

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 1, 1960

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

More Farm Wives Off To Work
Cleaner Needs Cleaning
Counter Cover Care
Under-Over Nutrition Cause Concern

Consumption of Fat is Up
Cranberry Punch
Modern Wool
Hosiery Selection

FAMILY RELATIONS

More Farm Wives Off To Work

More farm wives are going to work.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that between 1950 and 1958 the percentage of wage-earning farm wives, increased by about one third -- from 17 to 24 percent.

City wives in the labor force rose from 26 to 32 percent and rural nonfarm wives from 22 to 28 percent. This is an increase of about one fourth for both groups.

-sah-

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

HOME FURNISHINGS

Cleaner Needs Cleaning

A clean cleaner cleans best. That's what studies by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show.

As the bag of a vacuum cleaner fills with dirt, the cleaner declines in efficiency. This is because all air entering the cleaning nozzle must be exhausted through the bag. As the bag fills with dirt, less air and dirt are drawn in.

The study showed, however, that keeping the bag free of dirt is more important to the cleaning efficiency of some cleaners than others.

In these tests sweeper-type cleaners removed more dirt than other types.

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Counter Cover Care

Kitchens are often the most popular place in the house. And it appears that nearly everything at one time or another gets set on the kitchen counters.

To insure the beauty of your counter covering, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota Myra Zabel gives these suggestions.

Place a pad under hot coffee makers, irons, deep fat fryers and other appliances before setting them on the counter. Even cigaret-proof grades of counter coverings may scorch or blister under the heat of a large pan.

If you use a rubber mat on the covering, be sure it is of the open mesh variety, not solid. Solid mats will not allow moisture under them to evaporate.

Cutting or chopping should be done on a wooden board and not on the counter. Knives will cut counter tops.

NUTRITION

Under-Over Nutrition Cause Concern

Undernutrition and overnutrition are among the big concerns of nutritionists today, according to Annette Gormican, dietitian in the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics.

The prevalence of poor diets among teenagers, mothers-to-be, senior citizens and low-income groups may create serious problems in undernutrition. But the acute problem of overweight and the effects of overnutrition on heart disease are causing concern among nutritionists and physicians, too.

-jbn-

Consumption of Fat is Up

American diets are higher in fat than they were 10 or 20 years ago. Surveys by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that fat in food brought into our kitchens accounted for 38 percent of our calories in 1936 but for 44 percent of our calories in 1955.

Much of our fat intake comes from the so-called invisible fats in meat, dairy products and eggs, according to Annette Gormican, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. For example, fat supplies about 82 percent of the calories in a hamburger, 65 percent of the calories in an egg and 65 percent of the calories in a hot dog.

-jbn-

Cranberry Punch

Giving a party?

Greet your guests with a tangy, satisfying beverage -- hot, spiced cranberry juice drink.

Simply heat cranberry juice drink and add stick cinnamon, whole cloves and some thin fresh lemon slices.

-sah-

CLOTHING

Modern Wool

Wool is going modern.

Soon that old, old fiber will be machine washable, permanently creased, shrink-proof and more resistant to wear and soiling.

U. S. Department of Agriculture Research Service scientists are running tests on experimental finishes designed to make wool easier to care for without loss of softness, easy drape or flame resistance. A treatment that makes wool fabrics machine-washable has already been developed.

The scientists are making progress in developing resins that will produce permanent creases in washable woolens and worsteds. They are also developing a chemical process that makes wool socks and sweaters shrinkproof without harming the natural qualities of wool.

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Hosiery Selection

Probably one of the most frequent purchases a woman makes is a pair of hose.

But extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota say that it's not just luck when a pair lasts and lasts. Much of the stocking's life is determined at the factory.

So when you buy, they suggest you check the seams, yarns and reinforcements. The seams should be narrow, flat and neat. Seam stitches should be fine and close with all threads caught securely in the fabric. The yarns should be smooth, even and firmly twisted. Stockings made of loosely spun, fussy or distinctly uneven yarns may not wear well.

Heel and toe reinforcements should be durable in proportion to the weight of the stockings. Some stockings that are designed more for beauty than durability have no reinforcement.

HOME INFORMATION AVAILABLETextile Labeling

Homemakers, have you found labels on clothing confusing sometimes?

The clouds are clearing. There's a brand new textile labeling law. And you'll get first hand information about it at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus during Farm and Home Week, January 12-15.

* * * * *

Posture and Exercise

Most women don't get enough proper exercise. And sometimes their posture starts to droop.

But the University of Minnesota has some good news. It is once again conducting a special homemakers program during Farm and Home Week, January 12-15. And on the agenda of women's sessions is a posture and exercise program. The program is designed especially for the mature woman.

* * * * *

Stain Removal

The holidays have gone, but chances are that table cloths, carpets, dresses and suits still show traces of them.

But homemakers who attend the 1960 University of Minnesota Farm and Home Week will hear University home economists tell how to remove them.

Stain removal is one of many home sessions to be held on the St. Paul campus in the home economics building. The dates: January 12-15.

- sah -

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 4, 1960

Special to Weeklies
(with mat of Farm and
Home Week Speakers)

For immediate release

NOTED SPEAKERS
SCHEDULED FOR
FARM AND HOME WEEK

A well-known radio farm director, a noted medical authority, a child development expert and a journalist will be among featured speakers at Farm and Home Week, Jan. 12-15 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Scheduled for noon convocation talks are W. W. Bauer, Chicago, director of the American Medical association's bureau of health education, Jan. 12; Ralph W. Keller, Manager, Minnesota Newspaper Assn. Jan. 13; Maynard Speece, WCCO farm service director, Jan. 16; and Reuben L. Hill, Jr., University of Minnesota family study center director, Jan. 15.

Dr. Bauer will discuss "How fit is fit?" and Speece will report on his recent trip to Russia and his impressions of agriculture there.

Keller's topic will be "Preparing for tomorrow's world" and Hill will talk on "What is happening to our family?"

President J. L. Morrill, University of Minnesota, will give his greetings to Farm and Home Week guests on Jan. 13.

The convocation talks will be among more than 30 special and general sessions during the four-day event. Some 4,000 people normally attend.

Dr. Bauer has been with the AMA since 1931 and was editor of Today's Health from 1949-57. He earlier practiced medicine in Wisconsin, lectured at Marquette University and was health commissioner for eight years in Racine, Wis. He currently writes a syndicated newspaper column "Health for Today."

Speece has been at WCCO since 1952, after serving as Anoka county agent, as radio specialist for the University's Agricultural Extension Service, and with

Add 1 - Farm and Home Week

the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Office of Information. He makes 23 farm service broadcasts a week and is a strong promoter of agricultural improvement and events. He recently visited Russia and was 1959 president of the National Assn. of Television and Radio Farm Directors.

Hill teaches and does research on marriage and the family, and is currently conducting a two-year study of changing patterns of family planning and policy formation in the Twin Cities. He is author or co-author of several books, including "The Family, Marriage and Parenthood," "When You Marry," and "Families Under Stress." Hill has led family life institutes in several states.

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University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 4, 1960

SPECIAL

*to Maynard
KSTP (University of Minnesota)
10:00 AM
1/12/60*

FARM AND HOME WEEK RADIO SHORTS

Here's a chance to get a look at a brand new idea in hay making.

The new idea is small hay bales--12-inch cubes. They'll be on display next Tuesday through Friday at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Agricultural engineer John Strait started experiments with the little bales last summer. They're still in the testing stage, but hold some real promise. They could be easy to handle mechanically, easy to dry artificially, and could help make higher quality hay.

That's just one of many ideas next Tuesday through Friday-- January 12-15--at Farm and Home Week on the University's St. Paul campus.

Neighbors, you know as well as I do--there's more to dairy farming than just going out and milking the cows.

Take forages, for example. There are lots of ways to handle them and sometimes it's tough to figure out the best system.

