sprayed, I squared off a foot and counted 35 dead worms within it."

Here's another report from a neighboring county agent, Bill Olson of Breckenridge, Wilkin County: "By July 14, it really broke loose. People were coming into the office and calling my office and home from 6:00 a. m. until midnight. I called Alf Olson at the Fargo Forum and asked him to headline it and to ask Station WDAY to feature it, too.

From July 14 until about July 20, we had bedlam. Local handlers of insecticide, folks at the Wahpeton (N. D.), Fergus Falls (Minnesota) and Fargo (N. D.) airports began calling in spraying planes. In a matter of hours we had plane crews working out from eight points in the county. We had about 35 planes at the peak and they sprayed 250,000 acres. Eight per cent of our crops were lost, 20 per cent in the hardest-hit area.

Some fields lost as much as 50 per cent, but their owners had ignored the threat. We lost about $600,000 in crops before we got it under control. If we had let the worms take the crop, we'd have lost five times as much."

Acting as sparkplugs in pockets of resistance against the invasion, county agents in the 20 counties affected, lined up neighbors in a stricken area and helped them arrange for plane spraying. This was difficult to obtain unless the contract-sprayer could count on a 500 to 1,000-acre spraying job in one locality.

At Thief River Falls, Pennington County Agent Bill Penning worked with the city to increase the clean water supply. In that area, getting clean water was a real problem. The acquifer (or water-bearing rock) is very deep in that region and many farms have only shallow wells. Clean water, of course, is essential in mixing effective spray materials.

In the broad, flat Red River Valley with 50- to 100-acre fields of wheat, oats and barley forming a patchwork for miles in all directions, aerial spraying was easy to schedule. But in the hilly, forested country to the east, stricken fields were farther apart, separated by brush and knolls of timber. County agents in these areas helped organize farmers so that the more valuable fields were sprayed in time.

Many farmers were saved the expense of spraying by county agents who looked over their fields and found so few armyworms that spraying wouldn't pay. This released aircraft for harder-hit sections.

Roland Abraham, assistant director of Extension at the University of Minnesota in St. Paul, estimates the value of crops saved by timely spraying that week would support Minnesota Extension work for several years.

One of the biggest problems was getting enough insecticide to the right places at the right time. At Fergus Falls one Tuesday afternoon, several farmers were at the airport pleading for any kind of spray material. At the moment, Army transport planes were being dispatched from Georgia, Montana and Iowa with toxaphene and other insecticides.

These planeloads brought enough to spray 30,000 acres at the crucial hours during that rough 48 when a few grasshopper planes stood idle, waiting for drums of chemical and millions of armyworms chewed away in nearby fields.

Drawn by the armyworm threat, first warned of in a state entomologists' newsletter on July 9, ground shipments of insecticide already were moving into dealers' warehouses from out of state.

The attack was considered repelled or under control by the sixth day and by week's end, about 1,100,000 acres of cropland had been sprayed. The larva of one of our common moths, the armyworms were believed to have ridden strong summer winds into Minnesota from the south as moths.

After arriving they went into the larval or worm stage and began foraging for food to nourish them to maturity.

If not cut down in their early youth by smothering insecticides, they would have eaten most of the crop before growing to maturity and pupating. From the pupa stage, new moths would emerge and the cycle would begin again.

The armyworms blanketed most of the state, but only in northwestern Minnesota did they land on crops that could be damaged. In southern Minnesota most of the crops--small grains and corn--were mature enough so they didn't offer good feed.

One county agent, who wishes to remain anonymous, met an often-encountered problem with rare patriotism and bigness. State entomologists could only request that insecticide be shipped from processors to dealers.

In the early hours of the threat, a few dealers were reluctant to accept large shipments because they thought they might be caught without buyers. The county agent gave his personal check for $2,000 to insure one much needed shipment's being delivered in his county.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 23, 1955 Immediate Release

RURAL YOUTH GROUP ELECTS OFFICERS

Diana Hebrink, Willmar, was elected president of the Minnesota Rural Youth Federation, which concluded its annual three-day convention on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus this week.

Miss Hebrink was an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Australia in 1954. The IFYE program is directed by the state and national 4-H club organization.

Vice-president of the group is Rollie Riebel, Le Sueur. Secretary is Eleanor Johnson, Redwood Falls and treasurer is Norman Varner, Buffalo.

Announcement of the officers' election came from Robert R. Pinches, state Rural Youth and YMW Leader with the University's Agricultural Extension Service.

Elected to committee posts were: Phyllis Nelson, Thief River Falls, education; Nancy Meyer, Caledonia, recreation; Joe Dambowy, Pierz, community service; Mrs. Elaine Mulder, Worthington, historical; Ronald Unke, Fairmont, credentials; Mrs. Wilma Ness, Ada, auditing; Carroll Lindstrom, Argyle, research, and David Schroeder, Rochester, publicity.

At the closing banquet, Miss Hebrink presented a check of $400 to State 4-H Club Leader Leonard Harkness from the Minnesota Rural Youth Federation to be used for the International Farm Youth Exchange project.

B-401-hrj

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

Immediate Release

NEW DURUM WHEATS NOT YET AVAILABLE TO MINNESOTA SEED GROWERS

The new rust-resistant durum wheats now in a "rush act" increase program in fields near Yuma, Arizona, will not be available to Minnesota seed growers for increase before 1956. Minnesota farmers who wish to grow them as a crop probably will not be able to buy seed until the spring of 1957.

This announcement came today from Carl Borgeson, associate professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota and leader of the agronomy department's seedstocks project.

An allotment of the forthcoming Yuma harvest of seed of the new durums, developed by agronomists at North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, will be increased by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station and seed allotted approved Minnesota seed growers early next year, Borgeson said.

B-402-hrj

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

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FOR RELEASE:

NOON, THURSDAY, MARCH 24.
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UNIVERSITY VETERINARIANS INVESTIGATE "HAM BRUISE"

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS --- A research project which may lead to hog slaughter improvements that will save the livestock and meet industry about $3,000,000 a year in far fewer bruised hams was described here today (Thursday, March 24) by a University of Minnesota veterinary scientist.

Dr. Ralph L. Kitchell told the seventh annual research meeting of the American Meat Institute that six months' study of the "cherry bruise" or "internal ham bruise" that blights two per cent of all hams processed show that it is caused by shackling -- that is, suspending the live hog by one hind leg in the first stage of the slaughtering process.

In their research at several Minnesota packing plants, the University scientists found that the "cherry bruise" is really an internal hemorrhage. In one plant, 97 per cent of the internal hemorrhages were found in hams from the shackled legs. The ham from the non-shackled leg showed the bruise in less than three per cent of the cases.

(more)

The bruise loss ranges from $.50 to $2.50 per ham, average $1.50 -- meat that must be cut away because it has been stained with blood. Although the bruise is found in only two per cent of hams going through the grading table, it becomes a sizable economic loss. Over 50,000,000 hogs are slaughtered in the U. S. each year and of the 100,000,000 hams they yield, about 2,000,000 are injured by the internal ham hemorrhage.

Kitchell is head of the veterinary anatomy division of the University's School of Veterinary Medicine. He and members of the University's animal husbandry department have been studying the problem at the suggestion of the Northwest Division of Livestock Conservation, Inc., a livestock industry-sponsored organization that carries on educational work aimed at reducing losses from marketing injuries, disease and parasites.

Kitchell and his associates believe the hemorrhage is caused by straining of the bone structure and connective tissue in the hog's hip joint. He explains that shackling pulls the leg out of its normal position. Strain on the muscle and ligaments then results in a rupture of the knee joint capsule, which contains the joint's lubricating fluid. This fluid, called synovial fluid, and blood from the torn ligaments invades the ham meat and makes its way to the surface, where it appears as a small red spot.

Kitchell says that additional research is needed to find a method of bleeding hogs in a more normal position to reduce danger of such injuries.

B-403-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1955

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FOR RELEASE:
MONDAY A.M., MARCH 28, 1955
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U.'S STUDENT FORESTERS TO CLOQUET

CLOQUET, MINNESOTA --- Senior foresters of the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry begin their final quarter of training today at the 3700-acre Cloquet Experimental Forest here. For the next 2½ months they will receive intensive field training to complete their four-year program.

Beginning with cruising on snowshoes, the students will go on to the applications of aerial photography in forest management, wildlife census and other field problems in game management, and forest cultivation practices such as marking, thinning and planting. This year they will study forest soils in the field.

The young foresters will visit forest products industries in the Duluth-Cloquet area and study forest management practices on private, state and federal forest lands in northern Minnesota.

Practicing foresters will explain their operations to the students.

Forestry instructional work began in the Cloquet Experimental Forest in 1924. The forest is under the direction of Dr. Thorwald Schantz-Hansen. This year's class of 16 students, the smallest in recent years, is under the direction of Dr. Edward T. Sullivan. The staff includes faculty members from the Institute of Agriculture, Paul St. Amant, U. S. Forest Service and Dr. T. S. Coile, a consulting forest soils specialist.

B-404-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1955

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FOR RELEASE:
SATURDAY P.M., MARCH 26
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LAWN, FLOWER BORDER NEED CAREFUL PLANNING -- HORTICULTURE SHORT COURSE

The lawn is one of the most expensive items of the entire landscape design and should be just as carefully planned and planted as any other part of the landscape, a University of Minnesota horticulturist said today (Sat., March 26).

Speaking at the annual horticulture short course on the University's St. Paul campus this (Saturday) morning, C. Gustav Hard, extension horticulturist, suggested that home gardeners give careful consideration to the kind of lawn seed they buy.

If the lawn is shady or if the soil is light, select your grass seed accordingly , Hard advised. A grass seed mixture should contain at least 50 per cent of the kind of grass you ultimately want in your lawn. Kentucky bluegrass is most commonly used for home lawns. Fescues are recommended for shady lawns. Merion bluegrass has advantages over Kentucky bluegrass in that it stays a little greener during drought, has tighter turf and has a more refined habit of growth.

Richard Stadtherr, research fellow in horticulture at the University, recommended making a plan of the flower border on paper before planting in order to get the best combination of colors and textures, as well as continuous bloom. Frequently home gardeners are dissatisfied with results when they have not followed a plan, he said.

Flower beds should be located where they will get at least six hours of full sunlight daily, according to Stadtherr. A well sheltered spot facing a southerly, southeasterly or southwesterly direction is preferable. The amount of spare time you expect to have for gardening will tell you how large it will be practical to make the bed.

The flower border will be more attractive if it ties the shubbery border and the lawn together. If the shrubbery border is composed of small to medium shrubs, the flower border should be at least four feet from the shrubbery. If the shrubs are medium to large, it would be better to have 10 to 20 feet between shrubbery and flowers, Stadtherr told home gardeners.

Closing session of the horticulture short course was to be held this (Sat.) afternoon.

B-405-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1955

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA WEEKLIES
(with mat)

TWO YOUNG MEN WIN 4-H SPEAKING HONORS

Dennis Barnaal, 19, Sacred Heart, (left), receives congratulations for winning state honors in the recent 4-H radio speaking contest from Tom Stephani, 19, Puposky, second-place winner.

Barnaal was awarded a $200 cash prize, Stephani $100 from the Minnesota Jewish Council, which was co-sponsor of the contest with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. In addition to their cash awards, the champion and reserve champion received $50 and $25, respectively, from the council for the purchase of books for their public or school libraries.

It was the first time in the 13-year history of the 4-H radio speaking contest that the champion and reserve champion have both been young men. They spoke on "What Are My Opportunities and Responsibilities Under Freedom?"

Barnaal is enrolled as a freshman in a pre-engineering course at Augsburg college, Minneapolis. He has been a member of the Erickson Eager Beavers 4-H club for nine years and served as its president for two years. He lives on a 260-acre farm in Renville county.

Stephani stepped up from third place in the county last year to second place in the state this year. He is a freshman at the University of Minnesota where he is majoring in speech. During the five years he has been a member of the Pleasant Valley 4-H club, he has served as its president and treasurer. He lives on a 400-acre farm in Beltrami county.

More than 800 4-H club members throughout Minnesota took part in the 4-H radio speaking contest.

- jbn -

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1955

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FOR RELEASE:
FRIDAY NOON, MARCH 25
* * * * * * * * * * * *

STEPS TO A SUCCESSFUL GARDEN -- HORTICULTURE SHORT COURSE

Selecting a suitable site is the first step toward a successful vegetable garden, Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, told home gardeners today (Friday, March 25).

Turnquist gave the opening talk at the thirty-fourth annual horticulture short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The University horticulturist recommended a well drained site for the garden, protected from the winds. Low areas should be avoided. He listed five other steps toward a successful vegetable garden:

- Selection of suitable varieties for planting, including disease-resistant varieties adapted to Minnesota conditions, suited to the size of the garden and to the use for which they are intended.
- Proper planning and arrangement, to save space and to extend the harvest period.
- Proper planting, including adequate soil preparation, fertilization and correct planting time.
- Early control of weeds, insects and diseases.
- Harvesting vegetables at their peak of quality.

Growing transplants was recommended by A. E. Hutchins, associate professor of horticulture, for gardeners who want specific varieties that may be difficult to obtain from commercial growers.

A loose, friable soil which is well drained but will still hold moisture is important for growing transplants successfully. Dr. Hutchins gave these additional points on how to get healthy, stocky transplants:

- Keep the temperature uniform - about 55-60°F. for cool-season crops, such as the cabbage family, 60-70°F. for warm-season crops like tomatoes.
- Avoid overwatering to prevent damping-off.
- Provide good circulation around plants.
- When transplanting from seedling flats to other flats, space plants 1½ to 2 inches apart. Tomatoes and egg plants should be 3 to 4 inches apart.

The horticulture short course continues through Saturday.

B-406-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1955

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FOR RELEASE

4 P.M., FRIDAY, MARCH 25
* * * * * * * * * * * * *

BE SURE DWARF FRUIT TREES ARE HARDY - HORTICULTURE SHORT COURSE

Growing popularity of dwarf fruit trees among home gardeners today brought a word of warning from a University of Minnesota horticulturist.

At a fruit-growing session of the University's horticulture short course on the St. Paul campus this (Friday) afternoon, Leon C. Snyder, head of the horticulture department at the University, cautioned home gardeners who are buying dwarf fruit trees to be sure the varieties are adapted to Minnesota conditions.

A limitation of present dwarf fruit trees is that there is not sufficient information on their hardiness, he said. Special protection should always be given to the root system in late fall by providing a winter mulch. Staking is sometimes necessary, particularly in cases of trees that are dwarfed on Malling IX root stocks, which are usually weak.

Dr. Snyder urged that gardeners consider for planting such natural dwarf fruit trees as the University-developed North Star cherry and the Orient cherry.

A. A. Piringer, assistant professor of horticulture, discussed agricultural chemicals, such as the growth regulators that can be sprayed on berries to hasten maturity and improve set, yield and fruit size.

Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist, told the group that even the back-yard grower of a few fruit trees has to control insects if he expects to get good quality fruit. To make the job easier, combination sprays are available containing some of the new chemicals which offer good control of these fruit pests. In addition to using the proper materials, proper timing of the sprays and good coverage are necessary for effective insect control.

Suggestions on fruit varieties adapted to Minnesota home gardens were given by A. N. Wilcox, professor of horticulture, in another talk at the session on fruit growing.

The horticulture short course continues through Saturday, with a full day's program on ornamental horticulture.

B-407-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1955

Immediate Release

SPRING BRINGS SPECIAL HAZARDS TO CHILDREN

Springtime brings some very special hazards to children.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, warned parents today that they should give special attention at this time of year to prevention of bicycle accidents, drownings and promotion of safety in kite flying.

Two fatalities and 117 other accidents occured among bicycle riders in the first half of 1954, Prickett reported. He urged that bicyclists obey all signs, signals and traffic laws and if possible keep off streets and highways after dark. If bicycling at night is necessary, bicycles should have good lights and rear reflectors.

Since about three-fourths of the drownings among farm children under four years of age occur in stock tanks, parents need to take special precautions to keep such tanks covered. Swollen streams and sloughs, thin ice on lakes and rivers are other sources of danger to children.

For safe kite flying, Prickett points out that it is the responsibility of parents to see that youngsters have proper kite string and play in safe areas away from electric power lines. Good kite string is non-metallic so it will not conduct electricity. Parents should emphasize to children the need for keeping the string dry, the University safety specialist said, because a water-soaked string may be a good electrical conductor. Above all, children should be taught that if the kite tangles with power lines, it should be left where it is.

B-408-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 25, 1955

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

County Agent Fred Wetherill backs up Ronald Mickels with real proof that their county—Nicollet—can raise good beef cattle, too. You know, Nicollet is noted especially for dairying. And so is Fred Wetherill. Even though he's mighty proud of his 4-H'er's top beef project, he has a long background in dairying. He started at the University of Missouri. There, he operated a large dairy farm near Kansas City for seven years. He graduated from the University of Minnesota and worked with the [illegible] agricultural economics division on farm management problems for several years. In 1942, he became Nicollet county agent. Last year, he won the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Information contest for his work in bringing agricultural information to farmers.

-dec-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 28 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

4-H KEY AWARD
TO BE OFFERED
AGAIN THIS YEAR

Older 4-H members in _____ county will be eligible again this year to win the 4-H key award, announces 4-H Club (County) Agent _____ _____.

The key award program gives recognition to 4-H club members who have provided significant leadership in their club and in their county. Its objective is to encourage project growth, a broad program of 4-H club activities over the years and the ultimate development of outstanding citizens.

The program is being sponsored for the third year by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Cities Service Oil company (Del.), Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

The 4-H key award is one of the prized possessions of _____ 4-H'ers in
(give no.)
_____ county. In the two years the program has been in effect in Minnesota, 957 club members have received the award.

The key for the girls is mounted on an attractive gold necklace, the key for boys on a gold tie clasp.

To be eligible for consideration, a 4-H member must meet these requirements:

. Have passed his 16th birthday by January 1 of the year the award is made.

. Have completed five years of 4-H club work, including the award year.

. Have completed three years of active junior leadership.

It will be necessary to earn at least 125 points, as outlined on the special score card, to be considered for the 4-H key award. Recognition will be given for doing good project work, demonstrating, holding office, attending county training meetings, entering exhibits and participating in many other 4-H activities.

_____ county 4-H members who are interested in the key award should get a copy of the application form from the county extension office.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 28 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of April 4
or after

WEARABILITY OF
FLOOR COVERING
IS IMPORTANT

Buying a new floor covering for your kitchen is an individual matter, says Home Agent _____ _____. The selection should fit family needs and the family budget.

_____ county homemakers have a wide choice from the large selection of floor coverings available today, but there are a number of things to consider.

First of all, the choice of floor coverings should be suited to the amount and kind of wear your floor gets. That suggestion comes from Elizabeth Burr, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota.

If the kitchen is located so that much of the traffic goes through it, you will need a longer wearing floor surface. The kind of soil tracked into the kitchen makes a difference in how often it must be cleaned and hence the amount of wear it gets. If the kitchen traffic is light, a lighweight floor covering may be adequate.

A wall-to-wall co-/vering is usually most satisfactory for a kitchen floor. It makes cleaning easier, is less likely to crack and will wear longer.

Color and design are a matter of individual taste. A wide range of color is available in most floor coverings. The color should harmonize with the rest of the equipment in the room, and since the floor covering will last a long time, the color and design should be carefully chosen. A grayed tone in the floor covering will show soil less than dark or very light colors, and usually a marbleized or patterned floor will show tracks less than plain floor coverings.

-clb-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 28 1955

To all counties

For use week of April 4
or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Quack Grass Control Tip -- You can control quack grass in the garden or small crop plot this year and still plant on the same soil. Maleic hydrazide (MH), four pounds to the acre when quack grass is a few inches high will check quack for the season. It does not leave toxic residue in the soil, so after plowing four to eight days after treatment, ground is ready for planting, says Ed Jensen, University of Minnesota Extension agronomist. The price is still high but not out of line for small plots. Jensen says at $4 a pound, you can treat an acre for about $16.

* * * * * *

Avoid Grain Bin Hot Spots -- "Hot spots" in the grain bin are caused from damp grain -- that is, grain with over 14 per cent moisture content. These moldy spots will continue to spread throughout the grain all summer if it's not cooled off some way. Now, during cooler weather, is the best time to mix in the small moldy spots and haul out larger moldy areas. Grain is such a good insulator that if cooled now it will stay cool all summer. This tip comes from H. L. Parten, Extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * * *

Only Third of U. S. Farms Mortgaged -- Only about a third of U. S. farms are mortgaged -- and most of these for just a fraction of their total value. This report comes from U.S.D.A. farm finance economists. Here's how it stacks up: The mortgage load is heaviest on smaller, less valuable farms. Farms with mortgages equaling less than 10 per cent of their value average about 320 acres -- but farms mortgaged for 50 per cent or more of their value averaged only 130 to 140 acres.

* * * * * *

Silo Refinishing Tip -- About this time of year, farmers are approached by hawkers with "the world's best silo treatment." Here's a suggestion from a University of Minnesota agricultural engineer, Dennis Ryan: "A silo manufacturer knows what's the best treatment for his silo. It is safest to refuse to listen to silo paint peddlers and to buy no silo treatments sold independently unless you know the seller as a longtime and respected resident of your community."

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 28, 1955

SPECIAL TO BECKER COUNTY

NEW HOME AGENT APRIL 1

Becker county will again have a home agent when Mrs. Ina Mae Johnson takes over that position on April 1.

Mrs. Johnson has been a home agent in Todd county since July 1, 1952. Previous to that time she taught home economics for two years in Byffalo, North Dakota.

