News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 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 Laundering

In this issue:

Moth Protection for Washable Woolens
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Dacron, Orlon Easy to Care For

Moth Protection for Washable Woolens

An effective and easy way to protect your washable woolens against clothes moths and carpet beetles is to add some EQ-53 to the water when you launder wool garments and blankets this spring.

EQ-53 is a liquid product developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture entomologists for mothproofing wool during hand or machine laundering. It made its debut in stores two years ago. It sells under various trade names, but you'll see EQ-53 in prominent print on most containers.

Add EQ-53 directly to the wash or rinse water in the washing machine. A few spoonfuls in the water will leave a minute invisible quantity of DDT in the wool to ward off insects.

Treatment with EQ-53 will protect washable woolens in storage for a year or more. It's also convenient for blankets, sweaters or socks in use the year-round. Re-treatment is necessary with each washing or dry cleaning, however.

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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.

WASHING BLANKETS

It's Blanket-Washing Time

It's blanket-washing time, again. When you wash your wool blankets -- or other woolen clothes -- this spring, try the easy soak method of getting them clean. It saves both energy and shrinkage.

Recent studies by home economics researchers have shown that blankets shrink chiefly because of the agitation of wool in water. They have developed the following blanket-washing method to save shrinkage:

Soak the blanket for 15 to 20 minutes in the washer. Use moderately warm water and a synthetic detergent. Turn the blanket over two or three times by hand, but don't run the washer. Put through the wringer, or spin off the water. Next soak-rinse the blanket 5 minutes in clear, warm water, again turning the blanket two or three times. Put through the wringer or spin off the water and repeat the process for a second soak-rinse.

After the final spinning or wringing, stretch or block the blanket to its original size. It's easier to stretch the blanket if two people pull it from opposite ends, but be sure not to distort its shape by tugging only at the corners. Hang the blanket across two lines to distribute weight, and turn end for end several times to prevent line marks.

To dry in a dryer, preheat dry bath towels and "mix" the blanket with them. After 15 minutes at high heat, remove the damp blanket and stretch.

To raise the nap and make the blanket look like new, brush it vigorously on both sides with a nylon brush or a wire pet brush. Steam-press the bindings on both sides to give your blanket a finished look.

* * * * * *

Some Pointers to Remember

Here are some tips to remember when washing blankets:

. Wash only one blanket at a time.

. If you plan to dry the blanket outdoors, choose a pleasant, warm day so the blanket will dry quickly.

. Adding EQ-53 to the wash or rinse water will help protect the blanket against moths and carpet beetles.

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LAUNDERING CURTAINS

Wash Cotton Curtains Often

Cotton curtains will wear longer and look better if you wash them every six to eight weeks.

You may have had the experience of laundering cotton curtains after they have been used for a long time, only to find that after they were washed they were full of holes. Since cotton is a cellulose or plant fiber, the sunlight causes it to deteriorate. Laundering cotton curtains at fairly frequent intervals will help to prevent this deterioration to some extent.

In case you use stretchers for drying cotton curtains - or rayons - don't try to stretch them to their original size. All cotton curtains shrink during laundering, and tests show that high-tension stretching will break the yarns. It's better to make allowance for some shrinkage when you buy or make your curtains.

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Laundering Nylon, Orlon, Dacron Curtains

It's an easy matter to wash Nylon, Orlon or Dacron marquisette curtains. Use warm water with a mild soap, wash them quickly and rinse them well. You can absorb excess water by rolling the curtains in a terry towel. But leave them there only for a second, or they may wrinkle badly. Then remove them before wrinkles set, hang them over a smooth, straight line to drip almost dry. Iron with a warm iron while the curtains are still slightly damp.

If the water is too hot, or if the curtains are spun dry or wrung out, wrinkles are likely to set and the curtains will need a thorough job of ironing.

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Fiberglass Marquisette Dries Quickly

If you have glass fabric marquisette curtains, wash them by hand, squeezing them very gently, since rubbing can injure the fabric. Rinse well, roll in a terry towel to remove the moisture and while the curtains are still damp rehang them on the window rods. They will dry very quickly.

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Those Heavy Bedspreads

Here's a tip from an appliance company on how to dry those large tufted bedspreads. Since they usually weigh almost eight pounds, each one is a full washer or dry load in itself.

When the washer has gone through the final spin and the spread is damp dry, remove it and shake it out before putting it in the dryer. The reason for this precaution is that the spread is so large it has a tendency to dry unevenly if placed in the dryer while still lumped together from spinning in the washer. Shaking it out gives the warm air a chance to blow through the big spread for even drying.

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For Cleaner Clothes

Are your white clothes coming out of the wash a tattle-tale gray? And do the colored clothes have a dingy look?

Perhaps the answer is that you're overloading your washing machine. Studies by home economics researchers show that clothes will wash cleaner if the machine is not loaded to capacity. In other words, it's better to put 6 to 7 pounds of clothes in a washer that can take 8 to 10 pounds. Smaller loads come out cleaner.

Dorothy Bonnell, in charge of the household equipment laboratory at the University of Minnesota, gives some other tips on how to get cleaner clothes in laundering:

. Remove stains before putting clothes in the washer.

. Instead of soaking clothes, give them a preliminary washing of 5 to 10 minutes in the machine in warm water with a detergent added.

. For white cottons and linens use very hot water, up to 160°F.

. Use soft or softened water.

. Give your clothes a long enough washing period, but no longer than 20 minutes.

. Sort loads by color, amount of soil and fabric.

. Balance loads between small and large pieces for more efficient washing. When washing sheets, put some smaller articles into the tub with them.

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LAUNDERING SUMMER CLOTHES

Wash Dark Cottons Alone

Wash dark-colored cotton dresses and suits alone, or with other dark garments if you don't want them to pick up lint. Then iron them on the wrong side on a lint-free ironing board cover.

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Let Embossed Cottons Drip-Dry

Cottons with surface designs or embossed finishes will keep their new look indefinitely if a little extra care is given in laundering them. Esther Knight, assistant professor of textiles and clothing at the University of Minnesota, has this suggestion: Wash embossed cottons in warm water and mild soap, rinse well and let drip dry. While the fabric is still wet, shape the garment carefully; then very little pressing will be needed. If necessary, press with a cool iron.

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Avoid Chlorine Bleaches on Polished Cottons

Of course you'll want your polished cotton to stay fresh and new looking as long as possible. Wash it in warm, soapy water, but avoid crushing it. Never use chlorine bleaches on any glazed finish. If the glazed finish is permanent, it may be necessary to use a plastic starch after several launderings. If the finish is only temporary, the finish will wash out in the first laundering. In that case, refinish with a heavy starch.

Dacron, Orlon Blouses Easy to Care For

Dacron and Orlon blouses have become increasingly popular because they are easy to care for. If the label gives special instructions on care, they should be followed, since special features may dictate special care. If no directions are given, these suggestions may be helpful:

. Wash in warm water, by hand or machine, using a synthetic detergent. If the fabrics are delicate, or if seams and trims are not well constructed, wash by hand. Rinse thoroughly in warm water.

. To keep ironing at a minimum, let the blouse drip dry by hanging it soaking wet on a hanger. If seams and collars are smoothed out, ironing may not be necessary. If some touching up is needed, iron the blouse either while it is damp or when it is dry. Use the lowest setting on the iron.

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May 2 1955

To all counties

For use _____ or later

HEAVIER CORN
STANDS INCREASE
YIELD

Want greater corn yields this year? You'll want to consider how many plants per acre, how soil moisture is and how to fertilize for higher yields, says County Agent _____.

Recent studies at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station on ways to get higher corn yields are reported in Technical Bulletin 214, "Effects of Fertilizers and Stand on Corn and of Stand on Soil Moisture."

An increase, within limits, in the number of corn plants per acre gave greater yields, says A. C. Caldwell, associate professor of soils at the University and co-author of the bulletin. But the increase depends on type of soil, its fertility, fertilizer used and the moisture supply.

One stalk per hill on an acre studied by University agronomists gave 37.3 bushels per acre. Four stalks per hill gave 68.4 bushels per acre--an increase of 30 bushels by planting heavier stands.

Fertilizing will increase the yield, too, of course. Caldwell says there is no point in fertilizing one-stalk-per-hill corn. But fertilizing stands that are heavy enough to draw from the added fertility will pay.

Heavy stands use more moisture, however. On silty clay loam, sampled in August, the moisture in the top foot of soil was almost to the wilting stage. It had a heavy stand of 17,780 plants per acre. With only 3,556 plants per acre, the soil had 4 to 6 per cent of available water in the first foot.

Fifteen pounds of liquid sidedressed nitrogen put in the hill on silty clay loam gave good increases in yield and ear size. The study shows that, in general, putting on nitrogen when the corn is knee high gives better results than later applications.

Technical Bulletin 214 is available at _____'s office or from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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To all counties

For use week of May 9 or after

COUNTY AGENT
GIVES TIPS ON
TESTING OLD 2,4-D

Many are wondering how to test the "health" of 2,4-D after it's been stored a few months and, especially, where temperatures are low. Here's a simple set of testing rules from County Agent _____. He says that before making any tests, the container should be opened and its contents allowed to come to room temperature.

Stir it with a clean metal or glass rod and feel for any resistance--that is, crystalline formations, oil globs, or heavier bottom layers. If you note any of these things, it's especially important to test the material. It's wise, anyway, of course, even if the material "feels" uniform.

Here's the Minnesota Department of Agriculture's testing formula for ESTER FORMS of 2,4-D:

1. Pour a cup of water into a clean pint fruit jar.

2. Add five teaspoonsful of the ester concentrate. Shake the 2,4-D container well before you take this sample, of course.

3. Screw the cap on the fruit jar and shake it well for a few seconds, being careful to turn it upside down and back a dozen times or so. Then set it aside for two hours.

4. After the two hours is up, examine the jar for an oil layer or globules on the surface. If you see oil, the material has "gone to pot" and shouldn't be used.

5. Watch, also, for cream formation. You should have only a very thin layer of cream on the top--not over 1/8th inch. If you see cream, turn the fruit jar upside down and back several times. Then, if the material looks all the same throughout, it's OK to use. If not, don't use it.

To test AMINE FORMS in hard water:

1. Fill a clean pint fruit jar with water.

2. Shake the amine container well, then add five teaspoons of the amine concentrate to the water in the jar.

3. Put the cap on the jar and shake thoroughly for several seconds, until the solution appears the same all through. Then, set it aside for two full days.

4. At the end of two days, check the jar for crystal formation on bottom or sides, precipitate formation at the bottom, and suspended particles of material. If you see any of these conditions, the material should not be used.

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To all counties

For use week of May 9

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Farm Fire Prevention -- There were over 300 reported farm fires in 1954 with a total loss of $1,319,000. That's just in money--the value of the destroyed or damaged property. It doesn't figure in the time loss and worry. A University Farm Safety Specialist, Glenn Prickett, says fires happen far more rarely on clean-up farms. Sounds logical, doesn't it?

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Milk Cooling Tip -- Now that warm weather is coming on, it's wise to check your milk-cooling process to see that it's getting the job done. Winter helps in the process, but winter is going now. Proper cleaning and sanitizing of milk processing utensils is important, too, in producing quality milk that sells for the best price. These suggestions come from a University of Minnesota Extension Dairy Specialist, Ramer Leighton.

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Silo Cleaning Suggestions -- Thinking of repairing the silo? Well, liquid or solid materials which must be cut back with gasoline or asphalt solvent to allow painting or spraying are likely to be a complete disappointment in silo repair. Such materials are usually sold only at sales, fairs or from house-to-house by peddlers. It's best to buy only complete repair jobs from the silo manufacturer or builder. This suggestion comes from a University Extension Agricultural Engineer, Dennis Ryan.

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Efficiency Up -- Today 8½ million farm workers are producing more than 13½ million workers did in 1925. Production per man hour is almost doubled, according to figures from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Still takes work, though, doesn't it?

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To all counties

For use week of May 9
or after

WEED CONTROL
VITAL WITH
NEW LEGUMES

Seedling legumes are poor competitors with weeds. It is thus desirable to make land as free of weeds as possible before planting legumes.

County Agent _____ says this can be done by management practices that go before seeding. For example, use of inter-tilled crops and after-harvest tillage will reduce the weed problem.

A University Extension agronomist, Edwin H. Jensen, says that although a farmer should avoid using herbicides on seedling legumes unless the crop is seriously threatened by weeds, it is often a good idea to spray stands of Ladino clover, alsike clover, red clover and alfalfa with the sodium or amine salts of 2,4-D or MCP. Application rate is 1/4 pound acid equivalent per acre.

A complete canopy of a companion crop or weeds will reduce injury to the legumes. Sweet clover usually will not tolerate 2,4-D or MCP. The dinitro sprays are effective on very small annual weeds but good results depend a lot on the weather, Jensen says.

The amine formulation of DNBP at rates of 1 to 1½ pounds in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre is suggested. With high temperatures or high humidity, use less DNBP.

If annual grasses are a problem in seedling stands of alfalfa, sweet clover or birdsfoot trefoil, use 5 to 7 pounds of TCA per acre to check them. This treatment can be used safely when flax is the companion crop, but not when wheat, oats or barley is the planted crop.

TCA cannot be used on alsike or red clover and it is not effective on grasses over three or four inches tall.

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To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of May 9 or after

BROIL ONLY
TENDER MEATS

One of the secrets to success in broiling meat is to broil only tender cuts.

According to Home Agent _____ _____, that may be the solution to the trouble many _____ county homemakers have in broiling meat. They report two objections to broiling: 1.) The meat is dry and tough, and 2.) the broiler pan and the oven walls are hard to clean after broiling is finished.

According to Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, the answer to the first objection is that only tender meats are suitable for broiling. If the meat is not tender to begin with, it may be made tender enough for broiling by grinding. If you are not sure of the tenderness of the meat, cook it with moist heat rather than with the dry heat of the broiler.

For broiling, steaks should be cut an inch thick.

Low temperatures are suitable for broiling, just as they are for any other type of meat cookery. In broiling, the temperature is controlled in most ranges only by distance from the burner, because the temperature control or thermostat must be set at the broil position before adequate heat is obtained for this type of cooking.

Miss Rowe suggests following this rule to judge the proper distance to place the meat from the burner: If the meat spatters because fats and juices are boiling out, you have a good indication that the rack is too close to the burner. When no spattering takes place, you avoid a smoky kitchen and grease-spattered oven walls and get a better product when it comes to the table.

For a small family, it is usually desirable to use a smaller pan than the one which came with the broiler. Any small pan with a rack to allow the fats to drip below the meat will be satisfactory. Sometimes a cake pan with a trivet or rack from the pressure sauce pan is used as a broiler if the amount to be broiled is small.

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To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
May 9

RURAL LIFE
SUNDAY MAY 15

May 15 has been set aside as Rural Life or 4-H Sunday, 4-H Club (County) Agent _____ _____ has announced.

Four-H club members throughout Minnesota will observe this Sunday by attending the church of their choice, assisting in services by providing special music, furnishing flowers or acting as ushers.

(NOTE TO AGENT: Add any details here about special observances in local churches. If the county leaders' council is planning a special county-wide service for 4-H Sunday, announce the time, place and other details.)

Rural Life Sunday is traditionally observed the fifth Sunday after Easter. It is an outgrowth of ancient ceremonies of blessing the land and the seed at planting time.

Observance of Rural Life Sunday gives 4-H members an opportunity to emphasize the spiritual values and character-building qualities in 4-H work, _____ says. It also points up the meaning of Christianity in rural life. When 4-H members worship together on Rural Life Sunday, they join with those of many generations in seeking the blessing of God upon the land, the seed, the cultivation of the earth and the enrichment of home and community life.

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University Farm News
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May 3, 1955

Immediate Release

AG. CAREER OPPORTUNITIES GREAT

The demand for agricultural college graduates will probably be twice the supply for many years, A. .. Dowell, director of resident instruction, University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, said today.

Dowell based his statement on a nation-wide survey published recently in the brochure "Careers Ahead" by the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities and the National Project in Agricultural Communications.

There are over 500 distinct occupations in the eight major fields of agriculture, according to the brochure.

The survey indicates that these eight fields alone would and could employ about 15,000 new college graduates each year. At present all the land-grant colleges in the United States graduate about 8,500 young men and women each year in agricultural sciences.

The brochure points out that there is a demand for 1,000 graduates in agricultural research each year; 3,000 in agricultural industry; 3,000 in agricultural business; 3,000 in agricultural education; 500 in agricultural communications; 1,000 in agricultural conservation; 1,500 in agricultural services; and 2,000 in specialized farming and ranching.

"Careers Ahead" is being supplied to all high school superintendents, high school vocational agricultural instructors, and county agents. Copies can also be obtained by writing directly to the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

B-450-hbs

University Farm News
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May 3, 1955 Immediate Release

DAIRY INDUSTRY CAREER DAY AT UNIVERSITY

An opportunity to learn of the advantages of a career in the dairy industry will be offered high school juniors and seniors at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus on Saturday, May 14.

The Dairy Industry Career Day will be held during Kitchi-Geshig, the St. Paul campus' open house for prospective students.

High school students will receive free transportation to and from the meeting by courtesy of the management of dairy processing plants in their area. Plans include a campus tour and meetings to point out the need for well trained men in the growing dairy industry. The morning session will start at 10:00 a.m.

A tour of the St. Paul campus will follow, ending in a barbecue provided by the Minnesota Dairy Industries Committee and the Block and Bridle Club of the University's animal husbandry department.

Afternoon speakers will include Ben Zackarison, Land O'Lakes Creameries; George Peterson, Twin Cities Milk Producers' association; Wally Miller, Minnesota Milk company; Harold Hogland, American Stores Produce company; Denis Schreyer, Spencer Milk Products company, Spencer, Wisconsin, and Myron Clark, former commissioner of agriculture

The dairy industries section of the University's dairy department will be represented by Dr. Howard Morris, who will discuss dairy industry courses, and Professor W. B. Combs who will speak on scholarships available.

There will be a discussion period and time for counselling sessions with University faculty members.

All students interested in the Dairy Career Day should contact the manager of their local dairy processing plant, their high school principal or agriculture teacher immediately, in order that transportation may be arranged.

B-451-hrj

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

Immediate Release

TIME TO SPRAY FRUIT TREES

Spraying your fruit trees at the proper time is as important to successful pest control as the type of spray materials you use.

Fruit trees should be sprayed after three-fourths of the petals have fallen, according to Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Five to seven days after the petal-fall spray, re-apply the same spray material to control apple scab, codling moth and curculio. Home fruit growers who are following a pest control program should have applied the first spray when buds showed pink at the tips.

To prevent possible injury to bees, trees should never be sprayed when they are in bloom, Turnquist said. Cross-pollination of fruit trees is dependent almost entirely on bees.

Combination fruit sprays or dusts, now sold by many chemical companies, are generally satisfactory for use by home gardeners. Some gardeners may wish to mix their own all-purpose spray. In either case, the combination spray should contain ferbam, methoxychlor and malathion.

Information on time to spray fruit trees, materials and rates to use is given in a newly revised pamphlet published by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, "Home Fruit Spray Guide," Extension Pamphlet 184. It is available, free of charge, from Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1. Authors of the publication are A. C. Hodson and L. K. Cutkomp, University entomologists, T. H. King, University plant pathologist and Turnquist.

B-452-jbn

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SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Wayne Hanson, Houston county agent at Caledonia, points out a prize-winning photograph in a fellow county agents's contest entry. The scene is the annual information contest conducted by the University for its county extension workers. At left is Cliff Schroeder of the Lyon Chemical company, St. Paul and a former member of the State Seed Laboratory staff.

Hanson was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and taught agriculture in Wisconsin and Minnesota before entering extension work in 1939 as assistant county agent in Hubbard county. He served in Sherburne and Watonwan counties before becoming Houston county agent in 1944.

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MINNESOTA SILVER ANNIVERSARY FFA CONVENTION AT U

About 2,000 Minnesota Future Farmers of America will attend the Silver Anniversary Convention of the State FFA association on May 9, 10, 11 at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture campus in St. Paul. Word comes from G. R. Cochran, State FFA adviser, and W. J. Kortesmaki, State FFA executive secretary, St. Paul.

Two delegates from 241 local chapters will be the voting body to conduct convention business. About 1,000 FFA'ers will participate in the annual judging contests on Tuesday morning, May 10. Prof. Harry W. Kitts of the University's agricultural education department is chairman of the judging contests. Parliamentary procedure teams of six to ten members will compete for the state title on Tuesday afternoon in Green Hall auditorium. Judges for the contest are State Senator Elmer L.Andersen, St. Paul; Oscar Loreen, Teacher Training department, St. Paul, and E. A. Whitney, Mutual Service Insurance company, St. Paul.

Eight Future Farmers will represent their districts in the State FFA speech contest Tuesday evening. Judges are--Jim Hill, associate farm director, WCCO Radio, Minneapolis; Hilding Silfverston, editor , the Minnesota Farmer, and Bernard Beadle of the State 4-H Club staff.

Lowell Gisselbeck, national FFA vice-president from Watertown, South Dakota, will speak at delegate sessions. Mel Fahning, Freeborn, state FFA president, will preside.

Silver Anniversary activities include publication of a 200-page book, "That Inspiring Past," on Future Farmer activities in Minnesota during the past 25 years. A pageant depicting past FFA activities will be presented at the annual banquet, Monday evening, May 9 in Coffman Memorial Union. A film of convention activities with flashes to farms of FFA members will be made during the convention.

An all-time record of 209 Chapter Farmer degree members will be raised to the degrees of State Farmer on Monday. This is the highest state degree an FFA member can receive. The State Star Farmer and eight District Star Farmers will be announced at the annual banquet. Other awards will be presented at the awards assembly, Wednesday morning.

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University Farm News
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May 4, 1955

Immediate Release

FARM YOUTH EXCHANGEE FROM NEPAL TO MINN.

A young man from Nepal will soon have a taste of rural life in Minnesota under the International Farm Youth Exchange program.

He is Debi Prasad Thapliya, 25, one of a group of five from Nepal who arrived in New York May 2. This is the first time exchangees have come to the United States from Nepal.

Thapliya will arrive in the Twin Cities on May 9, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. He will live with farm families in Sibley county and Watonwan county from May through July. He will leave Minnesota on July 31 to attend a meeting for International Farm Youth Exchangees at Michigan State college, East Lansing, Michigan. Following the meeting he will go to Colorado to live and work with farm families until late October.

He is the second International Farm Youth Exchangee to come to Minnesota this spring. Trudi Vera Walti of Switzerland arrived in April and will be in Martin and Kanabec counties until July 22.

Thapliya is owner and operator of a 90-acre farm on which he raises rice, wheat and maize. He has had a year of training in agriculture from the Agricultural Extension Department of Nepal.

The International Farm Youth Exchange is sponsored jointly by the Cooperative Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the National 4-H Club Foundation to promote better understanding among nations. It is financed entirely by private contributions.

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University Farm News
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 4, 1955

Immediate Release

FFA AWARD WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Nine Minnesota Future Farmers of America and one FFA Chapter were named state winners of $100 "Establishment in Farming Awards" today. Announcement comes from W. J. Kortesmaki, state FFA executive secretary, and G. R. Cochran, state supervisor of agricultural education, St. Paul.

The awards--five of them new this year--will be given at the annual FFA awards assembly, Wednesday morning, May 11, during the annual three-day FFA state convention which begins Monday, May 9, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus. Here are the award winners:

State Star Dairy Farmer: Orville Johnson, 18, Albert Lea. He has been working with Jersey cattle since the age of six when his father gave him a heifer calf. In 1954, he won the Minnesota Jersey Cattle Club Award, a registered Jersey calf. Orville ranks in the upper fourth of his 360-member class and is president of his chapter.

Soil and Water Management Award: Wayne Buswell, 16, Winona, a member of the county FFA land judging team. He has earned Boy Scout merit badges for wildlife management, soil and water management and conservation.

Farm Electrification Award: Gaylord Aldinger, 17, Winona, a high school senior and president of the Winona FFA chapter and district reporter. He received the State Farmer degree in 1954.

Farm Mechanics Award: David H. Meyer, 17, Winona, a high school senior who has been chapter parliamentarian and held offices in 4-H.

The three are FFA advisees of Winona high school Vo-Ag Instructor Glenn M. Anderson.

(more)

The following were named winners of the five new "Establishment in Farming" awards:

Star Beef Farmer: Ivan D. Harder, 17, Mountain Lake high school senior. He has been chapter sentinel, district vice-president, a member of the state and national FFA band. He showed the grand champion beef steer at the 4-H Junior Livestock Show in South St. Paul last October.

Star Hog Farmer: Arlen Kilen, 18, Lakefield high school senior. In 1954 he raised 90 hogs with litter weights at 56 days, an average 330 pounds per litter. He served as chapter president and vice-president and as a member of livestock judging teams.

Star Sheep Farmer: Dale Peterman, 17, Evansville high school senior. He has increased crop yields and wool per ewe during FFA membership and plans to rent the farm adjoining his father's this summer.

Star Poultry Farmer: Richard Runck, 17, New Ulm high school senior. He started in 1952 with 150 turkeys and this year is raising 500 turkeys plus crops. He is a leader in introducing deep litter, automatic waterers, proper egg cooling, continuous culling, continuous confinement and artificial lighting for 14-hour days.

Star Crops Farmer: Ray Wilson, 17, Mountain Lake high school senior. He started in 1952 as a Vo-Ag freshman with 20 acres of crops and has doubled acreage each year. In 1954, he had 80 acres of crops plus beef cattle and hogs.

The Winthrop FFA Chapter is winner of the State FFA Farm Safety Award. Its advisor is Harvey Jones and it has 56 members. President is Jack Yonkovich and Donald Becke is safety committee chairman. The group built a farm safety booth during FFA Week, established a farm safety library, conducted a safety contest and a community farm safety survey.

The nine winners are expected to use their $100 awards to buy equipment or supplies to help start farming. The winning chapter in farm safety is to use its award to develop a chapter activity to help its members begin farming careers.

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May 4, 1955

Immediate Release

TESTS SHOW GOOD RESULTS WITH CORN WEED CHEMICALS

The University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station and other midwest stations found in 1954 that selective sprays of the dinitro -- DN -- type, such as Premerge or Sinox PE, improve control of annual grasses and broadleaved weeds in corn.

University 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. He says there is some danger of leaf-burning or stunting with a stronger application. Later spraying may also burn some corn leaves, but the injury does not always lower yields. Such later applications may not be as effective on the weeds, however.

Such applications have no "carryover" effect and kill only the seedling weeds present at time of spraying. Treatment substitutes for the first cultivation and helps keep rows clean.

To reduce the cost of the chemical, Jensen recommends treatment of an 18-inch-wide band over the row instead of the entire surface.

Spraying with 2,4-D will control 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 to corn 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.

B-456-hrj

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

Immediate Release

CHICKEN LEADS LIST OF PLENTIFUL FOODS

Broiler and fryer chickens lead the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for May, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

Beef and pork will compete with chicken for the favor of consumers during May. Both have been on the U. S. D. A list of plentiful foods for many months. Beef grading U. S. Choice and U. S. Good is expected to be in particularly good supply this month.

Frozen halibut and canned tuna are among the most abundant of the seafoods, with large stocks in storage and a new fishing season about to open.

Since milk production rises toward the peak of the season in May, there will be an abundance of fluid milk and the many products made from it. Eggs are another protein food that will continue in good production.

Raisins lead the list of fruits expected to be plentiful, followed by dried prunes, especially in the smaller sizes, fresh, frozen and canned oranges and grapefruit.

Large supplies of rice, lard and vegetable fats and oils will also be in markets during the month.

B-457-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 5, 1955

Immediate Release

ADDITIONAL FFA AWARDS ANNOUNCED

Several more annual convention award winners were announced today by State FFA Executive W. J. Kortesmaki. They will be honored at an awards assembly, Wednesday morning, May 11, during the annual Future Farmers of America state convention on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, May 9-11.

Orville Johnson, 18, Albert Lea, earlier named Star Dairy Farmer, will share the Cooperative Activities Travel Award with Jay Strom, 17, of Worthington. They will get a cash gift to help cover their expenses at the National FFA Convention in Kansas City. Midland Co-op, Central Co-op, and Mutual Service Insurance company are sponsors.

Jack Fenske, 16, Bemidji, was named winner of the American Jersey Cattle Club Award, a registered Jersey calf. He owns eight registered Jerseys, three of producing age.

Eight FFA members were named winners in a Concrete Improvement Contest conducted by Portland Cement company. They are Charles Ranstrom, Warren; Arden Lindberg, Sebeka; Curtis Lawrence, Graceville; Lyle Dilley, Jackson; Robert Fehler, Lakeville; Robert Sprenger, Plainview; David Miller, Pine City, and Frank Fink, Hibbing. Each will receive $20.

Three FFA chapters -- New Ulm, Winona and Winthrop -- will share the $150 Efficient Milk Production Award given by the National Butter company.

The Brainerd FFA chapter won the Alpha Gamma Rho plaque for the 1954 chapter contest.

At their annual banquet in Coffman Memorial Union Monday evening, Future Farmers will hear talks by Minnesota Commissioner of Education Dean Schweickhard and Lowell Gisselbeck, national FFA vice-president from Watertown, South Dakota.

Sessions of the 26th annual FFA convention and 32nd annual vocational agriculture short course will be held on the St. Paul campus.

Both are co-sponsored by the University's short courses office, the agricultural education department and the state FFA association.

B-458-hrj

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

ATT: Agricultural agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR MAY

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

Vegetables

1. Seeds of warm season crops like beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, melons and squash can be sown in the garden during the latter half of this month.
2. A spray of 50% wettable DDT or a 5% DDT dust applied to the plants and the soil around the plants will control many early insects that infest the garden.
3. Don't use DDT on tomatoes or vine crops. Methoxychlor should be used to control chewing insects on these plants as it is not so likely to cause burning.
4. Cucumbers may be safely planted next to squash or melons without seriously affecting the quality of any of these crops.
5. Plant sweet corn in square blocks to assure better pollination and better developed ears.
6. Sow succession plantings of sweet corn at weekly intervals to assure a continuous harvest.
7. Don't set out tomato or pepper plants too early. We still have the risk of late killing frost that may destroy the plants. Wait until Memorial Day to be safe.
8. Use a starter solution consisting of one-half cup of any complete fertilizer in one gallon of water and apply one-half cup of this solution to each plant when you transplant to the garden.
9. Try one or two hills of Hybrid "R" squash for good yield, good eating quality and good storing quality.

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.

10. If you have had trouble with maggots in your onions, radish, cabbage, etc., be sure to apply some granular dieldrin to the soil around the plants. This has given excellent maggot control.

Fruits

1. If you have set out a new planting of strawberries this spring, be sure to keep the blossoms picked during the entire season on June-bearing varieties. On everbearing varieties, however, remove them only up to July 1. Flowers forming after that time may be left for a fall berry crop the first year.
2. On newly planted raspberries, cut the new canes back to 6 inches above the ground to encourage new cane growth for next year's crop.
3. When three-fourths of the petals have fallen from your apple and plum trees, spray with a combination of Ferbam or Captan (2 tablespoons per gallon of water) plus dieldrin (1 teaspoon per gallon of water) or lead arsenate (2 tablespoons per gallon of water). Repeat this spray 5-7 days after the petal-fall application.
4. Apple and plum trees could be fertilized this month. Use ammonium nitrate at the rate of 1/2 pound for each inch of trunk diameter. A complete garden fertilizer could also be substituted but it should be put on at the rate of 1 pound per inch of trunk diameter. Broadcast these fertilizers under the spread of the branches around the tree.
5. As the first blossoms appear on the strawberries, dust or spray with methoxychlor plus malathion for insect control.
6. Crag herbicide may be applied to your strawberry planting about a month after planting. This will not kill weeds that are above the ground, but it will kill germinating weed seeds in the soil and will keep your planting free of young weeds.

Ornamentals

1. Gladioli provide many stately spikes of varying color and of long-lasting keeping qualities. To grow good glads, start with healthy corms of choice

varieties and grow them on a good soil. A rich sandy loam that is well drained is best. Plant the bulbs 6 inches apart in rows that are 18 to 36 inches apart, taking into consideration your method of cultivation. Four inches is a good depth for planting bulbs.

2. Labeling all the varieties of your gladiolus is helpful to you, your friends and especially if you want to sell bulbs next spring.

3. Thrips are the worst enemy of the gladiolus. They feed on the flower buds and under the flowers. DDT used as a 5 per cent dust or as a spray prepared from a 50 per cent wettable powder will control this insect. Spray or dust should be applied at 10-day intervals.

4. Gladiolus spikes should be cut as soon as the first florets have opened. Place the cut stems in water immediately and store them in a cool place out of the sun. Use a sharp knife to cut the spikes and avoid taking too many leaves. Leaves on the plants will insure good corms for the next year.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 5, 1955

File

SPECIAL TO THE FARMER

TIMELY TIPS FOR ISSUE OF MAY 21

Sudan grass should be at least 12 inches high before cattle are allowed to graze it. Don't let cattle graze Sudan for a few days after a dry spell that's followed by rain. Such precautions tend to eliminate animal losses from Prussic acid poisoning. -- A. L. Harvey

High yields cut costs. Side-dressing with proper fertilizers helps some crops. For all crops, harvest with care to save the entire crop. Underline that word "entire." That extra ton a bushel you save may be your cheapest one. -- S. A. Engene

Narrowing the rows of soybeans will give you a chance for better yields. If planting with a corn planter, narrow them as much as you can and increase the seeding rate slightly. Research has shown that beans planted in 24-inch rows always give better yields than those in 38- to 40-inch rows. -- Harold E. Jones

Failure to spray or dip sheep for ticks in the spring not only lowers your efficiency of production but increases the danger of maggot infestation. Spraying sheep with DDT once in awhile throughout the summer is a good preventer of fly strike. -- Robert M. Jordan

Hang gates so that when closed they will pull against the fence line. This will reduce any gate sagging and the fence will need less bracing at the opening. -- John R. Neetzel

If you still have pointed shovels on your cultivator and cultivate deep, plan to replace them with sweep shovels and cultivate shallow — no less than three inches deep — this year. Pruning roots with deep cultivation lowers corn yields. — Charles A. Simkins

It's absolutely necessary to completely dismantle the milking machine to do a good cleaning job. Milkers are a bad source of trouble as far as high bacterial counts are concerned. — J. J. Jeseski

Twenty Montana farmers reported an average 23 per cent saving in fuel as a result of a good farmstead shelterbelt. If 10 tons of fuel were used it would mean a saving of two tons of coal or 500 gallons of fuel oil. — Parker Anderson

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 5, 1955

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FOR RELEASE:
NOON, FRIDAY, MAY 6.
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BEET PULP PROVES GOOD BEEF RATION

CROOKSTON --- Molasses beet pulp, similar to oats in price and TDN -- total digestible nutrients, the animal scientists' measure of feed value -- has again proved a more-than-satisfactory beef cattle feed in trials at the Northwest School and Experiment Station here.

Homer D. Fausch, station livestock specialist, reported the results today (Friday, May 6) at a Livestock Feeders' Day. The feeding trial began November 12, 1954, and ended April 28.

In the best of the four groups of Hereford steers, margin over feed cost was $66.36 per steer. Each steer ate an average three pounds of alfalfa hay, up to 33 pounds of plain corn silage and 14 pounds of the grain ration per day.

Half the grain ration was molasses beet pulp, the other half barley and oats -- 70 per cent barley, 30 per cent oats. Soybean oil meal brought the crude protein content up to 14.6 per cent.

Fausch said that gains were good despite the fact that the roughage portion of the ration -- hay and corn silage -- supplied 44 to 49 per cent of the animals' TDN needs. The highest-gaining group put on an average 2.18 pounds per steer per day and lowest-gaining, 1.95 pounds per day.

In one group, urea replaced about 40 per cent of the soybean oil meal in the grain ration and did not affect daily gains.

Steers in the poorest-gaining group each netted $30.43 over feed cost. Fausch believes this group may have had a little too much urea in its diet. In its grain ration, 40 per cent of the soybean oil meal was replaced by urea and its corn silage contained 20 pounds of urea per ton, added at ensiling time. These steers had good carcass quality, but didn't reach the best-price finish weight. They sold for $21.50 per 100 pounds, compared to the best-gaining group's price of $24.

With this one exception, in which the group got urea from two sources, corn-silage-with-urea proved a satisfactory feed. Another group which got corn-silage-with-urea but no urea in its grain ration did about as well as the highest-gaining group.

In earlier experiments the station found that even when the grain ration was two-thirds molasses beet pulp, animals gained well and graded choice to prime.

B-459-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 5, 1955 Immediate Release

SEED NEW LAWNS BY MAY 15

Home owners who plan to start a new lawn this spring should seed it before May 15 -- or, in northern Minnesota, by June 1.

That recommendation is given in a newly revised publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, "The Home Lawn." Authors of the publication, Extension Folder 165, are Richard J. Stadtherr, research fellow in horticulture, and Leon C. Snyder, head of the department of horticulture, University of Minnesota. Extension Folder 165 is available from Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1.

The publication discusses care of the old established lawn, as well as the steps in making a new lawn.

Although lawn grasses may be seeded at any time during the growing season if proper attention is paid to watering, spring and early fall are considered best for seeding, the horticulturists say.

Thorough preparation of the lawn area and the seedbed is essential for success in establishing a new lawn. After applying organic matter and commercial fertilizer to the soil, level it by raking. Be sure the surface is smooth and without shallow depressions where water might stand. Roll the surface to establish a firm seed bed, using a lightweight roller.

The University horticulturists recommend planting a grass mixture rather than a single variety of grass. Buying seed from a dependable company, preferably one serving the area, is important, they say. Examine the label to be sure the mixture contains enough permanent lawn grasses. A good mixture will contain from 50 to 70 per cent bluegrass and fine-leaved fescues.

Sow the grass on a still day. When seeding by hand, mix the grass seed with an equal weight of sand to obtain better distribution of the seed. Divide the seed into two equal parts. Seed first in one direction, using one half of the seed, and then seed in the other direction, using the other half. A mechanical seeder will use less seed and give excellent results.

After seeding, rake the seedbed lightly, roll it again to firm it and press the seeds into the soil. The seed should not be covered with more than 1/8 inch of soil.

After seeding, water frequently and thoroughly to keep the surface soil moist, using a fine spray to prevent soil washing. Do not let the surface soil become dry until the new lawn is well established.

B-460-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 5, 1955 Immediate Release

TIPS ON REMOVING STAINS FROM CARPETS

Immediate attention to rug and carpet stains is important to insure their successful removal.

Extension home improvement specialists at the University of Minnesota suggest using an upward brushing motion with sponge, brush or cloth to remove any type of spot from rugs. Always work quickly on the pile surface, using a minimum of water or other liquid to avoid penetrating the backing.

The University specialists give these tips on removing specific spots from 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.

B-461-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 5, 1955

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CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL
PLEASE DO NOT PUBLISH THIS INFORMATION UNTIL AFTER 6:30 P.M. MONDAY, MAY 9.
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HASTINGS BOY NAMED STATE FFA STAR FARMER

Thomas W. Schaffer, 18, Hastings, was honored as 1955's Minnesota Star Farmer during the annual Future Farmers of America (FFA) banquet at the University of Minnesota this (Monday, May 9) evening.

He was chosen from among 209 State Farmer degree candidates for excellence in supervised farming and leadership. The banquet, held at Coffman Memorial Union on the University's Minneapolis campus, is part of the three-day state FFA Silver Aniversary convention which began today on the St. Paul campus.

Tom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Schaffer of Rosemount and during his four years of vocational agriculture, his labor income from dairy, hogs, corn and oats was $10,730. He rents 82 acres and farms with his father on the 320-acre home farm.

He owns $3,168.75 worth of corn and oats and $5,205 worth of livestock. He has served as chapter president and is at present a district FFA president. During high school, he ranked in the upper one-fourth of his graduating class and was active in judging teams and in 4-H and FFA activities, serving as a 4-H president and junior leader. He has planted 1,100 trees on his home farmstead windbreak. His Vo-Ag instructor was Ernest Palmer, Hastings.