Well, that forage problem is just one of several topics to be covered during the dairy program during Farm and Home Week next Tuesday through Friday at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

There'll be sessions on other phases of livestock and crop production, too. You can hear all about crop variety recommendations, weed control, research in beef feeding and some ideas on hog nutrition. That's next week, January 12 to 15, on the St. Paul Campus.

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add 1 farm and home week radio shorts

Ever wonder whether you can really tell good hay or silage when you see it?

Well, here's your chance to find out. Just drop in at the Agronomy building next week during Farm and Home Week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Extension agronomist Bill Hugg is having a hay and silage scoring contest. You simply rank a class of four samples in each division--much like you would a class of steers in a judging ring.

Best hay and silage judges will get prizes. And while you're over in the Agronomy building, you can also listen in on the weed control program. Or you can sit in on any of the other sessions around the campus. That's next week, January 12 to 15, at Farm and Home Week.

Credit is a pretty important word in farming nowadays. And it has many of us wondering whether credit will be harder or easier to get in the future.

A careful look at this whole farm credit picture will be taken at Farm and Home Week, next Tuesday through Friday, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

A number of economists will give some pointers on credit for buying land and for production. Franklin Parsons from the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank will tell you how government monetary policy is affecting farm credit costs.

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SPECIAL

Immediate release

To: Minn. Daily
St. Paul Pioneer Press
Minneapolis Tribune
Minneapolis Star

NEW ST. PAUL CAMPUS DINING CENTER OPENS

The newly-constructed \$700,000 dining center on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus opened this week.

The center and its 80-foot-square dining room will provide service for up to 1,200 students and staff members per meal. It adjoins the Student Center building and is also connected to Bailey Hall, the main dormitory building on the campus.

To be constructed in the near future is a \$200,000 two-story addition to the east end of the dining center. The addition will provide conference, dining and lounge areas, and classrooms and offices for food service management.

The new dining center replaces the old School of Agriculture dining hall and the St. Paul campus cafeteria, both of which were in use up to the end of the 1959 fall quarter.

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Special to Television Stations

SMALL BALE RESEARCH TO BE FEATURED AT FARM AND HOME WEEK

Video

Picture of Strait holding
Small Bale

Audio

Here's a brand-new idea in hay baling that you can see for yourself next week. This is agricultural engineer John Strait at the University of Minnesota holding up a small, 12-inch hay cube that he started testing last summer.

Announcer:

Small bales will be on display next Tuesday through Friday (January 12-15) during Farm and Home Week on the University's St. Paul campus. The cute little cubes could mean a big change in our hay-making ways.

Picture of baler

Here's the machine used to make the small bales. It's nothing more than a conventional baler which Strait and other engineers modified.

Picture of conveyor

Major advantages which Strait sees in small bales are ease of handling mechanically and easier mechanical-drying. They're made to order for conveyors and elevators.

Picture of scales

Notice the size of the bale--just 12 pounds. Since they can be dried in the barn, the small bales should help farmers make higher quality hay.

Announcer:

New remember, for a good look at this bale, don't miss Farm and Home Week next Tuesday through Friday at the University's St. Paul campus. You can see and hear about numerous other new ideas, too.

FARM FILLERS

Here's a good New Year's resolution: Keep better farm records in 1960. It's a must, according to Hal Routhe, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Records are no trouble if handled right. Keep a small notebook in your pocket for small cash expenses. For your record system you need: copies of deposit slips, a spindle or pocket calendar to hold receipts, a checkbook, a record book and a file for receipts and cancelled checks. It won't cost much, and it saves a lot of headaches at income tax time.

* * * *

Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, has some warnings about those power shafts in many farm shops. Put them up out of the way. Make sure the entire shaft, belts and pulleys are covered. Or if you're using portable electric tools, be sure they're grounded, with a 3-wire grounded circuit.

* * * *

Twisted boards won't help repair farm buildings. But pile green lumber correctly, and you'll avoid the warping. Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota advises an open, well-drained and weed-free area for the pile. Have the foundation high enough for good air circulation. Separate layers with dividers of dry wood -- and all of the same thickness. Don't space dividers more than 3 or 4 feet apart. Put one at the front and one at the rear of the pile. And make sure dividers in one layer are directly over those of the layer below.

* * * *

What are good goals for the egg laying flock? Robert Shoffner, University poultry researcher, says you shouldn't be satisfied with less than 65 percent production for the whole 11-months laying period. Shoot for 65 to 75 percent large eggs. Feed efficiency should be around 5 pounds of feed per dozen eggs. Keep these pointers in mind when you're selecting baby chicks.

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A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

SOCIOLOGISTS STUDY ATTITUDES OF FARMERS TOWARD SUBURBANITES

Farmers on the big city fringe have mixed feelings toward their new suburban neighbors, a University of Minnesota survey shows.

In general, the home builder seems to get a favorable reception. But tax problems and costs of new public services are often sore spots among farmers.

Rural sociologists George Donohue and Clarice Olien analyzed interviews from 140 farm operators in Anoka, Ramsey, Dakota and Wright counties.

All four counties are within the suburban fringe of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Each has seen a rapid expansion recently in rural home building.

About half of the farmers felt the suburban movement didn't break up traditional farm social groups. Not that farmers didn't feel the influence of their new neighbors; they definitely did. About three-fourths, for example, said more people were now attending churches and other social institutions.

When the sociologists asked whether farmers or suburban residents were more neighborly, they got a variety of answers. Three-fifths of the farmers saw no difference. A third felt farmers were more neighborly and only one in twenty thought suburbanites were more neighborly than farmers.

A sizable proportion of the farm operators, however, thought there were still closer ties between farmers and their neighbors than was true of suburbanites.

Most farmers had no objections to their children mingling with suburban youngsters. In fact, three-fourths thought it a good idea. Only one-tenth thought it unwise for the children to mix. The most common reason for that answer was unfavorable attitudes or behaviors farm children might pick up.

(more)

Did farmers feel an economic pinch from the rural housing boom? Here, some sharp differences appeared. About two-thirds said their taxes had gone up and they expected a further tax climb. Yet, almost three-fifths felt the cost of schools and facilities was being shared fairly by the suburban residents.

Slightly more than a fourth of the farmers felt suburban home owners weren't holding up their end--particularly in view of the fact that most school costs are financed by property taxes.

Donohue says the tax problem is one of the sorest points in the whole suburban movement. Since farmers have a good deal of property, they are quite heavily hit by the tax. Even though their land is getting more valuable, their returns from farming aren't increasing much, if any. So in order to get enough money to justify the tax, the farmer has two choices: He can give up farming, or he can pay the tax, figuring he will get a full return from the higher value if and when he sells out.

Another possible area of conflict was changes in the school system, water system and so on. Slightly more than half of the farmers felt suburban residents were in a big hurry to make such changes. About a third didn't want to move too fast on these items and a fifth of the farmers felt very strongly on this point.

Almost half of the farmers were favorable toward selling their land for subdivision and a tenth were very favorable. But about a quarter didn't like the idea and another fifth didn't know whether they wanted to sell.

Most of the farmers thought they would get a good price for their land, but nine out of 10 definitely said the community shouldn't be allowed to force farmers to subdivide their property for residential use. Instead, they wanted to continue to make their choices individually.

Donohue says the conflicts can't all be avoided, but it is possible to plan more effectively and systematically for these movements. More cooperation is needed between the new and old residents, if they are to find mutually satisfactory solutions.

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Immediate release

BULK HANDLING MAY GAIN FOR FRUIT, VEGETABLE SHIPPING

Despite the trend toward fancy packaging, bulk shipment may become the style for long-range transportation of fruits and vegetables.

The bulk system could have benefits both for Minnesota producers and for housewives doing the Saturday shopping, a University of Minnesota extension economist believes.