She is a 1950 graduate of North Dakota Agricultural college, Fargo, where she majored in home economics.

As home agent in Todd county, Mrs. Johnson has been responsible for increasing membership through her efforts in organizing groups in every township in the county.

Born and reared on a 240-acre farm in Marshall county, Miss Nelson has worked with rural people and knows their problems. As a 4-H club member for six years, she held all the offices in her local club and carried a wide variety of home economics projects. For two consecutive years she was chosen county 4-H style queen. She was a Rural Youth member for three years.

In Becker county Mrs. Johnson will direct the work of the extension home program and will share responsibility for the 4-H program with Jennie Modey, 4-H assistant, and Elden Seneke, agricultural agent.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
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To all counties

For use week of April 4
or after

U. SPECIALIST
GIVES CHICK-
RAISING TIPS

Early hatching doesn't always insure your getting high fall egg prices, says County Agent _____. Chicks also must have every advantage of adequate feeding and floor space for rapid growth and early maturing.

_____ reports that Cora Cooke, Extension Poultry Specialist at the University, says if you haven't bought chicks yet, you may be better off to "forget it" this year. Fall egg prices may top last year's fall prices, but winter and spring prices depend on the number of chicks hatched late this spring. Chances are, late chicks will be as great a risk this year as they were last, says Miss Cooke.

If you already have chicks, give them plenty of room and they'll grow out quicker, says Miss Cooke. Not less than one square foot of floor space for each two chicks is a "must" at the start. And double that by the time the pullets are ready for the range.

Plenty of feeding room assures chicks getting the most out of the feed, too. One four-foot trough is needed for every 100 chicks at first. Twice as much space is needed when the chicks are two weeks old. The space should be doubled again at ten weeks.

Slowed-up growth results from summer overheating conditions. Miss Cooke suggests planning now for proper shelters. Wire-floored roosting shelters with at least two sides covered with wire netting are best for midsummer. These open shelters are easier to move than a brooder house and comfortably house more pullets than can be safely housed in the same-size brooder house.

-dec-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
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March 28 1955

To all counties

For use week of April 4
or after

U. MAN TELLS HOW
TO AVOID SEED-
TREATING HURTS

Seed grain treating time will find you working with dangerous chemicals. It's as important to read the labels on the chemicals as it is for you to read the variety, purity and per cent germination tag on the bags of crop seed you're buying.

County _____ says that according to Glenn Prickett, Extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, many more farmers are using chemicals in seed treating this year and the chances are greater that more injuries will occur.

Each chemical has a label on the container which tells if it is a poison or not. The familiar skull and crossbones is usually accompanied with the words, "POISON - DANGEROUS". Antidotes in case of emergency are usually on the label, too.

Poisons used in seed treating require different ways of handling for full safety. Prickett says a few general rules apply to all chemicals.

* Keep free air circulation when handling treated materials. Avoid inhaling dust, powders or sprays.

* Wear protective equipment such as respirators, gloves, goggles and protective clothing when recommended.

* Some seed treating chemicals may be flamable. Keep them away from fire and cigarettes.

* Label all chemical containers. If it is poisonous, mark it "DANGEROUS - POISONOUS".

* If you have seed-treating materials left over, store them out of the reach of children and livestock.

-dec-

FILE

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 29, 1955

SPECIAL TO: Mpls. Star
Reub Monson
Maynard Speece
AP
UP

U. DAIRY PROFESSOR TO LECTURE "DOWN UNDER"

Dr. N. S. Petersen, professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota, leaves for New Zealand March 30 for a ten-week research and lecture tour. It is his second trip "down under" as a lecturer and dairy science researcher.

Petersen will lecture at the University of Hawaii en route. Leaving New Zealand May 23, he will visit Australia lecturing and studying research projects in college and government experiment stations. He will return to the United States in June to resume his work at the University.

Purpose of his tour, Petersen says, is to "further my study of forage utilization in livestock production." He will also study research with New Zealand's collection of identical twin calves--the largest in the world.

Petersen, 63, was born and raised on a dairy farm near Pine City and is a 1910 graduate of its high school. Now completing his 34th year of teaching and research at the University, he earned all three of his scholastic degrees here.

He has lectured in 46 states and Hawaii, six Canadian provinces and in New Zealand, Australia, England, Wales, Scotland, Holland, France, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Mexico and Peru.

Among many honors Petersen has received is being listed in Who's Who in America, American Men of Science and the One Hundred Living Great of Minnesota. He was knighted by the King of Denmark and is a member of the Swedish Royal Agricultural Society.

His tour is sponsored by the New Zealand Dairy Board and the Australian Dairy Products Board, government-chartered groups interested in dairy research and development.

-dec-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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March 29, 1955

SPECIAL TO: Brownerville Blade
AP
UP
Minneapolis Star
Reub Monson
Minnesota Daily

BROWERVILLE BOY AWARDED SEARS-ROEBUCK SCHOLARSHIP

Donald J. Benning, Brownerville, a freshman in agriculture at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, has been awarded a Sears-Roebuck Foundation Agricultural Freshman Scholarship of $75.

Announcement comes from A. A. Dowell, director of resident instruction of the St. Paul campus and assistant dean of the Institute.

Donald is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Benning of RFD 3, Brownerville. He is a 1954 graduate of Brownerville high school and plans to major in dairy industry at the University.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 29, 1955

Immediate Release
(with mat)

TWO YOUNG MEN WIN 4-H SPEAKING HONORS

Dennis Barnaal, 19, Sacred Heart, (left), receives congratulations for winning state honors in the recent 4-H radio speaking contest from Tom Stephani, 19, Puposky, second-place winner.

Barnaal was awarded a $200 cash prize, Stephani $100 from the Minnesota Jewish Council, which was co-sponsor of the contest with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. In addition to their cash awards, the champion and reserve champion received $50 and $25, respectively, from the council for the purchase of books for their public or school libraries.

It was the first time in the 13-year history of the 4-H radio speaking contest that the champion and reserve champion have both been young men. They spoke on "What Are My Opportunities and Responsibilities Under Freedom?"

Barnaal is enrolled as a freshman in a pre-engineering course at Augsburg college, Minneapolis. He has been a member of the Erickson Eager Beavers 4-H club for nine years and served as its president for two years. He lives on a 260-acre farm in Renville county.

Stephani stepped up from third place in the county last year to second place in the state this year. He is a freshman at the University of Minnesota where he is majoring in speech. During the five years he has been a member of the Pleasant Valley 4-H club, he has served as its president and treasurer. He lives on a 400-acre farm in Beltrami county.

More than 800 4-H club members throughout Minnesota took part in the 4-H radio speaking contest.

B-409-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 29, 1955

Immediate Release

CERTIFIED TESTED VARIETIES RECOMMENDED

The University of Minnesota recommends that farmers who want to be sure of superior performance buy certified seed of varieties of alfalfa proved in the University's testing program. This statement was made today by W. M. Myers, head of the University's agronomy department.

He attempted to clarify the position of the University with respect to brands and blends of alfalfa seed because a former statement of his had been quoted out of text and may, in some cases, have been misinterpreted.

For the farmer who does not want to buy certified seed, the University does not recommend for or against specific brands, according to Myers. Instead he is advised to buy from his reliable local seed dealer.

Brands and blends of alfalfa seed that are offered for sale in Minnesota have not been available to the University for testing, according to Myers. He went on to point out that brands and blends are not varieties. Brands are in a sense "trade marks" of the various seed companies and may be applied to certified seed of varieties, blends or unmixed lots of ordinary (uncertified) seed.

Blends are mechanical mixtures of seed of different origins or sources and genetic recombination does not occur. For this reason the performance of the blend for any particular characteristic such as disease resistance would be expected to be the average of the performance of the component seed lots used in the blend, Myers said. If the components of the blend are changed, its performance may also be changed.

Such blends would not be expected, however, to be as good as or superior to improved varieties, in Myers' opinion. Blends of improved varieties and ordinary seed might be superior to ordinary (uncertified) seed, Myers said. The extent of the superiority would be determined by the proportions of improved and ordinary seed used in the blend.

B-410-hbs

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 31, 1955 Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

*	April 6-7	Grain Marketing Conference, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
**	April 21-28	Northland Recreation Leaders Laboratory - Camp Ihduhapi, Loretto
*	April 25-29	Minnesota State Fire School, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
*	May 9-11	Vocational Agriculture Short Course and FFA Convention, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
*	May 11-13	Beekeepers' Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
	May 13-15	Kitchi Geshig, annual all-college weekend, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
**	May 15	4-H Sunday
*	May 19	Regional Meeting, State Library Association, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
**	June 3-5	Western Regional Conference for Rural Young Adults, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
**	June 7-10	State 4-H Club Week, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
**	June 7-11	District 4-H Club Week (tentative), Grand Rapids
**	June 10-12	State Rural Youth Camp, Camp Ihduhapi, Loretto
*	June 12-18	Boys State
**	June 13-17	District 4-H Club Week, Morris
**	June 15-22	National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C.
**	June 20-24	District 4-H Club Week, Crookston
*	June 24	Rose Growers Day, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
	June 27	Extension pre-convention meeting for extension workers, Hotel Leamington, Minneapolis
	June 28-July 1	American Home Economics Association meeting, Minneapolis auditorium, Minneapolis

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

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

B-411-dec

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 31 1955

TIMELY TIPS FOR ISSUE OF APRIL 16 1955

Dry dormant grass makes for dry ewes. A pasture program that will assure actively-growing tasty grass all through the summer is a must for efficient production of grass-fat lambs. Sudan grass as a summer pasture is one of the best. Plant Sudan the early part of June for abundant pasture during July and August .
-- Robert M. Jordan

#

With warmer weather on the way it will be necessary to pay more attention to gathering your eggs frequently and cooling them properly if you want to get top market prices. Gather eggs at least twice a day and preferably three times a day. Then cool them quickly to 65 degrees F. or lower before putting them in the case.
-- Milo H. Swanson

#

Don't start grazing alfalfa-grass mixtures until the alfalfa is about eight inches tall. Early grazing is very hard on alfalfa. Use a rotational grazing plan which allows alfalfa to grow back each time before grazing--and follow the plan all summer. In September and October little or no grazing of alfalfa-grass mixtures is best and safest. -- A. R. Schmid

#

Long posts on both sides of a foot gate can be tied together above head height and save a lot of bracing of the fence on either side of the opening. -- John R. Neetzel

#

Keep sheep off pasture until they are wormed. If you turn worm-infested ewes out on spring pasture, worm eggs will lay around until warmer weather and hatch. Lambs and adult sheep pick up worms right off the grass blades and before you know it you have a real problem. -- W. E. Morris

#

Once you have farm lot logs cut and sawed into lumber there's no point in letting it rot and decay--lumber's just too valuable. Piling it carefully so it gets plenty of ventilation can save you a lot of money. A good strong foundation of stringers about 18 inches off the ground will provide ventilation from the bottom up. -- Marvin E. Smith

#

It costs as much to put on a useless silo make-over treatment as it does a good one. A good treatment should last at least five years. When it needs renewing, it should be necessary only to clear off the small amount of silage that clings to the wall in a few places and put on that second treatment. Any good treatment other than cement plasters must penetrate the concrete enough to get a firm hold. -- Dennis Ryan

#

A few years ago we thought that all the help most Minnesota soils needed for a balanced diet was some phosphate. Today on many fields, fertilizers not only must fill a larger part of their potash needs but provide nitrogen and phosphate, too. When these fertilizers fail to increase yields on low producing soils, it means you haven't put on enough or haven't put on the right kind. Only a soil test can tell you what your soil hungers for. -- Harold E. Jones

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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Immediate Release

4-H FARM ACCOUNTS WINNER NAMED

Jerry Moore, Hollandale, has been named state winner in the 4-H farm accounts project, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

The Freeborn county boy will receive a $25 savings bond from the Southeast Farm Management association. He won the award for keeping a record of the entire farm business for a 12-month period.

B-412-jbn

Immediate Release

MORE PROTECTIVE FOODS IN AMERICAN DIETS

A shift from high-calorie foods to more protective foods is becoming increasingly evident in American diets, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

As Americans learn more of the value of proteins, vitamins and minerals, they are stepping up their consumption of protective foods such as meat, milk, eggs, fruit and green vegetables, she said.

A comparison of American diets in 1953-54 with those of 1935-39 shows that the biggest increase has been in meat, poultry and fish. Americans are eating more than a fourth more of these high protein foods per person than was the case 20 years ago.

During the past two years each American ate an average of 18 per cent more dairy products (excluding butter), 26 per cent more eggs, 27 per cent more meat, poultry and fish and 16 per cent more citrus fruits and tomatoes.

On the other hand, Americans ate 26 per cent less potatoes and sweet potatoes and 21 per cent fewer grain products.

B-413-jbn

News Bureau
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SPECIAL TO:
North St. Louis, South St. Louis, West St. Louis, Carlton and Lake counties

LOCAL AGENT(S)
TO APPEAR ON
TELEVISION

_____ will be among the county extension agents who
(Name or names of agents)

will appear regularly on a series of television programs on KDAL-TV, Duluth, every Friday noon, 12:30-12:45.

The programs will start April 15 and will cover agricultural, home economics, and 4-H subjects.

The agents from North St. Louis, South St. Louis, West St. Louis, Carlton and Lake counties will participate.

The first program that the county extension staff from _____ county will appear on will be _____ and will deal with _____.
(date) (subject)

By taking part in these programs, the Extension Service feels that it has added another way of reaching the people of _____ county effectively with current information on agriculture, home economics and youth work.

-bbs-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 31, 1955 Immediate Release

ATOMIC ENERGY USEFUL IN INDUCING PLANT DISEASE-RESISTANCE

The tremendous power of atomic radiation may in a few years be showing up in far more disease-resistant wheat and oat fields on midwest farms.

Dr. Will M. Myers, head of the University of Minnesota's agronomy department, says they now have families of radiation-changed wheat ready for yield and breadmaking tests.

Two years ago, the agronomy department sent seed of Lee, a bread wheat, and Ajax, an oat, to the Atomic Energy Commission's Brookhaven, N. Y. Laboratory to be irradiated in the atomic pile.

Lee is an outstanding bread wheat developed by the University and now in wide use in the spring wheat region. However, its yields often are reduced greatly by damage from Race 15-B of stem rust. A popular and high-yielding oat variety, Ajax is resistant only to Race 7 of the two currently most dangerous races, 7 and 8.

After the irradiated seeds of Lee and Ajax came back from Brookhaven they were planted and allowed to produce seeds. Among thousands of offspring of plants grown from irradiated Lee, Research Fellow K. J. Hsu, working under Dr. Elmer R. Ausemus, a U. S. Department of Agriculture wheat scientist stationed at the University, found a few plants that showed good resistance to Race 15-B.

(more)

Later, large-scale trials of these plants' offspring indicated that irradiation had apparently changed the seeds' genetic structure enough to bring about resistance to 15-B. In all other ways, the "new" Lee seems as good as the old.

If milling and baking tests are favorable, upper midwest farmers may soon have a bread wheat with all of Lee's desirable qualities--plus resistance to 15-B.

It won't be known for three or four years if irradiation has changed Lee's "character" in unbeneficial ways. It may, for example, have affected its dough-mixing time, weakened its straw or lowered its high yield ability.

The new lines now are starting through the complex series of milling, baking and yield tests that will uncover any other radiation-caused changes. Myers explains that irradiation seems to induce mutations--changes in the plant's genetic structure that would occur only once in many years or perhaps hundreds of generations under natural conditions.

Another University of Minnesota agronomy researcher, Dr. F. K. S. Koo, has obtained similar encouraging results with offspring of irradiated Ajax oat seed. He has found lines among offspring of irradiated Ajax which are resistant to both Races 7 and 8 of oat stem rust. "Normal" Ajax resists only Race 7.

Until recently, it was thought impossible to combine resistance to Race 7 and 8 in one variety. Tests seemed to indicate that there was "room" only for resistance to one of the races in the plant's genetic structure.

Several months ago, however, other breeding work at the University resulted in lines of oats which have the combined resistance. And atomic radiation apparently is opening up another road to the solution of such problems.

Says Myers: "Atomic energy may become an exceedingly valuable tool in the job of protecting our food-producing plants from devastating plant diseases."

B-414-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 31, 1955

Immediate Release

PORK LEADS LIST OF PLENTIFULS

Pork leads the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of foods that will be abundant and good buys during April.

However, a number of other protein foods which take a large share of the family food budget will also be plentiful during the month, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. These include beef, eggs, dairy products and fish.

Present supplies of pork are coming to market from the fall pig crop which was 16 per cent larger than a year ago. Supplies of grain-fed beef are expected to increase in April. Milk and egg production both go up during the spring months.

As for fish, frozen haddock fillets and frozen haddock are especially plentiful, and supplies of shrimp are reported almost one-third greater than usual. Record production in U. S. tuna canneries and large imports from Mexico make the supply of canned tuna the biggest in history.

Canned corn and canned snap beans continue to be plentiful and the best buys among vegetables.

Fresh and processed oranges and grapefruit, raisins and small-size dried prunes are the fruits that will be in largest supply in April.

Rice, lard and vegetable fats round out the list of abundant foods for April. The U. S. harvest of rice last fall was the biggest on record, and exports are down. Large marketings of hogs and heavy production of cottonseed and soybeans last fall make fats and oils plentiful.

B-415-jbn

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 4 1955

To all counties

For use week of
April 11 or after

BARLEY CAN BE
GOOD CASH CROP

You can get more money for barley acceptable for malting than by raising it just for "feed barley." But not everyone knows all the keys to raising that top-quality barley, says County Agent _____.

In the last eight years, top malting barley averaged 45 cents a bushel higher than top feed barley in the Minneapolis Grain Exchange, according to a University of Minnesota Extension marketing specialist, Harold C. Pederson.

If you'd like to know what both marketing and crops specialists consider the keys to raising top quality barley, come to or call _____'s office. He has free copies of new University Folder No. 68, entitled "More Profits from Malting Barley," written by Pederson. Copies also are available from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

Briefly, here are some of Pederson's "links" in the chain of practices that bring top quality barley:

1. Plant certified seed or clean, pure seed of a variety malting companies approve.

2. Sow malting barley early in the spring on soil that's fertile and mellow. Use fertilizers recommended by the University's Experiment Station and County Agent.

3. Check weeds by proper use of chemical sprays and cropping methods.

4. Harvest barley only when it's fully ripe--this reduces the number of green kernels. Combine malting barley carefully--skinned and broken kernels mean market discounts at the elevator.

5. Store or ship barley at 13.5 per cent or lower moisture for safe keeping. And inspect stored barley regularly for signs of heating and insect damage.

6. Market pure, one-variety lots.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 4 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
April 11 or after

HAZARDS IN DRY CLEANING AT HOME

Many hazards are connected with the practice of dry cleaning at home, warns Home Agent _____ _____.

The arrival of spring means that winter clothes need cleaning before they are stored away for the summer. But there are so many dangers involved when homemakers try to do the dry cleaning themselves, that it is far safer to have clothes cleaned commercially, _____ says.

Glenn Prickett, Extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota points out that there is no absolutely safe way to dry clean garments at home, and there is no absolutely safe dry cleaning fluid. Many dry cleaning fluids such as gasoline, benzine and naphtha look harmless but are of an explosive and volatile nature.

For homemakers who feel that they must do dry cleaning at home, Prickett gives these precautions to follow:

1. Use a non-flammable, non-explosive cleaning solvent.

2. Always do dry cleaning out of doors. Non-explosive cleaning solvents produce vapors which are dangerous to breathe.

3. Hang garments out of doors until they are dry and most of the odor is gone. Never hang them near a stove or furnace.

4. Use a plunger to protect hands when saturating the garment in the cleaning fluid.

With all the hazards of dry cleaning at home, it may prove to be more economical to have clothes cleaned commercially, in case an accident should occur, the safety specialist says.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 4 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H AGENTS

Use if appropriate

COUNTY 4-H'ERS
TO ENTERTAIN
SOUTHERN GROUP

Four-H club members in _____ county will be host to a delegation of club members from Mississippi in June, Club (County) Agent _____ _____ has announced.

A busload of 27 4-H members from the southern state will visit Minnesota June 8-June 30 in the return phase of the Minnesota-Mississippi 4-H club exchange program. They will live with families of Minnesota club members during their stay in Minnesota and will have an opportunity to see some of Minnesota's industries, various types of farming areas and some of the scenic beauties of the state.

Last year 27 Minnesota club members were entertained in Mississippi. (Mention if you had someone from your county in the delegation.) This year marks the time for a Mississippi delegation to come to Minnesota.

The Minnesota-Mississippi 4-H club exchange program was established five years ago to give young people an understanding of agricultural conditions and the way of life in another section of the country.

A special program of events has already been planned for the guests from the South. It will include an afternoon and evening at State 4-H Club Week, tours of the University of Minnesota campuses, luncheon as guests of the Minneapolis Tribune, visits to Itasca Park and the lake area in northern Minnesota, picnics as guests of various county groups. Delegates will stay in 4-H homes in northern Minnesota counties during the first part of their stay and in counties in northern Minnesota during the latter part of their visit.

(Add a paragraph telling what part your county will have in entertaining the group or substitute it for the above paragraph.)

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 4 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of April 11 or later

KNOW TYPES OF
FLOOR COVERINGS
BEFORE BUYING

Today's homemaker can choose her floor coverings from a large selection of smooth-surfaced materials, says Home Agent _____ _____. Knowing the types available and their characteristics will help her to make the selection best suited to the needs of the home.