Eight District Star Farmers were named:

DISTRICT		ADVISOR
I	Edgar Olson, 17, senior, Fosston high school	Leland Frederick
II	James P. Akerson, 17, senior, Motley high school	Kenneth Ostlund
III	Jerry D. Sebring, 18, senior, Granite Falls high school	J. G. Undlin
IV	Gary Stamman, 17, senior, Luverne high school	Garland Anderson
V	Keith Stoos, 18, senior, Faribault high school	Layton Hoysler
VI	Norman Peters, 18, senior, Red Wing high school	C. R. Forsline
VII	Kenneth Ozment, Jr., 17, senior, Forest Lake high school	Lee Sandager
VIII	Leroy Slater, 19, senior, Barnum high school	Robert D. Johnson

Seven Honorary State Farmers were named: Philip A. Anderson, associate professor of animal husbandry, University of Minnesota; Russell Asleson, agricultural editor, Minneapolis Tribune; Dean Walter W. Cook, College of Education, University of Minnesota; Otto Fahning, Wells, father of state FFA president Mel Fahning; Clarence Funk, state supervisor of surplus property, St. Paul; Maynard Speece, Farm Service Director, WCCO-Radio, Minneapolis, and J. Delbert Wells, secretary, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation and finance chairman, Minnesota FFA Foundation, St. Paul.

B-462-hrj

FILE

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 6, 1955

SPECIAL TO: St. Paul Pioneer Press
Minneapolis Tribune
AP
UP
Minnesota Daily

ST. PAUL CAMPUS STUDENTS RECOGNIZED FOR ACHIEVEMENT

A group of students in agriculture, forestry, home economics and veterinary medicine were honored for their participation in campus student center activities at the annual "Merit Dinner" on the St. Paul campus Union Board of Governors, Friday evening, May 6.

C. Ray Higgins, executive secretary, Minnesota Heart association, spoke to the group. Higgins formerly was director of Coffman Memorial Union and director of University Unions.

The following students received Gold Keys in recognition of their student center work as members of the Union Board of Governors: Harold A. Collins, Albert Lea; David W. Myhre, Battle Lake; Daniel V. Webster, Le Center; Victor Jorgen, Madison; Joanne L. Grandstand, Taylors' Falls.

Those who received re-engravings on Gold Keys presented them at past Merit Dinners are: Shirley M. Erickson, Badger; Donald H. Hastings, Fulton; Ed Temeche, St. Paul; Dorothy Bennell, assistant professor of home economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul; Gene D. Williams, Hutchinson; Lou Robb, Madena.

The following students received Silver Keys for outstanding work with the Union: Judith L. Oseid, Baudette; Robert R. Davidson, West Allis, Wisconsin; Lee K. Daby, Warren; Joseph E. Rose, Boston, Mass., Lyle Mc Cutchen, Carlos; Howard Legried, Oakland; Sally A. Rested, Robbinsdale; Jean E. Haight, Little Falls, and Miss Farhad Ghahreman, St. Paul.

Twenty-two other students received Certificates of Merit. Dean Austin A. Dowell presented the Gold and Silver Keys.

HRJ

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 9, 1955

Special to Crow Wing County

NEW HOME AGENT
WAS 4-H MEMBER

Crow Wing county's new home agent has a long-time record of 4-H work to her credit.

She is Alice Walters, Hallock, who will assume her duties as home agent in Brainerd on June 20. Her headquarters will be in the county extension office.

Miss Walters will receive her bachelor of science degree in June from the College of St. Benedict, St. Joseph, Minn. She has a major in home economics.

While in college she has served as president of the home economics club Sigma Kappa Phi and has been on the staffs of the college yearbook and literary and art quarterly.

For eight years Miss Walters was a 4-H club member in Kittson county, where she was reared on a farm. She specialized in home economics and gardening projects and in junior leadership. She has also been a member of the Girl Scouts for eight years.

As home agent, she will work with County Agent Ray Norrgard in carrying out the activities of the extension program for the county, including the 4-H program. Miss Walters will have charge of the home economics phases of 4-H work and will continue to develop the extension home program.

-jbn-

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

SPECIAL TO:

Earl Bergerud
Isanti County Agent
Cambridge

ROYAL ANDERSON
IS NEW ISANTI
COUNTY AGENT

Royal K. Anderson, Lake of the Woods county agent at Baudette since 1948, has been appointed Isanti County Agent and will take over his new post at Cambridge on June 1. He succeeds Karl Bergerud, who was promoted to 4-H Club Supervisor for the Northeast district.

Announcement comes from Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

Anderson is a native of Baldwin, Wisconsin, and studied at River Falls State Teachers' College and the University of Minnesota. Before coming to Minnesota, he taught vocational agriculture for seven years in South Dakota and was a soil conservation specialist in Wisconsin for four years.

In addition to an active 4-H club program, Anderson's work in the Baudette area has dealt with improving legume seed production, soil conservation and potato growing. He holds the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota's staff.

Anderson is married and the father of two children.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 9 1955

To all counties

For use week of May 16
or after

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

BEET PULP AGAIN
PROVES GOOD BEEF
CATTLE FEED

A feed that's similar to oats in price and total digestible nutrients proved its worth again in a six-month beef cattle feeding trial at the University's Northwest School Experiment Station at Crookston. The feed is molasses beet pulp.

A report of the trial comes from County Agent _____. In the Red River Valley and other sugar beet-growing areas, beet pulp is a by-product of the manufacturing process. The Crookston plant can produce about two million 50-pound bags of it a year.

The best of four groups of Hereford steers in the trials made a profit for the station of $66.36 per steer. Each steer ate an average three pounds of alfalfa hay, up to 33 pounds of plain corn silage and 14 pounds of the grain ration per day.

Half the grain ration was molasses beet pulp, the other half was 70 per cent barley and 30 per cent oats. Soybean oil meal brought the crude protein content of the ration up to 14.6 per cent.

The Crookston station's livestock specialist, Professor Homer D. Fausch, said that gains were good despite the fact that the roughage portion of the ration--hay and corn silage--supplied 44 to 49 per cent of the animals' nutritional needs. The highest-gaining group put on an average 2.18 pounds per steer per day--the lowest-gaining, 1.95 pounds per day.

In one group of steers, urea replaced about 40 per cent of the soybean oil meal in the grain ration and didn't affect daily gains. One group of steers which got corn silage to which 20 pounds of urea per ton had been added at ensiling time did about as well as the highest-gaining group.

In earlier feeding tests, the station found that even when the grain ration was two-thirds molasses beet pulp, beef animals gained well and graded choice to prime.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 9 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
May 16 or after

NUTRITIONAL NEEDS
INCREASE DURING
PREGNANCY

The expectant mother must eat not only to keep herself healthy, but to furnish the necessary building materials for the baby.

Home Agent ___ _____ passes on some information to expectant mothers from Dr. Helen Pilcher, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

During the first four months of pregnancy the expectant mother does not require more food than her usual good diet. But later in pregnancy the need for the building materials of protein and minerals is increased. The calcium requirement practically doubles. The protein need increases about 45 per cent, vitamin needs increase, and calorie needs increase, although in smaller proportions.

Certain foods must be eaten daily during the last five months of pregnancy. They supply the necessary building and regulatory nutrients of protein, vitamins and minerals.

Dr. Pilcher recommends that expectant mothers include the following foods in the diet every day:

4 eight-ounce glasses of whole milk.
2 servings of lean meat, fish or poultry. Liver is desirable at least once a week. Cheese may be used as a meat substitute.
1 egg.
2 or more servings of fruit. Be sure to include 8 ounces of citrus fruits daily.
1 medium potato
2 or more servings of vegetables, either raw or cooked. Include green leafy and yellow vegetables often.
3 to 4 servings of whole grain or enriched bread and cereal.
1 tablespoon of butter.
Vitamin D in an amount to supply 400 International Units.

Since there are about 2000 calories in the foods listed above, the woman who wants to prevent excess weight gains during pregnancy will have to be very careful about what other foods she adds to this diet. -clb-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 9 1955

To all counties

For use week of May 16
or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Enter for Swine Honor Roll -- You've heard of the Minnesota Swine Honor Roll -- that group of farmers who are honored each year for an outstanding year of hog production? Well, in order to get in this year's competition, farmers who want to enter should act now. Getting in this exciting contest is almost certain to boost your hog raising efficiency--and profits, too, of course. Farmers who made the 1954 Honor Roll, announced each year at Farm and Home Week on the University's St. Paul Campus, raised successfully an average of nine pigs per sow--that's three and a half pigs per sow more than the state average. You can do it, too.

* * * * * *

Correct Corn Planting -- Just having the proper number of corn plants per acre isn't enough. They must be spaced well in the row for the best results. Bunching the kernels together in some places and skipping several feet of row in other places means less yield. With higher planting rates, power-checking or drilling offers better prospects for good plant distribution than check-rowing. It's less work, too. This tip comes from a University of Minnesota Extension soils specialist, Harold E. Jones.

* * * * * *

Dairy Cleanliness -- A University of Minnesota dairy scientist told us recently that he feels that most milk cleaning problems would be gone if every dairy farmer brushed in warm water all parts of the dismantled milking machine plus all his other milk-handling utensils. And it's absolutely essential to completely take apart the milking machine to do a first-rate job. This suggestion came to us from James J. Jezeski, the University dairy specialist.

* * * * * *

Shelterbelt Planting Suggestion -- Sixty livestock breeders in Montana report a saving of about $600 a year each because of tree plantings which protect livestock from wind and blowing snow. We have many shelterbelt building tips. Come in.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 9 1955

To all counties

For use week of May 18
or after

SPRAYING CHECKS
BROAD-LEAVED WEEDS
IN FLAX FIELDS

If you are troubled with broad-leaved weeds in your flax, spray the field with MCP or 2,4-D soon after the weeds are up. That's the suggestion of County Agent _____.

He backs it up with research facts from the University of Minnesota's Extension agronomist, Edwin H. Jensen.

Jensen says that MCP is less likely to injure flax than 2,4-D is and farmers ought to consider using MCP even though it is a bit more expensive. However, spraying with either 2,4-D or MCP may reduce yields of flax unless your spraying reduces the weed competition enough to offset the injury it causes.

Because of this possible danger of injury of flax, Jensen suggests not using any more chemical than necessary to kill the weeds in the fields. Here's his formula: use two or three ounces per acre of MCP or 2,4-D sodium or amine formulation for susceptible weeds like wild mustard.

Use four ounces per acre for lambsquarter, pigweed, cocklebur and ragweed. For moderately resistant weeds like Canada thistle and perennial sow thistle, spot-spraying with heavier rates may be necessary. Use MCP at five to six ounces per acre to prevent such noxious weeds from producing seed.

It isn't safe to spray flax during the period between bud stage and when 90 per cent of the bolls have formed. Germination of the seed may be reduced by spraying between full bloom and the stage when the seeds are colored.

For the foxtails, including giant foxtail, Jensen recommends five pounds of TCA per acre. This also will check barnyard grass in young flax. For best results, the flax should be at least two inches tall and the weeds less than three inches high. TCA can be put on in a mixture with MCP or 2,4-D to kill susceptible grass weeds and non-grass weeds with one application.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 9 1955

To all counties

For use week of May 16
or after

SPRAYING FOR
MUSTARD CONTROL
FOUND WISE

Farmers often question spraying for mustard in a grain field and wonder if it's worth the trouble. Do the mustard plants reduce the yield?

County Agent _____ says "yes". Edwin H. Jensen, the University of Minnesota's Extension agronomist, tells him that Canadian experiments in 1952 and 1953 found that they do.

The first year, 1952, a hand-weeded, weed-free flax crop yielded up to 22 bushels per acre. Ten mustard plants per square yard reduced yield to eight bushels and 25 plants brought it still farther down--to six bushels. A hundred mustard plants per square yard chocked out all but enough flax to yield three bushels per acre.

In 1953, the mustard-free flax yielded 14 bushels per acre. Ten mustard plants per square yard reduced yield to six bushels and 25 plants brought it down to four bushels.

So, obviously it pays to spray flax that has even light mustard. Even 10 mustard plants per square yard greatly lowered yields.

Jensen says that Canadian experiments indicate the early spraying is very important.

Competition from mustard reduces yields before the mustard comes into bloom. In Minnesota, 23 comparisons of 2,4-D and MCP on weed-free flax have been made.

Four ounces of the amine salt of 2,4-D and MCP were sprayed on 10 varieties. The flax treated with 2,4-D yielded 90 per cent as much as the weed-free check plot, whereas, the MCP-treated plots yielded 97 per cent of the untreated, weed-free check plots. This indicates that 2,4-D was a bit more injurious to flax than MCP.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 9 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For publication week of
May 16 or after

GET FABRIC READY BEFORE CUTTING

Preparation of the fabric before cutting is important for good fit in a finished garment, Home Agent (Club Agent) _____ _____ reminds 4-H members who are taking the clothing project.

All fabrics are woven with the crosswise threads at right angles to the lengthwise threads. To insure that an article of clothing will fit and hang nicely, it is necessary for the threads to have this same position throughout all the steps of construction, says Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

To be certain that the fabric has not been stretched out of shape, lay the selvages to the side of a rectangular table and see if the cut end of the fabric lies parallel to the end of the table. If it does, the threads are still in the correct position and the pattern may be pinned on.

For accuracy in pinning the pattern on, measure with a ruler to be sure that the ends of the pattern marking indicating the lengthwise grain or straight of the material are equal distances from the selvages.

In cutting and fitting a garment, the crosswise threads should run evenly across the figure, and the lengthwise threads go straight up and down. It is important to follow the straight of the material carefully because there is greater strength and less stretch in that direction.

A good practice in both cutting and stitching is to work with the grain--that is, from the wide to the narrow--so the threads will remain in the proper right-angle position. If done against the grain, the threads will separate and pull. When pressing the fabric as the garment is being made, it is well to follow the same suggestions. At all times try to keep the fabric from being pulled or stretched the least bit out of line.

-eh-

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

Immediate Release

RURAL LIFE SUNDAY MAY 15

Some 47,000 4-H club members in Minnesota will observe Rural Life Sunday May 15.

Rural Life Sunday is traditionally observed the fifth Sunday after Easter. It is an outgrowth of ancient ceremonies of blessing the land and the seed at planting time.

In some Minnesota counties, 4-H leaders' councils are planning special county-wide services for 4-H members on Rural Life Sunday. Other 4-H'ers will observe this Sunday by attending the church of their choice, assisting in services by providing special music, furnishing flowers or acting as ushers.

According to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, observance of Rural Life Sunday gives 4-H members an opportunity to emphasize the spiritual values and character-building qualities in 4-H work. When club members worship together on Rural Life Sunday, they join with those of many generations in seeking the blessing of God upon the land, the seed, the cultivation of the earth and the enrichment of home and community life, he said.

B-463-jbn

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

Immediate Release

REGIONAL RURAL YOUTH ADULTS CONFERENCE JUNE 3-5

About 25 rural young people from Minnesota will attend the seventh annual Western Regional Conference for Rural Youth Adults which will be held June 3, 4 and 5 at South Dakota State college, Brookings.

According to Robert Pinches, assistant state YMW leader at the University of Minnesota, it will be an inter-group conference with representatives from 4-H clubs, Rural Youth groups, FFA, rural church groups and farm organizations. States included in the conference are Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin and Montana.

Theme of the event will be "We Build the Ladder by Which We Climb." Governor Joe Foss of South Dakota and President John W. Headley of South Dakota State college will welcome the delegates to the conference.

Workshop sessions on courtship and marriage, crafts, program and party planning will be held both Friday and Saturday.

Pinches will be a resource leader for the recreation workshops. Other Minnesotans on the planning committee include Mrs. Audrey Benrud of Lake City, secretary of the regional event, and Mrs. Elaine Mulder of Worthington.

B-464-eh

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

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY STUDY SHOWS WOOD SOURCES OF TWIN CITIES BOX-MAKERS

Wood from outside Minnesota makes up a large part of the raw material used by manufacturers of wooden boxes, crates, barrels, and fruit boxes in the Twin Cities.

A recent survey by the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry showed this true of 15 container-producing companies in this area. Results are reported by Prof. Edward T. Sullivan in Minnesota Forestry Notes. Here's what the survey found:

• All shooks used for making barrels are shipped in from outside the state. The lower price of west coast Douglas fir has driven Minnesota woods out of the market.

• Aspen and cottonwood are the principal Minnesota species used for nailed wooden boxes, and more than half of the wood for such boxes comes from outside the state.

• Almost all the veneer logs for fruit boxes originate in Minnesota, however.

Sullivan notes two difficulties in the marketing of wood for these industries: First is the absence of standard grades for aspen lumber and veneer logs. Second is the large number of supplier contacts that a user of logs and rough lumber must maintain to assure a continuous flow of raw materials into his plant.

Copies of the Forestry Notes in which the research is described are available free from the School of Forestry, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

B-465-hrj

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

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

A plaque for outstanding work in visual aids goes to Nicollet County Agent Fred Wetherill, left, of St. Peter. Wetherill won the plaque in competition with several dozen Minnesota county agents who entered the annual extension Information Contest by agents. Presenting the plaque is Gerald R. Mc Kay, extension visual aids specialist with the University of Minnesota. A Missourian by birth, Fred Wetherill graduated from the University of Minnesota and worked a year or two in the agricultural economics department of the St. Paul campus. He has been Nicollet County Agent since 1942.

hrj

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

Immediate Release

HOW TO AVOID SHRINKAGE AND MOTH DAMAGE TO BLANKETS

A new technique in washing wool blankets and a recently developed product added to the wash water will help homemakers solve the problems of shrinkage and moth damage, according to extension home management specialists at the University of Minnesota.

EQ-53, a liquid product developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture entomologists, is effective for mothproofing woolen blankets during hand or machine laundering. Now on the market under various trade names, EQ-53 made its debut in stores two years ago. A few spoonfuls of EQ-53 solution added to the wash or rinse water in the washing machine will protect blankets or other woolens for a year or more if they are stored, or, if they are in use, until they are washed again or dry cleaned.

Recent studies by home economics researchers at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station have shown that blankets shrink chiefly because of the agitation of wool in water. On the other hand, when soil is removed by soaking, blankets will retain their original shape and fluffiness. Researchers have developed the following blanket-washing method to save shrinkage:

• Fill the washing machine with lukewarm water, add a synthetic detergent and dissolve by running the machine a few seconds.

• Put the blanket in the sudsy water, let it soak for 15 to 20 minutes, turning it once or twice by hand. Then put through wringer or spin off water.

• Fill the washer with clean water of the same temperature and soak-rinse the blanket for 5 minutes, turning it two or three times. Put through wringer or spin off water. Repeat this process for a second soak-rinse.

• Stretch before drying. This is easiest to do if two people pull the blanket from opposite ends when it is on the line, stretching it to original size and shape. If you're alone, hang the blanket across the line, hems together, and pull evenly along hems.

• Let the blanket dry until just slightly damp, then stretch again and dry. To dry in a dryer, preheat towels and "mix" blanket with them. After 15 minutes at high heat, remove the damp blanket and stretch.

• Brush the blanket on both sides with a wire pet brush or stiff nylon hair brush to make the blanket soft and "nappy."

• Steam-press the bindings on both sides.

This method of washing is suitable for non-automatic washers or for agitator or pulsator-type automatics, if they have flexible control dials which can be operated by hand. It may be used with tumble type washers if the door can be opened after the machine is filled.

B-466-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 11, 1955 Immediate Release

HERE'S HOW TO CHOOSE TOMATO PLANTS

Some pointers on how to select healthy tomato plants when buying them for the home garden were given today by Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Be sure to wait to buy tomato plants until all danger of frost is past and the weather is warm enough for them to thrive, the horticulturist cautioned. To be safe, he recommends waiting until Memorial Day or June 1 before transplanting tomatoes to the garden. Tomatoes planted when the weather is too cool to encourage growth are not likely to produce fruit any earlier than when planted later when air and soil temperatures are warm enough for good development.

Plants in top condition to set out should be well rooted and fresh looking, about 8 to 10 inches tall with sturdy, stocky stems and deep green leaves. Avoid plants with spindly stems and pale scant foliage or those that look weak or wilted. Also make sure the plants show no sign of insects or disease.

Check to see if the plants have been grown three to four inches apart. They can be removed from the plant bed or flat with more roots and soil than those grown closer together and thus stand transplanting better. Tomato plants sold in individual containers may cost more but often are worth the extra price.

Since the right variety is most important, Turnquist suggests buying tomato plants from a dealer who can tell you what variety they are. Hybrids cost more than standard varieties but yield more fruit of greater uniformity. Hybrid E is a good early variety for Minnesota planting. Good early standard varieties recommended for Minnesota are Fireball, Early Chatham and Firesteel . For mid-season varieties Big Boy, Stokesdale and Rutgers are well adapted to Minnesota.

Avoid the Dwarf Champion variety, Turnquist warned. It looks attractive but does not produce good fruit.

B-467-jbn

University Farm News
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May 11, 1955

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA CHARCOAL PRODUCTION POSSIBILITIES STUDIED AT U

A possibility of small-scale production of charcoal in Minnesota for use of picnickers, backyard chefs, and campers is shown by a University of Minnesota study of the economics of charcoal use.

Perhaps 3,000 tons of charcoal are purchased annually in the state for such uses and all of it is now produced at distant points.

This is reported in recent Minnesota Forestry Notes by Richard Skok and Ronald Beazley, researchers in the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry.

The number of large plants in the United States now producing charcoal by wood distillation has dropped to only five from about 100 in the 1920's. This decline has resulted from the chemical industry's finding cheaper methods of synthesizing chemicals they previously obtained through wood distillation.

In northeastern states, cinder-block kilns of six to 14 cords capacity are operating commercially. Best results have been found using round wood, but slabwood also produced good charcoal, although it makes more small particles. A big factor in the "profitability" of such operations is the cost of delivering wood to the kiln. The best opportunities seem to be in areas where there is already a concentration of hardwood being cut each year.

An experimental kiln now is operating in Minnesota. It is sponsored by the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Commission, the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, and the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry.

Free copies of the University of Minnesota Forestry Notes in which Minnesota's charcoal making possibilities are discussed are available free from the School of Forestry, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-468-hrj

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

Immediate Release

FFA AWARDS AND NEW OFFICERS ANNOUNCED

Minnesota's Future Farmers of America elected officers for the coming year today. The FFA held its Silver Anniversary Convention on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus Monday through Wednesday.

The new officers are: Jack Morris, 18, Winthrop, president; Larry Perkins, 18, Red Wing, sentinel; Sheldon Lukes, 18, Austin, secretary; Patrick Flynn, 17, Alexandria, treasurer; Peter Balfe, 19, Le Center, reporter; Kenneth Ozment, 18, Forest Lake, first vice-president.

District vice-presidents are: District I, Noel Estenson, Climax; District II, Larry Paskewitz, Staples; District III, Van Dimberg, Ortonville; District IV, Dale Sauer, New Ulm; District V, Art Jindra, Montgomery; District VI, Bernie Moucha, Austin; District VII, Kenneth Ozment, Forest Lake; District VIII, Travis Nelson, Proctor.

In the FFA public speaking contest, Robert Palmer of Chisago City, District VII, placed first with his speech, "What Social Security Means to the Farmer." Second was David Sauer, New Ulm, District IV; Third, Donald Langworthy, Garden City, District V. Palmer was awarded a gold watch by the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, $100 from the National FFA Foundation and a trip to East Lansing, Michigan, to compete in the regional contest on August 16. Eight districts competed.

The Winthrop FFA Chapter won the parliamentary procedure contest. Harvey Jones, Winthrop, is its advisor. Brainerd's chapter was second, Mountain Lake's third and Austin's fourth. The winning team was awarded a plaque by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Education Club.

(more)

Team placings in the judging contests are as follows:

CROPS -- Halstad Chapter, first. Members: Roger Wang, Willis Nelson, Ralph Rognlie. Hawley second, Bemidji third. High individual judge: Robert Olson, Hawley.

DAIRY CATTLE -- Winnebago, first. Members: Robert Hanks, Harlan Hanson, Gene Hanks. Blackduck second, Fertile third. Forty-eight teams competed. High individual: Arno Norman, Fairmont.

DAIRY PRODUCTS -- Pine City, first. Members: Don Tollefson, Lloyd Swanson, Charles Swanson. Hawley second, Fairfax third. High individual judge: Don Tollefson.

FARM MANAGEMENT -- Albert Lea, first. Members; Henry Vander Voort, Robert Erickson. St. Peter second. High individual: Henry Vander Voort.

FARM MECHANICS -- Montevideo, first. Members: Elton Shimp, Lloyd Christians, Arnold Lange. Felton second, Willow River third. High individual Le Roy Slater, Barnum.

FORESTRY -- Rush City, first. Members: Harold Lind, Gordon Behrendt, Douglas Johnson, Proctor second, Pine City third. High individual: Travis Nelson, Proctor.

GENERAL LIVESTOCK -- Albert Lea, first. Members: Dayton Rayman, Charles Kermer, Odean Jerdee. Montgomery second, Graceville third. Forty-six teams competed. High individual: Gerald Hackett, Montgomery.

HORTICULTURE -- Pine City, first. Members: Donald Bible, Bob Benson, James Doran. Meadowlands second, Red Wing third. High individual: Donald Bible.

MEATS -- Lake Crystal, first. Members: Donald Faulkner, John Peterson, Raymond Hanson. Marshall second, Winona third. High individual: Jim Reese, Marshall.

POULTRY -- Pine City, first. Members: Donald Wurm, Jerome Kryzer, Jerry Schloesser. Ortonville second, Fairfax third. High individual: James Baatz, Luverne.

SOILS -- Tyler, first. Members: Lee Anderson, James Shriber, Allen Pederson. Jackson second, Rochester third. High individual: Lee Anderson.

SHOWMANSHIP -- Dairy Cattle: Lewellyn Vold, Clarkfield, high individual. Beef Cattle: James Erickson, Mabel, high. Sheep: David Luhman, Goodhue, high. Swine: Marvin Huiras, Fairfax, high.

B-469-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 11, 1955 Immediate Release

SPECIALIST GIVES TIPS ON TESTING OLD 2,4-D

How do you test 2,4-D to see if it's fit to use after it's been stored a few months--especially where temperatures are low? K. L. Blanchard, agronomist with the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, gives a simple set of testing rules.

First, open the container and let its contents come to room temperature. Then, stir it with a clean metal or glass rod and feel for any resistance--that is, crystalline formations, oil globs or heavier bottom layers. If you note any of these things, it's especially important to test the material. It's wise to test, anyway, even if the material "feels" uniform.

Here's how to test esters:

1. Pour a cup of water into a clean pint fruit jar.

2. Add five teaspoonsful of the ester concentrate. Shake the 2,4-D container well before you take this sample, of course.

3. Screw the cap on the fruit jar and shake it well for a few seconds, turning it upside down and back about a dozen times. Then set it aside for two hours.

4. Then examine the jar for an oil layer or surface globules. If you see oil, the material has "gone to pot" and shouldn't be used.

5. Watch, also, for cream formation. You should have just a thin layer of cream on the top--not over 1/8th inch. If you see cream, turn the jar upside down several times. If the material looks the same all through, it's OK to use.

To test amine forms in hard water:

1. Fill a clean pint fruit jar with water.

2. Shake the amine container well, then add five teaspoons of the amine concentrate to the water in the jar.

3. Cap the jar and shake well for several seconds, until the solution appears the same all through. Then, set it aside for two full days.

4. At the end of two days, check the jar for crystal formation on bottom or sides, gummy material collecting on the bottom, and suspended particles of material. If you see any of these conditions, the material should not be used. B-470-hrj

University FarmNews
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

May 11, 1955

SPECIAL---CAPTION FOR PICTURE

FFA OFFICERS ELECTED AT SILVER ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION

Minnesota's Future Farmers of America elected officers for the coming year this morning. The FFA has been holding its Silver Anniversary Convention on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus since Monday. Today is the last day.

Shown here, left to right, are:

Jack Morris, 18, Winthrop, President

Larry Perkins, 18, Red Wing, Sentinel

Sheldon Lukes, 18, Austin, Secretary

Patrick Flynn, 17, Alexandria, Treasurer

Peter Balfe, 19, Le Center, Reporter

Kenneth Ozment, 18, Forest Lake, First Vice-president

Not shown are the district vice-presidents, who are as follows:

District I Noel Estensen, Climax

II Larry Paskewitz, Staples

III Van Dimberg, Ortonville

IV Dale Sauer, New Ulm

V Art Jindra, Montgomery

VI Bernie Moucha, Austin

VII Kenneth Ozment, Forest Lake -- he's also first-vice-president.

VIII Travis Nelson, Proctor

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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May 11, 1955

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY RADIO,
PRESS, TV.

ONE-TIME SPRAYING WASTEFUL

Spraying your apple or plum trees only once during the season is a waste of money, according to A. C. Hodson, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota.

A single spray, no matter when applied, will not protect the backyard orchard throughout the season.

For apple trees at least five sprays are necessary. Time for the first one--the pink stage--is past. The second should be the petal-fall spray. This means immediately for most of Minnesota.

The trees should be sprayed again 5 to 7 days later, then in mid July, and finally about the first of August. By spraying several times, different insects are controlled.

If the first or pink stage spray was missed, the four remaining ones will take care of most of the fruit insects, but some early leaf feeding insects may have already done some damage.

For plum trees, at least two sprays are needed. The first one should have been at the time of petal fall. The second should be about one week later or right now for most of Minnesota.

For specific details on exact timing and materials, write or call the Bulletin Room, St. Paul campus, University of Minnesota for pamphlet 184, "Home Orchard Fruit Spray Guide."

-hbs-

By Harry R. Johnson, Extension Information Specialist, U. of M.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 12 1955

SPECIAL TO THE CONSERVATION VOLUNTEER--WITH PICTURES

File

MINNESOTA'S SOIL CONSERVATION AGENTS ARE EDUCATORS-EXPEDITERS

Four years ago, the Minnesota legislature voted to give the state's county agents a hand -- an assistant agent whose duties would be to expedite soil conservation work.

They voted funds to pay the salaries of nine soil conservation agents, each placed in a county seat located in an organized soil conservation district. The soil conservation agent is "officed" with the county agent as part of his staff. There are now 11 such agents.

The program grew out of action by the Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation District Supervisors. They felt that some work was needed to speed up on-the-farm adoption of conservation practices in the state and believed it could best be done by an education program. Strength for this belief came from the recognition that, in the end, only the farmer decides when and if a soil conservation or better land use practice goes on his farm.

Thus, the soil conservation agent was created to carry out an educational program developed in cooperation with the soil conservation district supervisors and the county Extension committee. He draws upon technical and research information from the University Extension staff in St. Paul but his program is geared to county and area needs and he develops it in cooperation with local groups.

Here, for example, is how one soil conservation agent operates. J. E. Ellis, agent in Buffalo, Wright County, some 50 miles west of Minneapolis-St. Paul, started out on a new plan a few months ago, shortly after he went on the job. He planned to bring together a group of farmers for two or three meetings this winter and give them above-average training and facts on soils, farm management and other conservation-related topics.

With the help of the local ASC and SCS people, three farmers from each township were chosen and invited to the meeting. Most of these invited attended the first meeting. At the end of the session, Ellis asked the group if they were interested in playing host to small group meetings for their neighbors. Fifteen such meetings are now taking place and the SCS technician and Ellis are attending each.

Washington County's 1953-1954 program, headed by Soil Conservation Agent Clifton Halsey of Stillwater, emphasized grassed waterways because Halsey found they were needed on many area farms.

Grassed waterways were a main topic at 18 winter neighborhood group discussions where Halsey and SCS technicians used colored slides and diagrams to explain how a waterway works and how to plant and maintain one.

Two grassed waterway establishment demonstrations were held by neighborhood farmers with guidance from Halsey and SCS workers. At the Washington County Fair Soil conservation booth, gully erosion and soil loss were demonstrated with soil troughs, grass and artificial rain as an automatic slide projector portrayed good and bag practices, their reward or penalty.

This program was designed to stimulate interest among organized groups and then bring them the conservation story--and later, of course, help in making changes. The whole range of educational tools--meetings, radio programs, demonstrations, films, field days, newspaper articles--carried the grassed waterway message. This year, Halsey is featuring cross-slope farming the same way he "hit" grassed waterways in 1953-1954. All this is in addition to his program of soil-testing, tree-planting, fertilizer education and overall improvement in management of farm lands.

Halsey says--and his experience is echoed by other soil conservation agents--that much educational activity has to take place before farmers began to use a new soil conservation district. Shortly after it wins acceptance, however, there are for a brief time more requests than SCS technicians can handle.

"As farm plans are made, however, some adopt new practices readily, while others looked at the plans but didn't understand or like them and filed them in the spare room bureau upstairs," Halsey writes. "Now, the cream of the crop has been sold on conservation, but conservation is still not on the land -- or even a fair share of it." Halsey and the others are in the big, long push to get it there.

In their work-a-day programs, the soil conservation agents coordinate their operations with the SCS technicians' and help them occasionally when field work is heavy. Requests from farmers for technical assistance are relayed to the technicians, who, in turn, frequently help the conservation agent with large-scale outdoor educational events or school programs.

Thus, a division of labor develops in which the technician can devote his full energies to technical work and the conservation agent can develop an educational program.

The link between the farmer and the University was strengthened recently by completion of a training program in which all county agents—including the soils agents and assistants—were equipped to make final farm fertilizer recommendations from the University's soil test.

At $1 a sample, the University lab tests soil for nitrogen, potash and phosphate needs, returns the evaluation to the soil conservation agent (or county agent). He takes a careful look at the farm's needs with its owner and works with him in setting up a realistic cropping and fertilizing program.

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May 12, 1955

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CONFIDENTIAL : HOLD FOR RELEASE
UNTIL SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1 P. M.
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HOME ECONOMICS INSTRUCTOR HONORED

Mrs. Evelyn Franklin, instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota, was honored with the title of "Miss Betty" at a special luncheon this (Saturday, May 14) noon in the St. Paul campus dining hall.

The luncheon was one of the events of Kitchi Geshig, annual Agricultural campus fun fest and open house.

A replica of the Betty Lamp, which inspired the title "Miss Betty," was presented to Mrs. Franklin by Mary Alice Towler, Redwood Falls, University sophomore and president of the Home Economics association.

This is the fifth year members of the Home Economics association, University student organization, have selected, by vote, a staff member they wish to honor with the name "Miss Betty." The person selected is judged on the basis of classroom teaching, interest in students and enthusiasm for her field of work. She must also set an example of what a good home economist should be.

Mrs. Franklin is faculty adviser of the University Home Economics association. Since September, 1953, she has been an instructor in related art in the University School of Home Economics. She has also served as decorating consultant to a Minneapolis hotel.

She was graduated from the University of Minnesota with distinction and holds a master's degree from the same institution, with a major in home economics in business. Her major field of interest is related art. She is a member of Phi Upsilon Omicron, professional home economics fraternity, and Omicron Nu, national honorary home economics society.

B-471-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture½
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May 12, 1955

Immediate Release

FERTILIZER MUST BE BALANCED TO WORK PROPERLY

Another interesting example of the necessity of having a balanced fertilizer for highest corn production is reported by a University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, Harold E. Jones.

He tells of a Delavan farmer who actually decreased corn yields by applying nitrogen. Here's how it happened: 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 earlier had received 200 pounds per acre of 5-20-10 in the row, he got 111 bushels per acre.

Jones explains that a fertilizer is often not effective simply because not enough goes on. Many farmers do not put enough fertilizer in the row for the best possible crop response. A demonstration on a farm near Grey Eagle showed this. 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. .

And 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 to 160 pounds, he got a big increase--up to 87 bushels per acre more than the unfertilized--and reduced corn moisture to 42 per cent. The bigger starter not only gave a higher yield but helped mature the corn.

Jones says farmers can find answers to many fertilizer problems in the University's new extension bulletin 277, "Guide to Fertilizer Use." Copies are free at county agents' offices or from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

B-472-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 12, 1955 Immediate Release

AG. CAMPUS RECOGNITION ASSEMBLY SCHEDULED

The annual "Recognition Assembly" of the University's St. Paul campus will be held in Coffey Hall, Wednesday evening, May 18.

Participating will be students in the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the School of Veterinary Medicine.

The program will begin at 8 p.m. and is open to the public. This is the 34th annual recognition assembly, one of the "ag campus'" cherished traditions, according to Assistant Dean Austin A. Dowell, director of resident instruction.

Harold A. Collins, Albert Lea, president of the St. Paul campus student council, will open the program and introduce the main speaker, Dr. Ralph L. Kitchell, head of the veterinary anatomy department.

The St. Paul campus chorus under Dolph Bezoir will sing several selections including "Brother James' Air," Muzicheski's "Cherubim Song" and songs from the musical, "Brigadoon."

Assistant Dean Dowell and Dr. W. T. S. Thorp, assistant dean and the director of the School of Veterinary Medicine, will present scholarships and student achievement awards.

After the assembly, an open-house party will be held in the St. Paul campus Union with everyone invited. The following day, Thursday, May 19, St. Paul campus students will join in Cap and Gown Day ceremonies on the Minneapolis campus. Early Thursday morning, seniors will have their traditional 7 a.m. breakfast and the graduating class will participate in a tree-planting ceremony at 9.

Harriet Hecht, Montevideo, home economics junior, will provide organ music diring the evening.

B-473-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 12, 1955

Immediate Release

U. AGRONOMIST GIVES TIPS ON FROST DAMAGE TO FLAX

You can still make a good crop of flax--but you may have to replant a frost-damaged field with early-maturing varieties such as "Marine."

This word came today from Rodney A. Briggs, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

He says that frost severe enough to damage thousands of acres of west central Minnesota flax fields has left some farmers in a quandary as to what to do about it. Briggs says you can recognize frost damage by blackened leaves and a dried up stem below the first leaves. He has several suggestions:

- If not underseeded with legumes, rework the seedbed and sow an early maturing variety such as Marine or a different crop.
- If underseeded with legumes and weeds are no problem, reseed by shallow sowing across the field with an early-maturing variety.
- If underseeded and weeds will be a problem, rework and replant the field to flax or another crop.

B-474-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 13 1955

File

SPECIAL WITH MAT TO:

Freeborn County Agricultural Agent

JOHN OLSON IS
NEW ASSISTANT
COUNTY AGENT

John A. Olson, a native of Rice county, has been appointed assistant Freeborn county agent. He will begin work June 15 under County Agent Alden M. Booren.

Olson is a 1955 graduate of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture and is married. He was raised on a 280-acre diversified farm near Faribault. He served two summers—1953 and 1954—as a field inspector for the Green Giant Co. of Le Sueur.

He has spent 11 years in 4-H club work, carrying projects in dairy calf, heifer, cow, ewe lamb, barrow, health and safety, junior leadership and gardening. He was a member of the University's dairy judging team in 1953 and of its livestock judging team in 1954. He also was an FFA member for two years.

Booren says that Olson's principal field will be _____

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_____

_____

_____.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 15 1955

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

June Dairy Month Issue

This special issue has been prepared to help you put increased emphasis on use of dairy foods in your newspaper and radio publicity during June, Dairy Month. For further ideas please refer to the sheets on Dairy Foods which you received at the dairy meetings.

Ina B. Rowe
Extension Nutritionist

Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

Smooth Cheese Sauce

For a smooth-as-silk cheese sauce, use either a well aged natural cheddar or a "process" cheese. Pressing a small piece of cheddar between the thumb and finger will give you a clue as to how long it has aged. If it is "green" or "young," it will feel rubbery and will spring back to its original shape. A well aged cheese will crumble.

Process cheese is fine for cooking because it melts with quick smoothness and mixes readily with liquid. For snacking out of hand, a natural cheddar cheese is preferred both for flavor and texture by most cheese connoisseurs.

* * * * * *

Cart Before the Horse

Why not change the name of that good old standby, macaroni and cheese, to cheese and macaroni? Double the amount of cheese and the dish will gain in food value and in popularity with the family. If it gets the spotlight in a meal, as it usually does, it should carry food value to make it worthy of its high place.

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.

That Gourmet Touch

Cheese and apple pie always team up well. But for a gourmet touch, add ¼ cup shredded cheese to the dry ingredients for your top crust. You'll be delighted with the flakiness and tenderness of the crust and that very special flavor.

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Cheese Straws

If you want to use up your pastry scraps by making them into cheese straws, bake them before you cut them into strips to prevent the cheese from running out and burning onto the pan. To make the cheese straws, roll out pastry scraps into a thin oblong and sprinkle half of it with shredded cheese. Fold the other half over and roll again so the cheese is pressed into the dough. Cut into strips after the pastry is baked.

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A little cheese added to almost any hot dish or creamed dish raises its flavor rating from good to exceptional.

* * * * * *

Add shredded cheese to your dry ingredients when you make baking powder cuits, muffins, yeast rolls or waffles. The cheese will help you meet your day's protein requirement and will give you a tasty bread as well.

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To enjoy to the full the delectable flavor of fine cheese, serve it when it comes to room temperature.