Frank Smith explains how bulk shipments work, using Washington-grown apples as an example: The apples are graded, sized and put directly into large "pallet" boxes, 48 x 40 inches and 24 inches high. The pallet boxes are shipped to wholesale warehouses in Minneapolis or wherever they'll be sold. The apples are then packaged for supermarket shelves or other retail outlets.

Present procedure is to package the apples near where they're grown in special containers holding 35-40 pounds each. These containers are shipped to terminal markets, emptied and discarded.

Bulk shipment can have several advantages. Pallets are easy to handle with fork-lift trucks. They're cheaper; most 40-pound containers cost 35-40 cents and are used only once. Pallet boxes contain as much fruit as 18 or 20 of the conventional containers.

Containers and handling savings from bulk shipment could mean higher prices for producers, lower costs to consumers, or both.

Smith says bulk shipping has some shortcomings, too. Bulk containers should be reused, for maximum savings. Yet, there's a problem returning them to the loading point. Also, labor cost is sometimes higher for final packaging at terminal markets. And bulk packages may prevent the product from being identified with particular producers.

In the long run, though, Smith says the system seems to have definite promise.

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Immediate release

MORE MEAT AT LOWER PRICES

Meat will be cheaper in 1960 -- and there will be more of it.

Beef especially will be plentiful in the new year, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. The amount of beef per person in 1960 is expected to reach 83 pounds -- two pounds more than the average per person in 1959.

The large supply of grain-fed beef, in U. S. Choice and U. S. Good grades, will come during the first half of the new year. In the fall, the big supply will be grass-fed beef.

Pork prices may be lower during the first half of 1960 than they were a year ago. During the latter half of the year, however, pork probably will be less plentiful and prices higher, according to government forecasters.

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60-3-jbn

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January 5, 1960

Immediate release

TWO 4-H'ERS WIN CONSERVATION REPORTING CONTEST

Two conservation minded youths won top placings in the state 4-H Conservation Camp Reporting contest, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Winners are Gary Timm, 14, Wheaton, and Roger Raether, 17, Good Thunder. They will receive a year's subscription to the National Geographic magazine from Charles Horn, president, Federal Cartridge corporation.

The two attended the state 4-H conservation camp at Itasca State park last September. Upon returning they wrote an account of the camp for their local newspaper. Their newspaper stories won for them the first place award.

Gary has been a club member for five years in Traverse county. For the past three years he has been active in conservation.

Roger, a 4-H'er for eight years, has participated in conservation for five.

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60-4-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 5, 1960

To counties in
Northwest District

For immediate use

NEW WHEATS
RELEASED
FROM CANADA

Two new spring wheat varieties have been released in Canada, but neither is on the University of Minnesota's recommended list.

The two varieties are Canthatch and Pembina, according to Harley Otto, extension agronomist.

Canthatch is definitely not recommended for Minnesota. The reason, Otto says, is that it is more susceptible to leaf rust than Selkirk and has less lodging resistance.

Even where there is no disease problem, Canthatch yields slightly less than Selkirk.

Pembina has not been tested adequately to be recommended yet. It does, however, have more disease resistance and better resistance to lodging than Canthatch. Pembina will be tested further in Minnesota in coming years.

Seed supplies of Pembina will be very limited for 1960, according to Otto.

Spring wheat varieties recommended in Minnesota are Lee and Selkirk bread wheats.

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 5, 1960

To all counties

A Farm and Home Research Report

For use week of
January 11 or later

BIOCHEMISTS FIND
MILK PROTEINS
AFFECT BREAD LOAF

Many a housewife knows heated milk makes a better loaf of bread, but recent University of Minnesota research shows why.

The reason is that heating overcomes the effect of a certain protein that would have caused trouble otherwise.

That certain protein was recently discovered by agricultural biochemist Robert Jenness. It's called "component 5" and it's one of the whey proteins of milk. There are two kinds of protein in milk -- whey protein and casein.

Studies that led to identifying component 5 go back to an old problem in bread-making. Housewives and bakers learned years ago that unheated milk would result in soft and slack dough, and a small loaf.

Minnesota biochemists and dairy industry researchers later found that heating would eliminate the depressed loaf problem. For example, the milk could be heated to 165 degrees for 30 minutes, or 250 degrees for 30 seconds.

The scientists also worked out tests for determining whether a specific lot of nonfat dry milk is of satisfactory baking quality.

This solved the immediate problem, but Jenness and other researchers still wanted to know what caused the trouble in the first place. They separated out the five most prominent whey proteins and studied them in baking experiments. None affected loaf volume.

Then they found a sixth protein -- one not known of before. They found that 5 parts of this protein in 10,000 parts of high protein flour would reduce loaf volume by as much as 15 percent. This, then, was the culprit. Jenness named the protein "whey component 5" and is now attempting to purify it and find out just what it does chemically in the bread dough.

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To all counties
For use week of
January 11 or later

GIVES POINTERS
ON HOUSING
FOR POULTRY

What's the best housing system for laying hens?

University of Minnesota poultry specialists say that usually, combined use of litter and a dropping pit -- covered by slats or wire -- is the best bet. But if you don't have time to give chickens the care needed for that system -- or can't get dry litter -- slat floors or cages may be good second choices.

Extension poultry specialist Robert Berg compares the systems in newly-issued poultry fact sheet 4, "Managing the Laying Flock." The county agent has copies.

The combination system has some major advantages. With good management, production is higher. Fewer birds die and fewer stop laying. Birds have a place to dust and rest. The system takes a minimum of labor.

Main disadvantages are that dry litter is sometimes hard to find, floor eggs get dirty and there may be cannibalism and feather picking.

How about the other systems? Cages have these advantages. Less feed is needed per hen. There's no litter to worry about. Working conditions are good. Birds can't pick each other in individual cages. You have better control of diseases and parasites. Culling is easy.

On the other hand, cages call for high investments. There's a fly problem. It takes more work per hen. Eggs are sometimes wire-marked. Birds may suffer cage fatigue, they're more seriously affected by sudden temperature changes, and need more highly fortified feed. Egg production may be lower.

Slat floors without litter have some advantages, too. They make it easy to control bacterial diseases. They require no cleaning during the laying year, except to eliminate moisture. You can get better results on poor management.

However, slat floors often bring a moisture problem. The birds are more nervous; they can't find a place to relax. Their feathers may be rougher. They'll break more eggs, do more feather picking and have lower egg production than in a house with litter.

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To all counties

For immediate use

**ALL-CORN DIET
DOESN'T PAY
FOR HOGS**

Feeding your hogs a straight corn diet won't save you any money.

In fact, eliminating protein supplement will boost the total feed bill for getting your pigs to market weight.

Robert E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, explains why.

Without protein, it takes more than twice as much corn to put on 100 pounds of gain. The extra corn more than offsets the protein cost.

A few years ago, University researchers compared a protein-supplemented ration with a diet of corn and minerals only. They started with pigs averaging 50 pounds.

Now note this: Figuring present day prices, it would have cost about \$25 to produce a 200-pound market hog on the supplemented ration, and about \$33 using the unsupplemented diet. That's an \$8 advantage in favor of using supplemental protein.

Jacobs figured corn at \$1 per bushel and minerals and supplement at \$5 per 100 pounds.

Pigs on the supplemented ration in the University trials ate 5.2 bushels of corn and 52 pounds of protein feed to produce 100 pounds of gain. Hogs fed corn and mineral only ate 12.1 bushels of corn and 21 pounds of mineral.

As a result, feed cost for 100 pounds of gain was \$7.80 on the supplemented ration and \$13.15 for the ration without extra protein.

Other costs should be added, too, Jacobs says. First are charges for labor, veterinary expenses, taxes, and equipment. These are about \$2.85 per 100 pounds of pork produced. Second are charges for sow feed from the time the sow is bred until she weans her pigs. These would be about \$4 per pig for a sow raising seven pigs per litter.

Third, each pig would eat about \$4 worth of creep feed up until he reaches 50 pounds in weight.