Elizabeth Burr, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota, describes some types of floor coverings the homemaker may want to consider.

Linoleum comes in heavy, standard and light gauge. Inlaid linoleum has a pattern which runs through to the backing and therefore remains the same as it wears down. The term "linoleum" usually refers to inlaid linoleum, which comes in both patterns and solid colors. The solid-color linoleum is less expensive than the patterned types. Standard gauge linoleum is good for kitchen and bathroom floors, while heavy-gauge linoleum is used where there is heavy traffic, such as in offices and stores.

Printed surface felt base floor covering is a less resilient and less expensive type of linoleum than the inlaid. It is best as a temporary floor covering where wear is light and money for floor coverings is limited. It is very important to have it laid carefully so that it will not tear. It should never be laid with the seam across the center of the room, where it might become scuffed at the edges.

Asphalt tile is moisture resistant, odorless, nonabsorbent and easy to keep clean. It needs to be laid on a firm foundation. A special grease-proof asphalt tile is available for places where it is exposed to fats, oils and grease. However, it has a limited resilience, and is not highly recommended as kitchen floor covering. Asphalt tile is especially good for use on concrete floors, either on floors of a house with no basement, or in basement recreation rooms.

Rubber tile has a natural resilience and so lessens fatigue and creates a quiet surface. However, it is not especially grease resistant, and is not highly recommended for kitchen floor coverings. It is especially good in entrance halls where traffic is heavy and can be used on bathroom floors.

Cork tile floor coverings are limited to light, medium and dark-brown tones because of the natural color of cork. Cork tile is resilient and produces a silent, cushioned floor surface. It can be used anywhere in the house, but is not recommended as a basement floor covering. It is rather expensive.

Plastic tile is grease proof, long wearing, resistant to acids and alkalis and is fire resistant. It tends to be a little slippery. At present plastic tile is rather expensive. It is used more often for counter tops than as a kitchen floor covering.

-clb-

FILE

Universit Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 4, 1955

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Here are four Minnesotans whose work out in their county seats has some pretty far-reaching and beneficial effects in rural living.

They are the 1955 officers of the Minnesota Home Agents' association. Left to right are: Genevieve Moffit, Le Center, Le Sueur county, secretary; Marian Larson, Glencoe, Mc Leod county, president; Verna Mikesh, Perham, East Otter Tail county, vice-president; and Ada Tednem, Pipestone, Pipestone county, treasurer.

The home agents are the working partners of Minnesota's county agents. Whiled the county agents specialize in bringing results of University and U. S. Department of Agriculture research to farmers, the home agent brings the latest in home economics and family betterment research to the farm wife.

hrj

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 4 1955

To all counties

For use week of
April 11 or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Fertilizer Tip -- Often a fertilizer has no effect simply because not enough was put on. According to a University soils specialist, Harold E. Jones, many farmers don't put enough row fertilizer on their corn to get the best response possible. Jones knows of one farmer who almost doubled his corn yield and lowered its moisture content by putting on 160 pounds of a good starter instead of just 80. That "about double" increase was on first year of corn-after-legumes, as you might have suspected.

* * * * * *

Early Weaning Tip -- Were you one of those who tried weaning pigs at three weeks this year? One University of Minnesota experiment, involving 300 early-weaners, found that moving the location of a feeder to a more logical spot lessened the time it took for pigs to learn to eat. Just a two-foot move, but it made a big difference. So will a little "attracter" light on the feeder. This suggestion comes from Prof. L. E. Hanson, who conducted the University's early-weaning projects.

* * * * * *

Rat Control -- Did you ever see one of those big, fat brown rats making a journey from one building to another? Kind of frightening, isn't it? Know what his hotel bill is? About as much as one of your laying hens. But she pays hers. A University of Minnesota rat control specialist, James R. Beer, says any program to lock out these non-paying guests must include four things -- eliminating their food supply, eliminating any protective cover, building rat-proof structures, and, of course,liquidating rats now freeloading on your place.

* * * * * *

Dairy Surplus Situation Improving -- The heavy stored supply of dairy products is being whittled down, according to a report from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service. Production the last three months was a little below a year ago and dairy product use was higher. The Government bought much less for price support than at the same time a year ago.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 4 1955

To all counties

For use week of
April 11 or after

COUNTY AGENT
GIVES SEED TREAT-
ING FORMULAS

Treating seed corn with modern protective chemicals is one of the lowest-cost stand improvement measures known, according to County Agent _____ ___.

It's effective against the corn seed maggot, corn seed beetle and light infestations of wireworms -- that is, less than two wireworms per square foot of soil.

University of Minnesota Extension Entomologist H. L. Parten recommends any of the following insecticides for treating corn or soybean seed:

Dieldrin -- 1/2 to one ounce actual Dieldrin, or one to two ounces of the 50 per cent wettable powder per bushel of seed.

Aldrin -- 3/4 to one ounce actual Aldrin, or three to four ounces of the 25 per cent wettable powder per bushel of seed.

Heptachlor -- 1/2 to one ounce of actual Heptachlor, or two to four ounces of the 25 per cent wettable powder per bushel of seed.

Lindane -- one ounce of actual Lindane, or four ounces of the 25 per cent wettable powder per bushel of seed. When using the 75 per cent wettable Lindane powder, use one to one-and-a-quarter ounces per bushel of seed. And if you use Lindane, treat just a short time before seeding -- perhaps two or three weeks.

In addition, Parten suggests using a University-recommended fungicide to protect germinating seed against soil organisms. All the University-recommended fungicides go well with the insecticides listed above. County agents have lists of the fungicides and the proper application rates.

Parten says all the above insecticides can be mixed dry in a drum-type seed treater. They also can be used in the planting box, but it's a little more difficult to get the best "coverage" on the seed that way.

He warned that seed treatment is ineffective against rootworms, cutworms or wireworm infestations involving over two wireworms per square foot. -hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 5, 1955 Immediate Release

TRACTOR ACCIDENTS REDUCED IN 1954

Only 36 rural men and children were killed in farm tractor accidents last year--a drop of 10 from 1953, when the toll was 46. This report came today from Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

But, with this heartening news, Prickett had some sobering facts. One is that the 36 farmers and rural children who died in tractor accidents in Minnesota's rural areas is over twice the number of persons of all ages who died from polio in the state last year.

State health department figures show 640 polio cases and 15 deaths in 1954. There were also nearly three times as many non-fatal tractor accidents as polio cases--1,800.

Of the 36 who died under an overturned tractor, 10 "got it" in a highway accident--that is, being struck by a speeding car or truck in the early morning, dusk or evening hours while driving the tractor on the highway to or from a field job. This, too, is a heartening reduction, says Prickett. There were 17 such highway tractor accident deaths in 1953. Although there were almost as many accidents--150--in 1953 as in 1954, deaths were fewer.

Prickett said that May is usually the "heaviest casualty month" for tractor accidents. He listed these major accident causes:

1. Too high speed. Result: loss of control and tipping.

2. Children playing around or riding on tractor--15 of the tractor accident deaths were of children under 14 years of age. And six were children under four--"almost babies," says Prickett.

3. Careless clutching.

4. Careless fueling--when tractor is hot from recent operation.

5. Hitching above drawbar, which unbalances a tractor and makes it tip backward onto the driver.

6. Poor lighting on tractor or drawn implements at dusk or night.

B-416-hrj

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 5 1955

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR APRIL

By O. C. Turnquist
C. Gustav Hard
Extension Horticulturists

Vegetables

1. Vegetable gardening can get started as soon as the soil is dry enough to work without sticking to your implements or shoes. A good test is to compress a small amount of soil in your hand. When the moisture is right, the soil will crumble and break into fine particles. If too wet, it will stay molded in a ball.
2. A fine seedbed is desirable, but don't rake so much that you compact the soil excessively. Keep the soil loose.
3. Cool-season crops may be planted immediately after soil preparation. These include radish, lettuce, kohlrabi, spinach and peas.
4. Potatoes may also be planted early. Use Waseca or Red Warba for the early crop and Cherokee or Kennebec for the later harvest. Buy certified seed and cut the seed pieces so they are 1½ ounces in size. Each seed piece should have one eye.
5. Carrots, beets, parsnips and onions may be planted early also. For storage, however, don't seed your carrots until mid-June.
6. Head lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli and onions can be transplanted this month.
7. Give your vegetables a better start with a transplanting solution. This can be done by dissolving ½ cup of a complete fertilizer such as 6-10-4 or 5-10-5 in a gallon of water. Water the plants with ½ cup of this solution when transplanting.

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

8. Before seeding, broadcast 3-4 lbs. of a complete fertilizer on your garden to furnish nutrients for growth of the vegetables. Any complete farm fertilizer would be satisfactory.
9. To use your space more efficiently, try planting your vine crops like cucumbers, squash and melons between rows of some early crops like peas. Allow 2 feet on each side between the adjacent early crops. When the early crops are harvested, the space can be occupied by the vine crops.
10. Don't set out your tomato plants this month. The air and soil temperatures are still too cool for growth of the tender crops like tomatoes, peppers and egg plant.
11. For information on getting your vegetable garden started, refer to Extension Folder 164.
12. If you still want information on vegetable varieties, consult Extension Folder 154.

Fruits

1. Fruit trees can still be pruned early this month before growth starts. Prune out all diseased or broken branches or those crossing or rubbing each other. Make all cuts close to the main stem and cover wounds with orange shellac.
2. All fruits may be planted as soon as the soil can be worked. Strawberry plants set out early will produce early runners that will produce fruit buds for next year's crop.
3. After planting raspberries, prune the canes to within 3-4 inches of the ground to assure plenty of new canes for the next year's crop.
4. Control white grubs before setting out strawberry plants. An emulsion concentrate of 4 pounds of chlordane per gallon of water should be used. Apply to the soil, using 2 quarts of the concentrate to 100 gallons of water per 10,000 square feet, or 1 tablespoon per gallon for each 100 square feet of soil.
5. Some of the nurseries are selling virus-free strawberry plants this year. They may cost a few cents more, but you will get better production of berries from

them. Use a good pest control program as outlined in the home fruit spray guide, Extension Folder 184.

6. Remove mulch from strawberries when the green leaves start pushing through. Don't leave the straw on the plants so the foliage turns yellow.

7. Fertilize your fruit trees with a nitrogen fertilizer at the rate of one-half pound for each one-inch diameter of the trunk. Spread the fertilizer out under the branches of the tree.

8. Space your fruit trees at least 25 feet apart so as to provide ample room for tree growth. If planted closer, the branches will touch each other in a few years.

9. Prune out your raspberries so there are 3 or 4 new canes per running foot or 6-8 canes per hill. Cut out last year's fruiting canes.

10. If you are interested in propagating some new varieties on your existing apple trees, it can be done any time this spring until blossom time. Consult Extension Bulletin 273 for procedure.

Ornamentals

1. Lawn-growing begins this month. Proper fertilizing will add luster to your lawn. Well rotted cow manure, at the rate of one bushel to every 100 square feet, will provide much of the necessary nutrients for a good lawn. Spread the manure evenly over the surface and remove any coarse material. A complete fertilizer having the analysis of approximately 5-10-5 is used at the rate of two pounds per 100 square feet, if barnyard manure is not available. A safe rule to follow in the use of commercial fertilizer is to apply one pound of actual nitrogen to every 1,000 square feet of lawn area. The gardener should be cautioned to apply the commercial fertilizer when the grass is dry, and whenever possible, follow the application with a thorough watering.

2. Trees and shrubs benefit from added nutrients. Once again, barnyard manure furnishes an excellent source of organic matter and nitrogen. A commercial fertilizer, such as 5-10-5, used at the rate of three or four pounds per 100 square feet in the shrubbery border, will produce better growth and more flowers. For individual specimens, the root area corresponds more or less with the spread of the above-ground portions of the plant. This area should receive fertilizer at the recommended rate.

3. Seeds of some of the annuals can be planted out of doors as soon as the ground can be worked easily. In this group is included sweet alyssum, bachelor's buttons, calendula, calliopsis, candy tuft, cosmos, larkspur, phlox, California poppy, Shirley poppy and moss roses. The poppies should be planted where they are to be grown in the border.

University Farm News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 5, 1955 Immediate Release

TIPS ON BUYING HAM FOR EASTER DINNER

Homemakers who plan to serve ham for Easter dinner will be following an old American tradition and will be getting a good buy this year, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Various kinds and styles of ham are available at markets. But, whatever ham you choose, read and follow the cooking and serving directions given on the label, she suggests.

The ham with the short shank is the one with which consumers are most familiar. Now available also is a ham with the shank removed, fat trimmed and all skin removed. These hams come in three styles, fully or partially cooked or uncooked. The partially cooked are the "tenderized" hams and are usually less salty than the uncooked.

Consumers may find it more economical to buy either a whole or half ham than the sliced center cut which is usually higher in price. Mrs. Loomis suggests that families who want to get several meals from a whole or half ham may have the butcher cut it into the shank for boiling, center slices for frying and the butt end for baking.

Less expensive than the regular hams are the picnic hams and the rolled smoked shoulder, both suitable for small families. The picnic is actually not a ham but is the smoked pork foreleg. The rolled smoked shoulder is a pork shoulder which has been smoked, boned and then rolled and is sold under various trade names.

When cooked properly - either simmered or baked for a long period at a low temperature - both the picnic and the smoked shoulder are tasty and flavorful, Mrs. Loomis said.

Like fresh meat, ham is perishable. Consequently, Mrs. Loomis cautions homemakers who shop for the Easter ham early to remember that it needs refrigeration.

B-417-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 5, 1955

Immediate Release

EASTER PLANTS NEED MOISTURE, SUNLIGHT

Proper watering, plenty of sunlight and cool night temperatures will extend the life of potted Easter plants.

Proper watering of Easter pot plants is the main problem in making them last longer, C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, said today. The soil should be kept moderately moist at all times so wilting will not occur. The plants need to be checked carefully so they are watered as soon as the soil becomes dry to the touch.

Another simple test for finding out when to water is to tap the clay pot with a metal object. If the pot rings, the soil needs watering, but if there is a light thud, there is ample water in the soil.

Since plants like sunlight, place them back from a window where they can receive as much sun as possible without being exposed to a high temperature.

Cool night temperatures also help to extend the life of Easter blooming plants. The flowers will last longer if the plant can be placed in a cool room at night.

After Easter lilies have finished blooming, they may be planted in the garden, according to the University horticulturist. Keep the plant watered until the weather permits setting it outdoors. Then plant it in a well drained location, covering the bulb with six to eight inches of soil. If properly planted, the lily may bloom again before frost.

Potted tulips may also be planted in the garden after they are through blooming. Clusters of bulbs should be broken apart and each bulb planted separately and covered with about six inches of soil.

B-418-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 5, 1955

Immediate Release

FARM PURCHASING POWER DOWN SLIGHTLY

Purchasing power of Minnesota farm products declined in February to the lowest level since 1939. This was reported today by a University of Minnesota agricultural economist, Harlan C. Lampe.

Lampe explains that the decline in purchasing power, which has been going on since 1951, is mostly because of the fall in farm prices. The Minnesota farm price index in February, 1951, was 276.6--88 points higher than it is now.

Costs, however, have remained fairly steady during the past four years. Hog prices were down a little in February to $16.00 from January's $16.50 on a steady decline from the recent high of $25.50 of February, 1954. But egg prices recovered a little from their lows of 23¢ a dozen in October and December, 1954. They were 35¢ a dozen in February.

Here are some of the other comparisons of the February prices of 1954 and 1955: Wheat $2.26, 1955 - $2.17, 1954; Corn $1.23, 1955 - $1.29, 1954; Oats 67¢, 1955 - 71¢, 1954; Barley $1.06, 1955 - $1.11, 1954; Rye $1.12, 1955 - $1.03, 1954; Flax $3.04, 1955 - $3.52, 1954; Potatoes 80¢, 1955 - 75¢, 1954; Hay $16.90, 1955 - $15.90, 1954; Soybeans $2.50, 1955 - $2.86, 1954; Cattle $16.50, 1955 - $15.40, 1954; Calves $17.80, 1955 - $20, 1954; Sheep and lambs $18.54, 1955 - $18.50, 1954; Chickens 18¢, 1955 - 22¢, 1954; Milk $3, 1955 - $3.35, 1954.

B-419-hrj

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

Immediate Release
(with mat)

4-H KEY AWARD TO BE OFFERED

Older 4-H club members who have provided significant leadership in their club and in their county will be eligible for the 4-H key award, Mrs. Gwen Bacheller, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

In the two years the program has been in effect in Minnesota, nearly 1,000 4-H club members have received the award.

The key for girls is mounted on a gold necklace, the key for boys on a gold tie clasp.

The program is being sponsored for the third year by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service for the third year by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Cities Service Oil company (Del.), Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Its purpose is to encourage project growth, a broad program of 4-H club activities over the years and the ultimate development of outstanding citizens.

To be eligible for consideration, a 4-H member must have passed his 16th birthday by January 1 of the year the award is made, have completed five years of 4-H club work and three years of active junior leadership. Recognition will be given for good project work, demonstrating, holding office, attending county training meetings, entering exhibits and participating in many other 4-H activities. Candidates must earn at least 125 points, according to a special point system established.

B-420-jbn

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

Immediate Release

SPARE THAT TREE

Planting young trees may be the solution to the problem of new home owners who are concerned with saving large shade trees showing signs of declining vigor, a University of Minnesota forester said today.

How to save shade trees that appear to be dying is a question that owners of new homes ask each spring, Marvin Smith, University extension forester, reports.

Reliable concerns which make a business of caring for trees may be able to save especially valuable trees by pruning, feeding, watering and aerating the ground. But before investing heavily when survival is questionable, home owners may save expense and disappointment by the proper planting of young trees that in a relatively few years will give the shade and decorative values desired, Smith says. He suggests that this might be the way for families to celebrate the first Arbor Day (May 6) in their new home.

In explaining why so many new home owners lose large shade trees, the University forester points out that trees that have grown up in woodlands, especially the larger trees, have difficulty adjusting to changed conditions when the land is cleared for house building.

The trees "saved" from the bulldozer in housing developments that have taken over rural areas may be unable to survive in the new environment for many reasons. The top soil and leafy humus is often scraped off by the machine, and the feeding roots are injured at the same time. The heavy machine may pack the soil so that the roots are cut off from the air and water they need, or earth excavated from the cellar or heavy fill may kill the roots. Building cellars, installing sewer lines and other ground construction affect the ground moisture balance so the tree may no longer have the moisture it needs to thrive.

Finally, a tree which has been shaded and protected from wind by other trees in the woods may suffer from exposure in winter when suddenly left to stand alone.

Some kinds of trees can adjust to these changes better than others. For example, white oak and sugar maple often survive when red oak, scarlet oak and paper birch fail and die.

B-421-jbn

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

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA WEEKLY
NEWSPAPERS
(with mat)

One of Minnesota's big rural events is in the planning -- it's "Plowville '55" the annual two-day plowing matches and conservation field days. This year, "Plowville" is in northwestern Minnesota, on the Trosvik Brothers farms four miles north of Rothsay, on September 16-17.

Looking over the "Plowville '55" site is its "steering committee." Left to right: Rudy Gustafson, general manager; Theodore Hegseth, general chairman; and Nicholas Weyrens, West Otter Tail county agent, secretary, all of Fergus Falls.

Hegseth was 1954 president of the Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation Districts, which sponsors "Plowville" each year in cooperation with WCCO-Radio. The U. S. Soil Conservation Service and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service also cooperate in the event.

-hrj-

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

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 7, 1955

SPECIAL TO: Duluth News Tribune
KDAL, Duluth
Minneapolis Star
St. Paul Pioneer Press-Dispatch
AP
UP
Maynard Speece, WCCO

FOREST SOIL PRODUCTIVITY TO BE DISCUSSED AT CLOQUET

Dr. T. S. Coile, noted forest soil specialist, and Fred G. Wilson, prominent Wisconsin forester, will present a series of lectures on Forest Soil Productivity and Forest Management at the University's Cloquet Experimental Forest on Wednesday and Thursday, April 13 and 14.

Forest soil knowledge has become increasingly important to forest managers in recent years. Buying and selling forest land, choice of areas for planting, and determination of best cutting and thinning practices all depend upon adequate assessment of forest soil quality. These subjects, and soil surveys, growth potential of various soils, and thinning practices will be discussed.

Coile, formerly atprofessor of forest soils at Duke University, is known widely for his contributions to forest soil research, particularly in the South and Pacific Northwest. Recently he was a consultant to forest land owners on problems of forest land appraisal and management.

Wilson was for many years in charge of cooperative forest management in Wisconsin and has made some outstanding studies of pine growth and thinning on plantations at Star Lake in north central Wisconsin. Last year, he visited forestry operations in central Europe and will discuss his observations on German forest practices.

The lectures will be given for senior Forestry students now in field training at Cloquet, and for professional foresters from industry and public agencies.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. paul 1, Minnesota
April 7, 1955

Immediate Release

ONION SEED PELLETING GIVES GOOD MAGGOT CONTROL

Onion growers now treating seed will be interested in knowing that University of Minnesota entomologists achieved an increase from 76 bushels of onions per acre to 452 by "pelleting" the seed--that is, coating it with thiram and an insecticide to protect it against smut and the onion maggot.

Another University field infested only with onion maggot gave 453 bushels of onions per acre from pelleted seed and only 75 bushels from unpelleted, last summer. An insecticide-fungicide mixture without a sticker gave a 411 bushel per acre yield.