* * * * * *

For A Creamier Ice Cream

When you bring ice cream home from the store, it no doubt will have softened slightly - just enough so that you can put it in the bowl of the electric mixer and whip it up without its melting. If you do this and return it to the freezer so that it will re-harden, you'll have a creamier tasting ice cream than if you serve it as it comes from the package.

* * * * * *

Coffee Ice Cream

If you whip up your ice cream, you may want to modify the flavor occasionally. One good way is to add instant coffee while you are beating the ice cream. Two tablespoonfuls of instant coffee to a quart of ice cream is a satisfactory amount. After you have tried it, you may like to use a little more or a little less.

* * * * * *

Iced Coffee

For light afternoon refreshments in mid-summer, iced coffee serves double duty as beverage and dessert. Make double-strength coffee and pour it hot over just enough ice cubes to cool it but not chill it. Add 1 or 2 tablespoonfuls of caramel syrup, according to your sweet tooth. Finish chilling with scoops of vanilla ice cream, using enough so that 1 scoop will float on top. Serve with cheese straws or plain salty wafers.

* * * * * *

Apple Pie a la Mode

Apple pie a la mode is fine and seasonal, but apple is not the only pie that can be made more festive by topping it with a scoop of ice cream. Rhubarb pie, the early summer berry pies, later blueberry, grape and plum pie take kindly to a swirl of ice cream. When cold weather comes, you may like to go back to the old standby -- a slice of cheese.

* * * * * *

Modified Baked Alaska

For a dessert women especially will like, make a modified baked Alaska. Use any type of ice cream desired, preferably one with color. Spread it to a thickness of about an inch and a half in a square-cornered glass baking dish. Cover this carefully and put into the freeze chest to re-harden. When ready to serve, prepare a stiff meringue, using 2 tablespoons sugar to each egg white. Spread this over the ice cream to cover it completely, and place it under the broiler for just a few seconds or until the meringue is golden brown. Cut in squares and serve at once. This is easier than making a baked Alaska and many people find it even more tasty because it eliminates the cold layer of cake.

Ice Cream Torte with Meringue Base

An ice cream torte makes a festive dessert for any occasion. Here's the way to make it. Spread a hard meringue mixture in two 9-inch cake pans which have been fitted with circles of heavy aluminum foil. Bake at 250° F. for 1 hour or until golden, then turn out the heat and allow to remain for an additional hour or longer in the oven. Turn one meringue right side up on a flat, thin board or heavy pasteboard which has been cut to fit. Remove the foil. Cut or spoon ice cream over the top to cover the meringue completely with a layer at least 1 inch thick. Top with the second meringue upside down.

Whip ½ cup of cream, flavor and sweeten it to taste. Spread it on the top and sides, using a swirl motion. Cut into serving portions and serve at once. Or package in moisture-vapor-proof wrap and store in the freezer until ready to use.

* * * * * *

For Hard Meringues Without Stickiness

The secret of success in making a hard meringue is to prevent the chewiness that makes the meringue practically impossible to cut and hard to eat. Cornstarch will help prevent that chewiness.

Here's a foolproof recipe for hard meringues:

Beat until light 4 egg whites (½ cup), ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar, and add by the tablespoonful 3/4 cup sugar.

Continue beating until it forms firm peaks, looks satin white and holds the shape of the beater blades. Blend and add in the same way ¼ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon cornstarch and add 1 teaspoon vanilla or other flavoring. The meringue must be very stiff when beating is finished.

Bake in two cake pans lined with heavy aluminum foil or drop in 12 mounds on a baking sheet lined with heavy aluminum foil. Bake in a slow oven - 250° - for about 1 hour or until golden brown. Turn out the heat and allow to remain in the cooling oven for another hour or longer. Store in a dry place.

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Salad Dressing for Tossed Salad

When leaf lettuce makes its first appearance in the garden or on the market, try serving it with a simple but very tasty dressing made as follows: use 1 part vinegar, 1 part honey and 2 parts heavy cream with such seasonings as salt, pepper and mustard, according to your preference. Keep the amount of dressing small, starting with 1 tablespoon vinegar, 1 tablespoon honey and 2 tablespoons of cream, which will give you a fourth cup of dressing. This will be enough for a family-size bowl of salad but not enough to drip off the leaves and be wasted.

* * * * * *

Rice Cooked in Milk

Rice makes a pleasant change from other cereals or starchy foods. As it is an excellent keeper, a box of rice on your kitchen shelves will come in handy.

For extra nourishment, cook the rice in milk. Add 1 cup rice to 2 cups salted milk and bring to the boiling point quickly. Turn the heat as low as possible, cover the pan and let it cook 14 minutes. Toss lightly with a fork and cover the pan loosely until ready to serve. If you can't turn the heat low enough to prevent boiling, start your rice in the top of the double boiler and finish cooking over boiling water.

Rice cooked in this way makes an excellent substitute for potatoes. It can be used, too, as a dessert by adding cooked or fresh fruit, sugar to taste, and, just before serving, whipped cream folded in. It is also a practical cereal for tomorrow's breakfast. To ready it for breakfast, put a small amount of milk into an aluminum pan, add the cooked rice, breaking it up so the kernels are separated and heat it. Add sugar, butter and cinnamon or sugar and cinnamon. Or use any other topping desired.

If you want a less chewy rice, add a little more milk when first cooking it. Chewiness is more closely related to the amount of liquid used than to the length of cooking time.

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 16, 1955

SPECIAL to Twin Cities area.

RED POLL TYPE CONFERENCE SET FOR JUNE 3

The annual Type Conference of the Red Poll Cattle Club of America will be held at the Arlington Fair Grounds on Friday, June 3.

Announcement comes from Prof. A. L. Harvey of the University of Minnesota's animal husbandry department, who is chairman of the Type Committee. The meeting is open to the public.

E. F. Ferrin, head of the University's animal husbandry department, will speak at a banquet Thursday evening, June 2, at Arlington.

Among speakers for the Type Conference will be Prof. P. S. Shearer, who will discuss the model Red Poll bull, and Dean Emeritus A. L. Kildee, both of Iowa State college, who will speak on the model Red Poll cow.

Ralph Wayne, University of Minnesota extension dairyman, will speak on the ideal Red Poll dairy cow.

The Mueller herd of about 60 Red Poll animals will be featured during the conference. On Saturday, the Mueller Farms will offer for sale about 60 head of Red Poll cattle, most of them of Mueller Farms breeding.

On Monday, June 6, the Minnesota Red Poll Cattle Club will hold its annual meeting on the K. H. Scherfenberg Farm near Bemidji.

Full information on the Saturday sale is available from Roy L. Mueller and Sons, Arlington.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
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To all counties

For use week of May 23
or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Proper Air Seasoning Essential for Lumber -- A lot of farm timber was harvested last winter and now is being sawed into lumber. The next step is proper air-seasoning. A University of Minnesota Extension forester, Parker Anderson, tells us that improper piling and handling causes end-checking, warping, twisting and bowing--in short, all the things that lower its value as building lumber. We have copies of a University Extension folder, No. 104, "Better Lumber Through Good Piling." It tells you how to pile properly to preserve timber.

* * * * * *

Maleic Hydrazide for Quack Control -- Recent experiments at the University of Minnesota show that maleic hydrazide--also known as "MH"--will check quack grass for the season. The proper rate to put on is four pounds of "MH" per acre--then plow four to eight days later. The treatment works best on soils that are fertile and especially high in nitrogen. "MH" doesn't leave a poisonous residue and so crops can be planted on the treated ground a few days after the chemical has been put on. This tip comes from a University Extension agronomist, Edwin H. Jensen.

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Checklist for High Quality Hay -- Just what do the agronomists at the University of Minnesota consider high quality hay? You probably have your own measuring stick, but we thought you'd like to know theirs. Here it is: High quality hay has a bright green color, is leafy, has a pleasant smell (how well we all know that from the wonderful smell that comes off a new mown hay field), it has "taste-appeal" for livestock--that's what the agronomists call "palatability." And, of course, it has a high nutrient value.

* * * * * *

Milk Cooling Tip -- As soon as warm weather hits, there is an upsurge in high bacterial counts in milk because of poor cooling. Such high counts, which often will tear a chunk out of your milk check profits, can be avoided by paying attention to proper cooling practices. This idea came to us from Ramer Leighton, an Extension dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota.

News Bureau
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To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
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EATING PROBLEMS
CAN BE AVOIDED

Eating problems among children, especially of pre-school age, are common, and can cause mothers a lot of worry. But there are things you can do to get your child to eat properly, comments Home Agent _____ _____.

The best way to handle eating problems is never to let them develop, according to Dr. Jane Leichsenring, professor of nutrition at the University of Minnesota. The mother's positive attitudes are important in preventing eating problems from developing. Training in good habits must begin in early infancy and continue through the high school years, Dr. Leichsenring says. If it is taken for granted that everyone will be hungry at mealtime, if the atmosphere is friendly and if the food is well prepared and attractive, eating problems can usually be prevented.

There are many reasons for the sudden change from the always-hungry baby to the young child who doesn't like to eat, Dr. Leichsenring points out.

Mothers often try to force a child to eat because of their concern for his health. But putting too much emphasis on food may make the child turn away from food even through he actually wants it. A casual attitude on the part of the mother will usually help solve this type of problem. If the food is taken away and forgotten, chances are that your child will eat at the next meal. If your child refuses food at meals, don't give him anything between meals.

Putting too much food on his plate and expecting the child to eat it all may be another reason for his refusal to eat at mealtime. A better practice would be to give him small helpings and let him ask for seconds of the food he likes, Dr. Leichsenring says. He is then less inclined to develop dislike for a particular food.

Children will be fussy eaters if there are others in the family who are fussy eaters. If someone doesn't like a certain food and says so, children may be easily influenced to refuse the food without even having tasted it.

-clb-jbn-

News Bureau
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To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For publication week of
May 23 or after

ACCURATE SEAMS NEEDED FOR FIT

Accuracy in stitching seams is essential for good fit and a professional looking garment, Home Agent ____ _____ reminds 4-H members who are taking the clothing project.

The seam allowance is 1/2 or 5/8 inch, according to the particular pattern. It is important to follow carefully the exact allowance throughout the entire pattern, for only in that way will the separate parts of the garment fit together properly, according to Athelene Scheid, Extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Standards for a good plain seam require that it is flat, uniform in width, about 1/2 inch wide, without puckers; has about 16 stitches per inch, no tangled or broken threads, with stitching that will give a little without breaking; and is pressed in the same direction throughout its length, without wrinkles.

A good way to make accurate seams is to use an adhesive tape seam guide on your machine bed. Place a strip of adhesive tape in a vertical position either 1/2 or 5/8 inch to the right of the sewing machine needle. Then, as you sew, guide the material along the edge of the tape.

Each seam is pressed before it is crossed with another stitching. Whether a seam is pressed open or left closed depends on its location and the style of your garment.

You will want to put some kind of seam finish on most of your garments. The correct way to finish a seam varies with the firmness of the fabric and the care the finished garment will receive. The purpose of a seam finish is to make the garment durable. A good finish will do this but will not add bulk or detract from the outside appearance of the garment.

Various types of seam finishes are discussed in 4-H Bulletin 31, "Clothing Project." Copies are available from the county Extension office.

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News Bureau
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To all counties

For use week of May 23
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WIDE-ROW CORN HAS CHANCE IN SOME AREAS

Wide-row corn with legume seedings has good chances in southeastern Minnesota and perhaps as far west as Mankato.

So believes a University of Minnesota Extension soils specialist, Harold E. Jones, who reports good results with the new method to County Agent _____.

Last year, Robert Schwartau of Goodhue, 60 miles south of the Twin Cities, tried it on a former hog pasture. He planted rows 80 inches apart. After second cultivation, he seeded an alfalfa-red clover-brome grass mixture between the rows with a whirlwind seeder and didn't drag in the seed.

His corn made about 80 bushels to the acre. It was planted six inches apart in the row and this spring the field has a good legume and grass stand even over the rows.

However, Dean Poe of Cannon Falls planted wide-row corn alternating two rows of corn with two-row widths of legumes on a sandy soil. Result: poor corn and seeding failure.

Iowa State College agronomists are convinced that very profitable yields of corn can be grown even in 80-inch wide rows. In 1954, at six locations, they got an average 94 bushels per acre with 40-inch rows and 73 bushels in 80-inch rows.

Most of the legume-grass seedings were broadcast in late June after the last cultivation.

The seeds were covered by using a drag-harrow section or by pulling a heavy log chain behind the seeder. Iowa was dry last year but two of the fields had excellent stands. Two were fair, two failures.

Jones advises Minnesota farmers to seed wide-rows earlier than the Iowa examples. He suggests trying a rotary hoe on the corn when it's quite small, then cultivate only once and seed the legumes by mid-June. A light dragging will cover the seed enough.

Drills that seed legumes and wide-row corn are on the market. -hrj-

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To all counties

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CHECK COCKLEBUR IN SOYBEANS WITH 2,4-D SPRAYING

Cockleburs often are a problem in corn and soybean fields, especially when these crops are grown on certain bottomland areas.

County Agent _____ says many farmers have been fighting this weed in corn by spraying at lay-by time with 2,4-D. According to a University of Minnesota Extension agronomist, Edwin H. Jensen, it has been thought that soybeans were too easily injured by 2,4-D to be sprayed with it.

But a three-year study in Illinois indicates that low rates of 2,4-D can be used to control cockleburs in soybeans without reducing yields a great deal.

In their early stages of growth, cockleburs are easy prey to 2,4-D or MCP, Jensen says. In the seedling stage they can be killed with two ounces of the amine salt. This makes it possible to spray soybeans.

For the least injury to the beans, spray when the plants are three to five inches tall, Jensen suggests. Up to about six inches tall, cockleburs can be killed with four to six ounces per acre.

Because of soybeans' possible injury from too heavy an application of these herbicides, it's vital to have the sprayer calibrated correctly and to be certain of applying the chemicals at the rates recommended.

Even when the chemicals are sprayed at these low rates, soybean plants will wilt a bit, but will recover.

Jensen suggests that farmers interested in using 2,4-D or MCP for cocklebur control in soybeans try the treatment on a small acreage at first until they gain experience and confidence in getting the best results.

-hrj-

University Farm News
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 17, 1955

Immediate Release

DIETS OF MANY OLDER WOMEN INADEQUATE

"No calories without protein, minerals or vitamins" is a slogan more older women need to adopt who are interested in having good health and maintaining desirable weight, according to two University of Minnesota nutritionists.

Alice Biester, professor of nutrition, and Eileen E. Zeitler, research assistant in nutrition, advocate such a nutritional program because of their findings in a recent study showing that many older women have inadequate diets.

One hundred twenty women in the Twin Cities, ranging in age from 30 to 97 years, cooperated in the study. The Minnesota study is part of an investigation of the nutritional status and dietary needs of older women by nine nutrition research groups in agricultural experiment stations in the North Central Region, with the collaboration of the Human Nutrition Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In the Minnesota study, only a third of the women attained or exceeded the allowance of protein recommended for adults. The remainder had a protein intake inadequate or on the borderline of nutritional safety.

According to Miss Biester and Miss Zeitler, the inadequate protein intake may be explained by the fact that protein-containing foods are expensive, that occasionally older women have difficulty in chewing meat, that some of those included in the study disliked milk or eggs and that others have the mistaken idea that women need decreasing amounts of protein as they grow older.

Diets of most of the women were also deficient in the B vitamins and iron. To improve diets low in these nutrients and in protein, the use of some enriched grain products and nonfat dry milk solids would be the least expensive plan to follow, the nutritionists said.

Only about a third of the Minnesota women met the allowances recommended for calcium. Those in their 50's were least well supplied with calcium. Among the 20 women who reported in that age group, only four consumed more than one cup of milk daily and none used as much as two cups per day. An increased consumption of milk in some form normally would remedy calcium deficiencies.

Vitamin A was supplied in satisfactory amounts for nearly three-fifths of the women. The vitamin C or ascorbic acid intake was adequate for nearly three-fourths of them. The ratings for vitamins A and C depended largely upon the amounts of vitamin-rich fruits and vegetables consumed.

Greatest amount of overweight was observed among women in their 50's and in their 60's. Desirable weight at age 25 was used as a standard for comparison.

B-475-jbn

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SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Some mighty weighty problems are solved in just such situations as this, as a banker comes out to talk over farm management with a farmer in the field. Shown here, left to right, are Pine County Agent Ervin Wamhoff of Hinckley, Lanain R. Hamilton, Extension forestry agent on Wamhoff's staff, and two bankers--Leonard Meahart, Pine City, and Robert Nelson, Hinckley. Wamhoff is a native of Lewiston, where he was prominent in 4-H club work for several years. He was awarded a special scholarship to attend the University of Minnesota in recognition of outstanding work as a 4-H'er. After graduating in 1939, Wamhoff became Itasca county 4-H club agent, serving until 1941, when he was inducted in the Army where he served for nearly five years. He spent 43 months overseas in the Pacific theater, seeing duty from Australia to Japan. Little wonder he looks happy on a Minnesota tractor on a warm spring day.

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May 17, 1955

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CONFIDENTIAL
FOR A.M. RELEASE, THURSDAY, MAY 19
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SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AT RECOGNITION ASSEMBLY

Ninety-nine scholarships and special achievement citations were awarded students in the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the School of Veterinary Medicine at a "recognition assembly" last night, (Wednesday, May 18), on the St. Paul campus.

The awards were presented by Dr. A. A. Dowell, director of resident instruction and assistant dean of the College, and Dr. W. T. S. Thorp, assistant dean and the director of the School of Veterinary Medicine. Scholarships were awarded the following:

Caleb Dorr freshman scholarship, $50	Rosemary K. Bolline, Stillwater Charles J. Krebs, St. Louis, Mo. Wenzel E. Armstrong, Good Thunder Darrel D. Joel, Wood Lake Warren H. Luedtke, Milaca
Caleb Dorr sophomore scholarship, $100	Carole A. Owens, Crookston Delmar H. Finco, Kettle River
Caleb Dorr sophomore scholarship, $60	Donald S. Wyand, St. Paul
Caleb Dorr junior scholarship, $100	Harriet E. Hecht, Montevideo Matthew L. Edman, Alvarado
Caleb Dorr junior scholarship, $70	Charles W. Mc Pherson, St. Charles
Johnson Foundation scholarship, $100	Mary Jo Bonham, Excelsior
Alpha Zeta scholarship, $300	Richard H. Waring, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Alpha Zeta traveling scholarship, $75	Lester H. Schmidt, Kimball Michael J. Zelle, 3326 Morgan Ave. N., Mpls.
Agricultural Faculty Women's Club scholarship, $50	Kathryn Ann Stinar, Lakefield
Mary L. Bull scholarship, $50	Sharon L. Kalass, Zumbrota
Dean Edward M. Freeman scholarship, $50	Marjory E. Malo, South St. Paul
Home Economics Association scholarship, $50	Nancy A. Preston, 4430 Xerxes Ave.So., Mpls. Mary Alice Towler, Redwood Falls
Hoo Hoo Immortals memorial scholarship, $100	Earl A. Westerman, Montgomery

(more)

Minneapolis Gas company Service scholarship, $500	Harriet E. Hecht, Montevideo
Minnesota Veterinary Medical society award, $25	Victor Perman, Greenwood, Wisc.
Phi Upsilon Omicron scholarship, $100	Maxine M. Melbo, St. Charles
Ralston-Purina company scholarship, $500	Matthew L. Edman, Alvarado
Florence Munson Wilson memorial scholarship, $50	Rachel F. Munson, Atwater
Hilltop Laboratories scholarship, $100	Burton E. Anderson, Chisago City Wayne E. Barcus, Bovey Edward R. Holland, Duluth
American Veterinary Medical association Women's Auxiliary award, $25	Dean F. Johnson, Mankato Robert W. Wempe, 2141-C Folwell, St. Paul
Chicago Farmers' scholarship, $100	Richard P. Gosen, Bingham Lake

Caleb Dorr special achievement awards for excellence in public speaking went to Joan M. Groth, Mayville, N. D., first prize of $15; William A. Resman, Eveleth, second prize, $10; and Nancy L. Wagner, 5401 Park Ave., Minneapolis, third prize, $5.

Charles Lathrop Pack prizes for forestry essays went to Peter F. Ffolliott, St. Charles, Ill., first prize of $30, and Douglas P. Senstrom, Du Quoin, Ill., second prize of $20.

Caleb Dorr senior gold medals went to Carol S. Flatin, St. Louis Park; Gerald G. Robinson, Barnum, and Laverne C. Larson, Bottineau, N. D. The Samuel B. Green scholarship medal, awarded the outstanding forestry senior of the year, went to Donald C. Markstrom, Fergus Falls.

Fifty-nine students were awarded Caleb Dorr high scholarship prizes. One group each received a copy of a book, "Fifty Centuries of Art," by Francis Henry Taylor, and the rest received a copy of "Minnesota's Rocks and Waters," by Schwartz and Thiel.

B-476-hrj

University Farm News
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May 17, 1955 Immediate Release

HEAVY SEED PRODUCTION OF SELKIRK WHEAT THIS YEAR

The tremendous increase in seed production acreage of Selkirk, the new Canadian hard red spring wheat moderately resistant to Race 15-B of stem rust, made it necessary for the Minnesota Crop Improvement association to take special precautions to assure that only genuine Selkirk is increased.

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

The association is requiring that all certification tags that came on planting stocks of Selkirk be submitted along with the application for field inspection.

Normally, Marshall explains, one tag would be enough to verify seed stocks produced and certified in Minnesota, but the association has found it necessary to require all certification tags of Selkirk sent in as proof of the seed source.

Northwestern Minnesota seed producers have gone "all out" to get planting stocks of Selkirk.

Marshall says about 60,000 bushels of registered and certified Selkirk were made available for 1955 planting under the Minnesota seed increase plan -- and probably another 60,000 bushels has come in from other states and Canada.

B-477-hrj

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
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May 17, 1955

Special to Morrison County

(with mat)

County to Have
Home Agent
June 27

Home economics extension work on a full scale will get under way in Morrison county June 27 when Grace Thayer, Benson, joins the county extension staff with headquarters in Little Falls.

Morrison county has not had a home agent since 1922.

As home agent, Miss Thayer will work with County Agricultural Agent David Anderson in carrying out an expanded extension program for this county, with special emphasis on the home economics phases of 4-H work and development of the extension home program. Miss Thayer will spend a large part of her time working with local leaders, 4-H'ers and members of the extension home council.

Before coming to Morrison county, Miss Thayer will receive a week's special training in Mille Lacs county.

This past year she has been teaching home economics in the junior and senior high school in Bloomington. Last year she was home economics instructor in Albert Lea.

She holds a bachelor of science degree with a major in home economics from North Dakota Agricultural college.

Increasing public sentiment in favor of a more complete extension program is reflected in the action of the county extension committee in adding Miss Thayer to the staff. Members of the committee are: (Fill in names & addresses)

Objective of the extension home program is the further development of efficient rural homes and a satisfying rural life. Programs carried by extension home groups last year included food preparation for more appetizing and nutritious meals, clothing construction, selection of home furnishings and equipment and

-more-

family relationships.

County homemakers will have a chance to consult with extension leaders in the selection of projects most suitable for this county. Since a large part of the extension home program is carried out through local volunteer leaders, there will be a great deal of opportunity for community-minded women to serve in the enlarged Morrison county extension program, according to County Agent Anderson.

-jhm-

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

Special to 4 Papers (Program Star-Tribune)

WOMAN WHO HAS WORKED TO BETTER RURAL NUTRITION TO RETIRE

A woman who has devoted years of working toward better health and nutrition for Minnesota farm families will retire from the University of Minnesota on June 30.

She is Ina B. Rowe, who joined the University staff as extension nutritionist in 1939 to promote the use of dairy products. Since 1942 she has traveled throughout the state working with home agents and with rural groups in all areas of food and nutrition, giving suggestions on food preparation for more appetising and nutritious meals, teaching recommended practices in canning and freezing and better food budgeting to meet rising living costs.

Through the extension nutrition program, which Miss Rowe has helped to further, some 40,000 homemakers in Minnesota have been helped each year to improve their families' diets.

Miss Rowe holds a master of science degree from Teachers' college, Columbia university. Before joining the University of Minnesota staff, she was home economist for a number of commercial firms and did free lance writing in home economics. During World War I she served with the Red Cross in France and the Balkans.

-jbn-

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

SPECIAL
AP
UP.
Tele press
Pion press
Farmer.
Sparge Farmstead

WINNING COUNTY GROUPS SHOW UNUSUAL SAFETY EFFORTS

The top six Minnesota counties honored at the Governor's Safety Conference in St. Paul last night (Wednesday, May 18) show some unusual safety promotion efforts. A report of them comes from Glenn Prickett, Extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Olmsted County, the top-placing county, recorded 2825 farm implements--tractors, harvesters and combines--reflectorized with "Scotchlite" tape during the year.

The second-placing county, Cottonwood, recorded their reflectorizing achievement in another striking manner. They say that over half a mile of Scotchlite tape was applied to farm machinery to make it less dangerous on the highway at dusk and during the night.

Chisago County groups carried on a "hazard hunt" in which 271 farms and farm homes were inspected--with the owners' consent, of course--for hazards to healthful living.

Goodhue County's "safety message of the month" program reached about 2,000 people each month with a safety reminder. Nearly 350 farms and farm homes were inspected for safety hazards by 4-H and Rural Youth groups.

In Stevens County, safety-minded 4-H groups erected 280 "stop" signs at farm entrances--that is, as a reminder to the farmer or a visitor to stop before pulling out onto the highway from the driveway.

In St. Louis County, a county-wide child safety clinic was held at the University's Duluth Branch.

In Waseca County, a farm accident survey was conducted from October, 1953 to October, 1954, in which 39 accidents were reported by 4-H club members. They made the accident reports to local newspapers and radio stations, giving full details of each accident and how it might have been prevented.

-hrj-

A FORESTRY DEPARTMENT
NEWS RELEASE

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 19, 1955

SPECIAL (TO A NUMBER OF FORESTRY MAGAZINES)

FORESTRY STUDENT WINS HOO-HOO SCHOLARSHIP

Karl A. Westerman, junior in the School of Forestry of the University of Minnesota, has been awarded the $100 Hoo-Hoo Immortals Memorial Scholarship. The award was made on May 18 by Dean A. A. Dowell at the annual Recognition Assembly of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics on the St. Paul Campus of the University.

Westerman, enrolled in the lumber merchandising curriculum at the School of Forestry, is the son of A. E. Westerman of the Westerman Lumber Company, with headquarters in Montgomery, Minnesota. Although the award has been given three times previously, this is the first time it has been given to a student whose family is in the lumber business.

This award, based upon character, leadership, and scholarship, has been made permanent by a gift of the Twin Cities Hoo-Hoo Club No. 12 to the Greater University Fund. The income from the donated funds will provide the annual award. The Scholarship is dedicated to the memory of Sam L. Boyd, T. T. Jones, Harry T. Kendall, Ormie C. Lance, Thomas N. Partridge, and William M. Wattson, who were responsible for the reorganization and reactivation of the Order of Hoo-Hoo, a national fraternal organization of lumbermen.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 19, 1955

Immediate Release

FOUR MINNESOTA EXTENSION SPECIALISTS RETIRE

Four specialists in the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service will retire on June 30. Their combined service to the University totals 124 years, most of it traveling around the state working with county agents, individual farmers and homemakers.

Miss Ina B. Rowe has been extension nutritionist since 1939 when she joined the University staff to promote the use of dairy products. Since 1942 she has worked with home agents and with rural groups throughout the state in all aspects of food and nutrition, giving suggestions on food preparation for more appetizing and nutritious meals, teaching recommended practices in canning and freezing and better food budgeting to meet rising living costs.

Through the extension nutrition program, which Miss Rowe has helped to further, over 40,000 Minnesota homemakers are assisted each year in improving their families' diets.

Miss Rowe holds a master of science degree from Teachers' college, Columbia university. Before coming here, she was home economist for a number of commercial firms and wrote articles on home economics. During World War I she served with the Red Cross in France and the Balkans.

William E. Morris, extension livestock specialist, is a 1909 graduate of the University of Wisconsin. He joined the University of Minnesota staff in 1913 as Renville county agent at Olivia. While there, he organized livestock shippers' associations at all the shipping points in the county. Renville county was the first in the state to achieve this.

In World War I he was assistant state emergency demonstration leader and in 1920 became assistant county agent leader for northwestern Minnesota.

(more)

He came to his present position in 1927, earned his master of science degree here in 1931 and is a professor. A pioneer in home storage and use of livestock products on the farm, he was an author of the first bulletin in the nation on freezing meat in home lockers. Minnesota has long ranked second in the nation in number of cold storage locker plants.

Spencer B. Cleland, extension farm management specialist since 1930, was born on a farm near Waseca and joined the University staff in 1914 as a farm efficiency agent. He became assistant county agent leader in 1918. In 1931, he came to his present position and earned a master's degree in agricultural economics here that year.

In 1934 and 1935, Cleland was called to Washington, D. C., by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to help organize the Farmers' Home Administration. Since then, he has been working with county agents and other extension specialists in improving farm management techniques. He holds the rank of professor.

Henry A. Pflughoeft has been a member of the state 4-H club staff since 1924, when he was appointed instructor and state club agent. He became assistant professor and district 4-H supervisor in 1945. His previous experience includes two years as Carlton county agent, teaching agriculture in Park Rapids, Bemidji and Brainerd and managing a purebred dairy herd in Wisconsin.

He holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Wisconsin and a master's degree from American university, Washington, D. C.

Two specialists retired earlier in the year. They are Miss Charlotte Kirchner, extension home furnishings specialist until her retirement in October, 1954, and Matthias S. Thorfinnson, extension soil conservation specialist who retired December 30.

All six will be honored at the St. Paul campus retirement luncheon on June 1 and at an all-University party that afternoon for retiring staff members in Coffman Memorial Union on the Minneapolis campus. The six extension staff members also will be honored at a tea given by Epsilon Sigma Phi, professional extension fraternity, on June 6.

B -478-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 19, 1955 Immediate Release

PICKER-SHELLER CORN HARVESTING COMING

Harvesting and shelling corn in one field operation with a picker-sheller and drying the shelled corn before storage may soon become common in Minnesota, according to University of Minnesota agricultural engineers.

For two years, three engineers--John Strait, R. V. Keppel and V. M. Meyer--have studied how the picker-sheller performs in the field and how well corn shells at different stages of dryness. They also studied shelling frozen corn. Their research was centered at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

Here's what they found:

• Early harvesting of corn will reduce field harvesting losses--such losses usually increase rapidly as the season progresses. Picker-sheller harvesting is one method of harvesting the crop early.

• Losses with the picker-sheller will be largely gathering and snapping roll losses.

• Corn harvested with a kernel moisture content of 25 per cent or less and with good machine adjustments should grade "No. 2" or better in amount of cracked corn, foreign material and damaged kernels.

• Frozen corn shells very well. Shelling was complete and damage to kernels was minor over the entire range of moisture readings--from 40 to 18 per cent.

On the basis of their tests, the engineers recommend that harvesting with the picker-sheller start when the kernel moisture content of the standing corn has reached 26 per cent.

Sheller losses will not be over two per cent and kernel damage should be low enough for the corn to grade "No. 2." Farmers harvesting for feed grain may safely start harvesting when their corn's moisture content is 28 per cent.

The engineers reported their findings in an article in the May issue of Farm and Home Science, the University's popular agricultural research publication.

B-479-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 19, 1955 Immediate Release

NUTRITIONAL NEEDS INCREASE IN PREGANCY

Expectant mothers need to give more attention to their diets, since they must eat not only to keep themselves healthy, but to furnish the necessary building materials for the baby.

So says Dr. Helen Pilcher, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

During the first four months of pregnancy the expectant mother does not require more food than her usual good diet, according to Dr. Pilcher. But later in pregnancy the need for the building materials of protein and minerals is increased. The calcium requirement practically doubles. The protein need increases about 45 per cent and vitamin needs grow greater. Calorie requirements increase, also, although in smaller proportions.

During the last five months of pregnancy certain foods must be eaten daily because they supply the necessary building and regulatory nutrients of protein, vitamins and minerals.

Dr. Pilcher recommmends that expectant mothers include the following foods in the diet every day during the last five months:

4 eight-ounce glasses of whole milk.
2 servings of lean meat, fish or poultry. Liver is desirable at least once a week. Cheese may be used as a meat substitute.
1 egg.
2 or more servings of fruit. Be sure to include 8 ounces of citrus fruits daily.
1 medium potato.
2 or more servings of vegetables, either raw or cooked. Include green leafy and yellow vegetables often.
3 to 4 servings of whole grain or enriched bread and cereal.
1 tablespoon of butter.
Vitamin D in an amount to supply 400 International Units.

Since there are about 2000 calories in the foods listed above, the woman who wants to prevent excess weight gains during pregnancy will have to be very careful about what other foods she adds to this diet.

B-480-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 19, 1955 Immediate Release

WEED CONTROL VITAL WITH NEW LEGUMES

Seedling legumes are poor competitors with weeds, so it's best to make land as free of weeds as possible before planting.

This can be done by weed-reducing management practices before seeding--for example, inter-tilled crops and after-harvest tillage.

A University of Minnesota extension agronomist, Edwin H. Jensen, says a farmer should avoid using herbicides on seedling legumes unless the crop is seriously threatened by weeds, but it is wise to spray stands of alfalfa, Landino, alsike and red clover with the sodium or amine of 2,4-D or MCP at 1/4 pound acid equivalent per acre.

The complete "canopy" of a companion crop or weeds will reduce legume injury. However, sweet clover usually will not tolerate 2,4-D or MCP. Dinitro sprays are effective on very small annual weeds but good results depend a lot on the weather, Jensen says.

He suggests the amine formulation of DNBP at 1 to 1 1/2 pounds in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre. With high temperatures or high humidity, use less DNBP.

To check annual grasses in seedling stands of alfalfa, sweet clover or birds-foot trefoil, use five to seven pounds of TCA per acre. This treatment is safe when flax is the companion crop, but not when wheat, oats or barley is the planted crop.

Jensen adds that TCA cannot be used on alsike or red clover and it is not effective on grasses over three or four inches tall.

B-481-hrj

Special Delivery to AP, UP, Maynard Speece

File Copy

UFN
May 20, 1955

SPECIAL (All Except Minnesota Daily)

APPLE CODLING MOTH ADULTS THREATEN CROP

Codling moth adults, one of our most serious apple pests, have emerged and were trapped in large numbers in southeastern Minnesota Wednesday through Friday of this week.

Word comes from T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist. He suggests spraying DDT now for the most effective control of codling moths. Application rate should be two pounds of 50 per cent wettable DDT per 100 gallons of water.

Aamodt says plum curculio adults insects have been found in the Twin Cities area and in southeastern Minnesota. He reports some curculio damage on "first cover stage" applies in the La Crescent area, down near La Crosse, Wisconsin.

He says dieldrin may be used up to within 45 days of harvest to check the curculio.

hrj

File

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1
May 20, 1955

TIMELY TIPS FOR ISSUE OF JUNE 4

a 50-50 mixture of grasses and legumes is desirable for good pastures. This grass and legume composition can be controlled by clipping short to encourage legumes--and high to encourage grasses. Nitrogen fertilization will stimulate grass production, too, of course. -- Rodney A. Briggs

Fattening cattle on pasture is increasing. With ample pasture, feed about half a full feed of grain so that the cattle will graze enough to make best use of grass. They will thus make economical gains for you. As the pasture gets short, the amount of grain fed should be increased. -- A. L. Harvey

Do not attach staples across tie-wires on woven wire fences, or over barbs on barbed wire fences. This prevents automatic adjustments in the fence when the wire expands or shrinks from temperature changes, fence-pressure by animals, or "bumping" by machinery. -- John R. Neetzel

Cottonwood County, a high-placer in the Governor's Safety Conference, reports its 4-H members put on over a half-mile of Scotchlite reflectorising tape in projects to make farm implements less dangerous at dusk and evening hours. This plan is one that can be followed, anywhere. -- Glenn Prickett

Let's evaluate our woodland and unimproved brushy pastures and consider how we can improve them by brush control. There are nearly four million acres of woodland pastures in the state. -- Edwin H. Jensen

Green lumber that's put to use in construction before being dried properly continues to shrink, causing loosening of joints and weakening of nail-holding ability. A green piece of oak will contain almost a quart of water.

-- Parker Anderson

Southern Minnesota soybean growers have pulled profitable soybean yields from fields planted late in June, after harvesting early canning peas off the land. In such cases, of course, very early varieties are essential.

-- Jean W. Lambert

See your county agent about entering the competition for the Minnesota Swine Honor Roll, which is chosen every year. Top-placers in this group have learned how to produce hogs for unusually high profits. -- Henry G. Zavoral

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 23 1955

Special to 33 Southern
Minnesota counties

ATT: 4-H AGENT

LOCAL PEOPLE TO
ATTEND CAMP FOR
4-H LEADERS

_____ 4-H adult leaders from _____ county will attend the
(number - write out)
Southern Minnesota 4-H Adult Leaders' camp at Camp Flandreau, New Ulm, June 9-11. Thirty-three counties will be represented at the camp.

Included in the group from this county will be: (give names, addresses, clubs represented. If it is not too late to make reservations for the camp, say so here.)

Included on the opening program Thursday afternoon (June 9) will be crafts workshops, a nature hike led by Roger Harris, Extension specialist in soils at the University of Minnesota and visual aids classes. Gerald McKay, visual aids specialist at the University of Minnesota, will discuss use of window displays and booths to tell the 4-H story. In the evening McKay will show slides and talk on his experiences in Europe as an information specialist.

"You and Youth" will be the theme of group classes Friday morning and afternoon. John Brody, Minnesota Youth Conservation commission, will lead the discussion on "What Are the Needs of Youth." Other discussion leaders Friday will be County Agents Wayne Weiser, Fred Wetherill and Lloyd Hanson, and Leonard Harkness and Mrs. Gwen Bacheller of the State 4-H club staff.

Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will be banquet speaker Friday evening. He will talk on "The Extension Service and Youth."

Class discussions Saturday will center in conservation, health and safety activities and will be led by Ruth Johnson, Brown County nurse, Matt Saari, wildlife field supervisor; and Glenn Prickett, Extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

During the camp Donald Ripley, Winnebago, will give a talk on his experiences as an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to India, and Jack Koopal, Mower county, will report on the Minnesota-Mississippi 4-H exchange. -jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 23 1955

To all counties

For use week of
May 30 or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Dangerous to Mislay Dynamite Caps -- Very often, we hear of some youngster finding a package of dynamite caps left carelessly at the site of some blasting and setting one off. Result: a lost hand or eyesight. So that you'll know what they look like, here's a description of dynamite caps from Glenn Prickett, Extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. They are metal tubing, about the size of a small pencil--that is, from one to five inches long, and filled with powder. They can be set off by careless handling, force, shock or heat. If you must blast, be careful not to leave any dynamite caps around.

* * * * * *

Water for Pigs -- Water is the least expensive but most important part of your pigs' feed bill. Last summer, weanling pigs drank an average one and a third gallons of water a day up to a weight of 125 pounds and a gallon and a half a day from 125 on up to 200 pounds. It's wise to plan for two gallons daily for each pig so they'll have enough even in hot weather. This suggestion comes from L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry at the University.

* * * * * *

June Good Time for Nitrogen Fertilizing -- June's a good time to give corn that extra boost with nitrogen fertilizer to get you bigger yields this fall. During the last three years Minnesota county agents have conducted more than 700 fertilizer trials showing the benefits of side-dressing nitrogen on corn at second cultivation. Ask us about the ones we did, if you haven't already heard about them.

* * * * * *

Striking Figures -- The average family of the 1920's spent about 25 cents of its wage dollar for food. On the average, families still spend about the same proportion. But, for our money, we are eating more meat, milk, eggs, vegetables and fruits and depending less on cereals and other staples. These facts came to us from research specialists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They say we're enjoying more variety in food throughout the year. Not so much whining at the table about "weiners, again, aw, gee," or "can't we have some other kind of soup? I'm sure sick of bean."

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 23 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
May 30

FOOD FOR
YOUR CHILD'S
HEALTH

Training your child to like food should begin early in infancy and continue through the high school years, says Home Agent ____ _____, since cildren need food for growth and energy.

Dr. Jane Leichsenring, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, points out that the child needs plenty of calories to take care of his needs for activity. Cereals, bread, potatoes and fat are the chief sources of energy.

He needs proteins, which are necessary for growth and maintaining the body. Body building protein foods include milk, eggs and meat. Eggs and meat are also rich in iron, and all three foods are good sources of vitamins.