Adding all these figures up, Jacobs says a 200-pound hog on the supplemented ration would have required \$8 up to 50 pounds weight for sow feed and creep feed; \$5.70 for labor and other miscellaneous costs and \$11.70 for feed for the last 150 pounds of gain. Total would be \$25.40.

Cost of producing a 200-pound hog on the unsupplemented ration would be \$33.42. All costs would be the same as for the supplemented ration, except for feed from 50 pounds on.

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January 5, 1960

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

3rd in series on Outlook for
Family Living

For use week of January
11 or after

APPLIANCES ADD
NEW FEATURES FOR
CONSUMER APPEAL

Some changes in today's household appliances are forecast for 1960 -- largely in greater style appeal, use of newer materials, addition of special features and in technical makeup.

More of the fixtures formerly found on the most expensive models will become standard equipment.

These predictions were made at a recent Agricultural Outlook conference in Washington, D. C., reports Home Agent _____. Although price competition in equipment is still keen, manufacturers and dealers are concentrating more on competing for the consumer dollar by means of new features and better service.

Sales of appliances are expected to be high in 1960, since an increasing number of consumers will want to make replacements. Half or more of the standard major appliances such as refrigerators and ranges now in American homes are 10 or more years old, according to estimates. More families than ever before are using credit to finance the purchase of these new appliances.

Here are some of the trends in home appliances consumers can look for in 1960:

Refrigerators. This year manufacturers expect about half of the sales of household refrigerators to be refrigerator-freezer combinations with a true freezer compartment and completely automatic defrosting. Conventional refrigerator models will soon include as standard equipment fully automatic defrosting, slide-out or swing-out shelves, larger crispers and frozen food compartments. Slim and square styling is being featured in all lines, making refrigerators more attractive and allowing use of larger capacity boxes in limited space.

Freezers. Upright freezers of larger capacities are replacing chest-type
-more-

add 1 appliances

freezers as the volume seller.

Electric ranges. In nearly all price categories, electric ranges now have ovens which are started and turned off by simple clock settings. Warming drawers, double ovens, thermostatic burners and waist-high broilers are coming into more wide-spread use. The 30-inch wide electric range is now more popular than the formerly predominant 40-inch size.

Gas ranges. Most gas range models are now equipped with automatic oven lighting and oversize simmer burners. The 36-inch width gas range is still the most popular.

Built-in range tops and wall ovens. These have increased in popularity to the point where they are now an important factor in the market, especially in new housing.

Washing machines. The wringer washer has declined in importance during the past decade, although it still accounts for about 20 percent of total washers sold. Automatic washers with two or more washing and spin speeds are currently the most popular. The more de luxe models are featuring more automatic controls, permitting the user to select any combination of washing cycle time, agitator speeds and water temperatures with the touch of a button or the turn of a dial. One of the most recent developments is a dispenser which automatically adds bleaching agents to the wash water in correct amounts and at the correct time in the washing cycle.

Automatic dryers. Automatic dryers are designed to be sold in matching pairs with washers. Drying times, temperatures and combinations of the two may be selected according to the type of wash to be dried. Several new dryer models are being produced with built-in moisture condensers, eliminating the need for outside venting.

Combination washer-dryers. Combination wash-dryers continue to appeal to people with limited space. However, mechanical difficulties and high cost have held sales of these appliances to 3 to 4 percent of the market.

Vacuum cleaners. Some manufacturers are increasing motor capacities of canister-type cleaners from 3/4 to 1 1/4 horsepower to provide more suction and power to clean rugs and carpets. Power-driven rug cleaning tools with revolving brushes are also being produced for use with the highest priced canister-type models.

Air conditioners. Air conditioners are being introduced which have greatly increased cooling capacity and require less expensive installation than formerly. Cooling capacities are given in British Thermal Units (BTU's), thus permitting a more uniform standard of comparison than was possible under the old "ton" and "horsepower" ratings. Cooling capacities have increased, while the size of the new models has been reduced.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 5, 1960

4-H NEWS

For release week of
January 11 or after

(Third in a series of
project stories.)

NEW PROJECT
ADDED TO 4-H
HOME AREA

Bread baking, pies cooling, a sewing machine buzzing -- all are familiar to thousands of Minnesota families.

These signs say that a 4-H'er lives in that family and that she is enrolled in some home economics project, says _____ Agent _____.

And now added to the wide area of 4-H home economics activities is a new project with a new slant. The new project is a combination of the home assistance and home furnishings projects. Blended into it are junior and senior levels of home management and homemaking skills, money management, child care and laundry. Its name -- home improvement-family living. It will take its place with four other projects: food preparation, bread, food preservation and clothing.

Home economics projects are geared to help train girls in the various phases of homemaking. A girl who knows how to cook or sew and also can manage her money and time will be a better wife and mother later, says _____.

A look at the number of girls enrolled in home economics projects shows how popular they are. Last year _____ girls participated in _____ county. More than _____ meals were served, _____ quarts of food were canned, _____ pounds were frozen. In clothing nearly _____ articles were sewn and _____ garments completed.

Throughout the state slightly more than half of the 50,000 4-H members carry home economics projects. Last year the food preparation enrollment was _____ and clothing was _____. Other enrollments were home assistance _____, bread _____, food preservations _____ and home furnishings _____.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 6, 1960

Special to the
Minnnesotan.

A 1959 insect invasion in their oats fields worried farmers around New Ulm-- until they got information from Brown county agent Paul Kunkel on how to kill the pests.

A Perham area farmer knew his dairy cows weren't doing their best. On a tip from East Otter Tail agent Sherman Mandt, he set up a record system and feeding plan that boosted his profits 10 percent in one year.

Farmers in Carver county wondered whether the suburban home building boom didn't call for a radical change in their local laws. So they asked agent Dale Smith to set up some educational meetings on land zoning.

Concern over economic and other problems in the Bemidji area brought city and country people together to launch a community-wide rural development program. For educational help, they called on Beltrami county agent Kenneth Hallback, forestry agent William Sliney and Extension Specialists from the University's St. Paul campus.

These are only a few examples of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service at work. But they help show how Extension helps stretch the University's boundaries to the boundaries of the state.

With its 240 agents in 91 county offices and 65 specialists on the St. Paul campus, the Agricultural Extension Service brings farm and home research results to every corner of Minnesota.

State Agricultural Extension Director is Prof. Skuli Rutford, a northeast Minnesota native and a former county agent himself.

The main principle guiding Extension, Rutford points out is that it should grow out of needs expressed by people themselves. Extension efforts should result in

add 1 Agricultural Extension Service

helping people more adequately deal with their day-to-day problems.

At the same time, he adds, the Extension Service has a responsibility for bringing to the attention of people the changing situations and new developments bearing on the problems of the day.

At the University, the Agricultural Extension Service is one of three major arms of the Institute of Agriculture. The other two are the Agricultural Experiment Station and Resident Instruction.

Extension is also coordinated at the federal level; it's one division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington.

Basically, though, Agricultural Extension is a local program with state and federal help and guidance. Agents are sponsored and supported jointly by the county, the University and the USDA.

Local committees, in cooperation with the University, hire agents and map out their programs.

Each year, the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service reaches more than 170,000 farm and nonfarm families. About 50,000 homemakers are enrolled in home projects and over 50,000 boys and girls belong to 4-H clubs.

How does Extension work? Because counties vary, Extension will vary from one county to the next. But let's look in on Chippewa county out in west central Minnesota as an example.

Chippewa county has four extension staff people--Eugene Pilgram, assistant professor and agent; Roger Larson, instructor and assistant agent; Jean Lovdoken, instructor and home agent, and Orville Gunderson, instructor and area soils agent. Gunderson actually serves a total of 6 different counties.