Allan G. Peterson, assistant professor of entomology, describes the University-recommended pelleting technique: Stir two pints of five per cent methyl cellulose into 10 pounds of seed. Mix 6½ pounds of 75 per cent thiram with either 2½ lb. of 25 per cent heptachlor, 1¼ lb. 50 per cent dieldrin or 2½ lb. 25 per cent aldrin in a separate container. Then pour the insecticide-fungicide mixture into a barrel churn or other mixer and pour in the sticky seed.

Mix it by turning or shaking until the seeds are well coated. Run the seeds through an eight-mesh-per-inch galvanized screen and spread them out to dry overnight.

Peterson warns that the pelleted seeds are larger than ordinary ones and planters must use a larger seeder plate hole. Pelleted seeds take a day or two longer to germinate. While such a delay could cause stand reductions in a critically dry period, such dry-year reductions have never been reported in Minnesota.

Where only the onion maggot--and not smut--is a problem, an insecticide-fungicide mixture added to seed without a sticker gives good results. Mix two ounces of either 50 per cent dieldrin, 50 per cent heptachlor or 75 per cent aldrin and two ounces of 50 or 75 per cent thiram with each pound of seed in the seeder hopper. The agitator will keep dry material well mixed with the seed.

Both methods make it necessary to empty the hopper at each refilling to prevent loose dust accumulating and keep seed flowing properly.

B-422-hrj

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

Immediate Release

U. ECONOMIST BELIEVES MINNESOTA FAMILY FARM UNIT SECURE

The Minnesota family farm is not likely to be displaced by some huge, factory-like type of agricultural unit, according to a farm economist at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture.

Extension Farm Management Specialist S. B. Cleland says a recent study shows that although more profitable farms are larger, they use only slightly more labor than the average. Key to the larger farm's success: efficient management, modern machinery and enough capital.

Thus, in order to hold his own, the "family-sized" farmer must use more machinery and more labor-saving methods to make up for the smaller supply of labor available to him.

Cleland bases his remarks on a study of labor patterns of members of the Southeast Minnesota Farm Management service for the 20 years from 1934 to 1953. They show that farming has remained profitable even though the number of workers per farm has declined steadily.

The more profitable farms have more machinery than the average. This means the family farm must have working capital to operate and manage efficiently, and actually, less labor is now used to operate more machines, says Cleland. Farmers like to buy only the machinery they can operate themselves or supervise closely. Cleland says they tend to limit employed help to "one hired man and not much more."

The family farm operator's biggest competition comes from successful farmers of his own type and not from some type of farming based on employed labor.

B-423-dec.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 11 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
April 18 or later

MANY MATERIALS
AVAILABLE FOR
KITCHEN COUNTERS

What is the best material for kitchen work counters?

To help ____ county homemakers who may be in the market for new materials for kitchen work surfaces, Home Agent ____ _____ reports some information from a North Central regional study conducted to determine the suitability of available materials for counter tops. The tests brought out various characteristics of some of the popular counter top materials.

Linoleum is resilient. It is economical in price and comes in a variety of colors. Cuts, scratches and stains appear to "heal" but linoleum will show heat rings and will scorch. Sunlight may affect the colors. All-purpose detergents and other cleansers may damage it.

Vinyl, sometimes known as plastic linoleum, is reasonably priced. It is resilient and flexible, does not deteriorate from use of alkalis and is easily cared for. But it is affected by heat, and hot pans may blister or discolor it. Cuts and scratches tend to be more permanent than in linoleum.

Laminated plastics, such as Formica, Micarta and Textolite are very durable but initial cost is high. Good grades have good resistance to stain, alkalis and acids and are easily cared for, but they will show scratches. The covering may warp unless properly insulated. Low-pressure laminated plastic will blister and crack with heat because of the thin veneer covering them. The plastics come in a wide choice of colors and patterns.

Stainless steel has life-time durability. However, initial cost is high. The hard surface is not affected by heat, won't chip or break, and resists some of the ordinary stains. It will show scratches and abrasions and will dent with hard impact. Although considered stainless, it will show some stain and discoloration from acids, alkalis and water.

Ceramic tile is durable, smooth, easily cleaned and is resilient to practically all stains unless abrasion has affected the surface glaze. The unglazed variety may stain. It is unaffected by heat, but it may crack or break under impact. It is expensive.

Hardwood is good if well seasoned. It is heat resistant and makes a good cutting surface. It is very durable and is moderately priced. A small area of wood installed in a convenient location would be valuable in the cutting and preparation of food. Wood needs to be well sealed, and may need occasional renewal of treatment or finish to prevent staining. If it is not finished it may be difficult to keep clean.

-clb-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 11 1955

To all counties

For publication week of
April 18 and after

U. FORESTERS URGE EARLY TREE PLANTING

If you are planting trees this spring, do the job as early as field conditions and baby tree stocks permit. That's the suggestion of Parker Anderson and Marvin Smith, University of Minnesota extension foresters.

They say if drier weather is in prospect, planting survival may be greatly reduced unless you do a good, early planting job. Plant early enough to get the benefit of moisture from melting snow and spring rains, they say.

Growing health of trees is improved by careful handling before planting, planting right after receipt of trees is wise. But, if you're delayed in planting a day or two, "heel in" the trees.

"Heeling-in" means taking the trees from the bundle and putting them in a v-shaped ground trench and covering the roots with soil. Pick a cool, shady spot and moisten the soil thoroughly.

When you take the trees out of the trench for planting, carry them in a pail of muddy water to keep the roots from drying out. Plant trees at their original depth. Find this by noting the "dirt ring" on the tree. Tamp the dirt firmly around the roots to keep air out.

Timely cultivation is often the key to survival of young trees hit by late spring and summer drouth. Shallow cultivation done often to maintain dirt mulch is a good idea.

Treat trees fairly and you will be well paid by better survival and growth rate often double neglected trees, say the University foresters.

County agents have additional information on tree planting.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 11 1955

To all counties

For use week of April 18
or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Layer Suggestion -- Greatly reduced chick orders may be over-caution, a University of Minnesota marketing specialist says. W. H. Dankers says that the 1954 chick crop, our present egg-producers, are turning out plenty of eggs. But most of these layers will be gone by this fall or winter. And just how big the nation's new laying flock is will have an important effect on egg prices during late 1955 and in 1956. Right now it looks like egg producers who have a full brooder house and who can fill the laying house this fall will enjoy the egg business much better in months to come.

* * * * * *

Entering Tractor Accident Danger Period -- We're running right into the danger period for tractor accidents. Glenn Prickett, the University's farm safety specialist, says three causes of death and injury are speed, which results in loss of control and tipping; children playing around or being allowed to ride on the tractor, and children being allowed to drive the tractor. Did you know that polio took fewer lives than tractor accidents last year? Here are the figures: 640 polio cases, 15 deaths; 1,800 tractor accidents, 36 deaths. Fifteen of the tractor accident deaths were of children under 14 years of age--six deaths were of children under four. Yes, under four.

* * * * * *

New Beekeeping Bulletin -- A 38-page, illustrated booklet on beekeeping has just come off the presses at the University. We have free copies of it in our office. It has sections on starting out with bees, establishing package bees, spring management, swarming and swarm control, honey production, fall and winter management, bee diseases and enemies and legal requirements for beekeeping.

* * * * * *

High Yields Most Important Profit Factor -- As you might have guessed, crop records kept by Minnesota farmers show that high yields are the most important factor in getting per bushel or per ton production costs down to a profitable low point. That's what the University of Minnesota agricultural economics department found in studying carefully-kept farm records of hundreds of Minnesota farmers.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 11 1955

To all counties

For use week of April 18
or after

CORN CONTEST
BLANKS NOW AT
EXTENSION OFFICE

Farmers interested in entering the 1955 Minnesota X-Tra Yield Corn Contest can get entry blanks and complete information at County Agent _____'s office.

The contest is conducted each year by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine of St. Paul. Winner of the 1954 contest, announced in December, was a Caledonia, Houston County farmer who made wise practices and careful fertilization perform to the tune of 93 bushels more per acre than his "ordinarily treated" corn acres.

The farmer was Erling Burtness. His X-tra yield acres yielded an average 161 bushels, his "check" plot 68 bushels. His award-winning yield was 20 bushels higher than that of the 1953 winner, who won on the basis of a 141 bushel per acre yield.

According to Harold E. Jones, University Extension soils specialist, 1954 was an especially good year for corn -- wise management practices paid off better than usual.

He says the 1954 contest demonstrates the fact that when a farmer has made all the wise corn-growing preparations he can, good weather can then take full advantage of them and give unusually high yields.

A total of 261 farmers entered last year's contest.

Winners of the several classes in the 1955 contest will receive trophies and be honored at a banquet during Farm and Home Week on the University's St. Paul Campus next January.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 11 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of April 18
or after

FORESTRY PROJECT
IS ONE OF BEST
IN 4-H PROGRAM

Members of 4-H clubs who want an unusually interesting project should consider the 4-H Forestry Project, says _____, county 4-H club agent.
(County Agent or 4-H Agent)

The project gives 4-H boys and girls an opportunity to actually learn how to grow trees. They learn how to manage woodlots and shelterbelts on their own farms, participate in tree-planting and fire prevention activities and learn how healthy forests help in keeping the country beautiful and productive.

The project has four sections -- A, forest appreciation; B, forest tree nursery and planting; C, forest protection; and D, harvesting forest products. 4-H'ers receive guidance and suggestions from the county 4-H club agent and a University of Minnesota Extension Forester, Marvin E. Smith.

Two of the most interesting parts of the project are "forest tree nursery and planting" and "harvesting forest products." In the first, project members collect hardwood seeds and plant and care for a home nursery bed. They also collect, store, plant and care for 100 or more willow or cottonwood cuttings. They later have an opportunity to draw a plan for a new shelterbelt on their home farm or a plan for remodelling the one they have--and then they plant and care for at least 300 trees in carrying out their plan.

In "harvesting forest products," they learn to estimate the lumber content of logs by using a Scribner C rule and measure the lumber content in at least 10 logs. They learn to estimate standing trees' board foot content and how to find how many cords of wood or board feet of lumber are in a group of trees. They also learn to manage at least one acre of woodland as a farm crop. And, they may tap sugar maple trees for sap for maple syrup.

For full information on the forestry project, 4-H'ers can see their county agent or 4-H club agent.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 11 1955

To all counties

For use week of April 18
or after

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

"CORN ONLY" SEEMS POOR PRACTICE IN U. RESEARCH

"Corn, corn, corn" came out a poor fifth in a three-year evaluation of five rotations at University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

Results are reported by County Agent _____. The University specialists, John M. MacGregor, a soils professor, and Robert V. Keppel, an agricultural engineer, found that "corn, corn, corn" from 1952 through 1954 gave an average yield of 42.6 bushels per acre.

On the top in yield was a rotation of alfalfa-brome the first year, corn the second year and corn with 120 pounds of nitrogen fertilizer plowed down each fall before the second corn year. This gave two years of 95 bushel per acre yields -- over twice the "corn, corn, corn" cropping.

Second best, giving one year of 92 bushel per acre yields, was two years of alfalfa-brome followed by a year of corn. Close behind was a rotation of oats, alfalfa-brome and corn -- this gave 87 bushels per acre the corn year.

The fourth type of rotation -- corn, oats, corn -- did only a little better than "corn, corn, corn." It yielded 48.5 bushels of corn the two years in that crop.

MacGregor says it would be difficult to measure the "very beneficial" effects to the soil of the two highest corn-yielding rotations -- alfalfa-brome two years and corn one year, and alfalfa-brome one year and corn two years, the second year with nitrogen fertilizer plowed down the fall before.

He said the plots on which no alfalfa-brome was part of the rotation already are showing signs of nitrogen hunger.

-hrj-

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 11, 1955

SPECIAL TO: Mpls. Tribune
St. Paul Pioneer
Press-Dispatch
AP, UP
Northfield News
Northfield Independent
Kenyon Leader

KENYON BOY AWARDED UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP

George T. Langemo, Kenyon, a freshman in the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, was awarded a Sears-Roebuck Foundation Agricultural Freshman Scholarship of $75 for the spring quarter.

Langemo is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter O. Langemo, Route 3, Kenyon, and is a 1954 graduate of Kenyon High School.

hbj

See: Special File

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 12 1955

To: County Agricultural Agents
Soil Conservation Agents

Attached are two stories for use in publicizing your county land judging team. The stories may be used at any appropriate time from now on. One is designed for announcing your county land judging school, the second for announcing the winning team which will participate in the state contest at "Plowville '55."

Harry R. Johnson

Harry R. Johnson
Extension Information Specialist

HRJ:ms

Enc.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 13 1955

To all counties

For publication when team has been selected

COUNTY TEAM IN
MINNESOTA LAND
JUDGING CONTEST

_____, _____, _____, and _____, are members of the judging team which represent _____ county in the State 4-H Land Judging Contest near Rothsay, in northwestern Minnesota, Saturday, September 17, according to

_____.
(CA or Soil Conservation Agent)

(HERE ADD A PARAGRAPH STATING WHERE TEAM MEMBERS COME FROM, AGE, NAMES OF THEIR CLUBS, ETC.)

The team was selected to represent the county after winning top honors in the _____ County Land Appreciation School. The state contest will be held in connection with "Plowville '55", state-wide soil conservation event.

In the state contest, and in county contests being held this summer, teams compete in evaluating the land's physical factors, determining land use classification and setting up proper management practices.

Such factors include color of surface soil, depth of surface and subsoil, air and water movement within the soil, surface soil texture, slope of land, and degree of wind and water erosion.

The piece of land's classification depends on physical features which determine its suitability for cropland or only permanent vegetation.

Conservation practices which may be selected for cropland include crop rotations, drainage of wet areas, lime and fertilizer application, and control of wind and water erosion. Practices for permanent vegetation include permanent pastures, wildlife and woodland management.

(AGENT: You may wish to develop something similar to this story for your 4-H contour line team.)

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 13 1955

For Announcing County Land
Judging School

DATES SET FOR
COUNTY LAND
JUDGING CONTEST

_____ county's land judging school will be held

_____, _____ on the _____
(day) (date) (farm owner's name)

farm near _____.
(town or township)

According to County Agent _____, these schools are open to everyone --4-H club members, vocational agriculture students, farmers and, in fact, anyone interested.

He says joining in one of these events will help a person learn more about getting the most out of crop and pasture land. County young people will also be preparing themselves for entering the state land judging contests to be held at "Plowville '55" near Rothsay in northwestern Minnesota next September.

Each county 4-H group is urged to enter one team and each FFA district may enter three teams -- all selected at local county contests, according to Roger Harris, Extension soil conservationist at the University of Minnesota, who is in charge of the "Plowville '55" land judging contest.

(Note to Agent: Add any details about your contest you wish and feel free to alter this story to fit your local situation.)

-hrj-

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 12 1955

TO: Home Agents
County Agents in non-home agent counties

Four stories are enclosed for use before and during National Home Demonstration Week. The more local information you can add to these stories, the more effective they will be. You may, of course, want to substitute a story on one of your projects.

Try to interest your editors in attending one of your project meetings and taking pictures to run along with a feature on the extension home program in the county. Tell them about your plans for your Achievement Day. They may be interested in both picture and story coverage of the event.

If you are honoring someone who has been in home demonstration work for many years, one of your papers might like to do a feature story on her and her feeling about the part the extension home program has played in making rural life more satisfying.

National Home Demonstration Week is also an appropriate time to use some of your long-time leaders as guests on your radio programs.

Josephine B. Nelson

(Mrs.) Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

JBN:ms

Enc.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK
PACKET
Use if suitable: Week of April 18

HOME GROUPS
PLAN SPECIAL
OBSERVANCE

Some _____ (no.) rural homemakers in _____ county will join more than 50,000 women in Minnesota in observing National Home Demonstration Week May 1-7.

They are the women taking part in the extension home program, an educational activity carried into rural homes and communities by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. The women study various phases of homemaking and family living.

Main event of National Home Demonstration Week in _____ county will be the Achievement Day set for _____ (day) _____ (date). The event will feature (tea, exhibit, program, etc.)and will be held in _____ (city) in _____ (bldg.) beginning at _____ (hour).

Special speaker (or guests) will be _____ _____. (Fill in further details, including subject of talk, etc.)

(If public is invited, mention here)

During the week exhibits will be on display showing the work that has been done this past year by women enrolled in the extension home program. (Explain details - what, where on display, etc.)

Committees in charge of the special activities for Home Demonstration Week are: (List names and addresses)

-jbn-

NOTE TO AGENT: This is a suggested skeleton of a story announcing your Achievement Day program. Modify it to fit your local plans. In case you have announced plans and committees, write a story playing up the speaker, some special phase of the program or the exhibits. Remember that we can supply mats of most extension specialists who may be your guests. Tell us how many you need.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Alternate story for use week of
April 18 or April 25 or as desired

COUNTY WOMEN IN NATIONWIDE PROGRAM

Members of extension home groups in _____ county are among some five million women in the nation - 51,000 in Minnesota - who are taking part in a home economics educational program that is helping them to keep up-to-date in their jobs by learning the latest homemaking techniques.

During the tenth annual observance of National Home Demonstration Week, May 1-7, attention throughout the nation will be focused on this program of education for better homemaking. Known in Minnesota as the extension home program and in some states as home demonstration work, it is probably the most far-reaching voluntary educational movement for women.

This program is carried into rural communities in this state by home agents and state specialists, as a cooperative undertaking of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and the local counties. It is open to all rural women.

"Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World," theme of National Home Demonstration Week, embodies the objective of the extension home program according to Home Agent _____ _____. Through the many projects of extension home groups, members learn ways of making family life more satisfying and their homes more comfortable and efficient.

Since the program was started in _____ county (give date), members of homemaking groups have studied a wide range of topics relating to homemaking and family living. This past year the emphasis has been on _____ (name projects). The program is developed in each county by the county extension home council and the home agent.

In Minnesota as a whole, the extension home program has helped thousands of homemakers to improve family nutrition and health, has featured good home management, has helped consumers in selecting, buying and using food, clothing, household appliances and home furnishings. Through family life conferences, members of extension home groups have become increasingly aware of the influence of the home on the character and personality of youth and have been assisted in solving many of the problems of family living.

According to Home Agent _____, women who have not been connected with the extension home program and would like to enroll in a group may do so by contacting the home chairman in their local townships or the county extension office. -jbn-

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK
PACKET
For use week of April 25

HOME GROUPS
STRESS WORK IN
FAMILY RELATIONS

How can I be a better parent? Should I be disturbed when my two-year-old has temper tantrums? When should Junior have the family car? How can we avoid irritations and achieve family harmony with three generations under one roof?

Home Agent _____ _____ reports that hundreds of _____ county families have had help in solving these and many other problems in connection with family living in the past few years through the family life conferences conducted by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Believing that a good family life tends to develop well adjusted individuals, members of extension home groups have held discussions this past year on "Getting Along Together in the Family." Problems in connection with improving family relationships have been discussed by some _____ women (and men) at these sessions.
(give round nos.)

As a result of these discussions, many homemakers have commented that they have learned to understand better the needs of different family members and that family relationships have been strengthened.

(You may want to add some comments here on how much the family life conferences have helped members.)

In Minnesota this past year, 27,630 families have received help from the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in family relationships, some 13,000 in home and family recreation and more than 11,000 in child development and guidance.

-jbn-

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK
PACKET
For use week of May 2

TRIBUTE PAID TO
LOCAL LEADERS IN
HOME PROGRAM

Extension home councilors, local leaders and long-time members of groups in the county extension home program were praised this week for their contribution toward better living for families in the county.

Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program at the University of Minnesota, joined Home (County Agent - where there is no home agent) Agent _____ _____ in paying tribute to these volunteer, unpaid leaders for the work they have done in helping to forward the extension home program.

"National Home Demonstration Week, which is being observed May 1-7, is an appropriate time to give recognition to these women for the vital part they are playing in making the extension home program a success," _____ said. "Only through the assistance of the _____ (no.) extension home councilors and volunteer leaders in the county is it possible to spread the latest homemaking information to women in all parts of the county."

Extension home councilors represent their townships in working with the home agent to plan, organize and carry out the extension home program.

Local volunteer leaders are the mainstay of the home agent in bringing the latest information and recommended practices on different phases of homemaking to their local groups. After being trained by Home Agent ___ _____ at special sessions, they act as teachers, presenting the lessons to their groups.

Since there are now _____ (no.) rural women in the county taking part in the extension home program, it is possible for the home agent to carry on her work effectively with such a large number only because local women cooperate by acting as volunteer leaders.

Women in _____ county who have served 10 years or more as home chairmen or local leaders include: (List names and addresses)

-jbn-

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

SPECIAL to WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

"This is what she says -- and this you can depend on." That's what Frank Svoboda, Renville County Agent at Olivia, seems to be saying as he reads the purity tag on a bag of Minnesota certified seed at the University's St. Paul Campus. Frank and Anthony Ziller, a Bird Island farmer, were making a tour of the University's seedstocks facilities that day. Frank is a veteran of Agricultural Extension work. He has been county agent at Olivia for 28 years -- since 1927. And before that he was Eddy County Agent in North Dakota. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, having come from Illinois. He, as have many Minnesota county agents, has received the Distinguished Service Citation of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

-hrj-

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

Immediate Release

STATE FIRE SCHOOL SCHEDULED

The fourth annual Minnesota State Fire School will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, Monday through Friday, April 25-29.

Announcement comes from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. The University conducts the school in cooperation with the State Fire Marshal's office and several other state fire prevention organizations.

Monday's program includes a talk by Governor Orville L. Freeman and a visit to the 514th Air Defense Group at Wold-Chamberlain field, for instruction in fighting air crash fires.