Minerals such as calcium and phosphorus are essential because they give bones and teeth their rigidity. Milk is the best source of calcium. There are other minerals the child needs, too, and he must get the various vitamins to insure normal functioning of the body and to promote growth.

Milk is the most important single food in a child's diet, and most children should get from three cups to a quart of milk a day. But don't expect your child to take all his milk as a drink. Some of it should be served in soups and puddings, or on cereal. Ice cream or custard or cottage cheese is another good way to get milk into your child's diet.

Children need all kinds of vegetables, especially the green and yellow varieties, to get vitamin A. Citrus fruits are rich in vitamin C.

Referring to the seven basic food groups, as worked out by the Human Nutrition Research branch of the United States Department of Agriculture, can show you how to give your child the right foods in a well-balanced meal.

-clb-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 23 1955

To all counties

For use week of May 30
or after

BRUSH CONTROL
POSSIBLE WITH
NEW CHEMICALS

How do you eliminate brush from pastures? Here are some facts from County Agent _____ on what chemicals to put on, how much and when.

The University of Minnesota's Extension agronomist, Edwin H. Jensen, says buckbrush and hazel usually can be checked by repeated foliage spraying with 2,4-D ester. But to check blackberry, wild rose, choke cherry and other kinds not easily killed by 2,4-D, you'll need to use 2,4,5-T ester. It costs about twice as much as 2,4-D, but gets the job done.

For mixed stands of brush, Jensen recommends a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. The ester forms, he says, have given the best control results in several tests at the University.

He says these chemicals should be put on at about three pounds of chemical in 100 gallons of water per acre. Sprays are usually most effective when applied after the leaves have reached full size and before they slow down their growing activity in late summer.

Where there is some danger of fumes reaching sensitive vegetation or crops you can't afford to injure, use a low-volatile ester.

Jensen says 2,4,5-T is twice as expensive as 2,4-D, but a mixture of the two, of course, doesn't cost as much as 2,4,5-T alone.

Aerial spraying of a third pound 2,4,5-T acid equivalent per acre and brush-killer mixtures sprayed on in two to five gallons of oil or oil-in-water emulsions have checked several kinds of brush. Jensen says this type of brush control is being studied further and appears promising, especially in northern Minnesota.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 23 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
May 30

4-H'ERS ATTEND
STATE CLUB WEEK

_____ 4-H'ers from _____ county are among 1,000 Minnesota
(number--write out)

club members who will attend State 4-H Club Week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota June 7-10.

They are: (give names and addresses, also name of club).

_____ will represent _____ county at the annual State 4-H Club
(name)

Federation meeting during the week. Officers for the coming year will be elected at the meeting.

_____ and _____ will take part in the good grooming contest, in which
(names)

each county will enter one boy and one girl.

In addition, _____ 4-H members from _____ county will attend the dis-
(number)

trict club week at (Grand Rapids, June 6-10; Morris, June 13-17; Crookston, June 20-24).

Dr. Harold Macy, dean of the Institute of Agriculture, will welcome delegates to the conference. Governor Orville L. Freeman will speak at an assembly on "Your State Government."

Classes on home economics subjects for girls and agricultural subjects for boys are scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday mornings. Discussions and workshops on new frontiers in agriculture, home economics, forestry and veterinary medicine will be led by University faculty and staff members. Tours of both St. Paul and Minneapolis campuses and the Twin Cities have also been planned for the 4-H'ers.

The Good Grooming and Keep Minnesota Green awards will be presented during the week.

This year Minnesota is host to a delegation of Mississippi 4-H'ers. This group will present "Dixie Land Frolics" at an evening assembly. A gingham and denim party and the traditional candlelighting ceremony will close the State 4-H Club Week. -eh-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 23 1955

To all counties

For use week of May 30
or after

SOILS MAN SAYS
"DON'T PLOW CORN
--CULTIVATE!"

"Don't plow corn--cultivate it." Those are five words of suggestion from a University of Minnesota Extension soils specialist, Harold E. Jones.

County Agent _____ relays Jones' story that goes along with the five words. A farmer near Owatonna, Levern Wilker, hasn't cultivated corn deep for several years and he told Jones that shallow cultivation helps him make real "bin-buster" corn yields.

Last year, Wilker and Steele County Agent Russ Gute demonstrated what deep cultivation does to roots and yields. Using a field that had been in corn for three years, they applied plenty of fertilizer--400 pounds of 5-20-20 per acre broadcast before plowing in the fall of 1953. Then, 200 pounds more in the row at planting, plus a side-dressing of 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate at cultivating time. The stand was 18,000 plants per acre--that's 4½ stalks per hill, average.

Wilker cultivated three times--June 11, June 25 and July 7. One plot was cultivated less than three inches deep all three times with sweeps, to make sure no roots were pruned. Another was cultivated shallow the first two times and deep--six to eight inches, with point shovels--the third time. A third plot was cultivated shallow the first time and deep the last two.

Here's what they found at an "evaluation day," late in September, 1954. For corn cultivated shallow all three times, yield was 104 bushels per acre. Cultivating deep only the second time and the second and third times gave about 88 bushels.

Said a neighbor who dropped by to watch the evaluations, "I didn't know that how you cultivate corn can make that much difference."

Jones raises an important question: "Should corn be cultivated at all?" And he says, "Probably not on some soils if you can check the weeds some other way. But many soils are in such poor tilth they crust over after each rain. Cultivating helps break the crust and let air and water in. And it doesn't take deep cultivation to break up soil crust."

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 23 1955

To all counties

For use week of
May 30 or after

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

ENGINEERS FIND
PICKER-SHELLER HAS
MANY ADVANTAGES

Two years of field research with a picker-sheller has given University of Minnesota agricultural engineers some valuable pointers on how best to use the unit. They believe picker-sheller harvesting and drying the shelled corn before storage may soon become common in the state.

A report of the tests comes from County Agent _____. For two years, three University agricultural engineers--John Strait, R. V. Keppel and V. M. Meyer--studied the picker-sheller's performance in the field and how well corn shells at different stages of dryness.

Here are some of the things they found:

+ Losses with the picker-sheller were usually gathering and snapping roll losses

+ Corn harvested with a kernel moisture content of 25 per cent or less and with good machine adjustments should grade "No. 2" or better in amount of cracked corn, foreign material and damaged kernels.

+ Early harvesting with the picker-sheller reduces field harvesting losses--such losses usually rise a good deal as the season progresses.

+ They tried shelling frozen corn with the unit--and it shells very well. Shelling was complete and kernel damage minor over the entire range of moisture readings, from 40 down to 18 per cent.

On the basis of their tests, conducted at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, the engineers recommend starting harvesting with the picker-sheller when the kernel moisture content of standing corn is about 26 per cent. They believe farmers harvesting for feed grain may safely start when their corn's moisture content is 28 per cent.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 23, 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H AGENTS
For use week of May 30

RURAL YOUTH CAMP
TO BE JUNE 10-12

Rural young people of _____ county between the ages of 17 and 30 are invited to attend the annual Rural Youth Camp on June 10, 11 and 12. It will be held at Camp Ihduhapi in Loretto, which is about 15 miles west of Minneapolis.

It is open to all rural young people in _____ county, whether they are Rural Youth members or not, according to 4-H (County) Agent ___ _____.

Registration at the camp begins at 4:00 p.m. Friday, June 10.

This year's camp will stress recreation leadership. Arthur Bell, recreation leader from Wayzata and a leader in the Northland Recreation laboratory, will give the main talk on Friday evening. Workshops have been scheduled for Saturday to help campers in their leadership in the field of recreation.

Workshops and special interest groups will include leathercraft, party planning singing, square dancing, skits and stunts, photography, pointers for presiders, jewelry making and choir. Later camp programs will provide workshop participants with an opportunity to put what they have learned into practice.

A get-acquainted party, a campfire program, an early morning bird hike, a late evening pow wow, the Saturday Night Frolic and the Sunday devotional service are some of the interesting program plans for this camping weekend.

Advance registration should be made with the county Extension office so food arrangements can be made with the camp.

-eh-

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

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

**	June 3-5	Western Regional Conference for Rural Young Adults, South Dakota State College, Brookings
**	June 7-10	State 4-H Club Week, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
**	June 6-10	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 17-18	Light Horse School, Fair Grounds, St. Paul
**	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
**	July 6	Minnesota Search for 4-H Talent Contest, Alexandria
*	July 11	Field Day (tentative location)
*	July 12	Field Day, Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca
**	July 13	Minnesota Search for 4-H Talent Contest, Park Rapids
*	July 13	Field Day, Rosemount Experiment Station, Rosemount
*	July 13-15	American Farm Research Association conference, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
*	July 14	Field Day, West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris
*	July 25-30	Flock Selecting and Pullorum Testing Agents' Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
*	July 26	Field Day, Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston
*	July 28	Field Day, North Central School and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids
*	July 29	Field Day, Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth

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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-482-dec

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 31, 1955

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

It's hard to see the object of this spirited discussion, but if you'll look closely, you'll see it's a 35-millimeter camera—in the hands of Morrison County Agent David Anderson, Little Falls, left, and Frits Gehrels, Aitkin county agent at Aitkin. County agents use cameras a great deal in their work. Anderson came to Little Falls in June, 1951, after teaching vocational agriculture at Watertown. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, and, earlier, of Grand Rapids High School. Gehrels became Aitkin county agent in March, 1949, after graduating from South Dakota State College, Brookings, where he majored in crops and soils. As a boy, he lived and worked on farms near Alpena, South Dakota, and Pipestone, Minnesota.

- hrj -

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 24, 1955 Immediate Release

TWO YOUNG WOMEN FROM SYRIA, IRAN TO MINNESCTA

Two young women from Syria and Iran will arrive in Minnesota May 27 to live and work with farm families in the state this summer under the International Farm Youth Exchange program.

They are Gloria Hamway of Machgara, Lebanon and Mehry Movafagh of Tehran, Iran.

According to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, this is the first time young women have been included as IFYE delegates from the Near East. This year also for the first time four young women will come to Minnesota from India as International Farm Youth exchangees.

Miss Hamway and Miss Movafagh were part of a group of six young women from the Near East, all of them IFYE delegates, who arrived in the United States May 17.

The young women will spend the period from May 28 to August 12 living with farm families in LeSueur county. Host families will be Mr. and Mrs. Ed Goltz, Waterville; Mr. and Mrs. Delford Krenik, Madison Lake; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fahning, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Chromy, New Prague; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Sharkey, Belle Plaine; Mr. and Mrs. John Schloesser, LeCenter; Mr. and Mrs. George Humber, LeCenter; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schoemaker, Kasota.

Miss Hamway has always lived on a 15-acre wheat and fruit farm in Lebanon. She completed home economics training in Sidon Secondary Girls' school and has taught nutrition, cooking, child care and sewing. She is assistant homemaking supervisor at the Near East Foundation in Damascus, Syria. She speaks English fluently.

Miss Movafagh has lived for four years on a farm where wheat, cotton and garden vegetables are grown. For two years she studied at the University of Tehran and is now a village worker at the Near East Foundation.

The two young "grass roots" ambassadors will leave Minnesota on August 12 to attend a home economics workshop and a mid-point conference for women exchangees at Berea college, Berea, Kentucky August 15-26. Following this meeting they will go to Kansas to find out about farm life there.

The International Farm Youth Exchange, which seeks to promote better understanding between nations at the grass roots level, is sponsored and conducted jointly by the Cooperative Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the National 4-H Club Foundation. It is financed entirely by private contributions.

B-483-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 24, 1955 Immediate Release

SPRAYING CHECKS BROAD-LEAVED WEEDS IN FLAX FIELDS

Troubled with broad-leaved weeds in flax? Spray the field with MCP or 2,4-D soon after the weeds are up. That's the suggestion of the University of Minnesota's extension agronomist, Edwin H. Jensen.

He says MCP is less likely to injure flax than is 2,4-D and it's thus wise to consider MCP even though it is twice as expensive. However, spraying with either 2,4-D or MCP may reduce yields of flax unless spraying reduces the weed competition enough to offset the injury it causes.

Because of this possible danger of injury of flax, Jensen suggests not using any more chemical than necessary to kill the weeds in the fields. His formula is two or three ounces per acre of MCP or 2,4-D sodium or amine formulation for susceptible weeds such as wild mustard.

Use four ounces per acre for lambsquarter, pigweed, cocklebur and ragweed. For such moderately resistant weeds as Canada thistle and perennial sow thistle, spot-spraying with heavier rates may be necessary. Five to six ounces MCP per acre will prevent these noxious weeds from producing seed.

Jensen warns that it isn't safe to spray flax between bud stage and when 90 per cent of the bolls have formed. Seed germination may be reduced by spraying between full bloom and the stage when the seeds are colored.

To check foxtails, including giant foxtail, Jensen recommends five pounds of TCA per acre. This also will check barnyard grass in young flax. For best results, the flax should be at least two inches tall and the weeds less than three inches high. TCA can be put on in a mixture with MCP or 2,4-D to kill susceptible grass weeds and non-grass weeds with one application.

County agents and county weed and seed inspectors have other helpful suggestions on reducing weed problems.

B-484-hrj

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

Immediate Release

LIGHT HORSE SCHOOL SET FOR JUNE

The annual Light Horse School will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, Friday and Saturday, June 17-18.

Announcement comes from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. A. L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry, is course chairman.

Friday's program consists of a horseshoeing clinic--lectures and demonstrations on how to care for the feet of horses and ponies. J. Mac Allan, instructor of horseshoeing, Michigan State college, and Dr. F. A. Spurrell of the University's college of Veterinary Medicine, will conduct the clinic.

Saturday's program will be held in the University's livestock pavilion with Anthony R. Gasser, president of the Minneapolis Saddle and Bridle club, presiding.

Featured are discussions and demonstrations on insect pests of horses, stables and equipment, and fitting, grooming and showing light horses.

Friday afternoon, a light horse judging session will be conducted by Harlan L. Conley, manager of the Six Horse Hitch, Wilson and company, Chicago, and former fieldman for the Iowa Horse Breeders' association.

Full information on the course and a complete program are available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-485-hrj

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 25, 1955

In Spring Ltr.

Special to Watonwan County

(With mat)

NEW HOME AGENT HERE JUNE 1

Watonwan county will again have the services of a home agent with the arrival of Hallie Lee Clonts of Waynesville, Missouri, to take up the duties of that position on June 1.

Since September, 1954, the county has been without a home agent.

For the past year Miss Clonts has been a home agent in Pulaski county, Missouri. Previous to that time she was home agent in Osage county, Missouri, for five years. She has also had experience teaching vocational home economics in Missouri high schools.

A graduate of the University of Missouri in 1943, Miss Clonts has taken graduate work at the Universities of Wisconsin, Maryland and Missouri. She was reared on a 400-acre farm in Crawford county, Missouri and for several years was a 4-H club member.

As home agent Miss Clonts will direct activities in the extension home program and will assist County Agent John Ankeny with 4-H work, particularly with the home economics phases of the program.

-jbn-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 25, 1955 SPECIAL

RED POLL TYPE CONFERENCE SET FOR JUNE 3

The annual Type Conference of the Red Poll Cattle Club of America will be held at the Arlington Fair Grounds on Friday, June 3.

Announcement comes from Prof. A. L. Harvey of the University of Minnesota's animal husbandry department. The meeting is open to the public.

E. F. Ferrin, head of the University's animal husbandry department, will speak at a banquet Thursday evening, June 2, at Arlington.

Prof. P. S. Shearer, Iowa State college, will discuss the model Red Poll bull, and Dean Emeritus A. L. Kildee, also of Iowa State college, will speak on the model cow.

Ralph Wayne, University of Minnesota extension dairyman, will speak on the ideal Red Poll dairy cow.

A judging contest with prizes for the top individuals and teams will be held on Friday afternoon, June 3. The contest is open to the public and anyone may enter.

Saturday, Mueller Farms will auction 60 head of Red Poll cattle, most of them of Mueller breeding. Full information is available from Roy I. Mueller and sons, Arlington.

On Monday, June 6, the Minnesota Red Poll Cattle Club will hold its annual meeting on the K. H. Scherfenberg Farm near Bemidji.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 26, 1955

Immediate Release

U. SOILS PROFESSOR RETIRES

A University of Minnesota soils professor who earned his bachelor of science degree in chemistry here in 1911 and started his teaching career that fall will retire on June 30.

He is Paul R. Mc Miller, who started as a teaching assistant in 1911, became an instructor in 1912 and rose through the academic ranks to become a professor in 1947. He was born in Unity, Wisconsin.

In addition to 44 years of teaching soil subjects and research on soils problems, Prof. Mc Miller has headed the vast amount of field work involved in surveying and classifying the soils in Minnesota's 87 counties. About half the counties have now been surveyed and soils maps drawn of them.

The fact that Minnesota's many soil types now have names such as Fargo-Bearden, Rocksbury-Kittson-Peat, Taylor-Gregla-Peat and Ontonagon-Bergland is due largely to Mc Miller's research in soil formations and his work in setting up standards of classification.

Although regarded as one of the outstanding men in this field, Mc Miller has done little research, study or teaching outside Minnesota. The several-generations-long project he has headed--the soil survey--has not allowed him much time off.

Mc Miller earned his master's degree here in 1915. He is author of many popular and technical articles. Most recent is the new University of Minnesota Extension Bulletin 278, "Soils of Minnesota," which has a multi-colored map showing, each in a different color, the nearly 30 known soil "associations" with their over 300 soil types found in the state.

B-486-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 26, 1955

Immediate Release

SPRAYING FOR MUSTARD CONTROL FOUND WISE

Is spraying for mustard in a grain field worth the trouble? Do the mustard plants reduce the yield?

"Yes," says Edwin H. Jensen, the University of Minnesota's extension agronomist. He tells of Canadian experiments in 1952 and 1953 which found that mustard plants lower yield.

The first year, 1952, a hand-weeded, weed-free flax crop yielded up to 22 bushels per acre. Ten mustard plants per square yard reduced yield to eight bushels and 25 plants brought it down to six bushels. A hundred mustard plants per square yard choked out all but enough flax to yield three bushels per acre.

In 1953, the Canadian mustard-free flax yielded 14 bushels per acre. Ten mustard plants per square yard reduced yield to six bushels and 25 plants brought it down to four bushels.

So, obviously it pays to spray flax that has even light mustard. Even 10 mustard plants per square yard greatly lowered yields.

The Canadian experiments also indicate early spraying is very important. Competition from mustard reduces yields before the mustard comes into bloom.

In Minnesota, 23 comparisons of 2,4-D and MCP on weed-free flax have been made. Four ounces of 2,4-D and MCP amine were sprayed on 10 varieties. Flax treated with 2,4-D yielded 90 per cent as much as the weed-free check plot, whereas, the MCP-treated plots yielded 97 per cent of the untreated, weed-free check plots. Jensen explainins that this indicates 2,4-D was a bit more injurious to flax than MCP.

B-488-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 26, 1955

Immediate Release

4-H CLUB WEEKS SCHEDULED FOR JUNE

About 2500 4-H members from all parts of Minnesota will attend state and district 4-H club weeks in June, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

State 4-H Club week will be held on the University's St. Paul campus June 7-10, with headquarters for the delegates in the 4-H club building on the State Fair Grounds.

District 4-H club weeks have been set for June 6-10, Grand Rapids; June 13-17, Morris; and June 20-24, Crookston.

Classes in agriculture and homemaking, special assembly programs, contests and tours will highlight the club weeks. Important features of State Club Week will be the annual State 4-H Federation meeting and a good grooming contest in which each county will enter one boy and one girl.

Special guests at State 4-H Club week will be seven International Farm Youth Exchange delegates from Syria, Iran, India, Nepal, Switzerland and the Netherlands, who are spending several weeks on Minnesota farms. Twenty-eight 4-H members from Mississippi, delegates in the Minnesota-Mississippi 4-H exchange program, will also attend State Club week.

B-487-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 26, 1955

Immediate Release

U. SCIENTISTS MAKING PROGRESS AGAINST POTATO BLIGHT

University of Minnesota plant disease specialists and the state's potato growers are finding how to predict late blight of potatoes. Accurate prediction will make possible early spraying to ward off the attack.

Carl J. Eide, professor of plant pathology, and other University scientists are attacking the problem by checking readings of temperature, rain and humidity taken by instruments at several Minnesota potato fields. Once a week, the records are sent to the St. Paul campus to be checked against how frequently an attack of late blight follows high humidity, cool weather or heavy rainfall.

Thus, "danger points" can be set up above which it's advisable to spray to prevent late blight. Research on late blight began over 100 years ago. It is caused by a fungus which can over-winter on infected tubers. Fortunately, blight fungus does not spread as far or as fast as grain rust fungus. But, in prolonged wet weather, it can spread far.

Eide says blight-predicting systems have met some success in Europe and in eastern U. S. but their system cannot be used here because our rain may come as short, heavy showers and produce late blight conditions only for a short time.

Blight will spread when relative humidity is high, even without rain. Just 10 hours of 90 per cent relative humidity and below 75 degrees F. permits the disease to spread.

How accurate are the prediction tools? Up to August 9, 1953, 12 periods favorable for blight were recorded at East Grand Forks and very little blight was found, even in unsprayed fields.

Fifty miles away, there were 45 such periods and blight struck despite spraying.

When the devices indicate blight-favorable conditions, farmers must watch their fields carefully. In high humidity and with little rain, blight will develop on plants' lower leaves--the upper ones are not affected.

A few days' rain might then result in heavy blight injury, giving the impression that the disease struck "overnight." And a wet harvest season might cause tuber infection and later heavy storage loss.

B-489-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 26, 1955

Immediate Release

TWO YOUNG WOMEN FROM INDIA TO MINN. AS IFYES

Two young women from India will spend the summer learning about rural life in Minnesota.

Miss Atiya Sultana of Hyderabad and Miss Kirubarathy Cross of Madras will arrive in the Twin Cities May 30 and will leave the next day for Le Sueur county where they will live and work with farm people until August 13. According to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, they are the first women to come to Minnesota from India as International Farm Youth exchangees. In the last two years Minnesota has been host to 18 young men from India under the IFYE program.

During their stay in Minnesota the young Indian women will have an opportunity to meet two young women from the Near East who will also be in Le Sueur county this summer as International Farm Youth exchangees. They are Miss Mehry Movafagh, Tehran, Iran and Miss Gloria Hamway of Machgara, Lebanon, who will arrive in the Twin Cities on Friday, May 27.

Arrival of Miss Aaltje Burgers from Ommen, Netherlands, on June 7 will bring the number of IFYEs in Minnesota to seven. Already on Minnesota farms are a young woman from Switzerland and a young man from Nepal.

Both of the young women from India are college graduates and are in professional work in their native country. They speak English fluently. Miss Sultana has a master of arts degree from Osmaniaja university with a major in social service administration. As chief social education organizer, she has organized women's groups in literacy and crafts, children's play groups and children's camps. Miss Cross holds a bachelor of science degree from Madras university, with a major in home science. She is science assistant at Manhan Girls' high school in Madras.

Le Sueur county families who will be hosts to the two Indian women from May 31 until August 13 are Mr. and Mrs. George Androli, Kilkenny; Mr. and Mrs. William Dickie, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Leo Koppelman, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kajer, New Prague; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Clarke, Elysian; and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Miller, Le Sueur.

Miss Burger will spend the period from June 7 to August 1 on Minnesota farms. She attended Christine-Hermine School in Zetten, Netherlands, and is now a teacher. She lives with her parents on a 150-acre farm.

The International Farm Youth Exchange, which seeks to promote better understanding between nations at the grass roots level, is sponsored and conducted jointly by the Cooperative Extension Serivce of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the National 4-H Club Foundation. It is financed entirely by private contributions. B490

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 31, 1955

Immediate Release

ROSE GROWERS' DAY JUNE 24

The fourteenth annual Rose Growers' Day will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus Friday, June 24, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

Cooperating in the event are the University of Minnesota department of horticulture, the Minnesota Rose society and the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners.

A tour of rose gardens has been planned for the morning. Authorities on rose growing will speak at the program arranged for the afternoon in Coffey hall auditorium on the St. Paul campus.

Robert Phillips, assistant professor of horticulture, is in charge of program arrangements.

B-491-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 31, 1955

Immediate Release

STATE RURAL YOUTH CAMP JUNE 10-12

The annual Rural Youth Camp will be held this year from June 10 to 12 at Camp Ihduhapi, Robert Pinches, assistant state YMW leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today. Camp Ihduhapi is near Loretto, Minn.

It is open to rural young people from all counties in Minnesota.

Theme for the camp is recreation leadership. Art Bell, recreation leader from Wayzata, will talk on this subject Friday evening.

Workshops and special interest groups are scheduled for Saturday, June 11, to help campers in recreation leadership. Party planning, square dancing, photography, points for presiders and other topics will be discussed.

A large variety of social activities, including an early morning bird hike and a late evening pow wow, has been planned for the young people.

A devotional service on Sunday will be followed by a talk called "Spiritual Living and Recreation."

B-492-eh

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 31 1955

To all counties

For use week of June 6
or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Put Solid Nitrogen Fertilizer on With Broadcast Unit -- Farmers who don't have side-dressing attachments for cultivators can spread solid nitrogen fertilizer with a broadcast fertilizer spreader. But, be careful to cover the spreader holes just over the row so the fertilizer doesn't fall down directly into the corn. Others put on nitrogen at side-dressing time by straddling the rows with a corn planter. These tips come from Harold E. Jones, Extension soils specialist at the University of Minn.

* * * * * *

Modern Hog Rations More Efficient -- With modern rations, we get faster dry lot gains than on pasture. But good pasture is insurance against certain nutrient deficiencies or lacks--some of which we know, others we don't know. Good pasture also reduces the sanitation problem and will cut the labor cost about a third. Furthermore, there's just no substitute for good pasture for gilts that will later go into the breeding herd. These suggestions come from a University of Minnesota hog research specialist, Professor L. E. Hanson.

* * * * * *

Lots of Money for Drainage -- According to a University professor of agricultural engineering, Philip W. Manson, Minnesota farmers will buy over 40,000 feet--that's about 8,000 miles--of farm drainage tile in 1955. Now, whether it gives good service for less than 10 years or more than 50 years depends largely on its quality. In buying tile, turn thumbs down on all that doesn't meet standard quality specifications of the University of Minnesota test. ACP rules now require that all tile that's used in farm projects on which the farmer wishes to get ACP drainage payments must be this "standard quality" or higher.

* * * * * *

Overloading Hogs is Poor Practice -- Overloading is one of the chief causes of hot weather deaths in shipment. To get hogs to market in the best condition, ask the trucker to load a few less than the full load during hot weather and sand the truck floor and wet it down. A slight "under-loading" and a cool floor will give a lot more ventilation and make hogs more comfortable their last journey. This tip comes from H. G. Zavoral, Extension livestock specialist at the University of Minn.

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Immediate Release

CHECK COCKLEBUR IN SOYBEANS WITH 2,4-D SPRAYING

Cockleburs often are a problem in corn and soybean fields, especially on bottomland.

Many farmers fight this weed in corn by spraying at lay-by time with 2,4-D. According to a University of Minnesota extension agronomist, Edwin H. Jensen, it was thought that soybeans were too easily injured by 2,4-D to be sprayed with it.

But he reports a three-year study in Illinois which indicates that low rates of 2,4-D can be used to control cockleburs in soybeans without reducing yields a great deal.

In their early stages of growth, cockleburs are easy prey to 2,4-D or MCP, Jensen says. In seedling stage they can be killed with two ounces of the 2,4-D amine salt--this makes it possible to spray soybeans.

To injure beans the least, spray when the plants are three to five inches tall, Jensen suggests. Up to about six inches tall, cockleburs can be killed with four to six ounces of 2,4-D amine per acre.

Because of soybeans' possible injury from too heavy an application, it's vital to have the sprayer calibrated correctly and to be sure to apply the chemicals at the rates recommended.

Even when the chemicals are sprayed at these low rates, soybean plants will wilt a bit but will recover.

Jensen suggests that farmers interested in using 2,4-D or MCP for cocklebur control in soybeans try the treatment first on a small acreage until they gain experience and confidence in getting the best results.

B-493-hrj

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 31 1955

To all counties

For use week of June 6
or after

COUNTY AGENT
TELLS HOW TO
OUTFOX FOXTAIL

Foxtail. The word alone is almost enough to set a fellow to adding a short phrase or two. But we aren't helpless against any of the foxtails, even giant foxtail, as County Agent _____ points out. He gives suggestions for its control from Edwin H. Jensen, a University of Minnesota Extension agronomist.

All three of the foxtails shown in the picture above can be controlled by doing one of these: First, sow flax and spray with TCA at five pounds per acre when the foxtails are less than three to four inches tall. Alfalfa may go in successfully when this practice is followed.

Second, check row corn, cultivate both ways, and put on five pounds of TCA per acre at layby. To prevent injury to corn, be careful not to wet more than the lower six inches of the stalk.

Three, fallow after harvest of winter grains, early-maturing oats or peas. Four, sow alfalfa with an early-maturing small grain and apply TCA at five pounds per acre after harvest. The TCA will reduce the competition from the foxtail--which is older--and will kill foxtail seedlings. This treatment is practical when there is a heavy stand of annual grassy weeds in alfalfa. But don't use it if alsike and red clover or grasses are in the mixture.

Jensen points out that TCA's action is slow. Weed plants may not show much effect from it for two weeks and may not die until later--but they're doomed, just the same.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 31 1955

To all counties

For use week of June 6
or after

CAPTION FOR MAT:

No. 1 is Yellow Foxtail. The leaves have many long hairs on the upper surface, but only near the base.

No. 2 is Green Foxtail. Its leaves are hairless.

No. 3 is Giant Foxtail. Its leaves have very many small, fine hairs on their upper surface. All three foxtails can be killed by the proper control methods. See County Agent _____'s story below.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 31 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

SAFETY SLOGAN
DEADLINE SOON

The deadline for submitting slogans in the 4-H safety slogan contest is nearly here, County (Club) Agent _____ _____ reminds _____ county 4-H members.

Slogans must be in the county Extension office before _____ _____. Each club
(your date)

member entering the contest may submit up to three slogans.

The slogan contest is open to all 4-H members regularly enrolled in the safety activity of the 4-H club.

Slogan entries should be limited to 10 words and should apply to a general phase of safety work, but may concern such things as farm, home, water, traffic or fire safety. They must be original with the person who submits them. Slogans will be judged on how much they encourage interest and action for better safety programs.

Last year's winning slogan, "Be wide awake, a life's at stake!" was entered by 17-year-old Gerald Bragge of Princeton.

Winner in the county contest will receive an achievement certificate and his slogan will be submitted for state competition. However, to qualify for awards a county must have at least five members entered in the contest.

Other awards in the contest include a trip to the National Safety Congress in Chicago for the state safety slogan winner, a trip to the 1955 Minnesota State Fair for the runner-up and a savings bond to the third place winner in the state contest.

-eh-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 31 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENT

DISTRICT CONTEST
SCHEDULED; WINNER
WILL GO TO STATE

_____, _____ will compete in the district Search for
(name, address and club)

4-H Talent Contest to be held in _____ at 8 p.m.
(place and date)

(He, she, they) (was, were) named winner in the _____ county talent contest over _____ other 4-H members.
(number)

(In this paragraph describe the winning number: piano solo, etc. and give name of selection played.)

The district contest is one of five that will be held throughout the state. Winners in each of these contests will take part in the state Search for 4-H Talent Contest at the Minnesota State Fair.

Tickets for the district contest are available _____ (tell who may get tickets, when and where.)

The talent contest is being sponsored for the sixth successive year by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with Cargill, Inc. Awards are being provided by the Minneapolis grain firm to county, district and state champions.

The three top-placing contestants in the state event will receive cash awards for their local clubs from Cargill.

-eh-

NOTE: The five contests will be held: June 15 at Goodhue high school; June 22 at Windom high school; June 29 at Cambridge high school; July 6 at Alexandria high school and July 13 at Park Rapids high school.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
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May 31 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of June 6
or after

BARGAIN SHOPPING TAKES PLANNING

Buying clothes on sale may or may not mean you will actually be saving money, but there are ways to tell a bargain from a poor buy, says Home Agent _____ _____.

A garment that has been reduced in price is not a bargain unless it fulfills a specific need, according to Athelene Scheid, Extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Avoid buying on the spur of the moment simply because something strikes your fancy. After you get home you may discover that you can't wear the sales garment with any of your other clothes. Careful planning and thought should be behind every purchase you make at a sale.

Once you have located something that appears to be truly a bargain, examine it carefully for defects such as tears or stains. If the defect can be repaired or removed quite easily it may still be a bargain.

Another important thing to watch for is style. Often a store puts clothing on sale that is "on its way out." It's a good idea to stay away from extreme styles, for they go out of fashion sooner than others. While thinking about style and fashion, also keep in mind that you want a style that is becoming to you.

Sometimes clearance sales are held to make room for next season's clothes. If you remain conscious of the style factor, you may often find good bargains in a clearance sale.

If you buy a garment on sale which you have seen before at regular price, have liked and know is of good quality, you will usually get a bargain. But if the stock is new, it may be purchased especially for the sale and may not be selling at reduced prices at all. Also, some stores make it a practice to combine just a few eye-catching bargains with other articles.

Planning and careful consideration are the answers to satisfactory sale purchases.

-eh-

News Bureau
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May 31 1955

To all counties

For use week of June 6
or after

PASTURE MUST BE
GOOD TO PRODUCE
MILK WELL

Two cows on an acre of top-quality pasture can produce over $50 worth of milk a month, says County Agent _____. Are your pastures that good? They can be--if only you'll treat pasture land as carefully as your choice corn land and give it the fertilizer and other care it requires.

Here are some pasture facts from Ralph Wayne, Extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota: A cow must eat about 160 pounds of grass a day to maintain herself and still produce 30 to 35 pounds of milk a day. On good pasture, she should produce about 1,000 pounds of milk a month. At $2.75 a hundred pounds, this would be $27.50 worth of milk a month.

Now, two cows can get their day's fill on an acre of good pasture and thus boost the total value of milk produced on that acre to over $50 a month.

Having top-quality pasture usually means taking some good cultivated land and seeding it to a good pasture mixture, says Wayne. And fertility of pasture land must be kept high, just as for a grain crop. But, even good pasture must be well-managed to compete with corn land in the good corn-land areas of southern Minnesota. Thus, where a farmer thinks of taking good corn land and putting it into pasture, he needs to plan on giving that "new" pasture the top care in order to give it the ability to make him as much profit as corn would.

Another point: it's surprising how much further good pasture will go in a three- or four-field rotation system--one that lets some of the pasture "rest" awhile. Many Minnesota dairymen now are using such a system with excellent results, Wayne reports.

County Agent _____ has other helpful facts on getting good pasture and keeping it good.

-hrj-

File

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 31, 1955

SPECIAL TO MIDLAND CO-OP

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 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-

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

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR JUNE

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

Fruits

1. Remove suckers that come up around the base of your plum trees. These are wild plum suckers and if they are allowed to grow they will rob the trees of needed water and minerals.
2. Remove watersprouts from the main branches of your apple tree before they compete too much with the rest of the tree.
3. Keep the grass and weeds away from around young fruit trees. When weeds and grasses compete for moisture and nutrients the tree growth is checked. Mulching will help smother weeds and conserve moisture.
4. Keep your fruits sprayed to control insects and disease. Follow suggestions in Extension Pamphlet 184.
5. Keep your blossoms picked off newly set strawberry plants. This will allow strong runner plants to form.
6. Space the newly formed runners on your strawberry plants. Allow at least 6 inches between plants. If soil is hard, loosen it under the runner plants so rooting can take place easily.
7. Keep your strawberry planting free of weeds. Crag Herbicide will kill the small germinating weed seeds without injuring the strawberries. It will not kill the weeds once they start growing above the soil surface. Do not spray when the plants are flowering and fruiting.

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. Pick all ripe berries each time you work over the strawberry planting during the fruiting season. Overripe berries in the patch become moldy and attract insects.
9. Cultivate raspberries up until fruiting time. Remove suckers that come up between the rows. These reduce growth and fruiting of desirable canes in the row.

Vegetables

1. It is not too late to sow vegetable seeds in the garden. Beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, melons and squash will still make a crop.
2. Make succession plantings of sweet corn and beans to assure a longer harvest.
3. Carrots and beets for winter storage can be planted up to the middle of this month. If they are sown earlier they become overgrown and woody by fall.
4. Be sure to thin your vegetable plants to allow room for proper plant development. About 1 - 1½ inches is about right for minimum spacing. Thin onions to 3 inches to assure a large bulb.
5. Dust or spray your vegetable plants to control insects. DDT will give good control for flea beetles and other chewing insects. Methoxychlor is better for vine crops and tomatoes, as it will not burn the foliage.
6. Dust or spray your carrots and the weeds around the garden with DDT to control leaf hoppers which usually bring the aster yellows virus to garden plants. By killing these insects when the carrots are 2 - 3 inches tall you can prevent whisker-like roots from developing on the carrots.
7. If maggots are observed in the garden, apply granular dieldrin to the soil around the plants for control.
8. If your tomato plants are close together and you intend to stake and prune them, remove the small shoots that grow out between the main stem and the leaves. Allow only one, two or three stems to develop.
9. Remove seed stalks that develop in rhubarb. Seed production depletes the food reserves for the following year's crop.
10. Cultivate shallow and frequently to control weeds. Avoid pruning off roots of vegetables by too deep cultivation. Eliminate volunteer plants that appear, as they may not give a satisfactory return for your effort in keeping them.

Ornamentals

1. Remove flower heads from shrubs and plants which have finished blooming. This will improve their looks and the appearance of your garden.
2. Keep your eye on your ornamentals for disease and insects. A regular application of an all-purpose garden spray or dust containing malathion and captan will control most pests.
3. Pinch back chrysanthemums to induce branching. This will make your plants more bushy and provide more flowers this fall..
4. House plants can be safely planted out-of-doors this month. Do not place them where they will receive the hot noonday sun.
5. Have you had time to relax and enjoy your garden. Plan for easy maintenance and limit the size of your garden. Gardening is meant to be enjoyed, not to be drudgery.
6. Prune spring-flowering shrubs now. Cut back some of the top growth on the upright junipers to keep them compact.

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

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

Special Issue on Home Freezing

This edition on home freezing is a revised version of HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS for June 15, 1953. All material has been checked with J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory in order to pass on to you the latest freezing techniques based on research.

Check through this material frequently so you can use the different items when they are timely - for your newspaper column, as separate stories or as fillers or suggestions for radio programs.

Please file this copy so it will be handy for reference.

Mrs. Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

Use these publications for complete information on freezing:
Extension Folder 156, "Freezing Fruits and Vegetables."
Extension Bulletin 244, "Freezing Foods for Home Use."
USDA Extension Service Leaflet 321, "What To Do When Your Home Freezer Stops."

* * * * * *

In this issue:

How Much Unfrozen Food in the Freezer?
Defrosting the Freezer
Plan to Get the Most Out of Your Freezer
Freeze Early Rhubarb for Best Results
Use Twist-ems for Sealing Bags
Fryers in the Freezer
Scalding is a Must
Unscalded Asparagus Loses Flavor
Handle Peas Quickly
Watch Maturity and Variety for Beans
Polyethylene Bags May Need Protection
Proper Cooking for Frozen Vegetables
Slice Strawberries for Best Flavor
Sugar Syrup for Raspberries
Currant Quickie
Use Ripe Pineapple
Bing Cherries Freeze, Too
You Can Freeze Fruits Without Sugar
Speed Important in Getting Corn Ready
Freeze Muskmelon for Fruit Cup
Ascorbic Acid Prevents Peaches From Darkening

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.

How Much Unfrozen Food in the Freezer?

The amount of unfrozen food it's safe to put into a home food freezer will vary with the load already in the box and the size of the freezer. But don't try to freeze too many packages at one time. Andrew Hustrulid, agricultural engineer at University of Minnesota, says a good rule of thumb is to put in no more than 2 to 3 pounds of unfrozen food per cubic foot of freezer space. In other words, if you have a 12-foot freezer, you can freeze from 24 to 36 pounds. If the packages are spread out so they cool rapidly, another 2 to 3 pounds per cubic foot of space can be frozen in the next 12-hour period. Stagger the unfrozen packages along the bottom and outside walls, in close contact with the coils, if possible. Be sure to allow air space between packages so they will freeze as quickly as possible. And try not to place unfrozen packages on top of those already frozen. After the food is frozen, stack the packages together snugly.