This county is a prime example of Extension programs tailored to fit local needs. In fact, the Chippewa agents in 1958 were among the first to complete long-time

add 2 Agricultural Extension Service

planning reports--plans that lay out Extension programs for years to come.

But Pilgram, Larson and Gunderson (Miss Lovdokken wasn't there then) didn't make the plans alone. Far from it. They instead sat down with local farm and community leaders, to take a careful look at past and present farming and homemaking situations. Then they found areas for improvement and planned ways to help local people bring desired changes about.

The planners had many changes and problems to deal with. Crop yields were below par. Beef cattle were gaining popularity, but many farmers lacked beef know-how. Dairying was on the decline--both in numbers and returns. Trend in poultry was to fewer flocks, but those that remained were getting bigger. And big flocks mean big problems--unless the owner is up-to-date on ways to handle them.

Hog men weren't getting enough little pigs from each sow. Too few were raising meat-type hogs--the kind that bring the best prices. Poultrymen weren't protecting the quality of eggs their birds produced.

Problems cropped up in other areas, too. Homes needed remodeling on many farms. Many needed new water and sewage disposal systems. Accident rates were too high. Housewives suggested they needed help in budgeting time and money for their households.

Chippewa county's extension agents and planning committee laid out a solid program to tackle all these problems in coming years. They planned to promote better livestock and dairy management practices. They would help farmers compare different enterprises, to see which would best fit a particular farm and family. People would get information on house remodeling and construction. Youths in 4-H clubs would be encouraged to take safety and health projects. Budgeting and "buymanship" principles would be discussed with homemakers.

This planning made it clear to local people that Extension was more than a "question

add 3 Agricultural Extension Service

and answer" service. It was a broad-scale program to help people improve in every phase of farm and home living--with resulting benefits for the entire community.

What happened as a result? A look at the 1958-59 annual report from the Chippewa county extension agents gives you a good idea.

Last winter, Pilgram and Larson launched the year's crop improvement program with a special Crops Day at Clara City. Associate professor and extension agronomist William Hueg from the St. Paul campus and assistant professor Ray Thompson agronomist from the West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris, were feature speakers.

When spring came along, Pilgram and Larson worked with a dozen local farmers in setting up weed control plots. Each farmer used a variety of different chemicals, then invited other farmers to drop by and see the results. Other farmers had crop variety demonstrations.

Orville Gunderson--actually an agent for Chippewa and several other nearby counties--meanwhile pushed forward a program of general soil improvement. He and Lowell Hanson, instructor and extension soils specialist from the state staff, set up a number of fertilizer demonstrations on local farms. Gunderson also did educational work toward fertilizing a new watershed control district.

With emphasis on dairy improvement, Pilgram and Larson encouraged more 4-H youths to take dairy projects. They scheduled a series of events and projects for livestock improvement. At a swine producers meeting, they called on Robert Meade, animal husbandry professor from the St. Paul campus, to be main speaker. The agents took the lead with a spring market hog show, in which nearly 100 area hogs were exhibited. Purpose was to show farmers the kind of breeding and management it takes to produce a hog that brings top market price.

For the ever-active 4-H youths, the agents set up a "ton litter" hog project. The idea was to see how much more than a ton of mature pork could be produced by each litter of little pigs--and how economically it could be done.

add 4 Agricultural Extension Service

For beef men, Pilgram set up a tour of three farms. Visitors heard Donald Bates, associate professor and extension agricultural engineer from St. Paul, discuss beef cattle buildings and feeding facilities at each farm. Another speaker Pilgram called in was Frank Svoboda, associate professor and agricultural agent in neighboring Renville county.

Home agent Jean Lovdokken was far from idle. She worked steadily with some 800 women in 65 different homemaker groups. She followed the "leader training" system--train a group of home program leaders and ask the leaders to carry the information to their neighborhoods. Some of the topics: family planning and sharing, deep fat frying, upholstering, new home equipment, and decorative stitching.

Again, a number of state specialists helped out. Instructor and family life specialist, Charles Martin talked on Child Development at one leader training session. Associate professor and safety specialist Glenn Prickett trained leaders in some pointers on civil defense. Bates came to the county again, this time for a meeting on water systems.

The 450 youngsters in Chippewa county's 21 4-H clubs had no trouble keeping busy. Their leaders got some solid advice at another series of training meetings from a number of state specialists--A. B. Hagen, associate professor and southwest district supervisor, Gustav Hard, assistant professor and extension horticulturist and George Donohue, associate professor and extension rural sociologist. Roger Larson set up a schedule of summer tours of 4-H members' homes, so each youth could see what his fellow club members were doing and how they were doing it.

Miss Lovdokken conducted a series of project training meetings, a 4-H achievement day and a dress revue. At the 1959 Chippewa county fair, local 4-H youths had 1,468 exhibits--more than ever before.

These agents get solid cooperation from local citizens and organizations. They lean heavily on such groups as the Farmer's Union and the Farm Bureau to push these

add 5 Agricultural Extension Service

educational programs forward. They depend strongly on cooperation from local newspapers and radio stations in carrying news articles, personal columns and reports of events.

We've glanced at only a few of the activities of the Chippewa county extension staff. During the 1958-59 year, these agents made 1,210 farm visits, had 2,535 office calls and 2,140 telephone calls. They wrote 270 newspaper articles, had 78 radio programs and distributed 46,000 bulletins.

What are the results of Extension? "Evaluation is difficult," Pilgram says. "But many examples could be quoted of farmers who followed extension recommendations and increased returns as a result. The satisfaction of a homemaker using a new method learned in a Homemaker Club or the confidence a 4-H member gains by giving a demonstration cannot be measured in dollars and cents."

Extension agents are becoming more and more aware of the need for advanced training. Pilgram, for example, spent the fall quarter of 1959 at the University, doing graduate work in agricultural economics.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 7, 1960

Immediate release

FINAL PROGRAM SET FOR FARM AND HOME WEEK

More than 3,000 persons are expected to converge on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus during Farm and Home Week next Tuesday through Friday, Jan. 12-15.

A medical authority, a journalist, a radio farm director and a sociologist have been slated for noon convocation talks.

Speaking Tuesday on "How fit is fit?" will be W. W. Bauer, director of the Bureau of Health Education for the American Medical association. On Wednesday, Ralph W. Keller, manager of the Minnesota Newspaper association, will discuss "Preparing for Tomorrow's World."

Maynard Speece, WCCO radio farm director, will talk on "As things look to me" during the Thursday convocation. Friday's speaker will be Reuben L. Hill, Jr., director of the University's family study center. His topic will be "What is happening to our family?"

Some 30 special and general sessions will be held during the week around the campus. The program will feature reports on a wide variety of farm and home research, a special women's program, exhibits on new forage and feeding techniques, the Rural Art Show, a hay and silage scoring contest, a cow clipping contest and other events and topics.

Speakers will include University staff members and representatives from other public agencies, commercial concerns and organizations.

The public is invited to the 4-day event. Programs are available from the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, on the St. Paul campus.