Tuesday will be devoted to classes on new developments and problems in fire fighting. Tuesday night is "hospital night," with Dr. Robert N. Barr of the Minnesota Department of Health and Minnesota Deputy Fire Marshals Herbert W. Meyer and Richard L. Braun demonstrating hospital fire-fighting and fire prevention for hospital personnel.

Wednesday morning will feature classes and in the afternoon, "visiting firemen" will watch the St. Paul Fire Department drill at the Minnesota State Fair grounds. St. Paul Fire Chief William H. Mattocks will be in charge.

All five days, in addition to participating in special features, the firemen will attend classes in many different fire-fighting subjects. They will be called to each session with the urgent summons all firemen understand--the wail of the siren. And each session begins "on the minute."

The school is open to all Minnesota industrial and institutional fire department members in cities, small towns and rural areas. Complete information is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-424-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 12, 1955 Immediate Release

TOP 4-H LAND JUDGES ATTEND OKLAHOMA CONTEST

Minnesota's top 4-H land judging team, Anoka county's, will participate in the National Land Judging Contest April 28-30 at Oklahoma City.

Team members are Eddie Sanden, 16, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sanden, St. Francis; Allan Bonde, 16, son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bonde, St. Francis; and Albert Getchell, 16, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Getchell, Anoka.

The team, coached by Anoka County 4-H Club Agent Fred Kaehler, won reserve championship in a large field of county teams at the Plowville '54 finals near Ivanhoe, last September. The Chippewa county team placed first in the state contest, but are unable to attend the national because two of their members are out of the state.

Kaehler and Roger Harris, extension soil conservation specialist at the University of Minnesota, will accompany the team to Oklahoma.

Sanden has had nine years in 4-H club work and was Anoka county's delegate on the Mississippi-Minnesota 4-H exchange last summer. He won a place on the county land judging team two years in a row.

Bonde has had eight years of club work and was the county's nominee in the National 4-H soil conservation awards program. His 4-H club, the Whistling Workers, is helping extension and SCS offices set up demonstration plots for the 1955 Anoka County Soil Conservation Field Day. He, too, won a spot on the county land judging team for two years in a row.

Getchell has had five years in club work and was high individual judge in the county land judging contest in 1954. He plans to study for the priesthood after graduating from Anoka high school.

B-425-hrj

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

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA LAND PRICES UP IN 1954

Minnesota farm land prices stabilized and rose slightly in 1954, according to research by the University of Minnesota's agricultural economics department.

Philip M. Raup, professor of agricultural economics, says that a recent survey showed an average price of $113 per acre for 1954, or 7 per cent above the $105 per acre average of 1953. Figures come from an annual questionnaire sent farm real estate dealers.

Raup explains that the increase might be the "first bounce" from a land price decline which began in 1952. The Korean war gave postwar land prices a new push in 1950 and 1951. By March, 1952 they were nearly as high as the 1920 "land-boom" peak when the Minnesota land price index stood at 213, figuring prices of 1912-14 as 100.

He says land prices reached their recent low in fall, 1953. He points out that Minnesota farm land prices recovered last year despite the down-trend of farm products prices in relation to farmers' production costs, which in 1954 was eight per cent below 1953.

Raup says a major reason for higher land prices is the low "market supply" of farms. Recent estimates say only four farms out of 100 were sold each year, 1953-1954. Another reason: many farmers want to expand. One fourth of the 1954 purchases were farm additions. In the Northwestern Red River Valley, half of all sales reported were additions and the greatest increase in land prices occurred there.

Raup believes a third cause of the increase may be that farmers are less pesimistic about our economic future. Also, land prices lagged behind postwar farm product price increases. Part of the increase might be a "catching up" to present farm income levels.

Here are the average area prices and percentages of increase: Southeast, $139, 6.5 per cent; Southwest, $187, 6.5 per cent; West Central, $99, 4 per cent; East Central $66, 6 per cent; Northwest, $72, 1 per cent; and Northeast $40, no increase.

B-426-hrj

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

Immediate Release

DAIRY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE SCHEDULED

Dates of the University of Minnesota's annual Dairy Products Institute have been changed to Wednesday through Friday, September 21-23.

Announcement comes from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry, is chairman of the event.

The Institute attracts dairy processors from all over the state and features classes and demonstrations on the latest in dairy processing, marketing and products improvement research.

Earlier announced dates were September 14-16. B-427-hrj

Immediate Release

START WITH NEW GARDEN SEED

For good results in the home garden, it's best to start with fresh seed each year, according to extension horticulturists at the University of Minnesota.

Vegetable and flower seeds left over from last year are definitely not worth the gardener's time and effort in planting if too few will germinate to produce a good crop, the horticulturists say.

The only sure way of knowing whether last year's seed is worth planting is to test it by making a trial planting in a flower pot or tray of soil. Keep the soil moist and warm. If half the test seeds come up, plant the seed in the garden twice as thick as recommended.

The horticulturists also discourage gardeners from planting seeds which have been saved from favorite annual flowering plants in the home garden. Because of cross-pollination which takes place in the garden, flowers from such seeds may not have the desirable characteristics a second year. Colors, for example, may not be as intense and pure as they were the first year.

B-428-jbn

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

April 13, 1955

To: County Agricultural Agents

Attached is a corrected copy of a news story -- the pink research story mailed to you in the county agent packet of Monday, April 11. Please use only this corrected copy, because the first is not completely clear and may create misunderstandings.

Harry R. Johnson

Harry R. Johnson
Extension Information Specialist

HRJ/fks

Enc.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 11, 1955

TO COUNTY AGENTS, FOR USE WEEK OF

APRIL 18 OR AFTER

THIS IS A CORRECTED COPY

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

PROJECT SHOWS LEGUME VALUE IN CORN ROTATIONS

Another proof of the value of legumes in soil-building and nitrogen-adding is reported in a three-year evaluation of five cropping systems at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

Results are reported by County Agent _____. The University scientists, John N. MacGregor, a soils professor, and Robert V. Keppel, an agricultural engineer, found that three-year rotations that included alfalfa-brome resulted in twice as high corn yields than when the cropping system had no legume.

The highest corn yield -- 95 bushels an acre -- was in 1954, the second year of corn in an alfalfa-brome, corn, corn rotation. The fall of 1953, 120 pounds of nitrogen fertilizer was plowed down with the corn stalk residues.

"Low man" of the five cropping systems was continuous corn, which gave an average 43 bushels per acre--in spite of the fact that all the plots, whether they contained a legume or not, received 200 pounds per acre of 5-20-20 as a starter each spring.

The land is rolling and not the best for corn. MacGregor said the plots which had no alfalfa-brome in the rotation or no additional nitrogen already were showing "yellowing" and other signs of nitrogen hunger.

Second best of the five systems was two years of alfalfa-brome followed by a year of corn. It gave 92-bushel-per-acre corn. Close behind was a rotation of oats, alfalfa-brome and corn with 87 bushels per acre the corn year.

The fourth rotation--corn, oats, corn--did little better than corn, corn, corn. It yielded 48 bushels of corn each year.

MacGregor says the research demonstrates again the need for adding enough nitrogen in corn growing -- either with a legume in the rotation or commercial nitrogen.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1955

Immediate Release

(with mat)

PLOWVILLE '55 PLANNING UNDERWAY AT FERGUS FALLS

One of Minnesota's big rural events is in the planning. It's "Plowville '55", the annual two-day plowing matches and conservation field days. This year, "Plowville" is in northwestern Minnesota, on the Trosvik Brothers farms four miles north of Rothsay, on September 16-17.

Looking over the "Plowville '55" site is its "steering committee." Left to right: Rudy Gustafson, general manager; Theodore Hegseth, general chairman: and Nicholas Weyrens, West Otter Tail county agent, secretary, all of Fergus Falls.

Hegseth was 1954 president of the Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation Districts, which sponsor "Plowville" each year in cooperation with WCCO-Radio. The U. S. Soil Conservation Service and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service cooperate.

B-429-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1955 Immediate Release

IFYE FROM SWITZERLAND TO MINNESOTA

A young woman from Switzerland will be the first of a number of International Farm Youth Exchange delegates from other countries to visit Minnesota this spring and summer, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

She is Trudi Vera Walti, 23, of Tutental, Oberkulm/AG, who will arrive in Minnesota on April 27 and will live with Minnesota farm families until July 22. She will spend the first period of her stay in Martin county and from there will go to Kanabec county.

Miss Walti lives with her parents on a 27-acre farm in Switzerland. She has completed four years of secondary school, three years of technical school and has taken courses at the school of applied arts in Zurich. She reads and speaks English fluently.

Other International Farm Youth Exchangees will be coming to Minnesota from Chile, India, Pakistan, Nepal and Burma. They will be part of a group of 177 young men and women from 48 foreign countries who will spend the summer on American farms. In the outgoing phase of the program, four Minnesota young people will go to foreign countries: Helen Fahning, Cleveland, to Germany; Beverly Norris, Burtrum, to Austria; Richard Sample, Spring Valley, to Ecuador; and Mary Ann Moon, Amiret, to Chile.

Purpose of the International Farm Youth Exchange program is to further international understanding. It is conducted by the National 4-H Foundation in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service.

B-430-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1955

Immediate Release

FOR LUXURIANT LAWN, FERTILIZE IT NOW

If you want a green luxuriant lawn this summer, fertilize it now.

That suggestion was given to home owners today by Richard Stadtherr, research fellow in horticulture at the University of Minnesota.

A spring cleanup of the lawn should precede fertilizing, he said. Rake up leaves, paper and fallen twigs, using a broom-type rake. Leave the old grass because it will soon decay and return nutrients and valuable organic material to the soil.

After the cleanup, rolling the lawn will make it more even. Using too heavy a roller or rolling when the ground is wet and sticky may compact the soil and hence should be avoided.

For fertilizing the lawn, the University horticulturist recommends a commercial fertilizer or a bushel of well rotted barnyard manure spread thinly and evenly on each 100 square feet of lawn.

Many home owners prefer commercial fertilizers to manure because they are easy to apply and are free of weed seeds. Stadtherr suggests a complete fertilizer which contains at least 10 per cent nitrogen, using it at the rate of 1 pound per 100 square feet. A safe rule to follow is to apply the fertilizer so each 1,000 square feet of lawn area receives 1 pound of actual nitrogen. Thus for 1,000 square feet, 10 pounds of 10 per cent nitrogen-carrying fertilizer would be required.

Apply the fertilizer when the soil is slightly moist but the grass is dry; otherwise the lawn may be burned. Spread the fertilizer as evenly as possible over the area. For even application, it is best to use a fertilizer spreader, but be careful not to overlap the fertilizer, Stadtherr cautions. Water thoroughly soon after applying the fertilizer to help prevent burning of the grass. Watering will also wash the fertilizer into the soil.

Grass seed can be sown on thin or bare spots on the lawn immediately after the fertilizer is applied. However, it would be best to work the fertilizer into the soil before planting the seed, Stadtherr says. Watering should be done immediately after the seed is sown.

B-431-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1956

SPECIAL TO:
Cal Kamstedt, KSTP
AP
UP
St. Paul Pioneer Press
Mpls. Trib.
Mpls. Daily
Milaca Times
Maynard Speece, WCCO-Radio

MILACA AG. SENIOR AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP

Harold N. Benson, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gust Benson of Milaca, has been awarded a Ralston-Purina Co. Research Fellowship for graduate study in poultry science at the University of Minnesota. Value of the Fellowship is $1,560.

Announcement of the award came from . A. Powell, director of resident instruction on the University's St. Paul campus, and J. D. Sykes, vice-president of the Ralston-Purina Co., St. Louis.

A senior in the College of Agriculture specializing in agricultural science, Benson will be graduated this June, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree. He will continue study this fall under the Fellowship.

Benson is one of 10 outstanding agricultural college students chosen for the award from applicants from U. S. and Canada. The firm awards three fellowships each year in poultry science, dairy science, animal science and one in veterinary medicine.

Recipients of the awards are selected by a committee of five eminent agricultural college professors. This is the seventh year of the Ralston-Purina program and this year's winners were chosen from among the largest field of applicants in five years.

hrj

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 15 1955

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

Special Issue on Clothing

This special issue includes information on the new spring trends in fashion and helpful hints on the selection and care of spring wardrobes. It was prepared with the help of Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

(Mrs.) Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

In this issue:

FABRIC CARE

Care of Synthetic and Natural Blends

Blends of cotton and dacron, nylon or orlon are being used a great deal for spring and summer clothes. However, the tendency of such fabrics to absorb oily dirt and perspiration caused by the summer heat creates a difficult care problem.

It has been found that these stains may not come out in the normal washing. An effective method of removing these stubborn stains is to rub a thick paste made of heavy duty synthetic detergent and water into the discolored areas with the fingers or a soft brush.

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.

FASHIONS FOR SPRING

Long, Straight Silhouette Is Here

Although this is a season of great individuality and variety, there is real fashion concentration on the long line, according to Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

In the new line silhouette the point of fit and often interest is at the hipline making skirts more important than tops. The three popular versions that best express the new line are called the straight, the torso and the trumpet. The non-conforming waistline which is shaped to the figure, but not cinched, and the slim slender skirt are characteristic of the straight silhouette. The long torso is subtly shaped to the hipline with fullness below. In the trumpet version the shaping to natural body lines continues to mid-thigh before breaking into fullness.

Since this new fashion has become so solidly accepted this season, we will need to take it into consideration when planning or shopping for spring and summer clothes.

Color Is More Colorful

Blue leads the field in colors for spring fashions, but a strong red influence is evident in such popular blues as hydrangea, delphinium and iris. Of the red family, pink seems to be most popular this season. Pale beige is gaining in importance for spring clothing, too. Examples of beige are the popular pongee fabrics and the new "honey" color. There's a red influence in beige as well as in blue. You can see it in the new accessory color called "briar-wood."

Smooth Fabrics Are Tops

Soft but firm fabrics that are smooth and lightweight are the leaders for spring and summer. The blending of synthetic and natural fibers has aided this smooth look. Even cottons have followed the smooth trend, many have a silken finish.

Linen-like fabrics are also popular this year. You will find the linen look influencing every kind of fabric from silk to wool.

Prints will outnumber plain fabrics for the first time in some years. They will be more varied and colorful than in the past and will include all types of motifs in a variety of sizes.

-eh-

ACCESSORY SELECTION

Accessories Are Essential

Accessories give your costume a finished look. But the degree of beauty and smartness they add depends upon how carefully you select them.

In order to get this complete-costume appearance, it helps to ask yourself these three questions when shopping for any accessory:

1. Is this accessory becoming to my coloring and figure size?
2. Will it go well with the other accessories to be worn with it?
3. Is it in keeping with the color and style of my costume?

Full-Length Mirror for Hat Selection

When selecting that all-important new spring bonnet, look in a full length mirror as well as the usual small one before you buy. You may be surprised what a difference it makes.

The all-over effect you want to get is a balanced relationship in your entire costume. Keep in mind the proportion of your head to your height and the width of your shoulders and hips.

Here are some examples to remember: tall women should avoid small hats which would tend to make their bodies appear larger; and small, fragile women should avoid large hats which would call attention to their small frames.

Simple Handbags Are Good

Regardless of the season, you usually carry a handbag with you. Fashion changes are fairly slow in handbags, so they are often used from one season to another. With this in mind, it's wise to select one of good quality and a simple design. A good-quality handbag not only stays looking new longer, but is more economical in the long run.

Another helpful suggestion is to match your handbag to the basic color of your wardrobe. Since you seldom leave this item behind, it should harmonize with many of your clothes.

-eh-

ACCESSORY CARE

Gloves -- That Special Touch

The secret of keeping your light spring gloves looking immaculate and smart is to wash them before they get really dirty. The longer soil is allowed to accumulate, the more difficult it is to remove.

When laundering fabric gloves, use good thick suds made with milk soap flakes in lukewarm water. Roll the wet gloves in a Turkish towel to take up excess water. Lay them on a towel to dry, away from direct heat.

A handy and inexpensive piece of equipment to own is a plastic or wire glove dryer. With one of these, the gloves dry very rapidly and hold their shape.

Preserving the Bonnet

Here are some suggestions for keeping your spring straw or fabric hat new looking longer.

Remember to brush your hat every time you take it off. Stuff the crown with crumpled tissue paper and place it in a box or on a hat stand. Never place a hat on its brim.

Should the veiling on your hat become limp, stiffen it by placing it between two pieces of waxed paper and pressing with a warm iron.

Footwear Hints for Spring and Summer

White or light shoes should be cleaned when off the feet and allowed to dry before wearing. Since leather is weak when wet, drying shoes thoroughly before wearing helps preserve their shape.

* * * * * *

Mud allowed to dry on leather makes permanent stains. So remember to clean your muddy shoes as soon as possible.

* * * * * *

Heat rots rubber and dries out leather. Therefore, you're hot attic is a poor place to store winter overshoes, rubbers and leather shoes. A cool, dry place is recommended for storage.

-eh-

HOME SEWING

Scissors for Sewing

A good job of cutting is as important in sewing as good machine stitching. Nothing can make up for a poor cutting job.

When cutting out a garment with your dressmakers' shears, slide them along parallel to the table, with the material and pattern lying flat. Never lift material from the table when cutting.

Cut with your left hand on the pattern and the shears to the right, unless you're left handed. (There are left handed shears.) Use long, smooth slashes, never quite closing the shears. After use, wipe blades with soft cloth to remove lint, and occasionally place a very light film of sewing machine oil on insides of blades.

Pinking shears make a zig-zag cut that gives your seams a neat, ravel-resistant finish, even after numerous launderings or cleanings. Pink both edges of your seam at the same time before pressing open.

Pinking shears can be easily damaged, so take care not to drop them, never to cut pins or to otherwise abuse them. Again it is a good idea to place a drop of light sewing machine oil on the teeth occasionally, wiping off excess before using. For repair or sharpening take your pinking shears back to the store where you bought them so they can be sent to the factory.

Hems That Won't Show Through

Here are the steps for the preparation of a good looking hem, whether it is to be put in by machine or by hand, finished with or without seam binding:

. Mark the hemline with pins or chalk, press it to the set line.

. Trim the hem to a uniform width. The style of the skirt determines the width of the hem. Full skirts need only narrow hems while slim skirts may carry hems up to 3 inches.

. Press carefully, shaping the hem to fit the line of the skirt. Press with the grain by putting down and picking up the iron. Avoid a back and forth ironing motion which will stretch the fabric.

. Pin the hem in place at intervals and begin your stitching. -eh-

HOME SEWING

Waistline of Dresses

If you want your garment to look "made for you," a good fitting waistline is essential.

The waistline measurement is taken around the natural waistline -- at the point where the body bends. It is taken over the slip, not over the dress. The waistline of the dress should be one inch larger than the body measurement. When correctly placed, the waistline seam lies exactly under the middle of the belt.

The waistline seam should be pressed in the direction of the least amount of bulk. If the skirt is full, the seam should be pressed in the direction of the blouse; and if the blouse is gathered a lot, the seam should be pressed in the direction of the skirt.

Cut and Sew Accurately

Accurate cutting is the first important step in making a successful garment. Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives these useful pointers to help you cut out any article correctly.

. Fold right side of fabric toward the inside, keeping lengthwise and crosswise yarns in exact alignment.

. Place fabric lengthwise fold on the side of the table near you.

. Place the first pins so that the pattern piece is held exactly on the fold or straight of material, as the case may be.

. Next pin pattern and fabric at each corner. Place these pins diagonally. Additional pins are used as needed and are placed with grain line.

For more accuracy in sewing, observe the following suggestions:

. Transfer all markings before removing pattern.

. Match notches and ends of stitching lines exactly.

. Use a seam guide to keep seam width even. Be sure to use full seam allowance.

-eh-

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

File

SPECIAL TO HIS DISTRICT'S WEEKLIES

HAGEN APPOINTED NEW EXTENSION DISTRICT SUPERVISOR

Arvid B. Hagen, Murray county agent at Slayton since 1939, has been appointed supervisor of the new Southwest District of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

He will make his home in St. Paul and has an office on the University's St. Paul Campus, headquarters of the Agricultural Extension Service.

Announcement of Hagen's appointment came from Skuli Rutford, Director of Extension. Mrs. Rosella Qualey, former Kandiyohi county home agent at Willmar, is home agent supervisor in Hagen's district and has her offices on the St. Paul Campus, also.

Hagen is a native of Chippewa County and a graduate of South Dakota State College. He farmed two years near Montevideo and taught Vo-Ag at Beatrice, Nebraska and Ortonville, Minnesota, before entering Extension work. He was an assistant county agent in Freeborn and Mower counties before becoming assistant county agent at Slayton in 1936 and county agent in 1939.

During his years at Slayton, Hagen made an outstanding record in weed control activities. His livestock program is considered one of the best in the state and his technique of recruiting and training volunteer leaders in the cooperative Extension program is considered a model among Minnesota county agents.

In 1950, he was one of three Minnesota county agents who received the Distinguished Service Award of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

Minnesota now has four county agent districts. Hagen's district includes Big Stone, Stevens, Swift, Chippewa, Kandiyohi, Meeker, McLeod, Sibley, Renville, Yellow Medicine, Lac Qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Redwood, Brown, Pipestone, Murray, Cottonwood Watonwan, Rock, Nobles, Jackson and Martin counties.