* * * * * *

Defrosting the Freezer

As soon as the accumulated frost in the freezer is about a quarter of an inch thick, it should be scraped off. It may be necessary to scrape the frost off two or three times a year. First, clear a space by moving packages to other parts of the freezer. Then lay a dish towel on the bottom and scrape the frost onto the towel, using a stiff-bristled brush or smooth wooden or plastic paddle, not a metal scraper. Don't shut off electricity.

If ice accumulates in the freezer it will be necessary to defrost it completely. The quickest way to defrost the home freezer is to remove the food and cover it with blankets, disconnect the freezer, then take an electric fan and blow air into the freezer until the frost loosens and can be scraped off. Or cover the bottom of the freezer with bath towels, set several dishpans of hot water in the freezer and close the lid for 20 - 30 minutes. Then remove dishpans of water and scrape the frost on to the towels. Wipe the inside dry before connecting the freezer. Replace the food after any moisture has turned to ice; otherwise food packages will stick together.

-jbn-

Plan to Get Most Out of Your Freezer

You'll get the greatest satisfaction from your freezer if you have a rapid turnover of the food that's in it. Studies show that the higher the rate of turnover, the lower the cost per pound of frozen food. In other words, a freezer that's filled only once a year will not give so much satisfaction as a freezer that's kept nearly full the year round. Moreover, a half empty freezer uses as much current as one that's full. Plan how much of the various meats, fruits and vegetables you'll need during the year and then budget the freezer accordingly. Budgeting your freezer space allows for a greater variety of frozen food. And there's less chance that you'll freeze extra amounts of food that may have to be held for so long that the quality will be reduced.

* * * * * *

Freeze Early Rhubarb for Best Results

You can enjoy the tang of fresh rhubarb pie next winter if you'll freeze some of the bright red stalks of rhubarb from your garden this spring. But here's a word of caution: If you want the highest quality, pick and freeze it early in the season. Tests at the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory show that success in freezing rhubarb depends in large measure on time of harvesting. For freezing it should always be picked before hot weather. After that, it tends to get tough and bitter.

Rhubarb is one of the easiest garden products to prepare for freezing. For pies, simply wash and cut the stalks into inch lengths. Fill moisture-vapor-proof containers such as polyethylene bags, label with name and date of product and freeze For sauce, the flavor of the rhubarb is a little better if the rhubarb is packed in a sugar syrup, using 3½ cups sugar to 4 cups water, or pack in dry sugar using 1 cup sugar to 4 cups of rhubarb.

-jbn-

Unscalded Asparagus Loses Flavor

Freezing is a favorite method of preserving asparagus, since it retains both texture and quality when frozen.

For freezing, select bright-colored brittle stalks with tight, compact tips and process the vegetables as soon as possible after harvesting. Asparagus becomes woody and loses vitamins rapidly after it is cut.

Scalding asparagus before freezing is a must, according to J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantanella of the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota. Tests in the laboratory show that asparagus which has not been scalded before freezing loses flavor, texture and color.

Here are the directions for freezing asparagus:

After discarding all woody and blemished stalks, break off fibrous ends and wash the asparagus thoroughly in running water. If asparagus is especially sandy, remove scales with a sharp knife.

Sort asparagus into medium and large stalks and cut the stalks into 1- or 2-inch lengths or leave them whole.

Place stalks in a wire basket or large cheesecloth bag and submerge in a kettle of boiling water. Allow one gallon of water for each pound of vegetable to be scalded at a time.

Keep the kettle covered during the scalding period and have the heat on high. Count scalding time from the moment the vegetable is put into boiling water. Scald medium stalks 3 minutes, large stalks 4 minutes.

Chill in iced or cold running water for at least 3 or 4 minutes or until the vegetable is cold. Drain and package in moisture-vapor-proof containers or in cellophane or polyethylene bags.

* * * * * *

Handle Peas Quickly

If you expect to get good quality in your frozen peas, be sure to pick them at the sweet, tender stage when they're best for table use. If they're too mature, they'll be hard and starchy. Another important point to remember is to handle them quickly, once they're shelled. Shell a small amount at a time and scald the peas for 1½ to 2 minutes. Chill in cold running water, drain, package and freeze.

Among good varieties for freezing are Burpeana Early Dwarf, Lincoln, Little Marvel, Perfection Dark Seeded and Thomas Laxton.

-jbn-

Use Twist-ems for Sealing Bags

If you use "twist-ems" in your garden, you'll have a supply on hand which you can put to use in freezing food. Twist-ems are the plastic or paper-covered wires useful to tie up plants. But twist-ems are effective, too, for sealing plastic bags used for freezing foods. In fact, they're much easier to use than either heat-sealing or wrapping with cord. They also have an advantage over rubber bands, which may deteriorate. To close the bag for freezing, merely twist the top of it, then wind the twist-em tightly around it. The four-inch length is satisfactory for pints and quarts. If your twist-ems are longer, they can be cut easily with kitchen shears.

* * * * * *

Fryers in the Freezer

Free space in home freezers may well be allotted to a supply of broiler-fryer chickens. Cut-up chicken, because it can be packaged flat, takes the least freezer space. One convenient arrangement is to pack the meaty pieces--breasts and legs, separately from the bony parts--backs, necks and wings. Livers and gizzards should be wrapped separately from the rest of the chicken because they don't keep as well.

These young birds may also be frozen whole to be used for quick roasting. But whether you freeze these tender birds whole or cut up, be sure to wrap them closely and seal tight, using moisture-vapor-resistant wrapping. Freeze at below-zero temperature, then hold at zero F.

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Scalding is a Must

Many homemakers are asking if they can't omit the scalding process when they prepare such vegetables as asparagus, beans and corn for freezing. The answer is "No!" Experiments at the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory show that vegetables that aren't scalded lose much of their original color and flavor and take on an unpleasant, straw-like taste. Unscalded vegetables also lose ascorbic acid - or vitamin C - much more rapidly during storage than the unscalded ones. So, if you want your frozen vegetables to be edible next winter, better scald them before freezing. Follow the specific timetables for scalding each vegetable as given in Extension Folder 156, "Freezing Fruits and Vegetables."

-jbn-

Watch Maturity and Variety

Success in freezing green beans and many other green vegetables depends to a large extent on harvesting vegetables at the proper time-before they are too old-and selecting the right variety for freezing. Beans must be picked when they are young and tender, while the seeds are still small. Kentucky Wonder (pole), Blue Lake Stringless (pole), Giant Stringless Green Pod, Rival, Wade's Bush, Supergreen, Tendergreen and Topcrop are varieties which freeze well. Recommended varieties for freezing are given in Extension Folder 156, "Freezing Fruits and Vegetables."

* * * * * *

Polyethylene Bags May Need Protection

Polyethylene bags are excellent for packaging many kinds of frozen food, especially baked goods. However, if they are likely to receive rough handling or be moved around a good deal in locker or home freezer, protect them with an outside package such as a cardboard box. Otherwise, the polyethylene may be torn.

* * * * * *

Proper Cooking for Frozen Vegetables

The way you cook frozen vegetables will have a lot to do with their flavor and quality.

From the freezer directly into the kettle is a good rule to follow for best quality, texture and appearance of frozen vegetables. It's best to cook all vegetables while they're still frozen except corn on the cob, which should be partially defrosted. If corn on the cob is not partially thawed first, the kernels will be overdone before the cob has a chance to warm through.

Cook the frozen block of vegetables in as little water as possible - about ½ cup or less - and be sure it is boiling briskly. Break the solid mass as soon as possible so the vegetables will cook evenly. Add salt to taste. Cook only until tender. Because the tissues of frozen vegetables have been softened by blanching and freezing, they need only about half as long a cooking time as fresh vegetables.

-jbn-

Slice Strawberries for Best Flavor

For the best flavor in frozen strawberries, slice them and pack them in sugar. According to J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory, more of the full strawberry flavor is retained in sliced berries because there is more sugar penetration. Use 1 pound of sugar to 4 or 5 pounds of fruit, depending on the sweetness of the berries. That's equivalent to 1 cup sugar to 8 or 9 cups of hulled berries. If you prefer to freeze strawberries whole, use medium-size berries and pack them in a sugar syrup, using 3 to 4 cups of sugar to 1 quart of water. Be sure to select firm, ripe, bright red berries.

* * * * * *

Sugar Syrup for Raspberries

Frozen raspberries have the best flavor when they're frozen in a sugar syrup. Use 3 cups of sugar to 1 quart water. If you prefer, you may pack them in dry sugar, using 8 or 9 cups of berries to 1 cup of sugar.

* * * * * *

Currant Quickie

When the currants ripen in your garden, you'll want to preserve some of their tangy flavor for good eating next winter. Here's a quick method of making frozen currant preserves suggested by Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Wash and stem the currants and weigh them. Put them on a big platter and add an equal weight of sugar. Then crush them with a potato masher till every currant is broken. Stir frequently till the sugar is dissolved. Package in small rigid waxed containers, half-pint size if available, and freeze immediately.

To serve, cut away the pasteboard from the stiffly frozen pack, turn the currants into a dish and serve at once without thawing. The frost will be out by the time the preserves are on the plates. This currant "quickie" is delicious and fresh-tasting, and it's cheaper and easier to make than jelly.

-jbn-

Use Ripe Pineapple

Some homemakers like to freeze pineapple so the family can enjoy its fresh flavor the year-round. The important thing to remember in selecting fresh pineapple for freezing is that it must be very ripe. It pineapple is slightly green when frozen, the true fresh pineapple flavor is replaced with a somewhat fish-like flavor. For freezing, slice or cut the pineapple into wedges as for table use. Add 1 pound of sugar to 4 pounds of pineapple and mix well. Let stand until the juices start to run. Or cover with a sugar syrup made of adding 3 cups of sugar to 1 quart water. Then package and freeze.

* * * * * *

Bing Cherries Freeze, Too

Sweet cherries are a practical fruit to add to the freezer if they can be purchased at a reasonable price. Both Bings and Lamberts are suitable for freezing. Remove the pits before freezing. Then make a syrup in the porportion of 2 cups sugar to 1 quart water. Add ½ teaspoonful of ascorbic acid for each quart of water used. Cover the cherries with this mixture, leaving space at the top to allow for expansion. The fruit will have a more pronounced cherry flavor if you add 4 teaspoons of lemon juice or 1 teaspoon of citric acid for each quart of water.

Frozen cherries are excellent as a dessert or added to gelatine or other salads or to fruit cups. Since they go a long way, it's wise to freeze them in small containers.

* * * * * *

You Can Freeze Fruits Without Sugar

Strawberries, raspberries and peaches can all be frozen without sugar for the benefit of people who are on low-calorie diets or can't eat sugar. Strawberries frozen in this way have a tendency to bleach, however. The University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory has conducted tests which show that these fruits will retain good quality when frozen without sugar if they are packed in water to which ascorbic acid has been added. One teaspoonful of ascorbic acid should be added to each quart of water used and the fruit packed with just enough water to cover. Of course fruits prepared in this way are not as tasty as those packed in sugar.

-jbn-

Speed Important in Getting Corn Ready

Speed from garden to locker is one of the most important rules to remember when it comes to freezing sweet corn, according to J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantanella of the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota. Corn quickly loses flavor when it is held for any length of time after picking, unless it is kept under refrigeration.

For top quality, corn must also be at just the right stage of maturity for best eating. If corn is picked when immature, it will be watery when cooked; if it is too mature, it will be doughy. Corn can usually be considered at the proper stage of maturity if milk spurts out freely when the thumbnail is pressed into a kernel.

Tests at the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory indicate that Golden Bantam types are best for freezing. Golden Freezer and Cream O'Gold are especially good.

Scalding is perhaps the most important step in preparing sweet corn for freezing. By stopping enzyme activity, scalding preserves the fresh quality of corn as well as its color and vitamin content and lengthens its storage life.

For scalding, it is best to use a large kettle that will hold at least 12 to 15 quarts of boiling water. Place the corn in a wire basket or large cheesecloth bag and submerge it in the boiling water. Keep the kettle covered during the scalding and have the heat on high. Always count the time from the second the vegetable is put into the boiling water.

Whole kernel corn to be cut from the cob should be scalded 4½ minutes before cutting. For corn that is to be left on the cob, follow this schedule: Scald 24 midget ears or 14 small ears in 12 quarts of water for 8 minutes; 10 medium to large ears in 12 quarts of water, 11 minutes.

Chill the corn quickly in cold running water or iced water for at least the same length of time as given for scalding. Then drain, package and freeze.

When it comes to cooking the frozen corn for eating, partially thaw it first and allow from six to eight minutes for four to six ears, counting the time from the second the corn is put into the boiling water.

-jbn-

Freeze Muskmelon for Fruit Cup

Muskmelon, cubed or in balls, is delicious frozen in a sugar syrup. Cover the fruit with a syrup made of 2 cups of sugar to 1 quart of water. If you want the muskmelon for a fruit cup, you may wish to add some Thompson seedless grapes for added color and variety.

* * * * * *

Ascorbic Acid Prevents Peaches from Darkening

If you've had trouble keeping your frozen peaches from darkening, ascorbic acid may solve your problem. Ascorbic acid added to the sugar syrup in which peaches are frozen will prevent the fruit from darkening and at the same time help preserve the natural flavor of the fruit.

Crystalline or powdered ascorbic acid is for sale in many locker plants or in many cases may be ordered through local drug stores. Don't use vitamin C tablets, though, because they're too expensive. If you use commercial ascorbic acid preparations, be sure to follow directions on the package.

Speed is important in preparing peaches for freezing, because delay may cause darkening of the fruit. Dissolve 3 cups of sugar in a quart of cold water and let the syrup stand until clear. Mix ½ teaspoonful of pure ascorbic acid in a small quantity of water and add it to the syrup, mixing thoroughly. However, don't add the ascorbic acid until you're ready to prepare the fruit. Prepare only a few peaches at a time and pack the halves or slices directly into the prepared syrup to which the ascorbic acid has been added. A generous wad of waxed locker paper under the cover of the container will hold down the top slices and help prevent browning. Be sure the fruit is covered completely with syrup.

If you can't get ascorbic acid, it's best to pack the peaches in glass jars, using a syrup of 4 cups of sugar to a quart of water.

Elberta and J. H. Hale varieties are excellent for freezing. Of course, the fruit should be well ripened for best flavor.

News Release
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 1, 1955

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

MIDSUMMER REUNION AT ST. PAUL CAMPUS

The University of Minnesota School of Agriculture at St. Paul will hold its annual midsummer reunion and dance on Saturday, June 11, at the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota, Dr. J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School, announced recently. All of the more recent classes from 1947 through 1956 will use the Midsummer Reunion as their official get-to-gether. The Reunion is not limited to these classes but all alumni and former students are invited to attend. They are urged to bring friends and prospective students.

The picnic will start at 5:30 p.m. on the Athletic Field of the St. Paul Campus in front of the Gymnasium. For those bringing picnic suppers, separate tables will be set up for each class group.

A very interesting convocation is being arranged to be held in Coffey Hall Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. Mr. George Grim of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, who has just returned from Germany, will speak on "Inside East Berlin". Mr. Victor Dose, St. Paul, Class of 1937, secretary-treasurer of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association will extend greetings to the group. Musical numbers will be given by former students of the School.

Following the Convocation there will be a dance at the St. Paul Campus Gymnasium from 9:00 to 12:00 p.m. An excellent orchestra of old-time and popular dance music has been engaged.

Professor J. A. Nowotny, faculty chairman of the reunion, and Betty Jane Paulson, '52, Hanska, general chairman, are being assisted by Mrs. Lloyd Roseland, '47, Minneapolis; E. Rodney Geary, '48, Pemberton; John H. Drury, '49, South St. Paul; Mrs. Robert Bergherr, '50, Minneapolis; Otto I. Lee, '51, Badger; Arnold L. Cox, '53, Anoka; JoAnn C. Haff, '54, Cross Lake; Marvin D. Johnson, '55, Maple Plain; Esmerelda M. Tews, '56, Hutchinson; Professor Ralph E. Miller; School of Agriculture, St. Paul; and Professor Aganetha Loewen, Director of Dormitories, School of Agriculture, St. Paul. They will also be assisted by the Godparents of the honored classes from 1947 through 1956.

All graduates, former students, and prospective students of the School of Agriculture at St. Paul are urged to come to the reunion.

SPECIAL: 'PHONED TO FALSUF RUSSELL, ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS;
GIVEN POWELL KRUEGER, PHOTOGRAPHER, MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
FOR USE IN THAT PAPER. Wednesday, June 1, 1955

TOTAL YEARS
H U. OF M.

41 Spencer B. Cleland, (pronounced "Cleeland"), 2090 Commonwealth Avenue, St. Paul 8, Extension Farm Management Specialist

Farm Management Specialist since 1930, first joined University staff as a farm efficiency agent in 1914. He was assistant county agent leader in 1918.

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42 William E. Morris, 1596 Vincent St., St. Paul 8, Extension Livestock Specialist.

Joined University staff in 1913 as Renville County Agent at Olivia, Minnesota, In World War I, he was assistant State emergency demonstration leader and in 1920 became assistant county agent leader in northwestern Minnesota. Has been Extension Livestock Specialist since 1927. A pioneer in home storage and use of livestock products on the farm, he was an author of the first bulletin in the nation on freezing meat in home lockers. Minnesota has long ranked second in the nation in the number of cold storage locker plants in homes and on farms.

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16 Miss Ina B. Rowe, 438 Otis Avenue, St. Paul 4, Extension Nutritionist.

Extension Nutritionist since 1939. Through the Extension nutrition program which Miss Rowe has helped further over 40,000 Minnesota homemakers are assisted each year in improving family diets.

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31 Henry A. Pflughoeft, 2157 Hendon Avenue, St. Paul 8, District 4-H Club Supervisor

Mr. Pflughoeft (pronounced Floog-haft) has been a member of the state 4-H club staff since 1924, when he was appointed instructor and state club agent. He was promoted to his present position in 1945. Before joining the state staff in 1924, he was Carlton County Agent at Carlton for two years and taught agriculture in the public schools of Park Rapids, Bemidji and Brainerd.

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44 Paul R. Mc Miller, 715 Seventh Street, S. E., Minneapolis 14, Professor of Soils

Mr. McMiller, a native of Wisconsin, was graduated from the University in 1911 as a chemist and started here as a teaching assistant that year. He became an instructor in 1912 and a full professor in 1947. In addition to 44 years of teaching soils subjects and research on soils problems, Professor Mc Miller has headed the vast amount of field work involved in surveying and classifying the soils in Minnesota's 87 counties.

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24 Miss Charlotte Kirchner, 2222 Hendon Avenue, St. Paul 8, Extension Home Furnishing Specialist

Miss Kirchner joined the St. Paul Campus staff in 1935, having served as a home demonstration agent in Faribault and Wilkin counties. As a specialist, she has trained scores of county home agents in home furnishings and they, in turn, have passed on the information to women in their home demonstration groups. Miss Kirchner retired officially in October, 1954, but is being honored at this party, as is Matt Thorfinnson, Extension Soil Conservationist who retired December 31, 1954.

(M O R E)

30 Matthias A. Thorfinnson, 1513 Canfield Avenue, St. Paul 13, Extension Soil Conservation Specialist

Mr. Thorfinnson, who is of Icelandic descent, joined the University's staff in 1924 as Kittson County Agent. In 1929, he became Goodhue County Agent at Red Wing and in 1936 joined the University's St. Paul Campus staff in his present position. He has made trips to Iceland at the request of the State Department and U. S. Department of Agriculture to help that country organize its soil conservation program and improve food production.

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40 Miss Alice Biester, 2273 Folwell Avenue, St. Paul 8, Professor of Nutrition

Miss Biester came to the University in 1915 and for over 37 years has had charge of the nutrition work at the University's School of Home Economics. She has helped train nearly 600 young women for careers in dietetics and nutrition. She also has led several research projects on human nutrition and foods.

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40 Miss Ethel Phelps, 2273 Folwell Avenue, St. Paul 8, Professor of Textiles and Clothing

Both Miss Biester and Miss Phelps live in the same home at 2273 Folwell Avenue, St. Paul 8. Miss Phelps was the first woman member of the American Textile Research Institute and one of the first two home economists to become members of the American Society for Testing Materials. She served as a technical adviser to the Journal of Home Economics for many years. Her most important contributions have been on the effects of laundering on fabrics, wearing qualities of wool and cotton fabrics, and chemically manufactured fibers.

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39 Miss Ada Merrill, 2310 Valentine Avenue, St. Paul 8, Principal Secretary, Agricultural Engineering

Miss Merrill began her University career in 1916.

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8 Phinney Larson, 130 South Wheeler, St. Paul, part-time instructor in forestry

Mr. Larson has served about eight years on the University's staff as a part-time instructor in forestry.

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9 George Schutta, 1522 Madison Avenue, N. E., Minneapolis, Building Caretaker, Horticulture

Mr. Schutta has been with the University since 1946.

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6 Calmer E. Thorstenson, 1506 Raymond Avenue, St. Paul 8, senior stores clerk

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27 Miss Olga Loe, 3103 Oakland Avenue South, Minneapolis, senior clerk, Agricultural bookstore

Miss Loe began her service with the University in 1928 and retired in October, 1954.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 2 1955

Special

PAUL BROWN GETS
SCHOLARSHIP

Paul Brown, Hennepin county 4-H club agent, has been awarded a scholarship by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation for a three-week Extension summer school. He will take courses in youth work at the University of Wisconsin June 7-25.

The scholarship is one of eight awarded by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation to county club agents. Recipients of the scholarship must be members of the National Association of County Club Agents.

-jbn-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 2 1955

Special to Minnesota Weeklies

For use week of June 9
(With mat)

MINNESOTA IFYES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES NEXT WEEK

Three "grass roots ambassadors" from Minnesota will leave next week (June 17 and 18) for foreign countries under a program whose purpose is to further international understanding. A fourth will leave in October.

They are, left to right, Helen Fahning, 21, Cleveland; Beverly Norris, 23, Burtrum; Mary Ann Moon, 26, Amiret; and Richard Sample, 20, Spring Valley.

Miss Fahning will go to Germany, Miss Norris to Austria and Sample to Ecuador. They will report in Washington June 9 for orientation. Sample will leave for Ecuador from Miami June 20; Miss Fahning and Miss Norris sail from Quebec on June 20. Miss Moon will leave for Chile October 17.

They will be part of a group of some 124 rural young people going to foreign countries as IFYE exchangees. All of them will live and work on farms for several months in the country to which they are assigned. In the return phase of the exchange, 177 young men and women from 18 countries will spend the summer on American farms. Purpose of the project is to help farm youth understand the problems and attitudes of rural people in other parts of the world.

All four IFYE delegates from Minnesota have been 4-H club members for 10 years or more, have won many honors in 4-H work and have been active junior leaders.

Miss Fahning will receive her bachelor of science degree in home economics from the University of Minnesota just before leaving for Washington. Sample is a student at Macalester college. Miss Norris has been teaching elementary grades in Columbia Heights this past year. Miss Moon is a June graduate of Mankato State Teachers' College.

The International Farm Youth Exchange is conducted by the National 4-H Foundation in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service. No government funds are used in financing the program. In Minnesota the state share is being contributed this year from various sources, including State Rural Youth Federation, the Minnesota 4-H Club Federation, Land O'Lakes, business groups and individual 4-H clubs and farm groups.

-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
June 2 1955

TO: County Agricultural Agents

As you may have noticed, there is a very obvious error in one of our "filler" items--the ones that come to you on the page headed "Fillers for your Column and Other Uses...." It's in the most recent packet, dated May 31, for use week of June 6.

The error is in the third item, entitled "Lots of Money for Drainage." Read correctly, here it is: "According to a University professor of agricultural engineering, Philip W. Manson, Minnesota farmers will buy over 40,000,000 feet--that's about 8,000 miles--of farm drainage tile in 1955."

The correction is to 40,000,000 (forty million) from 40,000 (forty thousand).

Harry R. Johnson

Harry R. Johnson
Extension Information Specialist

HRJ:ms

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 2, 1955 Immediate Release

U. RESEARCH MAKES POTATOES REDDER WITH 2,4-D

Pontiac and Red Pontiac potatoes can be made a desirable ruddy red by spraying the vines with from 1/2 to one pound of 2,4-D amine per acre in 40 to 80 gallons of water.

This is reported by University of Minnesota horticulturists in the May issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, the University's popular quarterly research magazine.

Robert E. Nylund, associate professor of horticulture, says that for best results the 2,4-D should be sprayed on when the plants are in full bloom and the tubers beneath are one to two inches in diameter.

Only the lower half of the plants should be sprayed, using one nozzle on each side of the row. Spraying 2,4-D over the top of plants, even at full-bloom stage, reduced yields.

Higher pressures than 25 to 35 pounds, they say, may cause spray "fogging" and injure vines and nearby crops. The specialists early found basal sprays more effective than complete coverage sprays.

At the University's Fruit Breeding Farm at Excelsior in 1952 they found that basal sprays of 2,4-D at one pound per acre did not reduce yields at any stage of vine growth. However, 2,4-D at late bud or full-bloom stage gave the reddest skin color.

At Grand Forks, North Dakota, in 1952, two rates of 2,4-D at bud stage reduced Pontiac and Red Pontiac yields without improving tuber color. At full-bloom stage 2,4-D made both varieties redder. However, at full-bloom stage, one pound of 2,4-D also reduced Pontiac yields and tended to reduce Red Pontiac's.

In 1953, two rates of 2,4-D as basal and complete coverage sprays at full-bloom, were compared at Grand Forks. Both rates and applications made tubers redder--but complete coverage sprays lowered yields.

The 2,4-D did not affect amount of dry matter, ascorbic acid or the storage-ability and amount of spring tuber sprouting, Nylund reports.

B-494-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 2, 1955

Immediate Release

EXTENSION WORKERS AWARDED SCHOLARSHIPS

Three Minnesota county agents and one member of the University of Minnesota extension staff have been awarded scholarships to attend summer sessions in extension studies.

• Carl Ash, West Polk county agent, Crookston, will attend the University of Wisconsin's summer session in extension work from June 6 to 24.

• Lloyd Hanson, Houston county agent, Caledonia, will attend a similar session at Colorado A. & M. college, Fort Collins, from June 27 to July 15. Hanson and Ash were awarded Farm Foundation scholarships.

• Paul Brown, Hennepin county 4-H Club agent, Minneapolis, will attend the University of Wisconsin's summer session June 6 to 24 taking courses in youth work. He was awarded a Sears-Roebuck Foundation scholarship.

• Harold K. Anderson, 1711 4th Street, White Bear Lake, district 4-H Club supervisor, was awarded a National 4-H Club Foundation scholarship to attend the summer session at Cornell university, Ithaca, New York, from July 5 to August 13.

B-495-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 2, 1955 Immediate Release

4-H STATE CLUB WEEK JUNE 7-9

Some 1,000 4-H members from all parts of Minnesota are expected to attend the annual State 4-H Club week June 7-9 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader, announced today.

During the week club members will attend classes in homemaking and agriculture, take sightseeing tours of the University campus and the Twin Cities and hear speakers at special assemblies. They will eat and sleep in the 4-H building on the State Fair grounds.

Tours of both St. Paul and Minneapolis campuses of the University are scheduled for Tuesday. Dr. Harold Macy, dean of the Institute of Agriculture, will welcome delegates to the conference in the afternoon.

Classes in home economics and agricultural subjects, set for Wednesday and Thursday, will be taught by University staff members. Classes will range from "Salads Are Fun to Make and Nutritious to Eat," to "Be Alert with Farm Machinery."

Workshops and discussions on new frontiers in agriculture, home economics, forestry and veterinary medicine are slated for Wednesday afternoon.

Gov. Orville L. Freeman will speak to the 4-H'ers at an assembly Wednesday evening. His topic will be "Your State Government."

Presentation of the Good Grooming, Keep Minnesota Green and 4-H alumni awards and election of state 4-H Federation officers are other highlights of the week.

Minnesota club members will be host during the week to a delegation of 4-H'ers from Mississippi. This group will present a skit called "Dixie Land Frolics" at an evening assembly. Other entertainment will include community sings, a get-acquainted party, a gingham and denim party and the traditional candelighting ceremony which will close State 4-H Club week.

B-496-eh

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 2, 1955

Immediate Release

GOOD BRUSH CONTROL POSSIBLE WITH NEW CHEMICALS

Want to eliminate brush from pastures? Here are some facts from a University of Minnesota weed specialist on what chemicals to put on, how much and when.

The University's extension agronomist, Edwin H. Jensen, says buckbrush and hazel usually are checked by repeated foliage spraying with 2,4-D ester. But to check blackberry, wild rose, choke cherry and others not easily killed by 2,4-D, use 2,4,5-T ester. Jensen says it costs about twice as much as 2,4-D, but gets the job done.

For mixed brush, he recommends a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. Ester forms gave the best control in University tests.

He says they should be sprayed at the rate of about three pounds of chemical in 100 gallons of water per acre. Sprays are usually most effective applied after leaves reach full size and before they slow down their growth in late summer.

Where there is danger of fumes reaching sensitive vegetation or crops you can't afford to injure, Jensen suggests a low-volatile ester.

He says 2,4,5-T is twice as expensive as 2,4-D, but a mixture of the two, of course, doesn't cost as much as 2,4,5-T alone.

Aerial spraying of one-third pound,2,4,5-T acid equivalent per acre and brush-killer mixtures sprayed on in two to five gallons of oil or oil-in-water emulsions have checked several kinds of brush. Jensen says this type of brush control is being studied further and appears promising, especially in northern Minnesota.

B-497-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 2, 1955 Immediate Release

EXPANDED PROGRAM FOR ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURE FOR MINN.

EXCELSIOR, MINNESOTA --- Initial plans were announced here yesterday (Thursday, June 2) for an expanded ornamental horticulture program for Minnesota. This program would make available a wider variety of hardy trees and ornamental shrubs to beautify home grounds.

Announcement of plans to support the University of Minnesota department of horticulture project in breeding and improving woody ornamentals was made by the landscape arboretum committee of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society at a field day at the University's Fruit Breeding Farm.

Representatives of press, radio, television and garden clubs, as well as others interested in ornamental horticulture, heard the needs of an expanded ornamental program discussed by A. H. Flack, Minneapolis, chairman of the Horticultural Society's arboretum committee; Eldred Hunt, St. Paul, society secretary; and Dana Rogers, Rochester, Society president.

For most effective development of the University's project in breeding and improvement of woody plants, additional support from outside sources is necessary, they pointed out. The Horticultural Society committee will solicit funds to supplement what is now available for the program.

According to Leon C. Snyder, head of the University department of horticulture, who also spoke to the group, the department has so far acquired more than 600 species and varieties of trees and shrubs. These are either being propagated or have been planted in test areas at the Fruit Breeding Farm, the Institute of Agriculture in St. Paul and at the branch experiment stations at Waseca, Morris, Crookston, Grand Rapids and Duluth.

The expanded ornamental program is expected to do for woody ornamentals what the fruit breeding program has done for fruits. At present, varieties of ornamental woody plants available in Minnesota are limited. One of the objectives of the landscape arboretum committee will be to give assistance to the testing and breeding program to develop hardy strains of a greater variety of desirable trees and shrubs. The research plantings will serve as a place where schools, clubs and individual gardeners can study ornamentals and where home owners can observe plant materials in landscape groupings. By visiting the plantings at different seasons, they can learn the seasonal aspects and care of different trees and shrubs and determine which ones would fit into their own home plantings.

The Horticultural Society committee urged that support be given the ornamentals project through group and individual donations of funds. B-498-jbn

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

SPECIAL

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE TO BE C NFERENCE HOSTS

Minnesota's State Soil Conservation Committee will be hosts June 12 to 14 to about 75 upper midwest state committee members from 13 states.

The occasion is the annual conference of state committees of the region. It willibe held at Itasca State Park.

According to M. A. Thorfinnson, executive secretary of the Minnesota committee, the sessions will consist largely of panel discussions on state soil conservation administrative and technical problems. Delegates will tour several points of interest in the Itasca Park area.

Committee members will be attending from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Nebraska and North and South Dakota.

Among Minnesota participants will be state committee members Dean Harold Macy of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, Dr. George Selke, state conservation commissioner, Skuld Rutford, director of extension, and Theodore F. Peet, Wolverton, and William A. Benitt, Hastings, farmer-members of the committee. Benitt is state committee chairman.

-hrj-

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

SPECIAL

4-H LEADERS' CAMP FOR 33 COUNTIES

Four-H adult leaders from 33 counties will attend the Southern Minnesota 4-H Adult Leaders' camp at Camp Flandreau, New Ulm, June 9-11.

Included on the opening program Thursday afternoon (June 9) will be crafts workshops and visual aids classes, and a nature hike led by Roger Harris, extension specialist in soils at the University of Minnesota. Gerald McKay, University visual aids specialist, will discuss use of window displays and booths to tell the 4-H story. In the evening McKay will show slides and talk on his experiences in Europe as an information specialist.

"You and Youth" will be the theme of group classes Friday morning and afternoon. John Brody, Minnesota Youth Conservation commission, will lead the discussion on "What Are the Needs of Youth." Other discussion leaders Friday will be County Agents Wayne Weiser, Fred Wetherill and Lloyd Hanson, and Leonard Harkness and Mrs. Owen Backeller of the State 4-H club staff.

Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service will be banquet speaker Friday evening. He will talk on "The Extension Service and Youth."

Class discussions Saturday will center in conservation, health and safety activities and will be led by Ruth Johnson, Brown County nurse; Matt Saari, wildlife field supervisor; and Glenn Prickett, University extension safety specialist.

During the camp Donald Ripley, Winnebago, will give a talk on his experiences as an International Farm Youth Exchange delegates to India, and Jack Koopal, Mower county, will report on the Minnesota-Mississippi 4-H exchange.

-jbn-

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

VAN DALE SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED VERNDALE BOY

Larry E. Adams, 17, Route 3, Verndale, has been awarded the $250 Van Dale Farm Machines Scholarship, given each year by Van Dale Farm Machines, Inc., Wayzata, to an outstanding entering freshman in agriculture in the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics.

Announcement comes from Dean A. A. Dowell, director of resident instruction on the St. Paul campus.

The recipient of this award is selected on the basis of his original essay of 1,000 words or less on barn mechanization, his high school scholastic record, demonstrated qualities of leadership and evidence of participation in school and community affairs. All students entering the College of Agriculture are eligible to compete for the award.

Larry is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Adams and has lived on a farm all his life. He ranks fifth in the 1955 Verndale high school graduating class of 29.

He has been a 4-H member for eight years and won five state fair trips, mainly on dairy projects. Another of his projects is junior leadership. He participated in the radio speaking contest the last four years, and was reserve champion in the county for three.

He participated in band, chorus, football, baseball, track, and basketball, and was captain of the football squad last year. He was junior class treasurer, a yearbook co-editor, senior class president, and student council vice president. Last December he was elected homecoming king.

Larry looks forward to teaching vocational agricultural after completing his work at the University.

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

SPECIAL

SIXTH MINNESOTA WATERSHED APPROVED

Approval of a new watershed--the Middle Fork of the Two Rivers in Kittson and Roseau counties--was announced today by M. A. Thorfinnson, executive secretary of the Minnesota Soil Conservation committee.

The watershed, sixth to be approved in Minnesota under the new federal regulations, was requested by the Kittson county soil conservation district, county commissioners of both counties, the Lions' Club of Hallock, and the Kittson county conservation club and the village of Hallock.

The state committee now recommends that the Soil Conservation Service make surveys to set up complete plans for the new watershed. State Conservationist H. A. Flueck said it will be necessary to send engineers into the area to determine watershed boundaries and take levels before he can recommend approval to the Soil Conservation Service.

Its proponents gave these reasons for wishing to set up the new watershed:

. It would improve living conditions for such wildlife as deer, moose and waterfowl.

. Engineering work necessary in developing the new watershed would create a supply of acceptable water to area farmers and to the village of Hallock--the area has long had a "poor water" problem because of "trapped ocean water" left there by prehistoric lake Agassiz, which is now the Red River Valley.

. Enough water would be made available so that a sugar beet processing plant could be built at Hallock, providing a market for an expanded sugar beet raising industry. Sugar beets aid in weed control and are a good cash crop, well-suited to the area.

Soil conservation and improved land use would result. Drainage would be improved and some irrigation would be possible on sandy lands in the region.

The committee also approved the 70th Minnesota soil conservation district--the Renville county district--following a recent favorable referendum in the county. Two supervisors were chosen: Lynn Wulkan, Hector, for a term ending in March, 1957; and Leonard Peterson, Renville, for a term ending in March, 1956. Election of supervisors will be held July 18, from 8 to 10 p.m., with polling places the same as for the referendum.

The committee also approved addition of 30 townships to the Becker county soil conservation district, completing that county's organization. The group heard a petition from the Koochiching county soil conservation district that seven townships be added to it. Farmers may vote in a referendum on Thursday, June 16, from 8 to 10 p.m., at the Mispah town hall in the southwest end of the county.

The committee approved a petition from the Pig Stone county soil conservation district to include all the county's remaining townships in the district. A referendum will be conducted on Wednesday, June 22, from 1 to 5 p.m.

Farmers may vote at the ASC office, Ortonville, for Ortonville township; Artichoke Store for Otrey township; Graceville city hall for Toqua and Graceville townships; and at Moonshine town hall for Moonshine township.

The committee also gave its approval to a resolution transferring a portion of the West Fillmore soil conservation district, lying in Mower county, in southeastern Minnesota, to the Mower county district.

-hrj-

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

File

June 3 1955

SPECIAL TO "THE FARMER"

Timely Tips for Issue of June 18, 1955

Use extra spring growth of forage crops by making grass silage. Plan to feed this silage in the middle or late summer to give animals on poor pasture a boost. -- Rodney A. Briggs

Braces used in corner and end construction should be placed parallel with the ground and near the top of the posts. -- John R. Neetzel

Avoid over-heating losses in your hog shipping by hiring only a dependable trucker who makes provision for good ventilation and wet-sand bedding and who knows humane hog-shipping procedures for hot weather. -- Henry G. Zaveral

When well water is used for milk cooling, it's still possible to do a good job with this water flowing through the cooling tank. It's very necessary, however, to put milk cans far enough under so that the level of the milk in the can is below the level of the cooling water on the outside of the can. -- J. J. Jezeski

Chances for profitable returns from nitrogen side-dressing are best if a row fertilizer goes on at planting time to furnish enough phosphate and potash. -- Harold E. Jones

Forest research studies at the University of Wisconsin show that forage production from pastures can be increased 500 per cent--that is, over five times more--just by taking out trees and brush from a so-called "woodland pasture". -- Edwin H. Jensen

"The cost to date, in money, of my combine accident, has been $2,071 for doctor and hospital bills, $656 for an artificial left leg and braces, and $933 for labor we had to hire while I was laid up. This doesn't include, of course, all the pain and heartache." That's a quote from a letter of a Minnesota farmer who had a combine accident a year ago. -- Glenn Prickett

If you make ever good corn land into pasture, that pasture will have to be managed exceptionally well to make it pay as much as corn. So, it pays to seed with the best seed, fertilize this land and grase it in a rotation system. -- Ralph Wayne.

hrj

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

Special to Fillmore County
(With mat)

NEW HOME AGENT
HERE JULY 1

Fillmore county will again have a home agent when Marian Nelson of Red Wing joins the extension staff on July 1.

Miss Nelson will receive her bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota on June 11. Her major is home economics education. She received a number of scholarships while attending the University.

A 4-H club member for 12 years, she carried most of the home economics projects, was active in demonstrations, in safety, health and leadership activities. She was born and reared on a farm in Goodhue county.

Last summer Miss Nelson served as assistant 4-H club agent in Wabasha county.

As home agent, she will work with [redacted]Milton Hoberg on an expanded extension program for the county, with special emphasis on the home economics phases of 4-H work and further development of the extension home program.

-jbn-

CAPTION FOR PICTURE

Left to right: Robert P. Provost, director, Greater University Fund; Ben Rosenthal, Whyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Minneapolis; Robert Farrar, Wissota Cheese Company, White Bear Lake, ~~past~~ president of the Minnesota Dairy Technology Society.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 6 1955

To all counties

For use week of June 13
or after

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

HOGS SHOW HIGH "LABOR PROFIT" FOR MINN. FARMERS

Facts on the high profit hogs "pay" their raiser for his labor comes from University of Minnesota research reported by County Agent _____.

A University agricultural economist, S. A. Engene, says hogs have paid almost twice as high a labor return as feeder cattle and three to four times as much as dairy cattle or chickens. He gets his figures from records kept by members of the Southeast and Southwest Minnesota Farm Management Services from 1951 to 1954.

Feed was the biggest single cost item for livestock. It made up about half the total cost for dairy cattle, four-fifths for feeders and hogs and two-thirds the cost for chickens.