(more)

add 1 farm and home week

Special sessions scheduled for the week include:

TUESDAY

Morning

Registration, short course office, Coffey hall
4-H club leadership program, Green hall

Afternoon

4-H club leadership program, Green hall
Beekeeping, Coffey hall
Weed program, agronomy building
Homemakers program, home economics building
Fruit program, horticulture building
Hay and silage scoring contest, agronomy building

WEDNESDAY

Morning

Adequate wiring for safe and economical use of electricity, agricultural engineering building
Beekeeping
Livestock production, Peters hall
Ornamental program, horticulture building
Plan now for satisfying retirement, Student Center
Crop improvement, Coffey hall
Homemakers program

Afternoon

Water facts every farmer should know, agricultural engineering building
Beekeeping
Minnesota Swine Producers' Association annual meeting, Peters hall.
Minnesota Sheep Breeders' Association annual meeting, Peters hall.
Crop improvement
Homemakers program
College of Veterinary Medicine program, veterinary science building
Adjusting to risks in farming, dairy industries building

THURSDAY

Morning

Beekeeping
Homemakers program
What's happening in farm credit?, Haecker hall
Dairy program, Haecker hall
Soils program, Green hall
Vegetable garden problems, horticulture building
Hay and silage scoring contest

(more)

add 2 farm and home week

Thursday (continued)

Afternoon

Beekeeping
Homemakers program
Dairy program
Soils program
Cow clipping contest, center livestock pavilion
Faculty women's club tea, home economics building
Hay and silage scoring contest

FRIDAY

Morning

Beekeeping
Forages in livestock production, agronomy building
Homemakers program
Growing and use of wood on the farm, Green hall
Conducting public meetings, agriculture library
Hay and silage scoring contest

Afternoon

Beekeeping
Forages in livestock production
Homemakers program
Minnesota's stake in foreign trade, Haecker hall
Christmas tree farming, Green hall
Hay and silage scoring contest

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60-5-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 7, 1960

Immediate release

EGGS A GOOD BUY THIS MONTH

Eggs deserve top place on the January food shopping list, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Egg supplies are due to increase this month. They are of unusually high quality this season. The larger supply means that prices will be reasonable. Best buys will be in large eggs. Mrs. Loomis suggests that homemakers feature egg dishes often this month--creamed eggs, eggs baked in cheese sauce, hot deviled eggs or omelet.

Sweet potatoes and onions are the vegetables on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for January. The sweet potato crop is 4 percent larger this year than last. Supplies of onions are about 10 percent larger than a year ago. Onion prices are below those of a year ago.

January is a good month for hot and hearty bean soup or baked beans, Mrs. Loomis suggests. Plenty of pea beans from a large Michigan crop will be available for these dishes.

At the fruit counter shoppers will have a choice of good supplies of apples, cranberries, oranges and raisins. Washington state is sending increasing supplies of apples to Midwest markets. Large quantities of both fresh and processed cranberries, cleared as pure, wholesome berries, will give color and flavor to midwinter meals.

A record crop of 93 million boxes of oranges is in prospect for Florida. The California Navel crop is larger than average - 15 million boxes. Because stocks of frozen concentrated orange juice are so large, more fresh oranges are likely to come to market in January.

Raisins will continue plentiful and a good buy from the first large pack of this dried fruit in two years. Raisins make good snacks for between-meal eating and handy sweets for lunch boxes.

Vegetable fats and oils will be in good supply for cooking, baking and salads.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 7, 1960

Immediate release

RURAL ARTISTS WIN MERIT AWARDS

Twenty of Minnesota's rural artists have won merit awards for their work on display at the University of Minnesota's Rural Art show, Russell Barton, chairman of the rural art committee, announced today.

The art show started eight years ago as a special feature of Farm and Home Week. This year the show opened Jan. 4 in the St. Paul campus Student center and will continue through the 1960 Farm and Home Week, Jan. 12-15.

Merit awards went to these artists: Berdie Bannister, Lake Elmo; Effie Sheldon Bornhoft, Rush City; Theodora Brown, Anoka; Bertha Theiler Zum Brunner, Clearwater; Loren Carlander, Northfield; Mrs. Mike Grausam, Sleepy Eye; Mrs. Emmanuel Heineman, Rush City; Shirlie J. Hougum, Wyoming; Ada A. Johnson, Parkers Prairie; Olga Kjell, Fergus Falls; Zolla Knobel, White Bear; Arnold Kramer, Wabasso; Geneva Molinaar, Willmar; Winifred Netherley, Stillwater; Mrs. J. H. Pahl, Vernon City; Hilding Silfverston, Excelsior; Otto A. Tjaden, Fergus Falls; Ade Toftey, Grand Marais; Beatrice Windhorn, Willmar; and Olof W. Gustefson, Badger.

Judges evaluating entries were University of Minnesota staff members Clifton Gayne, chairman of art education; Robert Forsyth, instructor in related art; and Dmitri Tselos, professor of art.

The 20 artists were chosen from nearly 130 artists ranging in age from the teens to the 80's.

The art show is open to the public, free of charge.

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60-7-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 7, 1960

Immediate release

FOOD USE STUDY TO BE MADE IN TWIN CITIES

A survey of 250 families in Minneapolis and St. Paul to begin immediately will give nutritionists information on the kind and amount of food Twin Cities families use and how much food is discarded during storage, preparation and serving.

The survey will be conducted by the Household Economics Research Division of the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station. In charge are Sadye F. Adelson, nutrition analyst, USDA, Washington, D. C., and Isabel T. Noble, University professor of home economics.

Purpose of the study is to give nutritionists and health workers data to make better appraisals of the nutritional adequacy of family diets and to improve family food plans. The information will also be used as a guide for nutrition education.

Levels of calories and fat in the food people eat are special concerns at present, Miss Adelson said. Though previous studies have been made of family food consumption, few surveys have told how much of the food brought into households is discarded during storage, preparation and serving, how much food is left on plates and how much is fed to pets and farm animals.

A random sample of 250 housekeeping families of two or more persons has been selected for the study, which will continue through February. A pilot study of this nature was conducted last year among some 60 St. Paul families and at present urban families in Los Angeles are cooperating in such a survey. A similar study has been completed among farm families in DeKalb county, Missouri.

Home economists conducting the Minneapolis-St. Paul survey are Ennis C. Blake, supervisor, Institute of Home Economics, Washington, D. C.; and interviewers Mrs. Evelyn Dose, 1798 Stanbridge ave., St. Paul; Mrs. Charlotte McNiesh, 3447 Siems court, St. Paul; Mrs. Stella Wingert, Route 1, Anoka; Mrs. Dolores Thornes, 4519 Lakeshore place, St. Paul; Mrs. Marian Kitts, 2921 North Victoria st., St. Paul; Mrs. Maxine Nelson, 2001 Drew ave. S., Minneapolis; and Mrs. Shirley Carlson, 3210-46th ave. N., Robbinsdale.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 11, 1960

* For release: *
* Tuesday p.m., Jan. 12 *

NEW STRAWBERRY EXCELLENT FOR FREEZING--Farm and Home Week

A new strawberry that is one of the best for freezing will be available to Minnesota gardeners this spring.

The new fruit, named Trumpeter, was developed by the University of Minnesota. Plants of the Trumpeter may be purchased from Minnesota nurseries for spring planting, A. N. Wilcox, professor of horticulture, told University Farm and Home Week visitors at a special fruit session on the St. Paul campus today (Tues.p.m.)

In tests of more than 300 varieties and selections of strawberries, the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory found that Trumpeter is one of the best strawberries for freezing--superior to Premier and Beaver.

The glossy, smooth berries of the Trumpeter, with their fresh, green caps, show off to good advantage when packed in boxes for marketing. The lively flavor of the berry makes it a good dessert fruit, whether fresh or frozen.

J. D. Winter, associate professor of horticulture, listed three small fruits that show some promise for Minnesota and are being recommended to gardeners for trial planting: Ogallala everbearing strawberry, Ozark Beauty everbearing strawberry and Earlibest raspberry. The Earlibest raspberry was named and introduced last year by a Minnesota berry grower.

Winter recommended that home fruit growers obtain a copy of the University's new fact sheet, Fruits for Minnesota, prepared jointly by the University department of horticulture and the fruit list committee of the Minnesota State Horticultural society. The fact sheet contains recommended varieties of small fruits and tree fruits for planting in the different zones of the state. The publication is available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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60-9-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 11, 1960

* For release at 10 a.m. *
* Wednesday, Jan. 13 *

FOREARM CIRCLE MARKS EASIEST KITCHEN STORAGE-- Farm and Home Week

The top part of base kitchen cabinets, the lower part of wall cabinets--they are the best places to store frequently used kitchen articles, a University of Minnesota home economics professor said today.