-hrj-

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

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 18, 1955

SPECIAL TO CROPS AND SOILS

CAPTION FOR PICTURE

Dr. Elmer R. Ausemus, right, U. S. Department of Agriculture wheat specialist at the University of Minnesota, and Dr. Kuan J. Hsu, agronomy research fellow from China, compare two Lee wheat plants. The one at the left is a line of offspring of Lee seed irradiated some months ago, in the atomic pile at the Atomic Energy Commission's Brookhaven, N. Y., National Laboratories.

The one at the right is grown from seed that are offspring of unirradiated seed. Both were exposed equally to Race 15-B and you can see the effect in both plants. The "ordinary" Lee is hard hit by rust and already withering under the B blast. But the plant grown from lines that came from irradiated Lee seed seems unaffected. The promising lines are now going through milling and baking tests. It will be some months before the University scientists know whether irradiation has changed Lee's "character" in other and unbeneficial ways. Right now, however, the "new" Lee seems the same as the old--except in one important respect: the "new" Lee resists 15-B.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 18, 1955 SPECIAL

TWO U HOME ECONOMISTS RETIRE

Forty years of teaching, research, and public service is the record two members of the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics faculty will leave behind them when they retire on June 15.

They are Ethel Phelps, professor of textiles and clothing and Alice Biester, professor of nutrition, both of whom came to the University in 1915. They are being honored Tuesday (April 19) at a reception given by the School of Home Economics in the fireplace room of the home economics building.

In addition to teaching and public service in this state, both have made important contributions to research in their respective fields. They have been listed in American Men of Science and other similar directories. Both are members of numerous professional and honor organizations.

Miss Phelps was the first woman member of the Textile Research Institute and one of the first two home economists to belong to the American Society for Testing Materials.

As professor of textiles and clothing in the School of Home Economics, Miss Phelps has developed advanced courses and graduate and research programs in her field. Besides training graduate students and teaching undergraduates, she has been responsible for the development of outstandingly well equipped research laboratories for textiles work at the University.

Her most important contributions to research have been the effects of laundering on fabrics; the wearing qualities of wool and cotton fabrics, as well as those made of chemically manufactured fibers; and the characteristics of yarn and fabrics made of flax fiber from Minnesota seed flax straw. Numerous reports of research in which she had participated have been published in home economics and textiles journals or in bulletins.

(more)

Miss Phelps has had an active part in the development, within home economics, of textiles research and training, and in the consumer education movement. She has served as a technical adviser to the Journal of Home Economics and for many years has been associated with research groups in the American Home Economics Association. She has cooperated with home economics workers in the U. S. Department of Agriculture on nationwide studies and has had assignments as the chairman of special committees for the home economics section of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. She has been active in the textile work of the American Society for Testing Materials and has served on the bibliography and award committee for the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. Miss Phelps has been active in the state home economics association and in consumer defense work during World Wars I and II, and for many years has tested textile commodities for several departments of the state government.

For 37 years Miss Biester has been in charge of the nutrition work in the School of Home Economics. One of her major interests has been the training of dietitians. Since the first curriculum for dietetics majors was set up in 1918, she has had an important part in preparing nearly 600 women for careers in dietetics. She also helped in training volunteer nutrition workers, recruiting personnel, and in interpreting food programs during World Wars I and II.

Miss Biester has participated in important investigations dealing with the nutritive value of foods, the relative sweetness of sugars, blood regeneration in hemorrhagic anemia, and the nutritional status of older women, the findings of which have appeared in scientific journals or bulletins.

Miss Biester has had many responsible assignments in professional and honor organizations, where she has made significant contributions to the establishment of policies and programs of work. She has been president of the Minnesota Dietetic Association and of the State Nutrition Council and national president of Omicron Nu, home economics honor society. She has served as chairman of the professional education section of the American Dietetic Association and of the food and nutrition division of the American Home Economics Association.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 18 1955

To all counties

For use week of April 25
or after

ROTATIONS STOP
MINNESOTA CORN
ROOTWORM ATTACKS

There's only one good way for farmers to know if they have a corn rootworm infestation, says County Agent _____.

And if you find that you had one last year you'd better plan to keep corn off the field two years. A three-year rotation is the most practical way for Minnesota farmers to get rid of the corn rootworm.

If you noticed lodging and a peculiar gooseneck shape to the corn stalks last year, that's an indication that corn rootworm larvae are waiting around for warm weather and new corn shoots for their spring food. In heavy infestations yield can be cut in half.

As soon as corn shoots have roots the young rootworms will begin to eat. Before you know it, your corn will lodge and get that "J" shaped gooseneck.

Insecticides will keep down corn rootworm infestations but it's not always practical in Minnesota. A study by the State Entomology department and the University of Minnesota shows that cultural control -- rotation of crops -- is often the most practical way to stop rootworm attack.

But if you had an infestation last year and plan to put corn on that same land and want rootworm control right away, aldrin, chlordane or heptachlor are the best insecticides to use.

Rotation does the trick, too, because the young rootworms have no corn shoots to eat -- and they die out. Few other plants are attacked by the worms. By just keeping corn off the infested soil for two years, then, you can stop rootworm infestation.

-dec-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 18 1955

To all counties

For use week of April 25
or after

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

GREEN MANURE
VALUE OF LEGUME
SHOWN AT U. FARM

Interesting comparisons of legumes' value as a yield-booster in year-after-legume corn come from the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

County Agent _____ reports the tests, made by A. R. Schmid, a University agronomist. In the tests, corn on land following oats with legumes yielded 53 bushels per acre. Oats seeded with California common alfalfa at 12 pounds per acre gave 63 bushel corn in 1953. That's 10 bushels more because of the legume--and without added commercial nitrogen.

Oats with 12 pounds per acre of medium red clover induced the highest following-year corn yield--71 bushels. That's 10 bushels over the 1952 oats-only check plot.

Ammonium nitrate at 250 pounds per acre in the spring of 1953 boosted corn yields 42 bushels on the 1952 corn land--that is, from 53 up to 95 bushels. It boosted yields 26 bushels on land in medium red clover in 1952. Yield: 71 bushels without nitrogen, 107 bushels with, in 1953. All plots received adequate phosphate and potash.

In 1954, Schmid compared the "residual" or carryover effects of several legumes on the 1954 corn crop. The 1954 corn on the 1952 oats-only plot yielded, without nitrogen, 30 bushels per acre. Plots with nitrogen in 1953 but without it in 1954 gave 49 bushels. Plots given 250 pounds of ammonium nitrate in 1953 and 1954 yielded 91 bushels.

Plots in medium red clover in 1952 yielded 34 bushels without nitrogen, 56 bushels with nitrogen only in 1953 and 100 bushels with nitrogen both in 1953 and 1954.

The legume's carryover effect is small the second corn year, but it adds organic matter--and commercial nitrogen doesn't. Schmid recommends biennial sweet clover No. 1 as green manure if sweet clover weevil is not a problem. Medium red clover is now too expensive at present prices. Alfalfa is second. Difference between southern and northern alfalfa in total amount of top and root growth is very small.

A sweet clover, alfalfa and red clover mixture also is possible. Ladino's shallow root system makes it very susceptible to drouth and because of a smaller root system, Hubam is not so good as biennial sweet clover.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 18 1955

To all counties

For use week of April 25
or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

How About New Zealand White Clover? -- We have had inquiries about New Zealand white clover because of published statements about its virtues, many of them erroneous. University of Minnesota agronomists say that more than 40 state experiment stations around the U. S. have tested this clover in comparison to others and only in a few areas has it done well in comparison with such varieties as Ladino. In most trials it was found that yields of New Zealand white clover ranged from about one-half to three-quarters those of Ladino. This tip came to us from Rodney A. Briggs, University Extension agronomist.

* * * * * *

Buying a Farm? -- One conclusion drawn from a University of Minnesota study of records of farm purchases over a period of years is that buyers often don't seek competent advice. In many cases, they might have saved themselves possibility of future "deed trouble" if they had asked a good lawyer about the land they were buying. This suggestion came from Philip M. Raup, a University agricultural economist.

* * * * * *

Tractor Accident Tip -- In a recent two-year period, tractor accidents caused 69 deaths. Tipping over was involved in 40 of them. In 30 cases, the death tractor tipped sideways, in nine it tipped backward and in one case it even tipped forward--that is, tried a somersault. This information comes from Glenn Prickett, Extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. A principal cause of tipping, he says, is--you guessed it--speed.

* * * * * *

Management Suggestion -- No need to fear big factory-like farms replacing the family farm--that's what a recent University of Minnesota survey shows. It means that the family farm operator will continue to be the main type of farmer--but he faces heavier competition from within his own ranks. He's got to be a good manager to keep up.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 18 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of April 25
or later

CARE ADDS LIFE TO COUNTER AND FLOOR COVERINGS

The life of any floor or counter covering depends on the care it receives, says Home Agent ____ _____. This includes daily care to pick up loose dirt and spills, and an occasional thorough cleaning.

Elizabeth Burr, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that daily care of hard floor coverings should include using a soft-bristled broom which will not mar or scratch the surface or using a clean dust mop free of oil or furniture polish. Wiping up spills immediately reduces the possibility of softening asphalt or rubber tile or the wax coating of any covering. Thorough cleaning involves washing and rinsing, followed by waxing.

Not all counter tops need waxing. Vinyl counter coverings need very little care beyond washing and wiping. Waxing is optional, but not necessary to preserve the finish. The same applies to the laminated plastics. Stainless steel should be washed and rinsed and dried well to avoid water marks.

For all counter tops or kitchen flooring, avoid using gritty scouring powders, which will scratch or will wear away the protective covering. Wood counter coverings may need frequent cleansing, sanding and waxing. They should be washed and wiped well, regardless of the finish.

Strong soaps and other cleansers with an excess of alkali will be injurious to most floor coverings. So will an excess amount of water. Rinsing should always follow use of any detergent. In the case of asphalt and rubber floor coverings, it would be wise to ask for a care booklet from the dealer who sells the covering. If the covering is to be waxed, self-polishing wax with a water base is the easiest to use and is the only wax recommended for asphalt and rubber tile.

Linoleum floor and counter top coverings need frequent waxing to prevent drying out of natural oils and to reduce the possibility of staining.

-clb-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 18 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For publication week of
April 25 or after

First in Series on 4-H Clothing

PATTERN SHOULD FLATTER FIGURE

Nearly 13,000 girls in Minnesota enrolled in 4-H clothing are getting busier with their clothig projects now that spring is here.

In a series of articles on 4-H clothing, 4-H Club (Home) Agent ____ _____ will pass on some suggestions from Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, starting with selecting a pattern through actual construction details.

Since the pattern determines the kind of fabric to use, select it first. Choose a style that will fit your type of figure. The average figure can wear a large variety of styles, but since no two figures are just alike, a pattern is selected to make the most of each girl's best features.

Tall and slender girls will want to cut height with lines that broaden. Dresses with square shoulders and fullness in the skirt are good. Large collars, cuffs and pockets will also help to cut height.

To give a slender look, heavier girls may choose patterns with simple vertical lines that fit smoothly. Frills should be kept to a minimum.

Girls with small figures should select patterns that accent the waistline and have small details.

The pattern should be as near your size measurement as possible. Make sure the pattern is in the correct classification--girl's, teen age, junior or misses; then fewer pattern changes will have to be made. You will need to take into consideration these measurements when deciding which type pattern to buy: bust, waist and hip (seven inches below the waistline). If your body measurements do not fit any size exactly, choose a pattern with the same bust measurement as yours. Waistline and hipline adjustments are easier to make than bustline adjustments.

-eh-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 18 1955

To all counties

For use week of April 25
or after

THIS IS A CORRECTED COPY.
THIS STORY WAS SENT YOU
IN MONDAY APRIL 18 COUNTY
AGENT PACKET

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

GREEN MANURE
VALUE OF LEGUME
SHOWN AT U. FARM

Interesting comparisons of legumes' value as a yield-booster in year-after-legume corn come from the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

County Agent _____ reports the tests, made by A. R. Schmid, a University agronomist. In the tests, corn on land following oats with no legumes yielded 53 bushels per acre. Oats seeded with California common alfalfa at 12 pounds per acre gave 63 bushel corn in 1953. That's 10 bushels more because of the legume--and without added commercial nitrogen.

Oats with 12 pounds per acre of medium red clover induced the highest following-year corn yield--71 bushels. That's 10 bushels over the 1952 oats-only check plot.

Ammonium nitrate at 250 pounds per acre in the spring of 1953 boosted corn yields 42 bushels on the 1952 corn land--that is, from 53 up to 95 bushels. It boosted yields 26 bushels on land in medium red clover in 1952. Yield: 71 bushels without nitrogen, 107 bushels with, in 1953. All plots received adequate phosphate and potash.

In 1954, Schmid compared the "residual" or carryover effects of several legumes on the 1954 corn crop. The 1954 corn on the 1952 oats-only plot yielded, without nitrogen, 30 bushels per acre. Plots with nitrogen in 1953 but without it in 1954 gave 49 bushels. Plots given 250 pounds of ammonium nitrate in 1953 and 1954 yielded 91 bushels.

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-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 19, 1955 Immediate Release

MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS TO ENTERTAIN MISSISSIPPI GROUP

Four-H members from Mississippi will find out this summer what life is like on a Minnesota farm.

A busload of 27 4-H members from the southern state will visit Minnesota June 8 to June 30 in the return phase of the Minnesota-Mississippi 4-H club exchange program, Mrs. Gwen Bacheller, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The Mississippi 4-H'ers will live with families of Minnesota club members during their stay in Minnesota. Special tours arranged for them will give them an opportunity to see some of Minnesota's industries, different types of farming areas and some of the scenic beauties of the state.

Five years ago the Minnesota-Mississippi 4-H club exchange program was established by the Minnesota and Mississippi agricultural extension services to give young people an understanding of agricultural conditions and the way of life in another section of the country. This year marks the third visit of a Mississippi delegation to Minnesota. Last year 27 Minnesota club members were entertained in Mississippi.

A special program of events planned for the 4-H'ers from the South will include an afternoon and evening at State 4-H Club week, tours of the University of Minnesota campuses, visits to Itasca park and the lake area in northern Minnesota, picnics as guests of various county groups and a luncheon as guests of the Minneapolis Tribune.

During their three weeks in Minnesota delegates will spend 11 days with farm families, staying in 4-H homes in northern Minnesota during the first part of their visit and in southern Minnesota during the latter part.

B-432-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 19, 1955 Immediate Release

CHECK NURSERY STOCK FOR HARDINESS

Minnesota gardeners were cautioned today to be careful about signing contracts with out-of-state nurseries for shrubs and trees which may not be hardy in this area.

R. E. Widmer, floriculturist at the University of Minnesota, reported today that complaints are coming from many gardeners in the state who find that they cannot be released from contracts they have signed with certain out-of-state nurseries. The contracts are for trees and shrubs which are represented as hardy, but many of which will actually not survive under Minnesota conditions. Salesmen for these companies usually solicit business in new housing developments.

Householders are sometimes told by these nurseries that state inspection certificates on the trees and shrubs indicate their hardiness. Actually, Widmer said, the state inspection certificate has no connection with hardiness but refers to the fact that plants are alive and free from disease and insects.

If you order from out-of-state nurseries, be sure to check with the University of Minnesota department of horticulture, the county agricultural agent or with local nurserymen on hardiness of plants, Widmer cautioned.

The University floriculturist suggested that the safest practice for householders in the market for nursery stock is to buy from local, established dealers with a good reputation, as these firms are interested in continued business from their customers. Nurseries within the state or in nearby states are more likely to have adapted varieties than nurseries far away, according to Widmer. Some out-of-state firms frequently fail to realize that Minnesota has a more severe winter climate than other states to the east which are in the same latitude. Because of Minnesota's severe winters, hardiness is an essential characteristic if plants are to do well here.

B-433-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 19, 1955 Immediate Release

SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED IN DAIRY SCIENCE AT U.

Five freshman scholarships of $300 each will be awarded young men who enter the University of Minnesota next fall to study dairy industry--the field of dairy products processing and distribution. And the dairy industry has promised to provide more scholarships if deserving and qualified young men are found for them.

This announcement comes from W. B. Combs, professor of dairy industry at the University. Combs says that salaries of men trained in the field of dairy industry are high and are increasing. The reason: a shortage of technically trained dairy industry specialists.

Supporters of the dairy industry scholarship program include Land O' Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis; Nelson Ice Cream company, Fairmont; Campbell Dairy Products company, Northfield; Central Dairy Products company, Willmar; and the Minnesota Dairy Technology Society.

Applications for the scholarships now are being accepted from high school seniors and qualified undergraduate college students interested in the dairy industry course.

Students interested should write Prof. W. B. Combs, Dairy Department, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, for full information. Applicants will be judged on their academic record, possibility of success in dairy industry, character and financial need. Combs emphasizes that lack of financial need will not disqualify any otherwise deserving applicant from a scholarship.

B-434-hrj

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

Immediate Release

HAGEN APPOINTED NEW EXTENSION DISTRICT SUPERVISOR

Arvid B. Hagen, Murray county agent at Slayton since 1939, has been named supervisor of the new southwest district of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

Announcement comes from Skuli Rutford, director of extension. Mrs. Rosella Qualey, former Kandiyohi county home agent at Willmar, is home agent supervisor in Hagen's district. Minnesota now has four county agent districts.

He will make his home in St. Paul and have an office on the University's St. Paul campus, agricultural extension service headquarters.

A native of Chippewa county and a graduate of South Dakota State college, Hagen farmed two years near Montevideo and taught Vo-Ag at Beatrice, Nebraska and Ortonville before entering extension work. He was assistant county agent in Freeborn and Mower counties before becoming assistant agent at Slayton in 1936 and county agent in 1939.

At Slayton, Hagen made an outstanding record in weed control activities. His livestock program is considered one of the state's best and his recruiting and training of volunteer leaders in the county extension program is considered a model among Minnesota county agents.

In 1950, he was one of three Minnesota county agents who received the Distinguished Service Award of the National County Agents' association.

Hagen's district includes Big Stone, Stevens, Swift, Chippewa, Kandiyohi, Meeker, McLeod, Sibley, Renville, Yellow Medicine, Lac Qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Redwood, Brown, Pipestone, Murray, Cottonwood, Watonwan, Rock, Nobles, Jackson and Martin counties.

B-435-hrj

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

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Mrs. Edna Jordahl, right, Itasca County Home Agent at Grand Rapids, accepts a plaque honoring her work in using radio in carrying out her educational program. Mrs. Josephine B. Nelson, home economics editor on the University's St. Paul campus, presents the plaque during a program honoring winners in the University's annual Information Contest for county and home agents.

Mrs. Jordahl came to Grand Rapids from La Moure, North Dakota. A graduate from Normal and Industrial College, Ellendale, North Dakota, she has worked with rural people several years, part of the time as a Farm Security Administration home management supervisors in La Moure, Mc Intosh and Emmons counties, North Dakota.

-hrj-

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

SPECIAL

NUTRITIONIST TO RETIRE

Forty years of teaching, research and public service is the record Alice Biester, professor of nutrition at the University of Minnesota, will leave behind her when she retires on June 15.

Miss Biester came to the University in 1915. In addition to teaching and public service, she has made important contributions to research in nutrition. She has been listed in American Men of Science and similar directories.

For 37 years Miss Biester has been in charge of the nutrition work in the School of Home Economics at the University okf Minnesota. One of her major interests has been the training of dietitians. Since the first curriculum for dietetics majors was set up in 1918, she has had an important part in preparing nearly 600 women for careers in dietetics. She also helped in training volunteer nutrition workers, recruiting personnel, and in interpreting food programs during World Wars I and II.

Miss Biester has participated in important investigations dealing with the nutritive value of foods, the relative sweetness of sugars, blood regeneration in hemorrhagic anemia, and the nutritional status of older women, the findings of which have appeared in scientific journals or bulletins.

Miss Biester has had many responsible assignments in professional and honor organizations, where she has made significant contributions to the establishment of policies and programs of work. She has been president of the Minnesota Dietetic Association and of the State Nutrition Council and national president of Omicron Nu, home economics honor society. She has served as chairman of the professional education section of the American Dietetic Association and of the food and nutrition division of the American Home Economics Association.

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

SPECIAL TO BIG STONE COUNTY AGENT

SHEEP DAY SET
FOR MAY 4 AT
_____ FARM

A sheep demonstration day will be staged Wednesday afternoon, May 4, at the _____ farm, _____ miles _____ of Ortonville.
(DIRECTION-NORTH, EAST, ETC.)

According to County Agent Oliver H. Malmskog of Ortonville, the day's activities begin at two in the afternoon. W. E. Morris, Extension livestock specialist from the University of Minnesota, will speak and supervise demonstrations of worming, castrating and docking. He also will discuss kinds of worming drugs to use and various lamb and sheep management and marketing problems.

A question-and-answer period will follow his talk.

Malmskog said that worm control in sheep raising is one of the essential steps to be followed in any successful operation. If it's neglected, it can cause serious profit losses because of poor health among the animals.

hrj

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

SPECIAL TO:

CROP LIFE, MILLER PUBLISHING CO.

MINNESOTA GROUND SPRAYERS COMPLETE FORMAL ORGANIZATION

A group of Minnesota ground spraying firm owners and operators completed formal organization of the Minnesota Ground Sprayers' association today (Tuesday, April 19, 1955) on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Fred Helmstetter, Madison, was elected chairman of the association for its first year of life. Lowell Schuler, Melrose, and Jim March, Cambridge, were elected vice-chairman and secretary, respectively.

The group adopted a constitution and by-laws, declaring that its purpose in organizing was to provide better ground crop weed and pest control and city beautification spraying service by an interchange of new information among members of the profession. Such an organization also will enable the state's ground sprayers to coordinate their efforts better in event of such emergencies as the 1954 armyworm infestation. Such infestations often require thousands of millions of acres be sprayed within a few days, to avoid total crop loss.