The "labor bill" is about one quarter of total dairy costs, but only a fifth for chickens -- and less than a tenth of the total cost for hogs and feeder cattle.

Hogs gave the highest return for labor--about $3.14 per hour. However, hogs don't provide much of a "home market" for farm labor--farmers spent only about nine hours to produce an income of $100. Dairy cattle gave a return of only $1.02 per hour, but farmers spent 28 hours to produce $100 income.

The conclusion: hogs would be adaptable to a farm where there is a lot of feed, but where there are very few people or they have very little time to care for animals.

Dairying would be more suitable on a farm that has plenty of labor. A farmer more interested in finding a good market for feed than for his labor, can get a gross return of $196 from each $100 of feed fed dairy cattle.

On the other hand, feeder cattle give only $136 for each $100 feed.

And while dairy cattle give a high return for feed, other costs such as shelter, equipment, interest, and veterinary services come to $40 per $100 worth of feed fed, compared with $12 to $18 for each $100 feed fed other livestock.

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News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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June 6 1955

To all counties

For use week of June 13
or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Wide Range in Money-making -- There's a wide range of profit--and loss--in farming. Proof of this comes from study of records of southern Minnesota farmers by the University's agricultural economists. They find, for example, that in 1953 the profit over costs in dairying ranged from a high profit of $125 per cow to a high loss of $243 per cow. In hogs, profit above costs ranged from a high $12 per 100 pounds to a loss of $3 per 100 pounds of hogs produced. These facts come to us from S. A. Engene, associate professor of agricultural economics.

* * * * * *

Egg Production Looks Promising -- University of Minnesota marketing specialist W. H. Dankers says egg producers who "stuck with it" and can fill the laying house this fall will enjoy the egg business much better in 1955 and 1956 than they did in 1954 and early '55. In fact, prices may be so good in 1955-1956 that too many will get back in and create a situation similar to the low-price one we've just been suffering.

* * * * * *

Who Pays Livestock Loss Bill? -- When hogs tumble out of the truck dead at the end of the run up to the packing plant, the farmer's the loser. For every $100 of gross livestock income, about $20 is lost because of such shipping injuries or diseases and parasites. How do you prevent them? Choose a careful trucker who knows animals' travel needs -- plenty of room and a cool, well-ventilated truck. This tip comes from H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * * *

Crucial Time for Baby Shelterbelt -- That baby shelterbelt on your place is now in a crucial period of its young life -- what with weeds springing up. Now's the time to go after the weeds with everything you've got. This tip comes from a University extension forester, Marvin E. Smith.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 6, 1955

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Tractor topics is the conversationh here as Earl Bergerud, right, asst. 1 4-H Carlton Co. Isanti county agent at Cambridge, talks with Sigmund Restad/ out at his farm near Carlton. But Restad and Isanti county farmers will be meeting a new county agent soon. Earl Bergerud has been promoted to district 4-H club supervisor and beginning July 1 will have his offices on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus. Bergerud was revised on a farm near Fergus Falls and attended the West Central School of Agriculture at Morris and the University of Minnesota. He has been county agent at Cambridge since May 1, 1951, and before was Hubbard county agent at Park Rapids.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 6 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For publication week of
June 13

DAIRY PRODUCTS PROVIDE VARIETY, FOOD VALUE

June Dairy Month is a good time for _____ county 4-'ers enrolled in food preparation to find new ways to use dairy products in their meals and food demonstrations, says Club (County) Agent _____ _____.

The use of milk and other dairy products is important, for they help build healthy bodies, strong teeth, clear bright eyes and a skin aglow with health.

_____ passes on some suggestions from Elaine Tessman, state 4-H club agent at the University of Minnesota on some uses of dairy products in cooking.

Soups made with milk are hearty dishes for lunches and suppers. Cream of tomato soup is an old-time favorite and there is a way to prevent curdling. The secret is to use a thermometer and never heat the milk and tomato mixture over 180° F. For thickening add finely rolled crackers.

Vegetables cooked in milk instead of water will add variety and stimulate appetite for vegetables served at meal time. French baked potatoes, mashed potatoes, creamed vegetables and vegetables prepared au gratin or scalloped are some possibilities for 4-H'ers to use in meal preparation.

Main dishes prepared with dairy products add important food value to the meal. Many popular dishes are made with cheese such as tuna-cheese souffle, cheese fondue, puffy cheese omelet and corn and cheese casserole. Another simple yet nutritious dish is creamed chipped beef.

Desserts such as custard sauce, custard pie, rice or Indian puddings and cheese are made with milk products, as are many frozen desserts.

Non-fat dry milk solids can be used in many ways in food preparation. They may serve as a supplement for cream soups, meats, desserts and in preparing a biscuitmix

These and other ideas for dairy foods can be found in 4-H Extension bulletin 32, "Food preparation". For additional information, see your county 4-H club or home agent.

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News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 6 1955

To all counties

For use week of June 13
or after

4-H'ERS URGED TO ENTER LIVESTOCK-SAVING CONTEST

The 1955 4-H Livestock Conservation Demonstration Contest will be held during National 4-H Club Congress in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, November 29, 1955.

As in other years, national awards will be given by Livestock Conservation, Inc., an industry-sponsored research and educational organization, for outstanding individual or team demonstrations, according to county agent _____.

At least 16 states will present state champion demonstrations this year, making the contest the biggest ever.

The Minnesota champion demonstration team or individual will receive an all-expense paid trip to Chicago to participate in the national contest. Sponsor is Northwest Division, Livestock Conservation, Inc.

Four-H club members with a background in livestock projects and an interest in preventing livestock losses from injuries, disease and parasites should write for a copy of the new demonstration bulletin from Livestock Conservation, Inc., 402-N Exchange Building, South St. Paul, Minnesota.

The bulletin outlines the "what, why and how" of livestock conservation demonstrations and offers suggested topics and sources of information.

County demonstrations will be judged at an achievement day on _____ _____. The county champion team or individual will compete for the state championship at the Minnesota State Fair.

To be eligible for the national contest, state winners must have passed their 14th but not their 21st birthday by last January 1.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 6 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of June 13

HOW MUCH MILK
IS ENOUGH?

Are you and the other members of your family getting enough milk?

That is a question _____ county homemakers might well ask themselves, says Home Agent _____ _____.

Milk is one of the best foods you can get. In fact, the nutrients in milk add increased vitality and working efficiency and help postpone the signs of old age. Milk furnishes about 100 different nutrients, but is outstandingly important for three which nutritionists recommend in quantities larger than many people consume. They are protein, the mineral calcium and the vitamin riboflavin.

Without using a good deal of milk daily, it's hard to get enough calcium or riboflavin. These nutrients are among those necessary for growth of bones and teeth in young people and continuous bodily repair at all ages.

Answering the question, "How much milk is enough?" Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota recommend 3 to 4 cups for children; a quart or more for teen-agers; 2 or more cups for adults of all ages; 4 or more cups for expectant mothers; 6 cups for nursing mothers. Some of their quota can come from milk products, such as cheese and ice cream, and from prepared dishes made with milk.

In up-to-date diets for losing weight, milk should be relied on as a basic food. It is not high in calories, especially considering the nutritive value it provides. For example, for the calories in a 4-inch wedge of pie, you can have a pint of whole milk or almost a quart of skim milk. Research has shown that people generally will get along best during "slimming" with more protein than usual in the diet. This is an added reason for including a good deal of milk, particularly skim milk or buttermilk, in reducing diets.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 6 1955

To all counties

For use week of June 13
or after

HIT SHELTERBELT WEEDS WITH "ALL YOU'VE GOT" NOW

General rains have returned to the state, and we can expect that moisture to "benefit" the weeds as well as field crops. County Agent _____ says that one place the pesky weeds seem to grow better than other locations is in the newly-planted shelterbelt.

Weeds are one reason why foresters plead for complete, thorough preparation of the soil prior to planting shelterbelt trees. Proper soil preparation means fewer weeds, easier control of weeds that do come up and faster growth of the young trees.

A University of Minnesota Extension forester, Marvin E. Smith, suggests hitting the weed enemy with all the firepower you can get hold of -- now. Get at those weeds early when shallow cultivation will do the job, says he. Deep cultivation or plowing when weeds are rank will cut the feeding roots of young trees at a critical period in the life establishment of a new shelterbelt. Frequent shallow cultivating maintains a two- or three-inch dirt mulch between tree rows and is generally all that is required.

Smith says that except for taking out weeds from around individual evergreens which are slower growing, farmers don't need to be concerned about weeds growing <u>in</u> the rows -- if weeds are kept in check between the rows.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 7 or 8, 1955

SPECIAL WITH PHOTO
to 12 Dairy Journals

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA JUDGING TEAMS UNDERWRITTEN

A check for $900 was turned over to Robert P. Provost, director of the University of Minnesota's Greater University Fund at the recent annual meeting of the Minnesota Dairy Technology Society at the Dyckman Hotel, Minneapolis.

Ben Rosenthal of the Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, chairman of the Society's education committee, requested Provost to credit $500 to the Dairy Technology Society Fund and $400 to the Minnesota Dairy Industry Scholarship Fund.

Since 1949 the Minnesota Dairy Technology Society has provided travel expenses of the dairy products and the dairy cattle judging teams of the University, giving a total of $3,741.50.

The Minnesota Dairy Industry Scholarship Fund was started this year to encourage capable young men and women to prepare for careers in the dairy industry.

New officers of the society are: president, J. J. Jezeski, associate professor of dairy husbandry, University of Minnesota; vice-president, Ray Mykleby, Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis; secretary, L. H. Heller, Jr., vice-president, Minnesota Milk Company, St. Paul; treasurer, Cliff Meyer, Meyer Brothers Dairy, Wayzata, Minnesota.

The Minnesota dairy products judging team competed with teams from seven mid-west land grant colleges at the first regional contest in judging dairy products held during the International Dairy Show at Chicago last October.

Team members were Robert J. Anderson, Spring Valley; John R. Doyle, Minneapolis and Edward R. Brugler, St. Paul. Peter K. Gruys, Edgerton, was an alternate. Alternates judged the products with other contestants but do not enter the competition. Brugler placed first in butter judging and the team ranked fourth in the product. It placed sixth in milk, fourth in ice cream, eighth in cheese, and sixth in judging all products.

The University's dairy products judging team participated in the 20th collegiate students' international contest in judging dairy products at Atlantic City, New Jersey last October. Teams from 26 land grant colleges and universities competed. Team members were Robert Anderson, John Doyle and Bennett Porter, St. Louis Park all seniors in dairy technology. Edward Brugler, a sophomore in dairy technology, was an alternate. Ten samples each of creamery butter, cheddar cheese, vanilla ice cream and milk were judged. John Doyle placed first among 78 contestants in judging all products. The team placed fifth in all products, eighth in butter judging, 10th in ice cream and 15th in cheese.

Members of the University's dairy cattle judging team -- Dale Blank, Janesville; David B. Larson, Claremont; Gerhard M. Swanson, Dawson; and Lloyd Thorsgard, Northwood, North Dakota -- visited many of the better dairy herds and dairy cattle breeding establishments in the midwest. In these herds they placed over 60 classes of animals and studied their breeding, feeding and management. They also competed in the national collegiate dairy cattle judging contest at Waterloo, Iowa and the collegiate judging contest at Chicago, competing with students from 28 states and Canada.

-hrj-

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

Special to Winona County

(with mat)

INTRODUCING NEW
HOME AGENT

When Beverly Blakeslee, Forest Lake, [redacted] county extension staff as home agent July 1, she will come with a background of experience in 4-H work.

For 13 years Miss Blakeslee was an active 4-H club member, carrying projects in home economics, livestock and gardening. She was also a junior leader.

She received her bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota June 11, with a major in home economics. As part of her course work she took six weeks of training this past year in the Chippewa county extension office, assisting the home agent.

While at the University she took part in many activities, including the Gopher 4-H club, the Women's Athletic association, and the Home Economics association. She took part in church youth work and served on various University boards.

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

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NOTE: PICTURE POSSIBILITIES DURING 4-H WEEK:

Pictures of new State 4-H Federation Officers will be available at 3 p.m., Wednesday (June 8) in Room 107, Coffey Hall, St. Paul campus.

Four alumni award winners may be taken with Governor Freeman at about 8:30 p.m. Wednesday in Erickson Hall, 4-H Club Building, State Fair Grounds.

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

Special to Waseca County
(with mat)

ASS'T HOME AGENT
HERE JUNE 15

Mary Alyce Wirt, Lewiston, will join the county extension staff on June 15 as assistant home agent.

Miss Wirt [redacted] her bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota on June 11, with a major in home economics education.

For eight years she was an active 4-H club member in Winona county, where she was reared on a 240-acre dairy farm.

Miss Wirt will work with [redacted] on the extension home program and the home economics phase of the 4-H club program. When Miss Franz leaves the county in August to accept a teaching position in Tracy, Miss Wirt will take over her duties.

-jbn-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 7, 1955 Immediate Release

AWARDS TO 4-H ALUMNI TO BE MADE WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Two women and two men from rural areas in Minnesota will be awarded plaques tonight (Wednesday, June 8) at an assembly program held as part of State 4-H Club week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

The four are former 4-H club members, selected as the 1954 state winners in the 4-H alumni recognition program. They are Mrs. Delford Krenik, Madison Lake; Mrs. Frank W. Gaulke, 3908 Douglas Drive, Robbinsdale; Lyndon Geselle, Route 1, Rochester; and Clarence Palmby, Garden City. All of them have been or still are active 4-H adult leaders.

Governor Orville L. Freeman will present the 4-H alumni plaques at the assembly set for 7:30 p.m. in Erickson hall in the 4-H club building on the State Fair grounds. The four rural men and women are being honored for accomplishments which exemplify effective community leadership, public service, service to 4-H club work and success in their chosen careers.

Following presentation of the plaques, Governor Freeman will speak on "Your State Government." As the closing number on the assembly program, International Farm Youth Exchange delegates will take part in a panel discussion on "World Understanding Through Grass Roots Ambassadors." IFYE delegates from India, Iran, Syria, Nepal, the Netherlands and Switzerland are attending State 4-H Club week. All of them are spending the summer on Minnesota farms.

Blue ribbon winners in the good grooming contest, held this (Wednesday) morning, will also be presented at the assembly.

Classes in agriculture and homemaking were held this (Wednesday) morning on the St. Paul campus and will be conducted again tomorrow morning for some 1,000 boys and girls who are attending 4-H club week. State 4-H Federation officers were to be elected this (Wednesday) afternoon.

Also scheduled for Thursday are a morning assembly in Coffey Hall auditorium at which a delegation of 28 4-H'ers from Mississippi will be welcomed, tours in the afternoon and an evening assembly and gingham and denim party in the 4-H building on the State Fair grounds to close the week. B-499-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 7, 1955

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FOR RELEASE:
8 A.M., THURSDAY, JUNE 9
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AWARD TO CHISAGO COUNTY 4-H'ERS

A Chisago county 4-H member, 16-year-old Douglas Johnson, Braham, was honored with a junior forestry conservation award this (Thursday) morning at an assembly held as part of the University of Minnesota's State 4-H Club week on the St. Paul campus.

A thousand 4-H'ers attending State Club week saw the presentation of the award at the morning assembly in Coffey hall auditorium.

Johnson was given the junior forestry conservation award by the Keep Minnesota Green committee for his work in the 4-H forestry project. Frank Kaufert, director of the University's School of Forestry and chairman of the Keep Minnesota Green committee and Floyd Ryan, executive secretary of the same committee, presented the award.

Johnson has won a number of awards and trips for his work in conservation and forestry. He has set aside a piece of land for a wild game bird refuge where he feeds pheasants and partridge in winter. This spring he planted more than 2,000 trees on a piece of land his father gave him. Last year he set out 300 pines and red cedars. Eventually he hopes to sell some of the trees and replant.

Last winter he and a friend cut nearly 1500 fence posts by hand in swampland. He has also helped his father cut logs for lumber and cord wood.

In May Johnson was certified as a Minnesota tree farmer by the Keep Minnesota Green committee for good forest management of 17 acres of natural woodland.

His forestry and conservation activities also include writing articles for the local paper and making forestry window displays and fair exhibits.

Johnson has just completed his sophomore year in Rush City high school. He plans to be a forester.

B-501-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 7, 1955 Immediate Release

4-H'ERS FROM MISSISSIPPI ARRIVE IN MINNESOTA

Twenty-eight 4-H members from Mississippi arrived in Minnesota this (Wednesday) afternoon to spend the rest of the month finding out about life on Minnesota farms.

The delegation of 14 boys and 14 girls were to arrive by bus in Albert Lea this (Wednesday) afternoon, where they were to be welcomed by Freeborn county 4-H'ers, have supper and spend the night. The Mississippi club members are accompanied by C. M. Chaffee, associate state 4-H leader, State College, Mississippi and Mamie Bright, county home agent, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Thursday morning the Mississippi group will leave Albert Lea for St. Paul to spend the afternoon and evening at State 4-H Club week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus. They will entertain Minnesota 4-H'ers with a skit, "Dixie Land Frolics," at the evening assembly in the 4-H building on the State Fair grounds.

Visits in Minnesota farm homes have been arranged so that the Mississippi 4-H'ers will spend a period of several days in each of three different farming areas. Families of 4-H members in 10 Minnesota counties near the Twin Cities will be host to the delegates from June 10 to 14. From June 18-22 the Mississippi club members will stay in farm homes in northern Minnesota and from June 26-29 they will be guests of farm families in southern Minnesota.

Included in their itinerary will be a day in the Twin Cities - Tuesday, June 14 - with tours of the University of Minnesota campuses, appearances on television, lunch at the Minneapolis Tribune at noon and a square dance at night in the St. Paul campus gymnasium with 4-H'ers from several nearby counties.

Special tours arranged for the group will take them to Itasca State Park, the iron range and the lake region in Minnesota.

This year marks the third visit of a Mississippi delegation to Minnesota in the 4-H club exchange program established five years ago by the Minnesota and Mississippi agricultural extension services. B-500-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 7, 1955

Immediate Release

BIG VOLUME OF STRAWBERRIES ON MARKET

Time for canning, freezing and preserving homegrown strawberries is already here - a week and a half to two weeks earlier than usual, Minnesota homemakers were told today.

Locally grown strawberries are coming on the market in increasing volume, according to S. H. Sevier, federal-state market news reporter. Good weather will mean still larger supplies on local markets.

J. D. Winter, associate professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota and secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association, reported that Minnesota berries are ripening 10 days to two weeks earlier than usual. Normally peak of the Minnesota steawberry crop comes about June 24. However, homemakers who wait till that time this year to get their berries may find most of them gone, Winter warned.

B-502-jbn

Immediate Release

EGG PRODUCERS ADVISED TO LOOK FORWARD

Minnesota flock owners may be looking back when they could more profitably look to the future. That's the belief of a University of Minnesota extension marketing specialist, W. H. Dankers. He suggests farmers base their plans on probable winter, 1955-1956 egg prices, which should be very good.

Dankers sums it up like this: Egg production was extremely high in 1954--eggs sold at low prices. However, the recent cut in laying flocks may be somewhat greater than was needed. Egg producers who "stuck with it" and who can fill their laying house this fall will enjoy the egg business a great deal better in late 1955 and 1956.

In fact, Dankers says, prices may be so good in this coming period that too many "get back in" and create a situation in late 1956-1957 that was similar to the one we're just passing out of.

B-503-hrj

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

Immediate Release

(With Mat)

THREE MINNESOTA IFYES TO GO ABROAD NEXT WEEK

Minnescta will send three "grass roots ambassadors" to foreign countries next week (June 17 and 18) under a program whose purpose is to further international understanding. A fourth will leave in October.

They are, left to right: Helen Fahning, 21, Cleveland; Beverly Norris, 23, Burtrum; Mary Ann Moon, 26, Amiret; and Richard Sample, 20, Spring Valley.

Miss Fahning will go to Germany, Miss Norris to Austria and Sample to Ecuador. They will report in Washington June 9 for orientation. Sample will leave for Ecuador from Miami June 20; Miss Fahning and Miss Norris sail from Quebec on June 20. Miss Moon will leave for Chile October 17.

They will be part of a group of some 124 rural young people going to foreign countries as IFYE exchangees. All of them will live and work on farms for several months in the country to which they are assigned. In the return phase of the exchange, 177 young men and women from 18 counties will spend the summer on American farms. Purpose of the project is to help farm youth understand the problems and attitudes of rural people in other parts of the world.

All four IFYE ddelegates from Minnesota have been 4-H club members for 10 years or more, have won many honors in 4-H work and have been active junior leaders.

Miss Fahning will receive her bachelor of science degree in home economics from the University of Minnesota just before leaving for Washington. Sample is a student at Macalester college. Miss Norris has been teaching elementary grades in Columbia Heights this past year. Miss Moon is a June graduate of Mankato State Teachers' college.

The International Farm Youth Exchange is conducted by the National 4-H Foundation in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service. No government funds are used in financing the program. In Minnesota the state share is being contributed this year from various sources, including the State Rural Youth Federation, the Minnesota 4-H Club Federation, Land O'Lakes, business groups and individual 4-H clubs and farm groups.

B-504-jbn

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

4-H GOOD GROOMING WINNERS NAMED

Minnesota's best groomed 4-H club boys and girls were named today as part of the annual 4-H club week being held at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, June 7-9.

Over 165 of county winners participated in the statewide contest. They were judged in four divisions, according to the type of clothes they wore: for dress-up, sports, school and work. Blue ribbon winners were:

Girls - Joan Ruberts, Detroit Lakes; Corrine Lyon, Lake Crystal; Connie Bongard, Chaska; Helen Gustafson, Gonvick; Marlene Lembke, Glenville; Joan Richards, Herman; Sally Evans, 3002 Queen ave. N., Minneapolis; Shirley Ann Schmitz, Caledonia; Arlys Farmen, Dawson; Joyce Powers, Granada; Eileen Engelke, Plato; Joan Miller, Lake Wilson; Karen Johnson, New Ulm; Myra Miller, Pipestone; Fern Letnes, Climax; Alice Wayne, 2300 Carter ave., St. Paul; Rae Fallstom, Buhl; Betty Johnson, Duluth; Ann Bruggman, St. Joseph; Barbara Pedersen, Blooming Prairie; Darlene Janke, Hollaway; Barbara Powell, Waseca; Norma Dick, Butterfield; Geraldine Sackreiter, Lewiston.

Boys - Dick Tyler, Wyoming; Brakley Gustafson, Ortonville; Jerry Thurston, Madelia; Donald Holtz, Chaska; LeRoy Williamson, Montevideo; Warren Nelson, Rush City; Myron Hurner, Glyndon; David Johnson, Elko; Jon Jensen, Waltham; Ambrose Sonnek, Minnesota Lake; Orville Simonson, Alden; Dennis Brandt, 5641 Orchard N., Minneapolis; Wayne Enney, Park Rapids; Richard Dorn, Bethel; Kenneth Kangas, Bovey; Aldon Lanning, Jackson; Dennis Johnson, Atwater; Joel Dunn, Northcote; Robert Davison, Loman; Eldon Schmidt, Marietta; Donald Rodell, Kasota; Dale Willard, Marshall; Dennis Muerchin, Warren; Robert Selsvold, Ormsby; Garry Miller, Glencoe; David Silseth, Grove City; James Bonkowski, Princeton; Dave Schrafel, Austin; Lloyd Anderson, Slayton; Harlan Olson, St. Peter; Dale Reisdorfer, Adrian; David Schroeder, Rochester; Lyle Haugrud, Pelican Rapids; Jim Brockberg, Jasper; David Kitts, 2921 N. Victoria, St. Paul; Gerald Weber, Clements; Arild Hagberg, Buffalo Lake; Roger Trenda, New Prague; Dale Kuper, Ellsworth; Roger Diesen, Skime; Hollis Nicholson, Duluth; Wilbur Luske, Henderson; Allen Kutzer, Albany; Gene Christianson, Ellendale; Glen Rois, Benson; James Wildman, Burtrum; Alvin Youngberg, New Richland; Arthur Kempf, Stillwater; Howard Sulheim, Butterfield; Jack Stump, Nashua; Bernard Walch, Altura; Elray Bentdahl , Hanska.

B-505-jbn

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

Immediate Release

STATE 4-H OFFICERS ELECTED

New officers to head some 47,000 4-H club members in Minnesota were elected Wednesday (June 8) at the annual State 4-H Club Federation meeting held as part of the program of State 4-H Club Week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Elected were: president, Duain Vierow, 20, 223 Sixth ave., North St. Paul; vice president, Donna Ganske, 17, Sleepy Eye; treasurer, Margie Wood, 16, Truman; secretary, Dennis Forsell, 20, Twin Valley.

They will be installed Thursday evening at the closing assembly of State Club week.

Vierow, a junior at Hamline university, has been a 4-H club member for eight years. Last year he was named state winner in the boys' division in 4-H junior leadership. In 1953 he won state championship in the 4-H home beautification contest. He has held most of the offices in the North St. Paul 4-H club.

Donna was state winner in the girls' division in the 4-H health achievement contest last fall. She has been a member of the Golden Gate Gophers 4-H club for six years, is a junior leader, has been secretary of the Brown county 4-H Federation, and held many offices in her own club. She is a senior in St. Mary's high school in Sleepy Eye.

A junior in Truman high school, Margie has been a member of the Westford 4-H club for six years, has served as its president and is now vice president of the county 4-H Federation.and secretary of the 4-H leaders council.

Forsell is in his 12th year as a member of the Flom-Fossum 4-H club. Two years ago he won a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress on his leadership work. He has held most of the offices in his club and is past president of the Norman county 4-H Federation.

B-506-jbn

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

TO: HOME AGENTS

Use if appropriate

HOME AGENT TO
HOME ECONOMICS
MEETING

_____ county Home Agent _____ _____ will be one of more than 3,000 home economists from throughout the United States who will attend the convention of the American Home Economics association in Minneapolis June 27-July 1.

At the convention _____ will have an opportunity to see new products and equipment for the home and to hear nationally known speakers at educational sessions.

A vast spectacle of the latest and newest in homemaking equipment, materials and ideas - some of them being shown for the first time - will be one of the features of the convention. Almost two acres of floor space in the Minneapolis auditorium will be covered with exhibits of newly planned kitchens, new appliances, food displays and exhibits of educational materials.

_____ will attend the pre-convention session for extension home economists on Monday, June 27. Home agents from all parts of the United States will share ideas and information on their work at that session. Evelyn Morrow, district home agent supervisor in Minnesota, is chairman of the extension pre-convention meeting.

Outstanding home economists are the speakers for the first general session of the convention Tuesday morning, June 28. Dr. Helen LeBaron, dean of the division of home economics at Iowa State college, will speak on the possibilities of the home economics profession. Featured speakers at other sessions include Dr. Henry Steele Commager, internationally known author, historian and professor of history at Columbia university; C. M. Ferguson, administrator, Federal Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture; and Dr. Theodore Blegen, dean of the graduate school of the University of Minnesota.

Throughout the convention speakers will describe new developments in time and money management, child care and family relationships, food and nutrition, home decoration and care, purchasing and planning of housing and equipment and fabrics and clothing construction.

-jbn-

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

Immediate Release

BEST BUYS PROGRAM STARTS MONDAY

Homemakers in the Twin Cities and surrounding areas will get help on keeping their food budgets in line when the Best Buys program of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is resumed on Monday (June 13).

The Best Buys program is now in its fifteenth year.

S. H. Sevier, federal-state market news reporter, will assist in operating the program. Each morning he will compile the report on Minnesota-grown and shipped-in fruits and vegetables, giving information on supply, quality and budget rating. The report will then be telephoned to Twin Cities newspapers and radio stations by the Information Service on the University's St. Paul campus.

The Best Buys program was started 15 years ago to alert consumers to the good buys in Minnesota-grown fruits and vegetables and to give information on the time when supplies of fruits and vegetables are at peak supply and reasonably priced for canning and freezing. A further objective of the program is to assist market growers and retailers by moving produce.

Minneapolis and St. Paul newspapers and radio stations will carry the daily Best Buys report until it is discontinued about the middle of September.

B-507-jbn

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

Immediate Release

DISTRICT 4-H TALENT CONTESTS BEGIN JUNE 15

The first of five district events in the annual statewide Search for 4-H Talent contest will be held in the high school auditorium in Goodhue on Wednesday, June 15, at 8 p.m.

Other district events have been scheduled for Windom, June 22; Cambridge, June 29; Alexandria, July 6; and Park Rapids, July 13. In each city the contest will be held in the high school auditorium.

The three highest-ranking acts at each of the district contests will be selected to compete for state honors during the Minnesota State Fair.

Cedric Adams will act as master of ceremonies for the district contests and for the state event. Tickets for district contests will be available to 4-H members, parents and 4-H leaders through county extension offices.

The Search for 4-H Talent contest is being sponsored for the sixth successive year by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, in cooperation with Cargill, Inc. Awards will be provided by the Minneapolis grain firm to county, district and state champions.

B-508-jbn

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

Immediate Release

MILK LEADS JUNE PLENTIFUL FOODS

Milk and milk products lead the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for June, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

During June, which has been designated as Dairy Month, most dairy cows produce more milk than at any other time, and the nation's total milk supply will be at its peak. Besides plenty of milk to drink and cream for cereals, coffee and dessert, there will be an abundance of ice cream, butter, cheese, cottage cheese, evaporated, condensed and powdered milk.

Meat counters will be well stocked with lamb and grain-fed beef this month. The beef will come principally from cattle which moved into Midwestern feed lots last fall and have been fed for several months on corn and other grains to increase their weight and bring the beef up to U. S. Choice quality.

More broiler and fryer chickens will be available during June than at any other time during the past year.

Fish of several different kinds will be in plentiful supply. Halibut, haddock, ocean perch and cod fillets will all be abundant. Many grocers will offer "specials" on tuna, which is in particularly heavy supply.

Small-size prunes and raisins, dried fruits which have been plentiful since last fall, will continue in abundance. Fresh and processed lemons, oranges and grapefruit will be good buys during June.

Vegetables the homemaker can count on during the month include celery, head and leaf lettuce, green beans, carrots and new potatoes.

Vegetable fats and oils, lard and rice are also listed as plentifuls.

B-509-jbn

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

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FOR RELEASE:

NOON, SATURDAY, JUNE 11
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PICKREL APPOINTED NEW EXTENSION MARKETING SPECIALIST

Luther J. Pickrel, 38, has been appointed extension economist with the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

Announcement comes from Skuli Rutford, director of the University's Agricultural Extension Service. Pickrel will assume his new post on July 18. He succeeds the late D. C. Dvoracek, who died in October, 1954.

Pickrel comes to Minnesota from Michigan State university, East Lansing, where he is completing requirements for a Ph. D. degree in agricultural economics. A native of Chatham, Virginia, he earned his bachelor's and master's degrees in agricultural economics at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

As extension economist, Pickrel will work closely with county and home agents in Minnesota's 87 counties and with the state extension staff on the University's St. Paul campus. He will work in the fields of public policy questions and land use and will continue to work with the discussion groups started by the late Mr. Dvoracek.

He has traveled extensively in Germany, Austria, France, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium and Czechoslovakia. From 1946 to 1948, he was a county office director with the U. S. High Commission in Germany and from 1948 to 1949, he was district supervisor for agriculture over 42 counties in Bavaria. From 1949 to 1950, he served in Germany as an agricultural specialist in economics and in 1950, he became a regional agricultural officer, returning to the U. S. in 1952 to begin graduate work at Michigan State university.

B-510-hrj

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

Special to Minnesota Weeklies

For use week of June 13

(with mat)

FOUR-H'ERS AT WASHINGTON CAMP

Four Minnesota 4-H club members are spending the period from June 15-22 in Washington, D. C., attending the Silver Anniversary National 4-H Club camp.

Left to right, they are: Ann Busch, 19, 915 North Boone Avenue, Minneapolis; Richard Westphal, 19, Route 6, St. Paul; Joyce Lahti, 18, Meadowlands; and Richard Bucher, 19, 2166 Edgerton Street, St. Paul. They will be accompanied to Washington by Evelyn Harne, state 4-H club agent.

Delegates were chosen on the basis of their achievements in leadership and community service. All four have been members of their 4-H clubs from seven to 12 years, have been junior leaders for five years and have held offices in their local 4-H clubs and in the county 4-H organization.

This past year Miss Busch has been a student in home economics at the College of St. Catherine; Miss Lahti had been attending the University of Minnesota, Duluth branch; Westphal has been at Carleton College, Northfield; and Bucher at the University of Minnesota.

The four can point to many achievements in club work. Miss Busch was Hennepin county dress revue queen last year and the year before was state individual bread champion. Miss Lahti was a delegate in the Minnesota-Mississippi exchange program in 1954. Westphal was state champion in 4-H sheep demonstrations in 1954, has been grand champion showman at the State Fair and has won numerous ribbons on his sheep. Bucher has received the Minnesota 4-H key award, the county 4-H leadership medal and has been state champion 4-H conservation demonstrator.

Theme of this year's camp will be "Your Government, 4-H and You." The camp will be attended by 4-H club members from all over the nation, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. During the week club boys and girls will get a better understanding of how our government functions by visiting and learning about various departments of government.

All former delegates to National 4-H camp have been invited to attend this year.

-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.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 10 1955

Special to Weeklies

S.W. MINN. FARM
TOUR SET, JUNE 24

The complete planning of a profitable crop and livestock program on a 240-acre farm will be featured at the Annual Southwest Minnesota Farm Management association summer tour, Friday, June 24, in Watonwan and Martin counties, according to Hal Routhe, fieldman for the organization.

The one-day tour will begin at 7:00 a.m. at the Eldon Torkelson farm, 2¼ miles northwest of St. James. Pat Kennedy and Joseph Cummins, both of the Soil Conservation Service, will discuss the soil problems on the farm and suggest profitable soil-conserving crop rotations.

John Ankeny, Watonwan county agent, and Harold Jones, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, will suggest a profitable fertilizer program, 2nd Ermond Hartmans, University extension economist, will discuss several possible livestock combinations.

During the noon picnic lunch Truman Nodland, of the University Department of Agricultural Economics will discuss the 1954 annual report of the association.

Two farm visits are scheduled for the afternoon. The Clayton Johnson farm, one mile east of St. James, is an 80-acre specialized hog farm producing 400-500 hogs a year. Johnson will discuss his converted tile block hog house, meat-type hogs, twice-a-year staggered farrowing, use of farrowing stalls, scientific feeding program, three-to-four week weaning of pigs, and selling on the grade-and-yield basis.

The Wayne Strong farm, 18 3/4 miles southwest of St. James is a 320-acre dairy-hog farm operated under a 50-50 livestock crop share lease. Strong will discuss and display his cropping system and fertilizer program, three-times-a-year hog farrowing program, eight-field rotational hog pasture system, unique field water supply, hog loafing sheds, modified loose housing dairy arrangement, clipping pasture for cattle in yard, use of oats and pea silage, and self feeding hay shed.

Any interested farmer is invited to attend the tour, says Routhe.

The Southwest Minnesota Farm Management association is an organization of 175 farmers who cooperate with the University of Minnesota in a study of their farm business through farm records. Members are located in Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock, and Watonwan counties.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 13 1955

To all counties

For use week of June 20
or after

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

CORN KEEPS CROWN AS MINNESOTA PROFIT-MAKER

Corn is far out ahead of oats and barley as a paying crop, according to University of Minnesota crops research reported by County Agent _____.

A University agricultural economist, S. A. Engene, who studied records of southern Minnesota farmers in the Southeast and Southwest Farm Management Services, found that corn had--by far--the highest profit per acre among seven crops.

Corn made its growers an average $43.33 per acre. Soybeans were next with $18.39 per acre profit. In actual value produced per acre corn was two and a half times more valuable than oats and barley, with the other crops ranging in between.

Costs of production were highest for corn silage--$45.13 per acre, largely because harvesting is expensive. Alfalfa hay was the next highest-costing crop--$38.11 per acre--and soybeans were the lowest-costing: $28.45 per acre, compared to corn's $35.96 per acre cost.

Of course, as Engene points out, a big problem on the farm is to find time for all the work that needs to be done. So, he compared the seven crops in the number of hours needed to raise and harvest an acre. The seven were oats, barley, flax, soybeans, husked corn, corn silage and alfalfa hay and silage.

Corn silage again tops the cost list with 10.5 hours of man labor and 8.2 hours of tractor labor required to raise and harvest an acre. Corn and alfalfa are about equal. Corn requires 6.4 hours of man labor and 5.5 of tractor labor to raise and harvest an acre. Alfalfa hay and silage takes 6.1 hours of man labor and 4.1 hours of tractor labor to harvest an acre.

Engene's profit analysis for the seven crops is found in the May 31 issue of the University of Minnesota's Farm Business Notes.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 13 1955

To all counties

For use week of June 20
or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Fly Control Tip -- Wonderfully effective insecticides are on the market but they can't do a fly control job alone. Keeping barns and hog houses clean and managing them wisely still are important in keeping the fly population down. And any effective fly control program should include an insecticide treatment for both the animals and the barn. This idea comes from a University of Minnesota insect control authority, L. K. Cutkomp.

* * * * * *

No Side Dressing Attachment? Don't Despair -- Farmers who don't have a side dressing attachment for their cultivator will find that solid nitrogen fertilizer can be spread with the broadcast fertilizer spreader. But, you'll need to cover the holes in the spreader just over the row to prevent fertilizer from falling directly onto the corn. Others successfully put on nitrogen at side dressing time by straddling the rows with the corn planter. These tips come to us from a University of Minnesota soils specialist, Harold E. Jones.

* * * * * *

Rewiring Tip -- One model farm has a good wiring setup, well worth thinking about. Here it is: the "feeder" line from the meter center to the service pole that serves the "midway" -- that is, the poultry house, brooder house, shop, machine shed, granaries and corn cribs -- is underground. But the service to these buildings is overhead so buildings and their wiring can be changed around. This tip comes from Don Bates, a University extension agricultural engineer.

* * * * * *

Cattle Showers -- We may be sending bossy to the showers in future years, just as the baseball team manager sends his players to the showers after a hard day on the diamond. California experiments show that beef cattle sprayed with water during hot days gained a quarter pound more per day than those that weren't sprayed.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 13 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

For use week of June 20

CHOOSE TOPIC
YOU KNOW FOR
DEMONSTRATION

Some suggestions for _____ county 4-H'ers who have been wondering how to select a demonstration for county fairs or achievement days are given today by Club (County) Agent _____ _____.

Four-H'ers learn to do many useful and practical things in their activities and projects, and a demonstration is one way of sharing these ideas.

Choose a subject with which you have had experience, possibly one that has grown out of your project work. Select one that you think is practical, important, timely and can be easily done.

Make sure the topic has some action. The word "demonstration" suggests that the demonstrator will be doing something in addition to talking, so don't disappoint your audience--and the judges.

A catchy, descriptive title will make the audience interested immediately.

To be certain that your demonstration teaches safe and sound practices in agriculture and home economics, obtain the approval of the county extension office.

The size of the job being done determines whether the demonstration should be individual or team. Working together with a teammate gives good practice in cooperation.

Adequate preparation is very important for a good demonstration. It should be planned at least a month ahead of time. Four-H and extension bulletins are good reference material.

After selecting and planning, your next step to a successful demonstration is practice.

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News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 13 1955

To all counties

For use week of June 13
or after

TIMING HELPS
GET TASTY GREEN,
LEAFY HAY

When animals ask for hay they want GOOD hay. And cutting at the proper time, taking advantage of weather conditions, will help you fill the bill with high quality, leafy green hay, says County Agent _____.

He says time of cutting varies with the crop. For example, the first cutting of alfalfa should be made when the grass is from one-tenth to one-fourth in bloom. Red clover is best cut when half is in bloom. Brome, timothy and other grasses should be cut after heading, but before bloom.

According to Rodney A. Briggs, the University's extension agronomist, three tons of early-cut hay has as much feed value as four tons of late-cut -- and it's a lot tastier, too.

Late cutting may give a little more total yield but as hay matures, leaves begin to drop and feed value is reduced. Here's why -- leaves contain much of the feed value of hay plants. They are two or three times richer in protein and have more minerals, vitamins and - of course - far less tasteless fiber than the stems.

Briggs says best haying results are obtained by working the field as little as possible. Too much windrowing or harsh turning can cause great losses from leaf shattering. Such harsh field operations can lose up to 350 pounds or higher of leaves per ton of hay you take off the field -- that's heavy loss of feed value.

He says it's wise to start cutting a bit early. Then, as cutting progresses, most of the hay will be coming off at about the best time.