Florence Ehrenkranz told a morning audience on the St. Paul campus at the 58th annual Farm and Home Week that storing frequently used articles within reach of the circle described by your forearm makes a more efficient kitchen.

Storage of utensils and supplies should be at the place of first use, Miss Ehrenkranz said. Sauce pans should be stored near the sink since water must be added first. It will save time if you rearrange stored articles--especially if you get rid of seldom used items.

If you are planning a kitchen, Miss Ehrenkranz suggests that you give the sink the choice location since it is the most used work center in the kitchen.

Locate the sink and the range so that you can work back and forth between them with the greatest of ease. Research at Cornell university shows that in meal preparation more trips are likely to be made between these two centers than between any other centers in the kitchen.

Place the freezer at one end of the kitchen layout or in another part of the room. The freezer is not used often during meal preparation and cleanup.

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60-10-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 11, 1960

* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Tuesday, January 12 *

FARMERS GET ADVICE--AND CAUTION--ON WEED CONTROL-- Farm and Home
Week

Chemical weed killers in 1960 should be more helpful than ever, a Farm and Home Week audience was told today.

But University of Minnesota agronomists also cautioned farmers to follow label directions to the letter.

"Incorrect usage," said researcher Richard Behrens, "may result in unacceptable residues in food. Such contaminated food may be confiscated by state or federal authorities."

Behrens pointed out that in the cranberry case, for example, contamination resulted only where growers applied aminotriazole at the wrong time of the year. Farmers who used the chemical only according to label directions had no contaminated cranberries.

Behrens and two extension agronomists--Harley Otto and William Hueg--summarized recent research, demonstrations and recommendations on chemical weed control.

Granular weed killers show some real promise, Behrens said. For chemicals like Radox, Amiben, Atrazine, 2,4-D, TBA and silvex, the granular form was just as effective as sprays.

For example, atrazine granules reduced weed stands 79 percent. That was about equal to the kill from atrazine spray. Radox killed 38 percent of the grasses when used as granules, and 43 percent when in spray form.

Simazin, however--a popular chemical recently--was much less effective in granules. Spray reduced weed stands by 86 percent, compared to only 53 percent for granular simazin.

Farmers find granular chemicals easier to use, Behrens said. Granules require no mixing. Application equipment is simpler, and tractor speed has less effect on application rate.

(more)

add 1 weed control

Behrens reported that pre-emergence applications of 2,4-D (before the crop comes up) have not paid off in Minnesota research. Grass weed control is poor, and the chemical sometimes injures the corn--especially on lighter soils.

Amiben may be good for weed control in soybeans, Behrens added. The new chemical won't be sold in 1960, but will be tested more. Otto said it is also being tried in demonstration plots around the state.

Demonstrations also show, Otto said, that chemical effects vary on different weeds. Radox works well on annual grasses, but not so well on broad-leaved weeds. Atrazine and Simazin, though, control both grasses and broad-leaved plants.

Radox doesn't give as long-lasting control as atrazine and simazin. But on the other hand, Otto said, the second two chemicals may remain in the soil and damage crops the following year. Small grains, like oats, are especially vulnerable to this "carryover" damage.

Hueg said the future is promising for chemical weed control in new legume seedings. But so far there are two problems--high cost for treatment and lack of clearance on most chemicals by the U. S. Food and Drug administration.

Hueg said the combination of a half pound of 2,4-D butyric and a pound of dalapon per acre on seeding resulted in up to a ton more of hay per acre the same year.

Good control was also possible from spraying a mixture of dalapon, 2,4-D and MCPA, when seedings were about 2 inches high.

However, dalapon and 2,4-D butyric have not been cleared for this use. They're in the experimental stage only.

Farmers have several reasons for seeking ways to controlling weeds in forages. Some farmers seed legumes in corn, to eliminate the low-value oats companion crop. However, weeds are more troublesome where corn and legumes grow together.

Besides, Hueg said weeds cost Minnesota farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars in losses each year, through legume seeding failures.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 11, 1960

* For release at 11 a.m. *
* Wednesday, January 13 *

EDUCATION NEEDED FOR OLDER PEOPLE--Farm and Home Week

Pay no attention to the old saying that you "can't teach an old dog new tricks."

The fact is that if given the opportunity older people are good learners, a University of Minnesota agricultural educator said today.

Harry W. Kitts told a Farm and Home Week audience that education has a key role to play in building more satisfying lives for our older citizens. He noted three major needs in this area:

First, a favorable attitude among the general public to support a program for older people.

Secondly, a favorable attitude among older people themselves, so they recognize the need for a program and the opportunities it might offer.

Third, opportunities for older folks to receive training for employment, retirement activities, mental and physical health, family life and housing.

"Adults can and do learn under favorable conditions when given the opportunity," Kitts said. "In 1957, more than half a million persons over 60 were enrolled in formal educational classes. More than a million took part in the informal educational programs of book readings and reviews, forums, study clubs and other similar activities."

"Education," Kitts stated, "should be a continuing process from the cradle to the grave.

"The older individual wants to retain his independence and self-reliance. Yet he must learn how to receive assistance when needed, without resentment. He must learn how to develop human relationships as an older person, often in a family home of three generations."

"The last period of human life, Kitts said, "is probably the most difficult, yet most neglected."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 11, 1960

* For release at 10 a.m. *
* Wednesday, January 13 *

FARMERS URGED TO USE BARLEY SMUT TESTING SERVICE-- Farm and Home Week

Barley growers this morning were urged to take advantage of the University of Minnesota's seed testing program for smut disease.

A check now might spot infected seed, which, if planted, would mean heavy crop losses, a Farm and Home Week crop improvement session was told.

Plant pathologist Karl Fezer said tests already conducted show smut infection running as high as 20 percent in some samples. In general, he added, growers can expect yield losses from smut to be about equal to percent of seed infection.

Loose smut cost Minnesota barley growers about \$1.5 million in 1959. The disease is seed-borne. Fezer said the best way to avoid large losses is to plant seed with a low level of infection, or none at all.

About 250 seed samples tested so far have averaged slightly below 4 percent infection. However, Fezer said some individual samples were much higher. So it pays a farmer to have his seed checked.

Samples should be sent to the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. A check for \$5 per sample should be made out to the association. Samples are then turned over to the University for testing.

Each sample should contain at least a pint of seed, taken with a probe from at least 10 different places in the bin or granery. If carefully selected, one sample can represent up to 1,000 bushels.

County agents are aiding farmers in taking these samples.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 11, 1960

* For release at 9 a.m. *
* Wednesday, January 13 *

HOUSE PLANTS NEED DIFFERENT TREATMENT IN WINTER-- Farm and Home
Week

If your house plants aren't doing too well, perhaps it's because they need different treatment in winter.

R. E. Widmer, floriculturist at the University of Minnesota, cautioned Farm and Home Week visitors at a horticulture session on the St. Paul campus this morning (Wed. a.m.) to keep in mind three points in winter house plant care:

* Check plants more often for watering because plants dry out faster during the winter heating season. Avoid use of ice cold water, especially on foliage plants.

* Fertilize less often in winter to avoid building up excess fertilizer which may eventually kill the plant or cause rank growth. Because of shorter days and less light, plants require less fertilization in winter.

* Keep foliage plants and such heat-loving plants as African violets on shelves near the window rather than on the window sill during very cold weather. On cold nights pull the shade to provide a barrier between the cold and the plants.

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60-14-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 11, 1960

* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Tuesday, January 12 *

HOME EC CAREER - HOMEMAKING, PERFECT COMBINATION--Farm and
Home Week

A home economics career makes a perfect combination with homemaking, a University of Minnesota Farm and Home Week audience on the St. Paul campus was told today.

Over half of all women workers are married women who are living with their husbands, Louise Stedman, director of the University's School of Home Economics, said at an afternoon 4-H leadership session. Home economics prepares a woman for this kind of double future--homemaking and a profession.