Elected to directorships were Van Profitt, Alexandria, and John Dryry, South St. Paul, for one-year terms; Ed Hetinger, Park Rapids, and E. L. Levy, Minneapolis, for two-year terms; and Bernard Koll, Minneapolis, and Bud Nelson, Duluth, for three-year terms.

The group were aided in their organization meeting today by Ralph Miller, associate professor in the University's School of Agriculture, and A. L. Buzicky, associate state entomologist.

The new association has a charter membership of about 70. Interested sprayers who would like to join it are asked to write or call Helmstetter, Schuler or March.

-hrj-

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

SPECIAL

HOME ECONOMIST TO RETIRE

Forty years of teaching, research and public service is the record Ethel Phelps, professor of textiles and clothing at the University of Minnesota, will leave behind her when she retires on June 15.

Miss Phelps came to the University of Minnesota in 1915. In addition to teaching and public service, she has made important contributions to research in textiles and clothing. She has been listed in American Men of Science and similar directories.

Miss Phelps was the first woman member of the Textile Research Institute and one of the first two home economists to belong to the American Society for Testing Materials.

As professor of textiles and clothing in the School of Home Economics, Miss Phelps has developed advanced courses and graduate and research programs in her field. Besides training graduate students and teaching undergraduates, she has been responsible for the development of outstandingly well equipped research laboratories for textiles work at the University.

Her most important contributions to research have been the effects of laundering on fabrics; the wearing qualities of wool and cotton fabrics, as well as those made of chemically manufactured fibers; and the characteristics of yarn and fabrics made of flax fiber from Minnesota seed flax straw. Numerous reports of research in which she has participated have been published in home economics and textiles journals or in bulletins.

(more)

Miss Phelps has had an active part in the development, within home economics, of textiles research and teaching, and in the consumer education movement. She has served as a technical adviser to the Journal of Home Economics and for many years has been associated with research groups in the American Home Economics association. She has cooperated with home economics workers in the U. S. Department of Agriculture on nationwide studies and has had assignments as the chairman of special committees for the home economics section of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. She has been active in the textile work of the American Society for Testing Materials and has served on the bibliography and award committees for the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. Miss Phelps has been active in the state home economics association and in consumer defense wak during World Wars I and II, and for many years has tested textile commodities for several departments of the state government.

-jbm-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1955

SPECIAL TO THE MINNESOTAN

The pleasant clink of empties riding up to the bottler and the occasional sounds of sweeping up broken glass soon will vanish from the one-storied rear end of Haecker Hall on the St. Paul campus.

Early in first summer session, the milk and cream department will "go to cartons" and offer its glass -- about 30,000 half-pint bottles, 8,000 pints and 2,000 quarts -- for sale.

Manager Bill Marsh estimates that during 1956 they will fill and deliver 1,500,000 half-pint cartons, 60,000 quarts and 600,000 one-third quart cartons of milk. Add 50,000 quarts of coffee cream, 10,000 quarts of whipping cream, 10,000 quarts and 25,000 half pints of buttermilk, 10,000 quarts and 400,000 half-pints of skim milk, 20,000 quarts, 250,000 one-third quarts and 150,000 half-pints of chocolate drink and you have an idea of the job of supplying the University's 23 food-serving units. Next year, too, the department will carton 100,000 one-third quart cartons of an orange drink, their first venture in that field.

One reason the department is "going to cartons": Nearly 50,000 bottles vanish each year on one of their "out" trips, even though the University has a far better record -- or perhaps just better luck -- than most milk companies. Average bottle life in the industry is about 50 round trips, but a University bottle makes 135 round trips before breaking, cracking or going AWOL. Other carton advantages include less weight and no empty trip--this alone will cut costs in half.

Quart cartons cost about a cent and a half, pints a cent and half pints 4/5 cent. The cartoning machine opens the carton (which comes flat in a bale), seals its bottom, sets it upright, coats it with protective wax, fills it and seals it.

The unit turns out nearly one filled carton a second -- 45 per minute -- and fills quarts as rapidly as half-pints.

Marsh's department employs five men full-time, a clerk -- Mrs. Florence Wilcox -- and from 15 to 20 students, part-time. The milk comes from dairy farms within a 70-mile radius of the Twin Cities, drawing on the production of Twin City Milk Producers' Association's 6,500 members. The St. Paul campus herd, though solely an experimental unit, contributes about a tenth of the total. The Rosemount Experiment Station sells its milk to Twin City's Farmington plant.

Almost every morning of the six-day bottling week, a big Twin City gondola rolls in to unload fresh milk. Usually, it's pumped directly into the cooler, later to be pasteurized, homogenized and bottled. But, often milk being pumped from the gondola is channeled through the pasteurizer into the bottler. A quart of milk leaving the gondola can end up de-sedimented, pasteurized, cooled, homogenized and bottled just 10 minutes later. And it might be served that evening at University Hospitals, the largest "customer," or a dormitory.

Just behind the big gondola, and probably from a different outlying Twin City plant, comes a semi- with 10-gallon cans of cream and skim milk, which go into a 40-degree cooler, joining bottled milk soon to be on its way to customers.

Peak of the day is from about 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Sparkling-clean bottles line up on the bottler, move in a circle under the nozzles, suddenly become creamy white as milk surges in under vacuum. They're capped, cased as they come off the line and put in cold storage. Meanwhile, a truck loaded at 8 is on the Minneapolis campus run to Coffman Union, University High School and other customers. At 10, a second truck is loaded and starts the St. Paul campus run. Both are back before noon with merrily-clinking cases of empties. Both trucks then load full about noon and one goes to the Minneapolis campus dormitories, the second to University Hospitals.

The milk and cream department was born in 1934, when the University decided it ought to be independent in milk processing and supply. Bill Marsh came on the

job in 1943. A native of Bozeman, Montana, he earned a bachelor's degree in dairy husbandry at Montana State College. Earlier, he had taught first through the ninth grades of a one-room school. He was a graduate student in dairy industry when he took on the manager's job.

Their peak production years were, of course, when the veteran enrollment was high -- in 1947 and 1948. Each of these years, they bottled and delivered over 2,000,000 half pints of milk and a total of 5,000,000 bottles of all kinds of milk and cream.

The plant also makes nine flavors of ice cream and four sherbets and delivers about 25,000 gallons a year. Ice cream maker August Oltmann fills orders and makes mix on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. He freezes mix on Tuesday and Thursday and the ice cream goes into 15-degree-below zero cold storage to await orders.

Marsh and Mrs. Wilcox occupy a glassed-in office just off the main bottling room. They often think about the new sounds their clean white plant with its forest of shiny equipment and overhead pipes will have when the light "clunk" of cartoning replaces the musical "clink" of bottling. They think they'll miss the "clink." We think we would, too.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 21 1955

Five

TIMELY TIPS FOR MAY 5 FARMER

From the woodlot can come houses, barns, sheds, posts, poles, hay and cattle feeders, corn cribs, pole-type barns--all of which can be built for a third or half the usual cost. -- Parker Anderson

Since depreciation is about two-thirds of the cost of machinery, your investment dollar can be stretched by good repairs. But they must be made early, done thoroughly to make your machinery last its full life and keep costs low. -- S. A. Engene

Farmers planting corn this spring can reduce possible rootworm damage by broadcasting two pounds of aldrin per acre and working it into the soil. -- Harold E. Jones

You can avoid possible fertilizer burn on corn by being certain that the fertilizer and corn seed don't fall together into the hill. A half inch or so of soil between corn and fertilizer usually prevents burns. -- John M. Mac Gregor

Provide hay the first two weeks of the pasture season for ewes that are nursing lambs. New growth of grass has so much water that it is difficult for a ewe to eat enough to maintain her weight and a heavy flow of milk. Hay feeding at that time helps the ewe adjust to new pasture conditions. -- R. M. Jordan

Do not hang a gate on an unsupported post. The post will give way and the gate will sag. -- John R. Neetzel

Keep cattle off legumes until the growth is eight to ten inches tall. No point in serving chow until it's ready. -- Rodney A. Briggs

Plenty of clean, fresh water will help push your pigs to an early market. Water is very essential in the animal's proper use of feed and in making him feel healthy and vigorous so he's hungry and on the gain. -- Henry G. Zavoral

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1955 Immediate Release

EXTENSION HOME PROGRAM INFLUENCES 103,000 HOMES

More than 103,000 families have been influenced to improve their homes and family living during this past year by the University of Minnesota extension home program.

Through help given by county home agents, other extension agents or state extension specialists, more families each year are adopting new techniques and practices which are in some way changing rural living for the better, Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program, reported today.

During National Home Deomonstration Week May 1-7, many county-wide observances will call attention to the improvements that have been made toward better rural living as a result of this nationwide program of education for better homemaking.

As a result of the assistance given to homemakers in food, nutrition and clothing through the extension home program this past year, Minnesotans should be better fed and clothed than ever before, Miss Simmons said. Some 70,000 women were given suggestions on food preparation, improving family diets and food preservation. More than 63,000 received training in selecting and buying clothing, in care and construction of clothing and good grooming. Thousands more were given assistance in selection and use of household equipment and furnishings, furniture arrangement and color schemes, household management and beautification of home grounds.

Through family life conferences sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, 27,630 families received help in family relationships. Some 13,000 were given suggestions on home and family recreation and more than 11,000 received assistance in child development and guidance.

The extension home program is carried into rural homes and communities by home agents and state specialists, as a cooperative undertaking of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and local counties. Through the program, homemakers learn to apply the latest scientific methods developed by research in many different areas of homemaking. The general aim is to strengthen home and family life by helping the members to become more efficient homemakers and more effective citizens.

B-436-jbn

University Farm News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1955

Immediate Release

WATERING IMPORTANT FOR GOOD LAWNS

Spring is the one season when light sprinkling from a hose held in the hand can be beneficial to a newly seeded lawn.

According to Richard Stadtherr, research fellow in horticulture at the University of Minnesota, this method of watering is hard to beat for newly seeded lawns, provided the force of the water is not too great. He urges householders to begin watering their lawns now.

To germinate properly and root themselves, grass seeds and young seedlings need a constant light supply of moisture. Lawn grass seeds are usually planted so they are covered with soil to a depth of about 1/8 inch. If no supplemental moisture is supplied, they are subject to alternate soaking from dew and rain and drying from the action of wind and sun. For this reason the top layer of soil should never be allowed to dry out when the seedling grass is small, Stadtherr says.

A light sprinkling every day in dry weather is recommended to keep the seeds developing normally and permit the young seedlings to develop sufficient root system to reach the moisture available below the surface. The force of water should be gentle so it does not wash the seeds or shift the soil in the seedbed.

In watering, avoid walking on the newly planted lawn, the University horticulturist cautions. To move the sprinkler, lay a board down and walk on it. Then remove the board after moving the sprinkler.

Once lawn grasses become established well enough so they have been mowed several times, light sprinkling has little value, according to Stadtherr. Application of at least an inch of water is then necessary to reach the grass roots where it can do the most good. This amount can be applied best through a sprinkler attached to the end of the hose or a length of perforated or canvas hose through which the water can spray or soak.

The quality of water applied to the lawn can be checked by placing a few empty one-pound coffee cans or similar containers at several spots within the area being sprinkled. When the water in the cans reaches a depth of 1 to 1½ inches, enough water has been applied. This method will also show whether the application within the sprinkled area is uniform.

Lawns on loamy soil should be given an application of 1 to 1½ inches of water about once every 10 days in dry weather. Once in 20 days should be enough for clay soil, while every 5 days may be necessary for lawns on sandy soil. B-437-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1955 Immediate Release

CORN CONTEST BLANKS NOW AT EXTENSION OFFICE

Farmers thinking of entering the 1955 Minnesota X-Tra Yield Corn Contest can get entry blanks and contest information at county agents' offices.

The contest is conducted each year by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine of St. Paul. Winner of the 1954 contest was a Caledonia farmer, Erling Burtness, who made wise practices and careful fertilization grow 93 bushels more per acre than his "ordinarily treated" corn acres.

His X-Tra Yield acres gave an average 161 bushels, his "check" plot 68 bushels. His award-winning yield was 20 bushels higher than the 1953 winner's 144-bushels-per-acre.

Harold E. Jones, University extension soils specialist, says 1954 was an especially good year for corn. Wise management practices paid off better than usual. Nearly 300 farmers entered last year's contest.

Winners of the several classes in the 1955 contest will receive trophies and be honored at a banquet during Farm and Home Week on the University's St. Paul campus next January.

B-438-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1955 Immediate Release

SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED IN AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Several freshman scholarships, ranging in cash value from $300 to $500, are available to students who plan to enter the University of Minnesota next fall to study agricultural engineering.

Announcement of the scholarships comes from A. J. Schwantes, head of the agricultural engineering department, located on the St. Paul campus.

Agricultural engineering is a recent addition to the offerings in the University's College of Engineering. Due to increased developments in farm mechanization, there is a big demand for graduates with training in professional agricultural engineering. Graduates receive an engineering degree.

Graduating high school seniors interested in an agricultural engineering course and desiring scholarship information should write Prof. A. J. Schwantes, Agricultural Engineering Department, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-439-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1955

Immediate Release

WINTER RYE SUGGESTED FOR SOYBEAN WEED CONTROL

Seeding a companion crop of winter rye with soybeans has proved effective in checking many kinds of weeds and preventing soil erosion on University of Minnesota fields in several parts of the state.

However, R. G. Robinson, a University agronomist, says the new method is not recommended as a substitute for cultivated rows on level land. The reason: it doesn't generally control mixed weeds as well as a good cultivation job. It does, however, appear the best way of growing soybeans on rolling land. Further University experiments are planned with the new companion method this summer.

Here's Robinson's "recipe:" Sow soybeans with a grain drill in rows six or seven inches apart at two bushels per acre. Follow immediately with a grain drill, sowing one bushel per acre of winter rye. Another way is to carefully mix rye and soybeans, put the mixture in the drill and sow them together in one operation. But the two must be kept well mixed because rye tends to accumulate in the bottom of the drill.

The rye produces leafy growth rapidly when sown after May 15, competes vigorously with weedy plants and protects soil from erosion. In July the soybeans make their heaviest growth and the rye dries up from heat, diseases, and soybean competition. By August 1, the rye no longer offers competition to soybeans or weeds.

Robinson says the companion crop has proved most effective against lambsquarters, pigweed and pigeongrass, but doesn't affect wild mustard, cocklebur or perennial weeds.

How do the beans stand up in the companion method? They're shorter, have smaller leaves and are a lighter green during June and July. Compared with soybeans in 40-inch-apart cultivated rows, the companion method produced more soybeans in four tests, the same in one test, and a little less in seven tests.

Compared with soybeans sown alone with a grain drill in rows six to seven inches apart, the rye companion method produced more soybeans in nine tests, the same in two tests and a little less in only one of the tests. B-440-hrj

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 21 1955

TO: Agricultural Agents
Soil Conservation Agents

Here is a packet of three stories for use in weed control education. Ed Jensen, Extension agronomist, who helped develop them, says that Nos. 1 and 2 are probably the most timely now -- No. 1 (on quack grass control on early spring foliage) especially.

Harry R. Johnson

Harry R. Johnson
Extension Information Specialist

HRJ:ms

Enc.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 21 1955

NO. 1

AGENT SAYS "MH"
GIVES FINE
QUACK CONTROL

The chemical maleic hydrazide (MH) on the early spring foliage of quack grass followed by plowing will give seasonal control of the quack grass and still permit producing a crop that season.

This information comes from County Agent _____ and Edwin H. Jensen, a University of Minnesota Extension agronomist who specializes in farm weed control. They say recent experiments show that where MH was applied at four pounds per acre when the quack grass was about 6 inches high and the ground was plowed within 4 to 8 days afterward, quack was kept down that season.

Greater delays in plowing lessened the effectiveness of the chemical, however. The advantage of MH over TCA is that MH does not leave a toxic residue in the soil and thus crops may be sown a few days after MH application.

But the price is relatively high and this would limit its use to only small areas or to where high value crops are produced.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 21 1955

NO. 2

COUNTY AGENT LISTS SEVERAL WEED CONTROLS

If you want complete vegetation control around buildings, parking lots, play areas, lumberyards, ditches, fence rows, or where small patches of noxious weeds occur, County Agent _____ suggests a number of chemicals.

Polybor Chlorate, at about 8 to 10 lb. per square rod in the dry form or in 10 gallons of water, will give a quick kill of most herb vegetation except quack. This "kill" should last all season. The chemical costs about 19¢ a lb., or $1.52 to $1.90 per square rod of area treated.

Sodium Chlorate, at 3 to 5 lb. per square rod in four gallons water, will also kill such vegetation. This chemical costs about 35¢ per pound or $1.15 to $1.75 per square rod treated.

Concentrated borascu, at the rate of 15 lb. per square rod, will also give good control. It costs about 18¢ per pound. It will cost about $2.70 to treat one square rod.

These chemicals will not give very good control of grasses, but will do a good job on broad-leaved weeds, according to Edwin H. Jensen, Extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

CMU is a newcomer in this field of soil sterilants. Applied at 1/4 pound or more per square rod in fall or spring, it gives nearly complete vegetation control for one or two years. CMU is slow-acting and if applied in April it might take until July to kill all vegetation. Certain weeds, such as thistle and morning glory are somewhat tolerant to CMU and on some soils you may need more than 1/4 pound per square rod for a kill. This chemical costs about $3.50 a pound -- 88¢ per square rod, applied at the 1/4 pound rate.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 21 1955

NO. 3

COUNTY AGENT TELLS HOW TO CALIBRATE SPRAYER

In 1954, over 26,000 power sprayers were operating in Minnesota. To do a successful job of weed control with a sprayer it is important to have it calibrated. County Agent _____ points out that a small variation in rate of application may fail to kill the weeds or may injure the crop and cause a loss to the farmer.

Here is a simple method for determining the amount of liquid a sprayer applies per acre.

1. Start with a full tank of clean water and have the pressure adjusted as you will use it in the fields -- usually 30 to 40 pounds.

2. Drive exactly 1/8 of a mile (40 rods) in a field at the speed you will use when spraying -- usually four to five miles per hour. Mark the notch the throttle is in and keep it in this notch when spraying.

3. Refill the tank, carefully measuring the amount of liquid it takes to fill it.

4. Calculate the application rate this way: If 2½ gallons were used in 1/8 mile and the area covered by the boom is 24 feet, multiply 2½ by 66 and divide by 24. The answer: 6.9 gallons per acre.

5. Here is how to determine the amount of herbicide to put in the tank.

First, divide the number of gallons the tank will hold by the number of gallons your sprayer applies per acre. This will give you the number of acres one tank filling will spray.

Then, multiply the number of acres the tank will spray by the amount of herbicide to be used per acre. This will give the amount of herbicide to be used per tank. For example: if the tank holds 55 gallons and the sprayer applies 6.9 gallons per acre, one tank will spray 8.0 acres (55 divided by 6.9 equals 8.0). If one pint of spray material is needed per acre, eight pints would be required for each tankful. That is, one pint per acre times eight acres -- or eight pints per tankful.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 25 1955

To all counties

For use week of May 2
or after

FERTILIZER MUST BE BALANCED TO WORK PROPERLY

County Agent _____ reports another interesting example of the necessity of having a balanced fertilizer for highest corn production.

A University of Minnesota Extension Soils Specialist, Harold E. Jones, told him of a Delavan farmer who actually decreased yields by applying nitrogen. He explains it this way:

The farmer sidedressed 80 pounds of nitrogen on corn following corn and got 66 bushels per acre. An adjoining non-fertilized plot yielded 74 bushels--eight more per acre.

But, when the farmer added the same amount of nitrogen--80 pounds per acre--to a plot that had earlier received 200 pounds per acre of 5-20-10 in the row, he got 111 bushels per acre.

Jones explains that often a fertilizer has little or no effect simply because not enough goes on. Many farmers do not put enough fertilizer in the row for the best possible response. A demonstration on a farm near Grey Eagle showed this point. On corn following legumes, the farmer's non-fertilized plot yielded 68 bushels per acre and had 49 per cent moisture in the yield test.

When he put on 80 pounds per acre of 6-24-12 in the row, a nearby plot made 76 bushels with a moisture content of 46 per cent--not much different from the unfertilized land.

But, on land where the farmer doubled the starter fertilizer to 160 pounds, he got a big increase in yield--up to 87 bushels per acre more than the unfertilized--and reduced moisture in his corn to 42 per cent. The bigger starter not only gave a higher yield but helped mature the corn.

Jones says farmers can find many answers to fertilizer problems in the University's new Extension Bulletin 277, "Guide to Fertilizer Use." Copies are free at county agents' offices.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 25 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of May 2 or after

CHOOSE FABRIC THAT WILL MEET WARDROBE NEEDS

Once you have decided on the pattern to use in your 4-H clothing project, the next thing to consider is selection of fabric.

This is the suggestion from 4-H Club (Home) Agent ____ _____ to 4-H girls enrolled in the clothing project.

In making a garment that will meet your needs and fit in with the other clothes you own, it is important to choose the right fabric, according to Athelene Scheid, Extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Several kinds of material may be suitable for one pattern, but the one that you will be able to wear for a variety of activities is a good choice. It will help you look better dressed for more occasions. For example, taffeta and polished cotton could easily be used for the same type of pattern, but polished cotton will make the more practical dress.