Anything that speeds curing time or reduces time from "field to storage" -- use of a crusher or mow-curing system, for example -- will improve hay quality, Briggs points out.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 13 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of June 20
or after

ATTRACTIVE HOMES
REQUIRE PLANNED
ROOM ARRANGEMENT

_____ county families who are planning to build or remodel should keep in mind that room arrangement, even in the small modern home, may be varied a great deal, according to Home Agent _____ _____.

She passes on some suggestions from Helen Ludwig, associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

The average home has three general areas--the working area made up of kitchen and laundry; the living area composed of living, dining and recreation rooms; and the quiet area in which the bedrooms and bath are located. Privacy between these areas is important, because entertaining may be going on in one room while someone else is sleeping, using the bath or studying in another. For that reason, a small hall separating the quiet area from the rest of the house is often desirable.

A smooth, convenient flow of traffic without going through one room to get to another saves wear and tear on the house as well as the homemaker. It helps reduce the number of necessary steps to get a task done, and prevents unpleasant interruptions for people working or entertaining in various parts of the house. An entry by the front door separated from the living room, a closet near the door for wraps and a hall leading to the living room, bedroom-bathroom area and to the kitchen will ease the traffic problem.

Size of a room depends upon the use the family makes of it--whether they spend much time there or entertain there. Size of the room will determine the size, number and grouping of the furniture.

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

Immediate Release

(with mat)

MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS TO WASHINGTON

Four Minnesota 4-H club members are spending the period from June 15-22 in Washington, D. C., attending the Silver Anniversary National 4-H Club camp.

Left to right, they are Ann Busch, 19, 915 North Boone avenue, Minneapolis; Richard Westphal, 19, Route 6, St. Paul; Joyce Lahti, 18, Meadowlands; and Richard Bucher, 19, 2166 Edgerton street, St. Paul. They were accompanied to Washington by Evelyn Harne, state 4-H club agent and Ruth Johnson, Grant county home agent.

Award of the trip is one of the coveted honors in 4-H club work.

The Minnesota Bankers' association is providing funds for the trips for the seventh consecutive year. On Wednesday (June 15) Nancy Meyer, Caledonia, one of last year's delegates to the National 4-H camp received a check for expenses for this year's trip from the Minnesota Bankers association. The check was presented at a special breakfast held during the MBA convention.

Delegates were chosen on the basis of their achievements in leadership and community service and completion of projects in agriculture and homemaking. All four have been members of their 4-H clubs from seven to 12 years, have been junior leaders for five years, have held offices in their local 4-H clubs and in the county 4-H organization and have won numerous county and state awards.

This past year Miss Busch was a student in home economics at the College of St. Catherine; Miss Lahti attended the University of Minnesota, Duluth branch; Westphal was at Carleton college, Northfield, and Bucher at the University of Minnesota.

Theme of this year's Silver Anniversary camp will be "Your Government, 4-H and You." The camp will be attended by 4-H club members from nearly all of the 48 states, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. During the week club boys and girls will get a better understanding of how our government functions by visiting and learning about various departments of government and through hearing addresses by leading men and women in governmental positions.

All former delegates to National 4-H camp have been invited to attend this year.

B-511-jbn

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

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Milk cans and milk production facts apparently are the topic here as two extension workers get together. At left is Richard D. Herman, Kanabec county agent at Mora, and at right is Fred Kaehler, Anoka county 4-H club agent at Anoka. Dick Herman is a 1951 graduate of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture. He was raised on a dairy and vegetable farm near Minneapolis. Fred Kaehler, also a University of Minnesota agriculture graduate, has been 4-H club agent at Anoka since January 1952. He attended high school at his home town in Red Wing and had nine years of 4-H club work on his uncle's farm in Winona county.

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

Immediate Release

FIELD DAY DATES ANNOUNCED

Seven University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station field days will be held during July, according to T. H. Fenske, assistant dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture.

The field days are "open houses" to which farmers are invited to hear University researchers describe crops and livestock research in progress at the six branch experiment stations.

First field day is scheduled for Monday, July 11, at the Herman Abrahamson farm, six miles southeast of Slayton. Dates of the other six follow:

Southern Experiment Station, Waseca	Tuesday, July 12
Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount	Wednesday, July 13
West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris	Thursday, July 14
Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston	Tuesday, July 26
North Central School and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids	Thursday, July 28
Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth	Friday, July 29

Further information about each field day will be announced in newspapers and on radio and television.

B-512-hrj

File

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

SPECIAL TO THE FARMER MAGAZINE, ST. PAUL

CAPTION FOR PICTURE

Here are the newly-elected Minnesota 4-H Federation officers. Left to right: Dennis Forsell, Twin Valley, secretary; Duane Vierow, 223 6th Avenue, North St. Paul, president; Donna Ganske, Sleepy Eye, vice-president, and Margie Wood, Truman, treasurer.

They were chosen at State 4-H Club Week meetings on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus the week of June 6-10.

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

SPECIAL
Except Minnesota Daily

S. W. MINNESOTA FIELD DAY AT SLAYTON, JULY 11

A complete lineup of farm crop trial plots and weed control test will be shown at the Southwestern Minnesota Field Day at the Herman Abramson Farm, southeast of Slayton, Monday afternoon, July 11.

Trial plots of winter rye, winter wheat, barley, oats, spring wheat, flax, soybeans, sunflowers, dry edible beans and peas, sorghums, several oat-silage mixtures and four new southern legumes—sweet yellow, bitter blue, Berre and white lupine—are growing.

Murray County Agent George Records of Slayton and R. C. Robinson, assistant professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota, say many types of companion crop and chemical weed control tests are under way. These should give some interesting results at field day time.

Companion crop weed controls are being tried in corn and soybean fields, and University of Minnesota crops, weed control and plant disease specialists will be on hand in the test areas to explain the results and what they mean to area farmers.

The field day is being sponsored by the Southwestern Minnesota Crop Improvement association with members from 12 southwestern counties cooperating.

Herb Johnson, Hadley, is association president, Henry Leitschuh, Sleepy Eye, is vice-president and Vern Immer, Jeffers, secretary-treasurer.

-hrj-

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

SPECIAL TO MC LEOD COUNTY AGENT

McLEOD COUNTY
SOIL SURVEY
NOW AVAILABLE

The official soil survey report of McLeod County was issued recently and now is available, according to County Agent Vernon Heysler of Glencoe.

The soil survey was made by University of Minnesota soils specialists and SCS technicians, working cooperatively. The survey report comes in two forms.

One is a 44-page booklet describing the soil of McLeod County and how it originated. This booklet also gives suggestions on the best rotations suited to several types of McLeod County soil. It describes each of the several soil types found in the county.

Second part of the report is a set of maps showing the various types of soil and their location.

The report would be a valuable addition to any McLeod County farmer's library. It also would be of interest to townspeople who have a special interest in agriculture and how best to use the soils in the area, Heysler says.

-hrj-

File

UFN
June 15, 1955 SPECIAL (INCLUDING MINN. DAILY)

HORSESHOEING FEATURED AT LIGHT HORSE SCHOOL

Want to learn horse-shoeing? There will be one entire day--Friday--devoted to that subject at the University of Minnesota's annual two-day Light Horse School this Friday and Saturday, June 17-18.

Designed for owners of riding horses and ponies--and for anyone interested in horses--the course is sponsored by the University's department of short courses, saddle clubs and horse breeders' associations in the area.

Friday's session will be on care of horses' feet. J. Mac Allan, instructor of horse-shoeing at Michigan State university, will give lectures and demonstrations in shoeing with live horses. Assisting him will be Dr. F. A. Spurrell of the University of Minnesota's School of Veterinary Medicine.

Saturday's session will include talks on how to check insect pests that bother horses, and fitting, grooming and showing light horses. Program participants include Frank L. Long, manager, North Oaks Riding Club, St. Paul, and Harlan L. Conley, manager, Six Horse Hitch, Wilson and Co., Chicago., and staff members of the University's School of Veterinary Medicine.

Saturday afternoon will be devoted to a session in judging light horses. Comrse fee is $5 for one day, $8 for both days. Full information is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 15 and July 1, 1955

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

Home Food Preservation Issue I
(Early Season)

This special issue on home canning has been prepared to help you to put increased emphasis on the food preservation program in your newspaper and radio publicity. It will also give you information on certain canning techniques which you may have occasion to use in meetings or to explain in response to individual inquiries.

Please file the copy so it will be handy for reference at any time during the canning season.

Use these canning items when they are timely. Some may be adapted for use in your newspaper column, others as separate news stories. Still others can be used as fillers for your radio program or may be expanded into a full-length script.

Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

Ina B. Rowe
Extension Nutritionist

In this issue:

Water May Affect Canning Quality
With or Without Salt?
Don't Use Sugar in Vegetable Canning
Fresh Water or Blanching Water in the Jar?
Water in the Pressure Cooker
Know Your Cooker
Canned Foods in Transit
Cooling the Finished Jars
Canning in the Pressure Saucepan
Time Tables are Shorter
Time Guard
Testing for Seal
Take Care of Jars as You Go Along
Loss of Liquid

Water May Affect Canning Quality

Sometimes the water supply is a factor in canning success or failure. Extremely hard water may toughen the skins of certain vegetables like peas. Water which is high in iron and sulphur compounds may impart a bad color, odor and flavor to the food. If that is the kind of water your well delivers, you can't do much about it. However, the quality of the water will be improved if you boil it and let it stand until cold.

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.

With Or Without Salt?

Vegetables canned without salt will keep just as well as those canned with it. In the small amounts used in canning, salt is not a preservative. It might just as well be left out of the jar and put in the kettle when you reheat the vegetable for serving. Since every motion that can be eliminated on canning day is all to the good, omitting salt in canning will be a time and labor saver.

* * * * * *

Don't Use Sugar in Vegetable Canning

Sugar is extremely desirable when canning fruits, but should positively be left out of the vegetable canning operation. Sugar has no preservative quality whatever when added to vegetables and it may introduce a spoilage hazard. If you wish to add a little sugar to peas, corn, beets or other vegetables, do it when you reheat them for table use. You will get the same flavor pick-up without endangering the success of your canning.

* * * * * *

Fresh Water or Blanching Water in the Jar?

Should the water in which vegetables are pre-scalded for canning be used in the jars, or should it be replaced by fresh water? There are two schools of thought on the subject. Blanching does take out a little of the soluble nutritive matter, so there is a slight loss from this source if the scalding water is not utilized. On the other hand, the scalding is a definite cleansing operation and the cleaner the product that goes into the jar, the more certain your sterilization procedure will be. A good rule is to use fresh boiling water over beans, spinach and any vegetable which is not protected by an outer covering during the growing season. If a vegetable, such as peas or corn, does have this protection, it is safe to use the blanching water for the jar.

* * * * * *

Water in the Pressure Cooker

When canning in the pressure cooker, have at least two inches of water in the bottom. This is more water than required to make steam, but a liberal amount of water is insurance against the cooker boiling dry. It helps maintain an even pressure, and there seems to be less loss of liquid from the jars.

* * * * * *

Know Your Cooker

To feel absolutely safe when using your pressure canner, it is necessary to know the rules and to follow them. Do not throw away your instruction book until you throw away the cooker.

Fasten the lid according to manufacturer's instructions. Leave the petcock open until "dry steam" issues. To determine this, pass your hand through the steam 6 or 8 inches from the petcock. When steam first appears, you will note minute drops of water on the palm of your hand. As steaming continues, the droplets will disappear, leaving only a light mist on your palm. This is "dry steam." It takes about seven minutes after steam first appears until it becomes "dry."

Now close the petcock. Almost at once the pressure will begin to rise. When it reaches 7 or 8 pounds, reduce the heat and let the pressure come to 10 pounds on lowered heat. This will prevent overshooting and make it easier to maintain an even pressure for the required time.

When processing time is up, let the pressure go down to zero, then start promptly to open the petcock but "tease" it open little by little to avoid abrupt change of pressure. Do not remove the cover until steam can no longer be seen or heard at the petcock.

* * * * * *

Canned Food in Transit

After the seal is complete, the screw band is no longer needed in storage, but if the jar is "taking a trip" it is advisable to have the screw band in place. Transportation sometimes causes broken seals, more often because of the high temperatures encountered in travel than the "shock" of motion.

* * * * * *

Care of the Canner

When the last canning load is finished, empty the water immediately and replace it with fresh clean water. The warmth remaining in the walls will heat the water. Add a sudsing agent and buff the inside of the cooker lightly with a metal scouring pad or fine steel wool. Empty the water, scald with fresh hot water and dry with a tea towel. Be sure to leave the rubber gasket clean. This care will prevent a "pressure cooker odor." It also will reduce pitting, as pitting does not take place unless some moisture is present.

* * * * * *

Cooling the Finished Jars

When the canning jars are removed from the cooker, place them right side up on a folded dry towel or a pad of newspaper. This will prevent breakage either from cold metal or from fugitive drops of water. It is particularly unsafe to place them on a stainless steel surface, as the quick withdrawal of heat through the metal may result in a cracked jar. Wood, paper and cloth are poor heat conductors; therefore, there is less danger of breakage if you place jars on them than on metal.

* * * * * *

Canning in the Pressure Saucepan

If you do not have a pressure canner but do have a large pressure saucepan with an indicator which is accurate at 10-pound pressure, it is better to use the saucepan for canning low-acid products than to risk canning them with no pressure at all.

As the saucepan is a comparatively small appliance, it heats and cools quickly. There is not the "lag" in heat which occurs in the larger utensil. This is allowed for in the time tables by adding 20 minutes to the processing time given for the larger canner. For example, peas, which require 10-pound pressure for 40 minutes in the large canner would be processed at 10-pound pressure for 60 minutes in the pressure saucepan. The total time, however, is not much longer, because it takes longer to heat and cool the large canner carrying a full load of jars.

* * * * * *

Time Tables are Shorter

Be sure to use up-to-date time tables in canning. It will pay you to request your free copy of the latest canning folder, the revision of Extension Folder 100, "Home Canning - Fruits and Vegetables," from your county extension office.

Higher than 10-pound pressure is no longer recommended for any type of home canning. Processing time is also shortened as compared with 10 years ago. Time and fuel are saved by taking advantage of the shorter processing periods and lower pressure, and the product is less overcooked.

Do not try to remember tables. Refer each time to the leaflet mentioned, Extension Folder 100, "Home Canning - Fruits and Vegetables."

If the instruction booklet which came with your cooker uses a higher pressure than 10 pounds for canning, disregard it in favor of the newer tables.

* * * * * *

Time Guard

A "minute bell" or timer is a big help in canning. Set the timer to remind you when the processing period is completed, so you will not have to watch the clock. If you do not have a timer, jot down the time for the completion of each load. Use a pad and pencil, a slate, or mark with a china marking pencil directly on the enamel of your range. When the load is finished, rub the pencil markings from the range with the tip of your finger. Marking the time on the range is quick and convenient and does not harm the finish.

* * * * * *

Testing for Seal

When the jars have been processed and cooled after canning, it is important to test each seal before storing.

The "two-piece" closure, in most common use today, may be tested in various ways. A good way is to remove the screw band and lift the jar gently by the lid alone. The seal should be strong enough to support the weight of the jar. Wash the jar carefully in cool, sudsy water, rinse, dry and label.

Wash and dry the screw band. Put it back loosely on the jar, or put it in a box or drawer reserved for the purpose, to be used later for another load.

* * * * * *

Steps to Quality

Fruit or vegetables piled deep in a pan or basket waiting to be canned may spoil quickly. Don't forget that fruits and vegetables after picking are still living organisms. As the enzyme action continues, they develop heat. It's important not to confine this heat. For example, if the product is piled too deep in a basket or pan, the temperature at the center of the pack will rise at an alarming rate. An increase of 10 degrees of temperature doubles the rate of decomposition.

So, for quality in the product to be canned or frozen, observe these rules:

1. Don't stack the vegetables so heat accumulates at the center of the pack.

2. Handle as quickly as possible from the time of picking to the beginning of processing.

3. Use plenty of cold water at all stages of preparation. When it's time to use hot water, be sure it's really hot, not just lukewarm.

* * * * * *

Take Care of Jars As You Go Along

Life is just one canning job after another. When you aren't kept busy filling the jars, you're toting the empties back to the basement.

You'll save a lot of time by taking care of the jars as you go along. You may want to pull the rubber gasket out of used metal self-sealing lids for use as convenient rubber bands. The metal cover can then be discarded.

It's a good idea to put the screw band back on the jar when you put it into storage. That will save hunting for a screw band when next you wish to use the jar and it will keep the screw bands from getting jammed. On the jars, screw bands take up no extra space, but when tossed into a drawer or basket they are often in the way and may be damaged.

* * * * * *

Loss of Liquid

Loss of liquid from glass jars in pressure canning is a common problem.

Although the food above the liquid may darken, loss of liquid does not cause food to spoil. There is waste, however, as the dark pieces are usually discarded. Lost liquid should never be replaced, as opening the jar would let in bacteria and necessitate re-processing.

Here are some suggestions for preventing liquid loss from jars:

- Have jars hot, fill them with hot vegetables, leaving 3/8 to 3/4 inch head-space, place the jars on a rack in pressure cooker containing 2 inches of near-boiling water. If you are using two-piece closures, turn your screw-bands tight before processing. Complete sealing before processing will help prevent loss of liquid.
- Bring the pressure up rapidly to about 7 or 8 pounds; then lower the heat and bring pressure up slowly the rest of the way so it will hold steady. Fluctuating pressure is one cause of liquid loss.
- When through processing, remove the cooker from the heat and let pressure go down to zero. Start to open the petcock as soon as the pressure is down, but do it gradually. If you don't start to open the petcock immediately, a vacuum may form in the cooker which will draw the liquid out of the jars.

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 16, 1955

SPECIAL TO THE FARMER MAGAZINE

Timely Tips for Issue of July 2, 1955

You can still get in a lick at the weeds in your corn. A quarter to a half pound of 2,4-D amine put on a lay-by with a drop nozzle will help keep down cockleburs and other broad-leaved weeds. -- Edwin H. Jensen

Eggs will cool down six times faster in moving air than they will in still air. Take advantage of this fact by gathering eggs in wire baskets and setting them in front of an electric fan in a cool room for about two hours before casing. -- Milo Swanson

If the same amount of shade that was enough for the little pigs just isn't big enough, it's wise to make an addition to that shaded space or you may lose some hogs from heat. -- L. E. Hanson

With the seven to eight per cent increase in hog numbers, more cattle on feed and more broilers and turkeys being raised, it might be well to top off hogs and send them to market when they reach 200 to 210 pounds. A 230- or 240-pound hog may not bring you any more a couple of weeks from now. -- H. G. Zavoral

It's easier to build up a corner using three or four smaller treated wood posts than a couple of large-diameter treated posts. A built-up corner is stronger, too, of course. -- John R. Neetzel

The average cow in the U. S. last year gave 5,500 pounds of milk. But the record of highest-producing cows for milk production is about eight times that much--42,805 pounds to be exact. It's obvious that the "average" cows aren't the money-makers. -- Ramer Leighton

(MORE)

On which side of the fence will your cattle graze this summer? On the productive good-grass pasture? Or on the woods pasture where they will find far less nutritious or tasty food? -- Parker Anderson

Loss of juice from silos often can be prevented by using one of the dry preservatives. These include corn-and-cob-meal and ground grain or beet pulp. They do a big job of controlling moisture content which not only helps stop seepage but helps bring about better fermentation. -- Rodney A. Briggs

Parathion is deadly poison. Its careless use has caused several Minnesota fruit growers to come down with poison symptoms this year. Follow exactly the instructions on the label and get a special parathion mask--and wear it. -- Glenn Prickett

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 16, 1955

Immediate Release

FELLOWSHIP TO STATE 4-H LEADER

Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has been awarded a graduate fellowship for study at Harvard university, Skuli Rutford, director of the University Agricultural Extension Service, announced today.

Harkness will be given sabbatical leave, beginning in October, to study public administration.

Since June, 1949, Harkness has been state 4-H leader, heading up a program for some 47,000 4-H club boys and girls in Minnesota. He is a former 4-H boy himself and a Navy Air Corps veteran.

He was honored by being named Minnesota's Outstanding Young Man of 1949 by the Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Before coming to the University of Minnesota, Harkness was county agricultural agent in Blue Earth county for three and a half years. He was also president and a member of the board of the Mankato Chamber of Commerce.

Harkness was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1941 with distinction. In the summer of 1953 he was awarded a National 4-H Club Foundation and Sears Roebuck Foundation scholarship to attend a workshop at the University of Maryland in human relations and human development education.

B-513-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 16, 1955

Immediate Release

PRESERVATIVE PAYS FOR SELF IN SILAGE-MAKING

Thousands of Minnesota farmers are beginning to appreciate the values of grass silage in efficient livestock feeding. But many are missing a good bet and end up with a heavy loss from spoilage plus inferior, ill-tasting silage--stuff that probably makes a steer or dairy cow say "ugh!" in their own way.

The best bet for good silage is preservatives, according to a University of Minnesota extension agronomist, Rodney A. Briggs. They cost from 50¢ to $1.50 a ton of silage and pay off in many ways.

They reduce possibility of spoilage, allow you to cut forage crops directly, make better tasting silage--thus, animals eat more--and reduce feed value losses.

There are two types of preservatives--first, those such as corn and cob meal, ground grains, beet pulp and molasses, which add sugars to insure proper fermentation--and second, chemicals such as sodium metabisulfite and sulphur dioxide gas which stop fermentation.

Briggs says it may be possible to make good quality silage without a preservative--but you must have a high proportion of grass in the mixture, an airtight silo, and well-packed silage with the right amount of moisture. Trouble is, says he, it's almost impossible to assure all these factors--thus, preservatives are an insurance.

Briggs says it's especially important to use preservatives with legumes because they lack enough natural sugars to promote the proper fermentation that produces good silage.

County agents have timely information on the various kinds of preservatives and how to make good grass silage, Briggs says.

B-514-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 16, 1955 Immediate Release

SOUTHWEST MINNESOTA FARM TOUR ON JUNE 24

How to plan a profitable crop and livestock program for a 240-acre farm will be shown at the annual southwest Minnesota Farm Management association summer tour, Friday, June 24. Anyone interested is invited to join the tour.

According to Hal Routhe, the association's fieldman, the tour will begin at 7:00 a.m. at the Eldon Torkelson farm, 2¼ miles northwest of St. James. Pat Kennedy and Joseph Cummins, Soil Conservation Service, will speak on the farm's soil problems and suggest soil-conserving crop rotations.

Watonwan County Agent John Ankeny, St. James, and Harold Jones, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, will suggest a profitable fertilizer program and Ermond Hartmans, University extension farm management specialist, will outline several possible livestock combinations.

At a noon picnic lunch, Truman Nodland of the University's agricultural economics department will give the association's 1954 annual report.

The group will visit two farms in the afternoon. One, the Clayton Johnson farm, a mile east of St. James, is an 80-acre hog farm producing about 500 hogs a year. Johnson will speak on his converted tile-block hog house, meat-type hogs, twice-a-year staggered farrowing, farrowing stalls, scientific feeding, three-to-four-week weaning and selling on a grade-and-yield basis.

The second, the Wayne Strong farm, 19 miles southwest of St. James, is a 320-acre dairy-hog farm operated under a 50-50 livestock crop share lease. Strong will discuss his cropping system and fertilizer program, three-times-a-year hog farrowing, eight-field rotational hog pastures, unique field water supply, hog loafing sheds, dairy loose housing, clipping pasture for cattle in yard, oats and pea silage and self-feeding hay shed.

The association is a group of 175 farmers who cooperate with the University in a study of their farm business through farm records. Members are in Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock and Watonwan counties.

B-515-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 16, 1955

Immediate Release

SOILS MAN SAYS "DON'T PLOW CORN--CULTIVATE !"

"Don't plow corn--cultivate it." That's the suggestion from a University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, Harold E. Jones.

Here is Jones' story to back it up. A farmer near Owatonna, Leverne Wilker, hasn't cultivated corn deep for several years. He told Jones that shallow cultivation gets him "bin-buster" yields.

Last year, Wilker and Steele County Agent Russ Gute demonstrated what deep cultivation does to roots and yields. Using a field that had been in corn for three years, they applied plenty of fertilizer--400 pounds of 5-20-20 per acre broadcast before plowing in the fall of 1953--then, 200 pounds more in the row at planting, plus a side-dressing of 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate at cultivating time. The stand was 18,000 plants per acre--about 4½ stalks per hill.

Walker cultivated three times--June 11, June 25 and July 7. One plow was cultivated less than three inches deep all three times with sweeps, so no roots were pruned. Another was cultivated shallow the first two times and deep--six to eight inches, with pointed shovels--the third time. A third plot was cultivated shallow the first time and deep the last two.

At "evaluation day," late in September, 1954, they found that in corn cultivated shallow all three times, yield was 104 bushels per acre. Cultivating deep the second time only and the second and third times each gave about 88 bushels.

Jones raises the old question: "Should corn be cultivated at all?" And he says, "probably not on some soils if you can check weeds some other way. But many soils are in such poor 'tilth' they crust over after each rain. Cultivating helps break the crust and let air and water in. But, it doesn't take deep cultivation to break up soil crust."

B-516-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 16, 1955 Immediate Release

HOGS SHOW HIGH LABOR PROFIT

A University of Minnesota agricultural economist, S. A. Engene, says hogs pay almost twice as high a labor return as feeder cattle and three to four times as much as dairy cattle or chickens. His figures come from records kept by members of the Southeast and Southwest Minnesota Farm Management Services the past three years.

Feed was the biggest single livestock cost item. It was half the total cost for dairy cattle, four-fifths for feeders and hogs and two-thirds the cost for chickens.

The "labor bill" is about one fourth of the total dairy costs, but only a fifth with chickens--and less than a tenth of the cost of raising hogs and feeder cattle.

Hogs gave the highest return for labor--about $3.14 per hour. However, hogs don't provide much of a "home market" for farm labor--farmers spent only about nine hours to produce $100 income. Dairy cattle gave a return of only $1.02 per hour, and farmers spent 28 hours to produce $100 income.

Thus, says Engene, hogs would be best on a farm where there is much feed, but few people or very little time to care for animals.

And dairying would be best on a farm that has plenty of labor. A farmer more interested in finding a good market for feed than for his labor can get a gross return of $196 from each $100 of feed fed dairy cattle, Engene found. But feeder cattle give only $136 for each $100 worth of feed.

Although dairy cattle give a high return for feed, such costs as shelter, equipment, interest, and veterinary services are $40 per $100 worth of feed fed, compared with $12 to $18 for each $100 feed fed other livestock.

Engene's article on his research appears in the May 31 issue of the University's Farm Business Notes.

B-517-hrj

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 20 1955

To all counties

For use week of June 27
or after

NEW FOLDER ON
SUMMER DAIRY
FEEDING OFFERED

If you'd like the specialists' latest recommendations in summer feeding of dairy cattle, come in or call County Agent _____'s office and ask for Extension Folder 190.

It's title: "Summer Feeding of Dairy Cattle." It was prepared by the three University dairy extension specialists--Ralph Wayne, Harold R. Searles and Ramer Leighton.

The folder has several unique diagrams showing the value of good pasture, wise summer feeding schedules and how 11 different combinations of pasture grow and slow down--that is, their peak growth periods from May through October.

The specialists say that good pasture grass is nature's most natural food for dairy cows. And if pasture is managed well, it's also the cheapest food. On excellent pasture one cow can take in up to 160 pounds of grass a day. This will give her the raw material to keep up her body and produce from 20 to 40 pounds of milk--depending on her breed and size, of course.

This means that, to give the most milk she's capable of, each cow must be able to get 160 pounds of grass from 1/16th of an acre--that's about the area a cow will graze in a day.

Now, it would cost you $13 or $14 of hay, silage and grain to give your cow what she can get in one month from such high quality pasture. She ought to produce up to 1,000 pounds of milk a month on good pasture. At $2.75 per 100 pounds this is $27.50.

And top-quality pasture will carry two cows per acre. Thus, that pasture could produce $55 worth of milk a month for you. But it must be top quality pasture.

Come in or call for a copy of this folder. It has lots of profit-increasing facts.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 20 1955

To all counties

For use week of June 27
or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Hog Marketing Tip -- Sorting market-bound hogs in the heat of the day isn't the best way to start them off to market. To keep them in the best condition, it's wisest to sort them out early in the morning or late in the day or at night. Start 'em cool and rested and they'll be alive and probably grade better when they reach market. This tip comes from H. G. Zavoral, a University extension livestock specialist.

* * * * * *

Prevent Silo Juice Loss -- Loss of juice from silos often can be prevented by the dry preservatives--corn and cob meal and ground grain or beet pulp. According to Rodney A. Briggs, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, control of moisture content with these preservatives not only helps stop seepage but promotes better fermentation.

* * * * * *

Still Lots of Improvement -- There's room for improvement in U. S. agriculture. For example, our crops are still threatened by about 30,000 known diseases. We lose 10 per cent of our meat production to livestock diseases and parasites. And rats, mice and insects damage grain enough to feed about 10 million hogs a year. These facts come from a recent speech by Secretary of Agriculture Benson.

* * * * * *

Fly Control Tip -- If house flies around your place haven't shown immunity to DDT or methoxychlor, you can check them effectively with this prescription: Use 50 per cent wettable methoxychlor at two pounds per five gallons of water -- or 25 per cent wettable lindane at one pound per 10 gallons of water. Also good is 20 per cent emulsifiable form of lindane at 2/3 pint per five gallons of water. Come in or call for help on a fly control problem. We've got the facts.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 20 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of June 27

HERE'S HOW TO WASH ELECTRIC BLANKETS

If you value your electric blanket, you'll want to clean and store it properly for summer, says Home Agent _____ _____.

The first step is to read carefully the manufacturer's printed directions that came with the blanket. The instructions on use, care and cleaning should be kept for reference and followed to get best service and longest use from this investment.

Most instructions advise against dry cleaning because the chemicals used may damage the insulation of the wires. Instead, try a gentle soak-wash to protect the wool from shrinking and matting, suggests Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Research has shown that agitation in machine laundering causes wool blankets to shrink.

Soak the blanket for 15 to 20 minutes in warm but not hot sudsy water. Give it two 5-minute soakings in rinse water, then hang the blanket over parallel clothes lines in the shade to drip-dry. Stretch the blanket gently to its original size and shape. Adding EQ-53 to the wash or rinse water will protect it against moths and carpet beetles. EQ-53 is a liquid mothproofer.

Never try to put an electric blanket through a wringer or twist it during laundering. Remember, too, that electric blankets cannot be dried in mechanical dryers because of their wiring.

When the blanket is dry, store it in a clean container, preferably in the box in which it came. Fold the blanket and its electric parts as they were packed when you bought the blanket.

If you did not use EQ-53 when washing the blanket, it may be advisable to place paradichlorobenzene crystals in the container with the blanket as protection against moths and carpet beetles. Then seal the container tightly.

-jbn-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 20 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of June 27

POTATOES AND
ICE CREAM ARE
JULY PLENTIFULS

Potatoes and ice cream head the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for July, reports Home Agent _____ _____.

Plenty of potatoes for salad for hot July days will be on markets this month. The potatoes that sell in July generally are better suited to boiling than baking and are especially adapted to combination dishes and salads.

July is usually a peak month for ice cream. Average consumption of ice cream is about 3½ gallons per person a year or about half a pint a week. Consumption of ice cream and other frozen dairy products, including milk sherbets and iced milk, has been increasing in recent years.

Along with these special features, July markets will offer fresh and processed lemons and limes, "cool" fruits for the hot season. Then there will be plenty of watermelons, traditional Fourth of July treat. Heavy supplies are expected from Georgia, the Carolinas, Alabama and Mississippi. Small-sized dried prunes will continue plentiful next month.

Food shoppers will also want to keep an eye out for good buys in locally grown fresh vegetables this month -- tomatoes, green beans, cabbage, lettuce and beets.

Other plentifuls for July include young chickens for broiling or frying, beef, fresh and frozen halibut, milk and other dairy products, rice, vegetable fats and oils and lard.

-jbn-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 20 1955

To all counties

For use week of June 27
or after

COUNTY AGENT
GIVES FARM FLY
CONTROL IDEAS

Modern chemicals make farm fly control a lot more effective. County Agent _____ gives the latest recommendations from a University of Minnesota entomology researcher, L. K. Cutkomp.

For direct spraying of dairy cows, Cutkomp recommends several, among them:

1. Methoxychlor--50 per cent wettable form, eight pounds per 100 gallons or five tablespoons per gallon. This is effective against horn flies and house flies that haven't developed resistance. Use about two quarts total liquid per animal.

2. Pyrethrins plus a synergist. Cutkomp recommends starting with a one per cent pyrethrins emulsion concentrate and dilute it with 19 times as much water when spraying every day--or only nine parts of water when spraying once or twice a week. This latter, stronger concentration is good against stable, horse and deer flies. But it isn't a residual-type spray--that is, it's effective only a short time.

For residual barn spraying, Cutkomp recommends one gallon of the following spray mixtures to every 1,000 square feet of painted surfaces or two gallons per 1,000 square feet of unpainted surfaces.

Use malathion when flies are resistant to DDT, methoxychlor and lindane. Use a 50 to 55 per cent malathion emulsion at one pint per six gallons of water or 2½ pounds of 25 per cent wettable powder per six gallons of water. For best lasting effect, increase the emulsifiable malathion to 1½ pints per six gallons of water and combine with three to five cups of water. Sugar also may be used in the wettable powder forms.

A combination of malathion and methoxychlor will give a longer residual effect than malathion alone. Use these same rates of malathion but add 1/2 pound of 50 per cent wettable methoxychlor powder for each six gallons of water.

County Agent _____ has many fly control suggestions including the latest University folders on the subject.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 20 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

For use week of June 27

FARM FIRE SAFETY
PROGRAM AIDS
FIRE PREVENTION

Older 4-H members will find real challenge in the Minnesota 4-H farm safety program, according to Club (County) Agent _____ _____.

Purpose of the program is to inspect farms and farm homes for fire hazards, then see that these hazards are removed in order to save lives and loss of property.

Last year fire damage to farm buildings in Minnesota amounted to over $1,000,000. Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, reported that principal causes of these fires were defective wiring, misuse of electrical wiring, overheated, exploding and defective stoves, spontaneous combustion, lightning, rubbish fires, careless smoking and handling of matches. Defective chimneys were the number one cause of home fires.

_____ urges club members who still wish to enroll in the program to do so immediately and get started with their fire prevention activities. Any 4-H'er carrying the regular safety activity who enrolls in the farm fire safety program will be eligible for county and state awards. To qualify for national awards, however, he must have passed his fourteenth birthday by January 1.

Enrollment and inspection blanks may be obtained from the county extension office. All material should be turned over to the county agent by July 15.

The requirements for the program call for at least four farm inspections (six are required for national awards), and inspection reports for each. Then the 4-H'er must write a story telling of his inspection experiences and any other fire prevention work he has done, such as fire prevention demonstrations or project talks. The story should not be longer than 1000 words.

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 20, 1955

SPECIAL TO:

MINNESOTA WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

FARM CO-OP MONEY PROBLEMS GROW MORE SERIOUS

Cooperative farm supply associations in Minnesota are approaching a "danger point" in high credit sales. This is the opinion of two University of Minnesota agricultural economists, E. Fred Koller, professor, and Arvid Knudtson, instructor.

They say records show that credit sales averaged about half of all the associations' sales in a recent study of 87 co-ops. A full report of the study is found in the new 30-page University Station Bulletin 430, available free at county agents' offices.

It states that oil co-ops' credit sales grew from 53 per cent of all sales in 1950 to 59 per cent in 1953. Between 1950 and 1953, grain co-ops' accounts receivable increased 72 per cent, oil co-ops' 49 per cent and farm supply co-ops' 34 per cent. In the same period, however, their actual sales increased only 8 per cent.

In 38 of the co-ops, nearly 10 per cent of the accounts were more than a year past due. And these past-due accounts averaged 11 per cent of the total receivables. Such a large number of "over-age" receivables is dangerous, Koller says, because many turn out to be uncollectible--bad debts.

Also, the co-ops' credit customers are taking more time to pay for goods than the group's credit policy allows them to--another danger sign.

(more)

Unfortunately, most co-ops do not protect themselves against bad debt risks. Only 33 of the 87 had a bad debt reserve fund and 57 "wrote off" uncollectible accounts in at least one of the four years from 1950 through 1953. But 14 had neither a bad debt reserve nor made a write-off during that time.

Credit costs amount to about $1.95 for each $100 of goods sold on credit. Total credit costs averaged 6.4 per cent of operating expense of grain co-ops, eight per cent for oil co-ops and nine per cent for supply co-ops. And credit costs could easily increase in view of the rising volume of receivables, Koller says.

Co-ops with a large volume of credit outstanding generally had a poor financial position as evidenced in a low working capital. And a poor credit program tended to result in increased operating cost and lower net profits.

Not all of it's the customers' fault, however. Many co-ops do not make credit terms clear at the time the patron buys. Thus, Koller says, there is a great need for improvement in co-ops' credit policies. Lax credit policies are endangering the financial life of many co-ops.

He says an improved credit program should begin with a good credit policy outlined by the co-op's board of directors and the manager. Patrons should be informed of the policy and of their responsibilities to the co-op.

Also, good records must be kept for better credit policy control. Koller believes co-op patrons should be helped in getting credit from banks, production credit associations, credit unions and others and that new credit applicants should be investigated before being given unlimited credit.

hrj

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

SPECIAL

FAHNING CHOSEN
SUMMER COUNTY
4-H CLUB AGENT

Gerald H. Fahning, a junior in agriculture at the University of Minnesota, has been appointed summer 4-H club agent for Dodge County, according to County Agent Loyel Hoseck, Dodge Center.

Jerry is a native of Cleveland, Minnesota and is 23. He was born and raised on his father's farm. He has wide experience in 4-H activities and spent 11 years as a club member in his home community. He took projects in dairy production, swine, beef, junior leadership, health and judging and was a member of several county 4-H judging teams.

He began his college work at the University in 1949 and spent from 1952 to 1954 in the army, where he attained the grade of corporal. Jerry has been active in campus activities since his return from service and also has worked part-time in the Extension visual aids office.

He is a member of many campus scholastic organizations, including YMCA, student council of religions, Lutheran Student association, Gopher 4-H club, Block and Bridle, Social Service council, Campus Chest drive and the radio-television committee of the 1955 Kitchi Geshig celebration. Kitchi Geshig--Chippewa Indian for "big days"--is the St. Paul campus' open house week-end for prospective agriculture, forestry, home economics and veterinary medicine students.

-hrj-

6/55

WHAT "FARM AND HOME PLANNING" IS ALL ABOUT

Many have heard of "Farm and Home Development" in the Extension program and wondered what it involves. Its objective is simply encouraging farm families to adopt management practices which make better use of their resources--that is, land, livestock, equipment, and their own ability and manpower--to increase their incomes and to give them a more satisfying living.

The "new" activity is entirely voluntary, of course, and is available to any farm family who wishes to apply results of research in improving farm operation and home management.

It has been described as "the new look" in Extension. But there is no startling or wide, sweeping change--nor is it entirely new. It is simply a method which farm families may use to evaluate the resources and possibilities of the entire farm family as a unit. The early pioneers of Extension envisioned a program such as this--one that would consider the farm as a whole. Many county agents have actually been encouraging "Farm and Home Development" or the "unit approach," for many years.

The policy of strengthening this approach will result in county agents working closely for short periods of time with a few farm families--those families who indicate an interest and want to see what the application of recent agricultural and homemaking research findings can do to improve operation of a farm or management in the home.

Research on actual farm units has brought to light many time-saving ideas and lower-cost methods in all phases of farming. The "Farm and Home Development" method in Extension is designed to assist the farm family to consider and apply some or all of these modern improvements in the family's efforts to "get where it wants to go."

As in years before, the county agents will have the help of Agricultural Extension specialists at the University of Minnesota in St. Paul. These specialists' duties and programs are being adjusted to include work in this part of the Extension program.

The county agent, the home agent, 4-H agent, soil conservation agent, and assistant county agent all have a part in the "new approach".

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File - Special to CA

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
June 21 1955

TO: Agricultural Agents
Home Agents
4-H Club Agents

Here is the statement on Farm and Home Development we promised you--in response to many requests. This statement was prepared under guidance of and was approved by Director Rutford and Assistant Director Roland Abraham.

Please feel free to make additions to it for your in-county use.

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
June 21, 1955

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Getting "checked out" on the mechanical features of a tree planter are two northern Minnesota bankers--Leonard Machart, Pine City, center, and Robert Nelson, Hinckley, right. Explaining how the critter works is Lenain R. Hamilton, left, Pine county extension forestry agent at Hinckley. Hamilton is one of five such assistant county agents who, as members of the county agent's staffs in five northern Minnesota counties, specialize in work with farmers who raise trees for profit or wood uses on the farm. These agents also work with conservation groups in helping establish tree plantings for beautification and land improvement. Hamilton is a graduate of the University's School of Forestry.

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 21, 1955 Immediate Release

CORN KEEPS CROWN AS MINNESOTA PROFIT-MAKER

Highest profit per acre among seven crops--that's the not-surprising record corn has in a group of Minnesota farmers' well-kept records evaluated by University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

S. A. Engene, professor of agricultural economics, who has made a study of records of southern Minnesota farmers in the Southeast and Southwest Farm Management Services, found corn far ahead of oats and barley as a profitable crop.

Corn made farmers an average $43.33 per acre. Soybeans were next with $18.39 per acre profit. In value produced per acre, corn was two-and-a-half times more valuable than oats and barley. The other crops ranged somewhere in between.

Production costs were highest for corn silage--$45.13 per acre, largely because harvesting is expensive. Alfalfa hay was the next highest-costing crop--$38.11 per acre--and soybeans cost the least: $28.45 per acre, compared to corn's $35.96.

As Engene points out, one big "farm problem" is to find time for all the work. So, he compared the seven crops in the number of hours it takes to raise and harvest an acre. The seven were oats, barley, flax, soybeans, husked corn, corn silage and alfalfa hay and silage.

Corn silage again tops the cost list with 10.5 hours of man labor and 8.2 hours of tractor labor to raise and harvest an acre. Corn and alfalfa are about equal. Corn requires 6.4 hours of man labor and 5.5 of tractor labor to raise and harvest an acre. Alfalfa hay and silage takes 6.1 hours of man labor and 4.1 hours of tractor labor per acre.

Engene's profit analysis for the seven crops is found in the May 31 issue of the University's Farm Business Notes.

B-518-hrj

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

Immediate Release

SUDAN GRASS HELPS WITH GOOD SUMMER PASTURES

A spring dry spell can cause pastures to slow down recovery growth to such an extent that grass production almost stops.

Rodney A. Briggs, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says that one of the best ways to insure good summer pastures is to plant Sudan grass--and Sudan can still be sown in Minnesota this summer. It is a fast-growing crop that does best in hot weather. It yields high, gives plenty of pasture, is drought-resistant and very palatable. But it must have fertile soil to grow in.

The only recommended variety of Sudan grass is "Piper." It was developed in Wisconsin and has a good leaf-spot resistance, yields high and was selected because of its low Prussic acid content.

Briggs says that for pasture, Sudan is best drilled at 25 to 30 pounds of seed per acre on a well-prepared seed bed and grazed five to seven weeks later when 15 inches tall.

Growing it with soybeans at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds of Sudan and one bushel of soybeans makes a very valuable silage.

B-520-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 21, 1955 Immediate Release

FORESTRY SCHOOL STARTS RESEARCH IN SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

Two new research projects in management of southern Minnesota woodlands were announced today by Frank H. Kaufert, director of the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry.

One project will attempt to determine how much southern Minnesota hardwoods will produce when managed most efficiently. Under Otis F. Hall, assistant professor of forestry, this project will study hardwoods growing in southern Minnesota--principally oak, maple, basswood, elm, ash and cottonwood.

Most commercial hardwood forest land in Minnesota is in the southern counties and is a major possible source of forest products to area farmers.

The second project is a study of forest plantings in southeastern Minnesota. It will be led by D. P. Duncan, associate professor of forestry. Increased demand for seedling stock, more planting machines and an increasing number of seedlings provided by State Division of Forestry nurseries indicate the need for more information on forest plantings in southern Minnesota.

Many coniferous plantings are being made in that area, Kaufert said. These have high value as game cover, as incentives for better fire protection and for soil and water protection. Norway pine, our state tree, has been planted widely, but many plantings have failed.

Norway pine and other evergreens are needed in southern Minnesota but foresters need to know much more about how these trees grow before we will know how to insure greater planting and survival success, Kaufert said.

He said the growing value of these woodlands for timber products for other farm income and home use, for wildlife and for soil and water protection makes this research essential.

B-519-hrj

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

Immediate Release

TOUR OF ROSE GARDENS PLANNED FOR ROSE DAY

Rose garden tours and a rose arrangement workshop will highlight the fourteenth annual Rose Growers' Day on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus Friday, June 24.

Registration is scheduled for 8:30 a.m. in Room 207, Coffey hall. J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University, will extend greetings to the group in Coffey hall auditorium at 9 a.m.

Three separate tours of rose gardens in the Twin Cities have been set for 9:15, starting from the St. Paul campus. A visit to the Municipal Rose Garden at Lake Harriet, Minneapolis, will be the last stop on the tours.

Mrs. Allan G. Carnes, St. Paul flower show judge and lecturer, will have charge of the rose arrangement workshop at the afternoon session in Coffey hall auditorium. Carl J. Holst, rosarian, Minneapolis Park Board, will talk on "How to Grow Roses in Minnesota" and a panel of experts will answer questions on growing roses.

Cooperating in thee event are the University of Minnesota department of horticulture, the Minnesota Rose society and the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners. Robert Phillips, assistant professor of horticulture, is in charge of program arrangements.

B-521-jbn

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

SPECIAL (EXCEPT MINNESOTA DAILY)

MINNESOTA INBRED LIVESTOCK REGISTRY ASSOCIATION TO MEET

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Inbred Livestock Registry association will be held Monday and Tuesday, July 18-19, on the C. M. Mc Mahan farm near Excelsior.

Announcement comes from L. M. Winters, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota and association secretary. Principal speaker on Monday will be Theodore H. Hemke, assistant dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture.

On Tuesday, the association members will visit the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station and the Southern School and Experiment Station at Waseca to see animal breeding experimental projects under way there.

hrj

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

SPECIAL TO :

The Farmer Magazine
The Minnesota Farmer

HORSE BREEDERS CHOOSE OFFICERS, CHANGE RULES

The Minnesota Horse Breeders' association elected Elmer R. Jones, Le Sueur, president at its annual picnic at Le Sueur, Sunday, June 12. Elected vice-president was Alfred Schmidt, Monterey. W. J. Aunan, assistant professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, was named secretary-treasurer. Aunan succeeds Prof. A. L. Harvey of the University's staff, who has held the post 30 years.

The group approved plans for a Futurity for yearling Belgians and Percherons to be held at the 1956 Minnesota State Fair. Under the fules, colts must be nominated before May 1, 1956 and the final entry fee must be paid by August 1. The Futurity also is in effect this year and fees already have been paid for 15 colts.

Elected to the association's board of directors were: Clarence J. Coulter, 674 County Road C, St. Paul; Gordon C. Lammers, Le Sueur; Gordon Millar, Menominee, Wisconsin and Edwin Vander Wert, Fairmont.

-hrj-

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

SPECIAL TO WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

28 Counties

FARMERS INVITED
TO ROSEMOUNT
FIELD DAY

The University of Minnesota's 2,500-acre Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, 20 miles south of the Twin Cities, will throw open its gates Wednesday, July 13, for its annual crops and soils field day.

Al Heine, superintendent, says a fleet of tractor-drawn wagons will begin runs through the agronomy and soils farms at 10 a.m. Visitors will see high-fertility tests on corn, liming experiments, fertilized alfalfa plots, test areas to determine how long alfalfa stands will last, pasture fertilization and management areas and other experiments.

University of Minnesota crops and soils specialists will be on hand at each tour stop to describe each project and answer questions.

Free coffee, cream and sugar will be provided during the lunch hour. Many farmers and entire families bring a packed lunch to the field day, Heine says, because the morning's walking in the open air is a real appetite-booster.

Afternoon tours get underway at 12:45 with trips to the legume and alfalfa testing areas, varietal trial plots and test areas where field pea-oats silage mixtures are being grown. The station is trying oats silage this year. Other experimental areas to be visited include companion crop test fields in which oilseed, rape, lupines, peas and soybean-rye companion crops are grown and evaluated.

The Rosemount station is well known for its many weed-control testing areas and this year University plant pathologists will have some interesting results to report in knocking out weeds in corn, flax, beans and small grains.

All other departments of the station will be open to visitors and will have specialists on hand to talk about their research projects. The field day tours will end about 4 p.m.

-hrj-

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

Immediate Release

SUCCESSFUL SALE SHOPPING REQUIRES PLANNING

Clothing purchased at a sale is a bargain only when the garment meets a specific need.

Spur-of-the-moment buying, without careful planning and thought behind it, often results in a purchase that is impractical, according to Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Careful examination for defects such as tears or stains is a very important precaution to take before making a sale purchase of an item of clothing. If the defect can be repaired or removed quite easily the garment may still be a bargain.

Another important thing to watch for is style. Often clothing that is "on its way out" is put on sale. It's a good idea to stay away from extreme styles since they go out of fashion sooner than others. The style should also be becoming to the prospective wearer.

Clearance sales, which are sometimes held to make room for the next season's clothes, often feature good buys. But if the stock is new for a sale, it may be purchased especially for the sale and may not be selling at reduced prices at all.

Planning and careful consideration are the answers to satisfactory sale purchases.

B-522-eh

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

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM MANAGERS' SUMMER TOUR SCHEDULED

The Minnesota Farm Managers' Association will hold its summer tour Thursday and Friday, July 7th and 8th, in the St. James and Worthington areas. The tour is open to anyone, according to Truman Nodland, association secretary-treasurer and assistant professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

It starts with registration at the Rayne Strong farm from 9:00 a.m. The Strong farm is eleven miles south and six miles west of St. James and the morning will be spent on that farm. Strong raises 1,000 hogs a year, milks 20 cows per hour, and has portable feeders, loose housing, a milking parlor, deep litter for a winter hog house and oat and pea silage.

The caravan will visit three farms in the afternoon. First is the Charles Winzer farm near Heron Lake. Winzer is a certified seed grower and has a seed-treating plant. Second is the Martin Bunge farm where corn plots and a plant population and fertility level demonstration are interest points.

Third is the John Bos farm near Brewster, on which rotational grazing, a five-year cropping system, oat and pea silage, milking parlor, and loafing area fit into a small unit. Evening dinner will be at Ehlers' Steak House, Worthington. G. A. Pond, University professor of agricultural economics, will discuss the day's tour.

Friday, July 8th, the group will begin at 8:30 a.m. with a tour of the alfalfa drying plant at Worthington. Next, they will visit the Kenneth Hansberger farm. Hansberger farrows three litters of pigs a year, practices rotational grazing, and is changing over from dairy to feeder cattle. His farm is noted for a high degree of efficiency in land use and heavy use of fertilizers.

In the afternoon, the group will visit the Harold Wass farm to see its ingenious equipment for feeding cattle. The tour ends there at 3:30 p.m.

B-523-hrj

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

FARM CO-OP CREDIT PROBLEMS GROW SERIOUS

Too much "easy credit" is getting many Minnesota co-op farm supply associations in a precarious financial position, according to two University of Minnesota agricultural economists who have been studying the situation.

The two--E. Fred Koller, professor of agricultural economics, and Arvid Knudtson, instructor--say that credit sales averaged about half of all sales in a recent study of 87 co-ops. The study is reported in Station Bulletin 430, available free from county agents or from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

It says oil co-ops' credit sales grew from 53 per cent of all sales in 1950 to 59 per cent in 1953. Between 1950 and 1953, grain co-ops' accounts receivable increased 72 per cent, oil co-ops' 49 per cent and farm supply co-ops' 34 per cent. In the same period, however, their actual sales increased only 8 per cent.

In 38 co-ops, 10 per cent of the accounts were more than a year past due and averaged 11 per cent of the total receivables. So many "over-age" receivables is dangerous, Koller says, because many become uncollectible.

Also, the co-ops' credit customers are taking more time to pay for goods than the group's credit policy allows them--another danger sign.

Unfortunately, most co-ops do not guard against bad debt risks. Only 33 of the 87 had a bad debt reserve fund.

Credit costs are $1.95 per $100 of goods sold on credit and credit costs averaged 6.4 per cent of grain co-ops' operating expense, 8 per cent for oil co-ops and 9 per cent for supply co-ops. They could easily increase under the rising volume of receivables, Koller says.

Co-ops with a large credit outstanding generally had a poor financial position and low working capital. A poor credit program tended to result in increased operating cost and lower net profits.

Not all of it's the customers' fault, however. Many co-ops do not make credit terms clear at buying time. Koller says an improved credit program should begin with a new credit policy set by the co-op's directors and manager, and patrons should be informed of it. Also, good records must be kept for better credit control.

B -524-hrj

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

CROSSBREEDING PROVES IMMENSELY VALUABLE HOG PRACTICE

One of nature's mysterious actions, heterosis--also known as hybrid vigor--is helping Minnesota farmers earn $30 million more a year in their hog-raising programs. The practice which puts heterosis into action is cross-breeding.

According to L. M. Winters, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, 85 to 90 per cent of all hogs marketed today are crossbreds--most of them bred in a "continuous rotational cross." Hogs of Family "A," for example, are bred to hogs of Family "C." Offspring are bred to Family "B" or "D."

Object: to mate hogs completely unrelated or far apart as "very distant cousins."

The "wider" the cross--that is, the more distantly related and different are the boar and gilt--the stronger and more vigorous are their offspring. This is the principle of heterosis. It works throughout the plant and animal world.

By extensive cross-breeding and selection, Winters and his associates developed the Minnesota No. 1 hog in 1939, the No. 2 in 1944, and now are working on the No. 3, a line to cross with the No. 1 and No. 2. Its ancestors were, of course, drawn from far different lines than No. 1's and No. 2's.

But the new line is not yet established and no females are being released. In tests, crossed of No. 3 with No. 1 and No. 2 have produced pigs of outstanding feed-using ability and vigor. The three Minnesota lines, bred to one another, produce crossbreds that grow to a 200-pound market weight in only 130 to 150 days.

Pigs given 150 days to reach 200 pounds had 30- to 31-inch-long carcasses and 1.3 to 1.4 inches of backfat--good meat-type hogs.

Recently, groups of No. 2-times-No. 1 crossbreds were fed differing amounts of feed. All reached 200 pounds from 136 to 147 days of age. Feed needed from 50 to 200 pounds ranged from 342 to 317 pounds per 100 pounds of gain. Carcasses were 30 to 31 inches long with $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{3}$ inches of backfat--again, ideal meat-type hogs.

Winters' research now deals with development of "sublines" within the Minnesota No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, and finding proper feeding and management methods for raising crosses from the three lines and their sublines.

B-525-hrj

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 27, 1955

TO COUNTY AGENTS, FOR USE WEEK OF
JULY 4 OR AFTER

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

OAT SILAGE TWICE AS VALUABLE AS OATS FOR GRAIN

Oat silage is almost twice as valuable as oats harvested for grain. This interesting conclusion came out of University of Minnesota studies of southern Minnesota farmers' account books.

According to County Agent _____, the same situation is true with other small grains when they're used for silage--particularly where there is no premium grain market and the small grain is to be fed at home.

A University of Minnesota extension agronomist, Rodney A. Briggs, suggests that oats for silage be cut when they are in late milk stage or early dough stage. Time for proper harvesting of oats for silage is short and it's essential that it be finished as rapidly as possible to assure the best silage, says he.

Possibly the best way is to direct-cut in the field and, without giving the oats time to wilt, put them into a silo. In the silo, proper packing is vital for best results. The reason: the hollow stems of the grain plant may make it hard to completely force out all the air from the mass.

Briggs says that when oats are allowed to mature to the late milk or early dough stage, they have enough "fermentable carbohydrates" in them to give good fermentation--thus, preservatives are not needed.

Oat silage can be a good replacement for corn silage. Yields normally are about half of what corn would do on the same ground. And taking off oats for silage helps under-seeded legumes and grasses "catch" much better.

Briggs' facts on the value of oat silage compared to "plain" oats come from University studies of records of several hundred farmers in the Southeast and Southwest Farm Management Services.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 27, 1955

TO COUNTY AGENTS, FOR USE WEEK OF

JULY 4 OR AFTER

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses.....

Treat Dry Cow Well --- During their dry period, cows that will freshen in late summer or fall should have special care. That's the word from Ralph Wayne, a University extension dairy specialist. He says it's advisable to feed some grain during the dry period to get cows in good condition by calving time. Usually, three to five pounds of grain a day is enough.

#

Stilbestrol Not for Pregnant Heifers --- Unless a dairyman wants to induce an abortion in a pregnant heifer, he shouldn't feed or implant stilbestrol in it. In University of Minnesota dairy department tests, six dairy heifers pregnant from an unknown breeding were injected with 20 milligrams of stilbestrol every other day. Each animal got four injections--about 80 milligrams of stilbestrol. They aborted young/that were judged to be about four months old. The heifers resumed their normal cycles and seemed to suffer no ill effects, however.

#

Increase Pasture Production --- Want to increase forage production five times--that is, 500 per cent? Who wouldn't? Well, University of Wisconsin pasture research reported by a University of Minnesota extension agronomist, Edwin H. Jensen, found that just removing trees and brush from "woodland" pastures upped their forage producing ability five times.

#

Clip Pastures Often --- A University extension agronomist, Rodney A. Briggs, recommends clipping pastures three or more times a year. Some farmers hook a chain harrow or some other rig to the rear of the mower so they clip the pasture and spread manure at the same time. Best time to do this is two days after cattle are moved to another rotation pasture.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 27 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of June 27
or after

SUIT HEAT OF
IRON TO KIND
OF FABRIC

If you're having pressing problems with some of today's fabrics, there are certain rules to keep in mind, _____ _____, _____ county home agent, points out.

Just as cooking temperatures need to suit different foods, pressing temperatures need to suit different fabrics.

Because of the variety of fabrics on the market, it is always safest to test your pressing on a sample of the fabric or on an inconspicuous place like the edge of a wide seam. Such testing is important, since some fabrics can be literally melted away with incorrect heat, or may become glazed or stick to the iron.

The best general rule when pressing blends, according to extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota, is to set the iron so it is suited to the fiber requiring the lowest temperature. When using a damp pressing cloth and a dry iron, the moisture in the cloth reduces the temperature. Because synthetics call for lower temperatures, blended fabrics of synthetic and natural fibers complicate the pressing problem. Combinations of cotton with synthetics are a difficult problem because cotton will not press smooth at a low temperature, yet many synthetics are damaged at high temperatures. Many of the wool blends may be pressed successfully with a steam iron or with a dry iron and a damp pressing cloth.

When buying blended fabrics or ready made garments of synthetic and natural fibers, be sure to check the label for information on pressing.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 27 1955

To all counties

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

INFORMALITY IS DESIRABLE FOR DEMONSTRATION

With 4-H demonstrations at the county fair coming up before long, Club (County) Agent ___ ____ gives some helps to 4-H'ers on preparing and giving demonstrations.

A good demonstration is accurate, clear and practical. Outlining will help 4-H'ers plan demonstrations with these qualities. It also aids logical and orderly presentation of the material.

Act natural and speak in your normal voice before a group. Be interested in what you are doing and show it. If you make a mistake, say so and correct it. Remember to smile.

For each step, tell what is being done, how it is being done and why this method is used. If one phase of the demonstration is not completed, tell something about the material or equipment being used to keep the audience interested.

The question of length comes up often. For county demonstrations 10 to 20 minutes are allowed for an individual demonstration, while a team demonstration may be 15 to 30 minutes long.

You will do better in all respects if you practice. Demonstrating out of your own experiences will also give you an added advantage. Suggestions and criticism from parents and club leaders are often helpful.

Well chosen equipment gives a good first impression and adds convenience to the demonstration. It should be uniform, plain and practical. Containers should be labeled so the audience can read the label. No commercial brand names should be visible. Keep equipment away from the front and center of the table where it might block audience view. A bag tacked on the side of the table can be used for disposal.

In the summary stress the steps without much detail, but include the important points to remember.

When questions are asked, do not hesitate to say if you do not know the answer. Remember to thank the listeners for their attention.

It is the demonstrator's responsibility to set up the demonstration and clean up afterward.

-eh-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 27 1955

To all counties

For use week of July 4
or after

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

U. RESEARCH OK'S FERTILIZING IN IRRIGATION WATER

A professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Minnesota, E. R. Allred, says tests show that most fertilizers can be "fed" plants effectively through irrigation water anytime during the growing season. A report of his research comes from County Agent _____.

Allred says that all the phosphorus and most of the potash--but only a small part of the nitrogen--need be applied at planting time. Then, more nitrogen and potash fertilizer can be "fed" through the irrigation water as it's needed during the season where irrigation systems are already established.

Research shows many crops are "hungrier" for nitrogen after their first few weeks of growth. Nitrogen put on at planting time may be used up early to satisfy crop needs.

Nitrogen fits in well with irrigation water and is easy to obtain in soluble forms.

Anhydrous ammonia is good for open-ditch irrigation, but cannot be used economically in sprinkler irrigation--too much ammonia is lost in the air.

Soluble potash fertilizers also can be "fed" through irrigation water. But because potassium salts do not leach out of the soil as rapidly as nitrogen, they can just as well be put on at planting time.

Phosphorus should be applied at planting time because plants use it better than when it's mixed with water. Also, soluble phosphorus may be too expensive.

Fertilizer solutions can easily be "fed" into the irrigation system by a hose between the fertilizer mixing barrel and the suction side of a pump.

Because most plant roots are in the upper foot of soil, it's important to apply fertilizer towards the end of the irrigation setting so that it will not penetrate the soil too deeply.

Phosphorus should be applied at planting time because plants need large amounts of it early in their lives and phosphorus won't move around after being put on. Soluble forms, though expensive, are coming into use in western states.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 27, 1955

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA DAILY

HOME ECONOMICS ALUMNI LUNCHEON SCHEDULED

Alumni of the University's home economics department will meet at a luncheon on the Dining Hall of the St. Paul campus, Wednesday evening, June 29, at 6.

Dr. Louise A. Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics, says that about 150 alumni of the school will attend the luncheon. It is being held in connection with the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association, which is in session this week at the Minneapolis auditorium.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 27 1955

SPECIAL

S. W. MINNESOTA
FIELD DAY AT
SLAYTON, JULY 11

One of the most complete lineups of farm crop trial plots and weed control tests in the state will be open for inspection at the Southwestern Minnesota Field Day at the Herman Abramson Farm, six miles southeast of Slayton, Monday afternoon, July 11.

Trials of winter rye, winter wheat, barley, oats, spring wheat, flax, soybeans, sunflowers, dry edible beans and peas, sorghums, several oat-silage mixtures and four new southern legumes--sweet yellow, bitter blue, Borre and white lupine--will be shown.

According to Murray County Agent George Records of Slayton and R. G. Robinson, assistant professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota, many types of companion crop and chemical weed control tests also will be shown. These should give some interesting results at field day time.

Companion crop weed controls are being tried in corn and soybean fields, Robinson said, and University of Minnesota crops, weed control and plant disease specialists will be on hand in the test areas to explain the results and what they mean to area farmers.

There is also a comparison study of plant populations and fertility level in corn with several different fertilizer treatments and plant populations being tried out to see how they improve yield.

The field day is being sponsored by the Southwestern Minnesota Crop Improvement Association with farmers from 12 southwestern counties.

Herb Johnson, Hadley, is president of the association. Henry Leitschuh, Sleepy Eye, is vice-president and Vern Immer, Jeffers, is secretary-treasurer.

-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
June 28, 1955

SPECIAL TO: WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Not all the county agent's work is out on the farm, talking to a farmer busy at solving some new production problem. Much of it's in informal classrooms such as this one where Anoka County Agent Dick Swanson of Anoka is pointing out some of the features of a management "pattern" for a farm. Dick has been county agent at Anoka since September 16, 1953. Born at Little Falls, he grew up on his father's farm and attended St. Cloud Teachers' College and the University of Minnesota. He is married and was veterans' agriculture instructor at Glencoe for four months in 1951 before entering the army, in which he served two years. Last December, he was named winner of the "press" section of the University's information contest for county extension workers.

hrj

(TO WEEKLY AND DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN 25 SOUTHEASTERN MINNESOTA COUNTIES)

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 28, 1955

SPECIAL

S. E. GROUP TO
STAGE FARM TOUR

Farmers and anyone interested are invited to join the one-day summer tour of the Southeast Farm Management Association in the Plainview area, Monday, July 11.

Association Secretary Harvey Bjerke, a University of Minnesota farm management specialist stationed at West Concord, announced today that the tour will begin at 10 a.m. on the Lester Christison farm, two miles southwest of Plainview or three miles northeast of Elgin on Highway 42.

There will be a noon picnic lunch and tour joiners are invited to bring their own food and equipment. At 1 p.m., the group will begin a tour of the Francis Kottschade farm near Kellogg. Kottschade was chosen Minnesota's Outstanding Young Farmer for 1955 in a competition conducted by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Bjerke says the theme of the tour is, "should area farmers expand dairy operations or select an alternative?" Prof. George A. Pond of the University's agricultural economics department will speak on that subject. Francis Kottschade will tell why he chose to drop dairying from his farm operation.

Interesting features of the Christison and Kottschade farms include bulk milk handling, two-story poultry houses, farm hay driers, pole hay sheds and portable Doane-type hog shelters.

Truman Nodland, assistant professor of agricultural economics at the University, will present the association's 1954 annual report. The tour will end about 3:30 p.m. at the Kottschade farm.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 28, 1955 Immediate Release

FARM REAL ESTATE VALUES ROSE SLIGHTLY PAST YEAR

Farm real estate values remained generally firm or rose slightly in most of the country during the four months ending March 1, 1955. So says a report from Rex W. Cox, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

He bases his statements on a recent report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The overall increase was one per cent for the period and two per cent for the year ending March 1.

In Minnesota, values rose two per cent between November and March and six per cent during the twelve months that ended March 1.

March land values were above a year ago in half the states. Largest gains for the twelve month period, averaging about six per cent, were in the Corn Belt, which has had little decline since 1952's post-Korean peak.

In Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Florida, farm real estate values were at record highs and in Connecticut, North Carolina, and Louisiana the same as their previous peak.

Sales of farms also increased--32 farms per 1000 were sold in the year ending March 1, 1955, seven per cent above the previous year. Largest sales gains were in Minnesota, Oregon, and Kentucky. The recent downward trend continued in most New England and southeastern states but reversed in north central and western states.

The report said records of farm sales show that 40 to 50 per cent of all land purchases in the wheat areas were made to enlarge existing farms. In the Corn Belt, at least a third of all purchases were for this purpose. With many farms in these areas still below the best size for maximum efficiency, this demand probably will bolster land prices for some time, Cox said.

B-526-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 26, 1955

Immediate Release

FARMERS INVITED TO ROSEMOUNT FIELD DAY

The University of Minnesota's 2,500-acre Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, 20 miles south of the Twin Cities, will stage its annual crops and soils field day, Wednesday, July 13.

Superintendent Al Heine says a fleet of tractor-drawn wagons will begin running at 10 a.m. Visitors will see high-fertility tests on corn, liming experiments, fertilized alfalfa plots, test areas to determine how long alfalfa stands will last, pasture fertilization and management areas and other experiments.

University crops and soils specialists will be on hand at each tour stop to describe each project and answer questions. Free coffee, cream and sugar will be provided during the lunch hour.

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The Rosemount station is known for its many weed-control testing areas and this year University plant pathologists will show some interesting results in knocking out weeds in corn, flax, beans and small grains.

All departments of the station will be open and will have specialists on hand to talk about their research projects. The tours will end about 4 p.m.

B-527-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 28, 1955 Immediate Release

POTATOES, ICE CREAM JULY PLENTIFULS

Featured on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for July is an abundance of foods which contribute to good eating out of doors and in the dining room.

Potatoes and ice cream lead the list of July plentifuls, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

Potatoes will come from opposite sides of the continent, from California and from the Carolinas and Virginia, with most of the Midwest supply from California at this time of year. The potatoes are especially well adapted for use in salad.

Because of a near-record production of milk, July generally is a peak month for ice cream. Average consumption of ice cream is about 3½ gallons per person a year or about half a pint a week.

A record number of broiler and fryer chickens is expected on July marketsx. Top-quality beef also will be plentiful for broiling outdoors or indoors. Several kinds of fish promise to be plentiful during July, with halibut outstanding in supply.

Plenty of watermelons, traditional Fourth of July treat, will be available, as well as fresh and processed lemons and limes, canned grapefruit sections and small-size dried prunes. Cool weather in the South several months ago delayed harvest, so many watermelons originally intended for harvest in June will come to market in July.

There will be many good buys in locally grown fresh vegetables for July market baskets - green beans, cabbage, beets, lettuce, tomatoes, corn.

Rice, lard, vegetable shortening and milk in all its forms complete the list of plentiful foods for July.

B-528-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 28, 1955

Immediate Release

NEW BULLETIN ON STARTING FARMING

What does it take--in money and talent--to start farming today and make a success of it?

Those wishing they were farming and thinking seriously of trying it will gain valuable information by reading a new University of Minnesota Bulletin, No. 428, "Starting Farming Today," available free at county agents' offices.

The 36-page booklet was prepared by two University farm management specialists--George A. Pond, professor, and Henning W. Swanson, assistant professor--and William L. Cavert of the St. Paul office of the Farm Credit administration.

In addition to discussions on the problems facing beginning farmers, the bulletin describes in detail the experiences of three young Minnesotans who made a successful start.

Each "case history" tells the amount of capital borrowed, how it was obtained, how the young farmer's net worth grew, what crops and livestock he chose to raise and something on his farm management.

The University specialists say the experiences of the three young men show how they got a successful start in farming in spite of "limited capital resources"--in other words, not much money.

Here are some of the specialists' conclusions:

- Mechanization and new techniques have increased the amount of capital it takes to farm well and also have forced an increase in the size of the farm unit needed for an efficient operation.

- "Know-how" has become a good deal more important need of the beginning farmer than money to start out with. Determination, hard work and skilled management also are success factors.

Station Bulletin 428 is available at county agents' offices or from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-529-hmj

File

TO WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS IN 25 SOUTHEASTERN MINNESOTA COUNTIES

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 29, 1955

SPECIAL

ROSEMOUNT FIELD DAY WILL SHOW MANY PROJECTS

Visitors to the field day, Wednesday, July 13, at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station will travel to the many test areas by tractor-drawn wagon-train.

But, this year, once a farmer has seen all he wants at one area, he won't have to wait for the entire group to assemble--he can just catch the next wagon, which will be along in a minute, and get off at the next stop. Station Superintendent Al Heine says a continuous wagon service will be operating beginning at 10 a.m.

In the morning, tractor-drawn tour wagons will be dispatched to the soils farm, in the afternoon to the agronomy test plots.

Here are some of the things to be seen in the morning: heavy fertilization studies with corn, limed and fertilized alfalfa, areas that test the "long-lastingness" of alfalfa and evaluate various fertilizer treatments on pastures and test units that measure runoff after rain and amount of erosion.

The station will provide free coffee for visitors' lunches.

Afternoon tours get underway at 12:45 with trips to legume test areas, variety trial plots, areas where field pea and oats silage mixtures are being grown, and sections in which various companion crops are being tested for weed control ability.

University of Minnesota specialists will be on hand at each "depot" to describe their research projects and answer questions. The entire station will be open for visitors, including the dairy and beef cattle-grassland farm units.

Superintendent Heine says the field day is a wonderful opportunity for farmers to learn more about new crops and management methods and to make new friends.

-hrj-

File, < A Stories

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

June 29, 1955

TO COUNTY AGENTS, FOR USE WEEK OF

JULY 5 OR AFTER

BRONCHITIS "SHOTS" NOW AVAILABLE TO POULTRY RAISERS

_____ county veterinarians and County Agent _____ are cooperating with the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board and the University of Minnesota's School of Veterinary Medicine in continuing--and broadening--the infectious bronchitis inoculation program begun in 1953.

Under the program, now available to all Minnesota poultry raisers, a virulent strain of live infectious bronchitis will be given flocks by local veterinarians. Veterinarians will inoculate cooperators' flocks when chickens are eight to 16 weeks old, or at least three weeks before the flock is in production.

Thus, the birds can go through the disease at an age when it would cause the least damage and will be immune during laying season.

Inoculations will be given at times and places to be agreed on by the veterinarian and the flock owner. In addition to virulent material, modified live-virus infectious bronchitis vaccines are available. The Livestock Sanitary Board recently approved their use. They may be given each bird or by mass methods such as spraying, dusting and in drinking water.

Dr. B. S. Pomeroy of the University of Minnesota's School of Veterinary Medicine and one of the program's leaders suggests vaccinating separately for infectious bronchitis, Newcastle and fowl pox and allowing two to four weeks between each vaccination. It should all be completed, of course, by the time the birds will come into production.

Vaccination is not advised for flocks in production. The disease is contagious and a rapid spreader, causing serious losses in egg output and greatly lowering egg quality. Further information on the program is available from the county agent or local veterinarians. -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
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MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

**	July 6	Minnesota Search for 4-H Talent Contest, Alexandria
	July 11	Field Day, Herman Abramson Farm, Slayton
***	July 12	Field Day, Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca
**	July 13	Minnesota Search for 4-H Talent Contest, Park Rapids
***	July 13	Field Day, Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount
*	July 13-15	American Farm Research association conference, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
***	July 14	Field Day, West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris
**	July 17-23	Danebod Recreation Institute, Tyler
*	July 18-20	Farm Machinery Workshop, Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca
*	July 18-20	Farm Machinery Workshop, West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris
	July 20-23	Annual Meeting, Regional Swine Breeding Laboratory, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
	July 24-30	National Farm Safety Week
**	July 24-30	University of Scouting, Lake Itasca Forestry and Biological Station, Itasca State Park
*	July 25-27	Farm Machinery Workshop, North Central School and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids.
*	July 25-30	Flock Selecting and Pullorum Testing Agents' Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
***	July 26	Field Day, Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston
*	July 27-29	Farm Machinery Workshop, Tracy high school, Tracy
***	July 28	Field Day, North Central School and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids
***	July 29	Field Day, Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth
****	Aug. 15-19	National Meeting, American Veterinary Medical association, Minneapolis auditorium
#	Aug. 22-26	Home Economics Teachers' Conference, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
	Aug. 27-Sept. 6	Minnesota State Fair, St. Paul
*	Sept.12-13	Animal Nutrition Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
**	Sept.14-16	National Barrow Show, Austin
**	Sept.15-17	4-H Conservation Camp, Lake Itasca Forestry and Biological Station, Itasca State Park.
##	Sept.16-17	Plowville '55 State Plowing Matches and Conservation Field Days, Trosvik Brothers' Farm, Rothsay

* 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
*** Information from Superintendents of Experiments Stations in towns named
**** Information from School of Veterinary Medicine, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
\# Information from School of Home Economics, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
Information from Nick Weyrens, West Otter Tail county agent, Fergus Falls

B-530-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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Timely Tips for Issue of July 18

As the summer progresses and pastures dry up, it is wise to provide a creep for nursing beef calves. A good ration is equal parts of crushed corn, or barley and oats. Five per cent protein supplement should be included if there is no legume in the grass mixture. Creep-feeding nursing calves will help them put on very economical gains. — A. L. Harvey

Watch for mange in pigs and spray with Lindane — 1½ pounds of 25 per cent wettable powder to 100 gallons of water. Soak pigs well and don't miss face and ears, which should get an extra-thorough job. — W. E. Morris

Farmers having 500 or more birds in their laying flocks should consider building an insulated egg room with mechanical refrigeration or buying a refrigerated egg-cooling unit. Cooling costs—including electricity, depreciation and interest—are a penny or less per dozen eggs. — Milo H. Swanson

Use a rope-type hand-stretcher for barbed wire and be careful not to pull the wire too tight. Barbed wire is nearly always pulled too tight with power stretching. — John R. Neetzel

Take advantage of the cooperative infectious bronchitis vaccination program. Local veterinarians have full information on this excellent protection of laying flocks. — Dr. B. S. Pomeroy

Sorting hogs out in the heat of the day isn't the best way to start them off to market. Sorting early in the morning or in early evening is a lot better. Start 'em on their way cool and rested. — H. O. Zavoral

Woodland pastures aren't profitable—either for grass production or timber growing. Grass in such woodland areas has less feeding value than the same type of grass out in the full sunlight in pastures. — Parker Anderson

Dry hay, though it's not a preservative, can be used to absorb some of the juices that result from making grass silage with liquid molasses. Just spread dry hay over each load of green material at ensiling. Use about 75 pounds of hay to each ton of high-moisture silage. — Rodney A. Briggs

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INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS VACCINATION PROGRAM CONTINUES

Minnesota poultry raisers now can take advantage of an infectious bronchitis vaccination program, conducted by the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board, the University of Minnesota's School of Veterinary Medicine and area veterinarians.

According to Dr. B. S. Pomeroy of the University, the program now includes all counties. In 1953 and 1954 it was available only to southern Minnesota.

Veterinarians will inoculate chickens eight to 16 weeks old--or at least three weeks before the flock is in production--with a virulent strain of live infectious bronchitis. The flock will thus go through the season at an age when little damage is likely and will be immune during laying season.

In addition to virulent infectious bronchitis material, modified live-virus vaccines are available from local sources. The Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board recently approved several vaccines that can be given each bird or by mass methods--spraying, dusting or in drinking water.

With commercial vaccines, best vaccination age for replacement pullets is from six or eight weeks up to 16 weeks, Pomeroy says.

A flock owner desiring to immunize against infectious bronchitis, Newcastle and fowl pox should vaccinate separately for each disease and allow two to four weeks between vaccinations. It should all be done before birds are expected to come into production, of course.

Pomeroy said that in areas where the disease has been a problem, vaccination will help protect replacement laying flocks. Vaccination is not advised for flocks in production, however.

B-531-hrj

University Farm News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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Immediate Release

NEW FOLDER ON SUMMER DAIRY FEEDING OFFERED

Want the specialists' recommendations in summer feeding of dairy cattle? Ask the county agent for Extension Folder 190, "Summer Feeding of Dairy Cattle." It was prepared by the three University of Minnesota extension dairy specialists--Ralph Wayne, Harold R. Searles and Ramer Leighton.

The folder has unique diagrams showing the value of good pasture, wise summer feeding schedules and the summer "growth patterns" of 11 different combinations of pasture--that is, their peak growth periods from May through October.

The specialists say that good pasture grass is nature's best dairy cow food. And managed well, it's the cheapest. On good pasture a cow can take in up to 160 pounds of grass a day. This will give her the raw material to keep up her body and produce from 20 to 40 pounds of milk--depending on her breed and size, of course.

This means that to give the most milk a cow must be able to get 160 pounds of grass from 1/16th of an acre--the area she will graze in a day.

It would take $13 or $14 worth of hay, silage and grain to give a cow what she can get in one month from such high quality pasture. She ought to produce up to 1000 pounds of milk a month on good pasture. At $2.75 per 100 pounds this is $27.50.

And top-quality pasture will carry two cows per acre. Thus, that pasture could produce $55 worth of milk a month. But it must be top quality pasture.

B-532-hrj

University Farm News
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Special

LATE BLIGHT DISCOVERED NEAR ALBERT LEA

Appearing earlier than usual, late blight of potatoes has been found in an old potato dump near Hollandale in southern Minnesota.

According to Ray C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, farmers should be on the alert and begin spraying to ward off attacks of blight. Rose said County Agents have full details on types of sprays to use.

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SPECIAL

HENDERSON IS
NEW COOK COUNTY
EXTENSION AGENT

William T. Henderson, 35, veterans' agriculture teacher at New Richland, Minnesota, and a native of Canada, has been named Cook County Agent at Grand Marais. He succeeds veteran county agent Carlyle Campbell, who retires June 30. Henderson will begin his duties on July 18.

Announcement of his appointment comes from Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Henderson was raised on a 160-acre diversified farm near Teulon, Manitoba, and is a graduate of the University of Manitoba at Fort Garry. He also attended the Manitoba Technical Institute at Winnipeg.

His work experience includes time as a fieldman for the Manitoba Cooperative Wholesale organization, Winnipeg, and teaching veterans' agriculture for four years. From 1951 to 1954, he taught at Cavalier, North Dakota, and in 1954 he went to New Ulm, Minnesota, and later to New Richland, his present post.

One summer, while in college, he worked as a research assistant at the Pilot Fibre Flax Mill at Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. There, he aided in research work on fibre flax such as variety tests, selecting rust-free lines, applying 2,4-D for weed control and establishing proper seeding rates and times.

He served as a pilot officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force during World War II and is married.