The color of the fabric should be becoming to your own coloring of skin, hair and eyes. The color should also go well with the accessories and other clothes to be worn with the finished garment. The smoothness or roughness of a fabric and the finish--whether it is shiny or dull--should be kept in mind since they will affect your apparent size.

Another check before making the fabric selection is to make sure the pattern and fabric are "friends." In a pattern calling for many yards of material, the actual weight of the fabric should be less than in a pattern which requires only a few yards. A firm fabric is more suitable than a soft fabric to a pattern calling for few yards such as a slim skirt.

-eh-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 25 1955

To all counties

For use week of May 2
or after

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

TESTS SHOW GOOD RESULTS WITH CORN WEED CHEMICALS

Experiments at the University of Minnesota and other midwest experiment stations in 1954 indicate that selective sprays of the dinitro -- DN -- type, such as Premerge or Sinox PE, promise to improve control of annual grasses and broadleaved weeds in corn.

A detailed report comes from County Agent _____. For corn weed control, University of Minnesota Extension Agronomist Edwin H. Jensen suggests two to four gallons of water, treating while the corn is in the "coleoptile" or spike stage. Jensen says there is some danger of leaf-burning or stunting if the application is stronger. Later applications may also burn some corn leaves, but the injury does not always lower yields. Later applications may not be as effective on the weeds, however.

Such applications give no residual or "carryover" effect and kill only the seedling weeds present at time of spraying. This treatment substitutes for the first cultivation and helps keep rows clean.

To reduce the cost of the chemical, treatment of a band over the row instead of the entire surface is recommended. This band should be about 18 inches wide.

Spraying with 2,4-D will give good control of broadleaved annual weeds and will set back the perennials, Jensen says. He recommends 1/4 to 1/2 pound per acre of 2,4-D amine. Danger of corn injury is greater with larger amounts of herbicide, however. And corn shouldn't be sprayed with 2,4-D until 10 days after it emerges from the ground or after tasseling. Early spraying is preferred.

Control of late-germinating grasses, including giant foxtail, is possible with TCA applied to the soil at five pounds per acre following the last cultivation, but doesn't kill grasses over three or four inches tall. The chemical should be applied with drop nozzles in order to wet no more than the lower six inches of stalk. To kill broadleaved annual weeds, combine 2,4-D with TCA.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 25 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
May 2

PROTEIN FOODS
MAY PLENTIFULS

Protein foods dominate the list of plentiful foods for May, reports Home Agent _____ _____.

Broiler and fryer chickens lead the list because of the large number expected during the month from commercial broiler farms. Beef, pork, eggs, all dairy products and fish are other protein foods which are classed as plentiful for May by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Raisins and dried prunes, oranges and grapefruit are the fruits expected to be in largest supply.

Rice, lard and vegetable fats and oils will also be abundant during the month.

Many of the foods which will be plentiful during May originate on farms within the state, especially pork, lard, beef and milk. The pork and lard come from last fall's pig crop, which was about one-sixth larger than the fall crop the year before. An abundance of beef is assured by the near-record number of feeder cattle brought into Midwestern feedlots last fall and winter for fattening. These cattle have been moving to market during the spring, and many more remain to be marketed during May.

Cows give more milk in the springtime, and May usually finds production almost at the highest point of the year.

-jbn-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 25, 1950 SPECIAL

MIDWESTERN STUDENT FORESTERS GATHER AT CLOQUET

CLOQUET --- Student foresters from Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, and Indiana will gather on May 6, 7, and 8 at the Cloquet Experimental Forest for the second annual Midwest Forestry Club Conference.

The University of Minnesota School of Forestry has invited representatives of the forestry clubs of the University of Michigan, Michigan State college, Purdue University and Iowa State college to join in two days of forestry and logging contests, tours of wood-using industries, and discussions of forestry school students activities and training programs.

Activities begin with tours of forest industry plants in Cloquet Saturday morning. Afternoon will be taken up with contests, in chopping, log-bucking, match-splitting, following a compass course, and visual estimation of tree size. The evening will feature singing, several short skits, and talks.

Living out of sleeping bags and wearing foresters' field clothes, the students will stay in quarters in the Cloquet Experimental Forest. The first meeting of the group last year was at the Kellogg Experimental Forest of the Michigan State college School of Forestry and Conservation near Lansing.

Minnesota forestry students in charge of arrangements are Michael Zelle, Minneapolis; Barry Peterson, Upson, Wisconsin; Lyle Mc Cutcheon, Carlos; and David Myhre, Battle Lake.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 25 1955

To all counties

For use week of May 2
or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Spring Cleanup Suggestion -- You might be interested in knowing how many farm fires Minnesota had in 1954. There were 118 farm homes damaged or destroyed. Total farm home loss: $259,879. Barns were a close second with 80 destroyed or damaged to the tune of $500,634. A total of 300 reported farm fires caused a loss of $1,319,000. What caused them? Defective wiring and electrical equipment, defective stoves, chimney fires--a leading cause of farm home fires, lightning, and poor use of liquid fuels. A good 1955 spring cleanup effect on each farm could lower this money damage and danger of life and health.

* * * * * *

How's Your Midway? -- When you rewire, here's an idea to follow in your "midway! The "midway," you know, is what many folks call the area in which their poultry house, brooder house, shop, machine shed, granaries and corn cribs are located. One model farm has an underground feeder line from the meter center to the service pole serving the "midway". The wire service to these buildings was overhead, of course so buildings and their wiring could be changed around. Why the underground feeder line? Better grounding--greater safety. This suggestion came to us from Don Bates, Extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * * *

Newcomers to U. S. Plant World -- U. S. Department of Agriculture scientists are testing many "immigrant" plants brought here by world-touring plant explorers. Here's a close-to-home example: Race 15-B has been threatening all wheats in the Western hemisphere. A plant explorer went to Ethiopia, known for its rust resistant wheats, and came back with several lines of wheat that can in time be bred into our native wheats to give greater resistance.

* * * * * *

Having Giant Foxtail Troubles? -- Giant foxtail giving you a bad time? The University of Minnesota's agronomists found that five pounds of TCA per acre in 40 gallons of water gave nearly 100 per cent "kill" of giant foxtail in flax fields. But you must spray with TCA when the foxtail is two or three inches tall to get a "kill."

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 25, 1955

SPECIAL TO: AP
UP
Minneapolis Star
St. Paul Pioneer Press-Dispatch
Maynard Speece, WCCO

SPRAY DANDELIONS IN BUD STAGE FOR BEST CONTROL

Dandelion elimination is most successful if spraying with 2,4-D or MCP is done when the plants are in the bud stage and in the two weeks after their flowers open.

Sig Bjerken, supervisor of weed control for the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, says that such herbicides as 2,4-D and MCP should not be sprayed on windy days because nearby shrubs or garden plants might be killed or injured.

Directions for mixing the chemicals are on the container and should be followed exactly for best results, Bjerken says.

-hrj-

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 26 1955

TO: County Agricultural Agents

There is a serious error in our pink research story in your April 25 county agent packet. Please substitute the attached corrected copy for the one in the packet and destroy the pink story that came in the packet.

The error in the original story is in the second line of the second paragraph. This is the correction, which is incorporated into the story attached:

"A detailed report comes from County Agent _____. For corn weed control, University of Minnesota Extension Agronomist Edwin H. Jensen suggests two to four pounds of DN in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre, treating while the corn is in the 'coleoptile' or spike stage."

Harry R. Johnson

Harry R. Johnson
Extension Information Specialist

HRJ:ms

Enc.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 25 1955

THIS IS A CORRECTED COPY -- PLEASE SUBSTITUTE FOR ONE RECEIVED IN YOUR MONDAY, APRIL 25 PACKET

To all counties
For use week of May 2 or after

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

TESTS SHOW GOOD RESULTS WITH CORN WEED CHEMICALS

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Such applications give no residual or "carryover" effect and kill only the seedling weeds present at time of spraying. This treatment substitutes for the first cultivation and helps keep rows clean.

To reduce the cost of the chemical, treatment of a band over the row instead of the entire surface is recommended. This band should be about 18 inches wide.

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-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 26, 1955

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Scenes like this will be familiar soon around Minnesota as county 4-H and FFA groups stage their land-judging contests and other field days. Here are Chippewa County Agent Gene Pilgram of Montevideo and two members of his 1954 state champion land-judging team. Seated is Paul Boettcher, Jr., and behind him John Kuyper. The three-man team placed first in a large field of county teams. They were to have competed in the National Land Judging Contest held recently in Oklahoma, but two of the team now are living in other parts of the country. The reserve champion Anoka county team represented the state, instead. Pilgram was born and raised on a 160-acre dairy farm near Watertown. He was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1949, majoring in animal husbandry and has been Chippewa county agent since January, 1953.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 26, 1955

Immediate Release

BEEKEEPERS' SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED

The annual Beekeepers' Short Course will be held May 11-13 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Announcement comes from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. M. H. Haydak, associate professor of entomology, is course chairman.

Topics include history of beekeeping, beginning beekeeping, value of bees in legume seed pollination, bee feeding, demonstration of installing package bees, colony management for honey flow, honey harvesting and marketing, preparing bees for winter, queen selection and use of chemicals and drugs in beekeeping.

There also will be several demonstrations in beekeeping management and discussions of the legal aspects of the industry. An apiary inspectors' training school will be held during the course.

Speakers include T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist; Byron Allen, commissioner of agriculture; C. D. Floyd, state apiarist; G. H. Cale, editor, American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois; T. A. Gochnauer and Kenneth W. Tucker, entomology research specialists, University of Minnesota.

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

B-441-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 26, 1955

Immediate Release

JAYCEES TO GIVE AWARDS TO RURAL YOUTH GROUPS

Three county Rural Youth groups in Minnesota will receive awards for community service on May 14 at the annual convention of state Jaycees in Duluth.

Top award of $50 cash will go to the YMW (Young Men's and Women's) group of Brown county, Robert Pinches, assistant state YMW leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today. The Washington county Rural Youth group will receive the second prize of $25 and the Nicollet county Rural Youth will be awarded third prize of $10. Meeker, Kandiyohi, Goodhue and Chippewa county Rural Youth groups were given honorable mention in the contest.

Donors of the awards are the Northern States Power company, Mississippi Valley Public Service and the Interstate Power company.

A grain sanitation campaign, carried on by three different teams of YMW members at regular 4-H meetings of every club in the county, was the principal community service project of the Brown county group this past year. Other community service activities included sponsorship of an economy and safe driving contest and participation in the county blood drive, in which 20 members donated blood as a group.

Washington county Rural Youth assisted with the county plowing contest and took complete charge of the Queen of the Furrow contest as one of its community service activities last year. The Washington county group also took charge of the 4-H junior leaders' safe driving contest at the county fair, trained 4-H leaders in recreation, solicited for polio, Red Cross and community chest drives.

In its community service program the Nicollet county Rural Youth group has emphasized the creation of better understanding between urban and rural areas by sponsoring the "Town and Country Revue," a fall style show, in cooperation with clothing merchants of St. Peter.

All Rural Youth groups have contributed to the International Farm Youth Exchange program, many of them have promoted safety drives in their counties and provided entertainment for various community organizations.

B-442-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 26, 1955

Immediate Release

MANY TYPES OF HARD FLOOR COVERINGS ON MARKET

Knowing what hard floor coverings are available and some of the characteristics will enable today's homemaker to select the type best suited to the needs of the home.

Elizabeth Burr, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests linoleum, asphalt, rubber, cork and plastic tile as some of the hard floor coverings homemakers should consider before making a selection. She gives some information on each to help in making the proper choice.

Linoleum comes in heavy, standard and light gauge. Inlaid linoleum has a pattern which runs through to the backing and therefore remains the same as it wears down. The term "linoleum" usually refers to inlaid linoleum, which comes in both patterns and solid colors. Standard gauge linoleum is recommended for kitchen and bathroom floors.

Printed surface felt base floor covering is a less resilient and less expensive type of linoleum than the inlaid. It is best as a temporary floor covering where wear is light and money for floor coverings is limited. It is very important to have it laid carefully so that it will not tear. It should never be laid with the seam across the center of the room, where it might become scuffed at the edges.

Asphalt tile is moisture resistant, odorless, nonabsorbent and easy to keep clean. It needs to be laid on a firm foundation. A special grease-proof asphalt tile is available for places where it is exposed to fats, oils and grease. However, it has a limited resilience, and is not highly recommended as kitchen floor covering. Asphalt tile is especially good for use on concrete floors, either on floors of a house with no basement, or in basement recreation rooms.

Rubber tile has a natural resilience and so lessens fatigue and creates a quiet surface. However, it is not especially grease resistant, and is not highly recommended for kitchen floor coverings. It is especially good in entrance halls where traffic is heavy and can be used on bathroom floors.

Cork tile floor coverings are limited to light, medium and dark-brown tones because of the natural color of cork. Cork tile is resilient and produces a silent, cushioned floor surface. It can be used anywhere in the house, but is not recommended as a basement floor covering.

Plastic tile is grease proof, long wearing, resistant to acids and alkalis and is fire resistant. It tends to be a little slippery. It is used more often for counter tops than as a kitchen floor covering.

B-443-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 26, 1955

Immediate Release

PLAN FOR EFFECTIVE CANADA THISTLE CONTROL

Ways to reduce the menace of Canada thistles were outlined today by a weed control expert, Sig Bjerken, supervisor of weed control for the Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

He suggests that farmers who have Canada thistle infestations on land they plan to use for corn or soybeans spray with 2, 4-D ester after thistles come out, and before planting the crop.

He suggests a spray of one pound of 2, 4-D acid per acre. Two weeks after spraying, the farmer should plow or work the land and plant.

Another method: let the Canada thistle plants grow until blooming stage -- June 10 to 25 is preferred -- then plow deep and sow an early variety of soybeans.

Further information on Canada thistle and other weed problems is available at county agents' offices and from county weed inspectors.

B-444-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 27, 1955

SPECIAL TO WEEKLIES

AG. CAREERS PROMISING BROCHURE SAYS

Even if you must leave the farm there's a bright future for you in agriculture, farm boys and others interested in agriculture were told today.

Fields related to agriculture need 15,000 college graduates with training in agriculture every year, according to a recently published brochure, "Careers Ahead."

"Careers Ahead" points out that there are only 8,500 graduates to fill these jobs each year in the United States.

There are over 500 distinct occupations in eight major fields of agriculture, according to the brochure. These include research, agricultural industry, agricultural business, agricultural education, agricultural communications, conservation, agricultural services, and farming and ranching.

"Careers Ahead" was developed by the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities and the National Project in Agricultural Communications to tell the story of opportunities in agriculture.

In Minnesota the brochure is being distributed under the direction of Dean A. A. Dowell of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Copies will be sent to and will be available through high school superintendents, high school vocational agricultural instructors, and county agents.

"Careers Ahead" can also be obtained by writing directly to the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

Copies will also be available to high school students attending "Kitchi Geshig," all-student week-end and open-house on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, May 13-15.

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University Farm News
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April 28, 1955

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

*	May 9-11	Vocational Agriculture Short Course and FFA Convention, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
*	May 11-13	Beekeepers' Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
	May 13-15	Kitchi Geshig, annual all-college weekend, Institute of Agriculture University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
**	May 15	4-H Sunday
*	May 19	Regional Meeting, State Library Association, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
**	June 3-5	Western Regional Conference for Rural Young Adults, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
**	June 7-10	State 4-H Club Week, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
**	June 7-11	District 4-H Club Week, Grand Rapids
**	June 10-12	State Rural Youth Camp, Camp Ihduhapi, Loretto
*	June 12-18	Boys State, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
**	June 13-17	District 4-H Club Week, Morris
**	June 15-22	National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C.
**	June 15	Minnesota Search for 4-H Talent Contest, Goodhue
**	June 20-24	District 4-H Club Week , Crookston
**	June 29	Minnesota Search for 4-H Talent Contest, Windom
*	June 24	Rose Growers Day, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota St. Paul 1
	June 28 - July 1	American Home Economics Association meeting, Minneapolis auditorium, Minneapolis
**	June 29	Minnesota Search for 4-H Talent Contest, Cambridge

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

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

B-445-dec

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Immediate Release

CEREAL CHEMISTS CHOOSE OFFICERS

One of the government's top grain chemists, Dr. Lawrence Zeleny, is the new president-elect of the American Association of Cereal Chemists. Announcement came today from national headquarters of the A. A. C. C. on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Zeleny is a graduate of the University and has been with the federal government since 1935. As chief of the Grain Division Standardization and Testing Branch, he is responsible for developing and testing methods of equipment used in grading wheat, corn and other grains grown in the U. S. Grade or quality determines their market price.

Other new officers include Clinton L. Brooke, bakery products manager, Merck and company, Rahway, New Jersey, secretary, and Dr. W. B. Bradley, scientific director, American Institute of Baking, Chicago, and Miss Marjorie Howe, director of consumer service, Russell-Miller Milling company, Minneapolis, elected to the executive committee.

The American Association of Cereal Chemists is a professional scientific society of chemists from all over the world who are employed in milling, baking and feed laboratories. The association will hold its 40th annual meeting in St. Louis, May 15-19. The new officers will be installed at that time.

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University Farm News
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UNIVERSITY SPECIALIST GIVES SOYBEAN GROWING TIPS

Minnesota farmers can beat the average soybean yield in their community by just following wise management practices and make much more profit from soybeans.

So says a University of Minnesota agronomist, Jean W. Lambert, who specializes in soybean research.

His first suggestion: plant on well-prepared weed-free seedbeds that are fertile from wise handling in past years. That means, land where good rotations have been followed and lime, fertilizer and manure were used as needed.

Plant shallow but put the seeds in moist, firm soil about an inch apart in the row. Pounds of seed a farmer plants per acre will vary, of course, with seed size, germination percentage and row spacing.

Early-maturing, shorter-growing varieties yield much better in 20- to 24-inch rows than in 40- to 42-inch rows. Lambert says planting from May 15 to May 25 gives best results. However, soybeans planted in June will yield well.

Southern Minnesota growers have had profitable yields from beans planted late in June, after harvesting early canning peas off the land. In such cases, of course, very early varieties are essential.

Blackhawk is first choice as a full-season variety in the southern three tiers of counties. Capital and Ottawa Mandarin are suitable there if late planting is the rule or when a farmer wants an early harvest.

Yield of Capital and Ottawa Mandarin usually is increased greatly by planting them in narrow row spacings. They are full-season varieties in central Minnesota, where Flambeau is early. Flambeau is full-season in the north.

Lambert says the first cultivation is the most important. Naturally, weed-free beans yield better and harvest easier. Harvest at 10 and 14 per cent moisture and don't store them for long periods at over 12 per cent moisture, he suggests.

Three new varieties -- Chippewa, Renville and Norchief -- are being increased by seed growers and will be available early in 1956. Chippewa and Renville are for southern Minnesota and Norchief for the central region.

Minnesota's predicted 1955 soybean acreage is 2,400,000 acres, an 18 per cent increase over 1954. Lambert reports great interest in soybeans in the Red River Valley.

B-447-hrj

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

FIRST JOHN BRANDT FELLOWSHIP AWARDED

Walter Donald Schultze, 30, will receive the first John Brandt Memorial Fellowship for graduate study in dairy industry at the University of Minnesota.

Announcement comes from J. B. Fitch, head of the University's dairy husbandry department, and Carl Leaf, Litchfield, president of the John Brandt Memorial Foundation.

The Fellowship has a value of $1,500 and the University gives free tuition to its holder. A native of Philadelphia, Schultze is completing work on a Doctor of Philosophy degree in dairy research.

His thesis research deals with the characteristics of certain bacteria that influence the quality of milk and other dairy products. Schultze was granted his bachelor's degree at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1948, and his Master's degree in bacteriology from the University of Wisconsin in 1951. He enrolled in the University of Minnesota's graduate school in the fall of 1952 to earn his Doctor's degree.

The John Brandt Memorial Foundation was set up two years ago by friends of the late John Brandt, widely-known Minnesota dairy industry leader who died in 1953.

Income from the Foundation's trust fund will be used for research and scholarships in dairy science to improve dairy products' quality, expand their use, and develop new products.

The group plans to give one or two $1,500 fellowships each year to promising students in the dairy sciences.

B-448-hrj

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK OBSERVED BY 51,000

More than 51,000 rural homemakers in Minnesota will observe National Home Demonstration Week May 1-7, Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

They are members of 3,280 groups in every county in the state.

The Minnesota homemakers will observe the week along with more than 5 million homemakers throughout the nation who are taking part in what is probably the most far-reaching educational program for women.

Open to all rural women, the extension home program, as it is known in Minnesota, is carried into rural Minnesota communities by 68 home agents and seven state specialists, as a cooperative undertaking of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and the local counties. Enrollment in the extension home groups in Minnesota increased this year by nearly 1,000.

"Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World," theme of National Home Demonstration Week, will also be the theme of many of the county-wide achievement programs. At many of these programs attention will be called to the part women have played in making their homes more comfortable and rural life more satisfying since this educational program for better homemaking was started more than 40 years ago. In some counties exhibits will feature projects which the women have carried during the past year.

During the week recognition will also be given to more than 16,000 Minnesota women who have served as volunteer, unpaid leaders in helping county home agents and state home economics specialists bring the latest information on homemaking to local women. After being trained by the home agent or specialist these women act as teachers, presenting to their own groups the lessons in food and nutrition, home furnishings, clothing or whatever the subject may be. Through this unique "leader training" plan of education at the grass roots level, it is possible for only 68 home agents and seven home economics specialists in Minnesota to teach a varied study program in homemaking and family living to more than 51,000 women. B-449-jbn