Trends show that women are marrying younger, having children at an earlier age and living longer. Modern conveniences and labor-saving devices enable the homemaker to carry out her homemaking responsibilities in less time than was formerly possible. Therefore, women have more years available for voluntary activities and professional work outside the home.

Opportunities for home economists are increasing. The American Home Economics association reported recently that hundreds of jobs are available in business, extension and as teachers in secondary schools, colleges and universities.

Preparation for citizenship is one of the major purposes of 4-H work, Mrs. Eleanor Gifford, state home economist at the University, told a morning leadership session.

Participation in 4-H events and activities can help a club member develop and deepen his ways of thinking and feeling within himself, about himself and in relation to others.

Four-H members can also gain the democratic experience of modifying activities in order to improve relations within the group.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 11, 1960

* For release at 2 p.m. *
* Tuesday, Jan. 12 *

NEW LABELING LAW HELPS SHOPPERS--Farm and Home Week

A new textile labeling law will help shoppers know what they're buying, Suzanne Davison, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, told a Farm and Home Week audience on the St. Paul campus this afternoon.

The new law, effective March 3, will require labels to give the generic name of fibers such as rayon or acetate rather than the trade name only. And fibers must be listed in the order of predominance. Fibers less than five percent by weight may be listed as "other fibers."

Labels must also give equal prominence to each fiber in a fabric, she said.

Imported garments must have the name of the country on the label and all labels must give the percentage by weight of each fiber present.

Advertising, too, must comply with the new law. All ads naming fiber content must abide by the above requirements.

At present there are two other labeling laws. One act requires wool to be labeled wool, reprocessed wool or reused wool. The label should also give the percentage of each fiber in the order of predominance by weight.

The other act says that all furs must be labeled with the country, if it is an imported fur, and the true name of the animal.

In addition to fiber content, a helpful label should also tell performance, special finishes or treatment and how to care for the product, Miss Davison said.

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University Farm and Home News
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* For release at 1 p.m. *
* Tuesday, January 12 *

DR. BAUER SEES NEED FOR SPIRITUAL FITNESS--Farm and Home Week

A noted medical authority said at Farm and Home Week today that emotional, spiritual, and moral fitness is just as important as physical fitness.

Dr. W. W. Bauer said at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus that "in the current emphasis upon the physical, there is danger that other aspects of fitness will be overlooked."

"In a troubled and crime-ridden world," he continued, and one in which "ethical standards, honesty in government and integrity between man and man are so sadly lacking, there is need for serious attention to the spiritual condition of our people."

Dr. Bauer pointed out that many men have achieved greatness while in poor health. He mentioned Abraham Lincoln, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Chopin, Beethoven, Stephen Foster and Robert Louis Stevenson as examples.

Success in spite of health deficiencies, results from "a something which makes for the ability to succeed," he continued. "This is the unknown, the price-less ingredient in fitness. It is an ingredient that cannot be measured."

Dr. Bauer called it a fallacy to assume that "a measurement of physical strength, endurance and agility is any criterion of the total personal fitness of an individual to meet the challenge of living."

The real measures of fitness involved things like "being loved by our relatives because we are lovable and not merely because we are related," and being "esteemed by our co-workers because we are estimable and not merely because they are polite."

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Institute of Agriculture
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* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Tuesday, January 12 *

FARMERS GET ADVICE--AND CAUTION--ON WEED CONTROL--Farm and Home
Week

Chemical weed killers in 1960 should be more helpful than ever, a Farm and Home Week audience was told today.

But University of Minnesota agronomists also cautioned farmers to follow label directions to the letter.

"Incorrect usage," said researcher Richard Behrens, "may result in unacceptable residues in food. Such contaminated food may be confiscated by state or federal authorities."

Behrens pointed out that in the cranberry case, for example, contamination resulted only where growers applied aminotriazole at the wrong time of the year. Farmers who used the chemical only according to label directions had no contaminated cranberries.

Behrens and two extension agronomists--Harley Otto and William Hueg--summarized recent research, demonstrations and recommendations on chemical weed control.

Granular weed killers show some real promise, Behrens said. For chemicals like Radox, Amiben, Atrazine, 2,4-D, TBA and silvex, the granular form was just as effective as sprays.

For example, atrazine granules reduced weed stands 79 percent. That was about equal to the kill from atrazine spray. Radox killed 38 percent of the grasses when used as granules, and 43 percent when in spray form.

Simazin, however--a popular chemical recently--was much less effective in granules. Spray reduced weed stands by 86 percent, compared to only 53 percent for granular simazin.

Farmers find granular chemicals easier to use, Behrens said. Granules require no mixing. Application equipment is simpler, and tractor speed has less effect on application rate.

(more)

add 1 weed control

Behrens reported that pre-emergence applications of 2,4-D (before the crop comes up) have not paid off in Minnesota research. Grass weed control is poor, and the chemical sometimes injures the corn--especially on lighter soils.

Amiben may be good for weed control in soybeans, Behrens added. The new chemical won't be sold in 1960, but will be tested more. Otto said it is also being tried in demonstration plots around the state.

Demonstrations also show, Otto said, that chemical effects vary on different weeds. Radox works well on annual grasses, but not so well on broad-leaved weeds. Atrazine and Simazin, though, control both grasses and broad-leaved plants.

Radox doesn't give as long-lasting control as atrazine and simazin. But on the other hand, Otto said, the second two chemicals may remain in the soil and damage crops the following year. Small grains, like oats, are especially vulnerable to this "carryover" damage.

Hueg said the future is promising for chemical weed control in new legume seedings. But so far there are two problems--high cost for treatment and lack of clearance on most chemicals by the U. S. Food and Drug administration.

Hueg said the combination of a half pound of 2,4-D butyric and a pound of dalapon per acre on seeding resulted in up to a ton more of hay per acre the same year.

Good control was also possible from spraying a mixture of dalapon, 2,4-D and MCPA, when seedings were about 2 inches high.

However, dalapon and 2,4-D butyric have not been cleared for this use. They're in the experimental stage only.

Farmers have several reasons for seeking ways to controlling weeds in forages. Some farmers seed legumes in corn, to eliminate the low-value oats companion crop. However, weeds are more troublesome where corn and legumes grow together.

Besides, Hueg said weeds cost Minnesota farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars in losses each year, through legume seeding failures.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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To all counties
For use week of
January 18 or later

FARM FILLERS

If you're planting your own barley seed this spring, better have a sample of it tested for smut disease. You can send a sample to the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. Send a \$5 check with each sample, made out to the association. University plant pathologists say 250 samples tested so far averaged slightly under 4 percent infection. In some cases, though, it went as high as 20 percent. So checking pays; yield losses from smut will be about equal to percent of seed infection.

* * * *

Cottonwood or willow stem cuttings from your own land are fine for planting next spring. And now's the time to take the cuttings, according to Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Take cuttings only from last summer's growth. Choose stems 10 inches long, about as thick as a pencil. Store the cuttings by layers in a box, among moist sand and peat. Keep the box where temperature is fairly constant--and just above freezing.

* * * *

Use of corn starch in making leather wallets? It's possible, thanks to U. S. Department of Agriculture utilization research. One type of starch holds promise for leather tanning, paper manufacture, and chemical production. New products from wheat, soybean and linseed oils are also being studied by USDA laboratories.

* * * *

Sheep production might well change in the future, according to R. M. Jordan, University of Minnesota livestock scientist. One change might well be to fewer producers, with each having more lambs. Second change would be from pasturing to drylot feeding, in combination with early weaning. As a result, lambs could be creep-fed and marketing at 4 to 5 months of age as choice 90 pound lambs, rather than at 7 to 8 months of age.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 12, 1960

* For release at 2 p.m. *
* Wednesday, Jan. 13 *

FARM PRODUCT RESEARCH REPORTED--Farm and Home Week

How the U. S. Department of Agriculture is developing new uses for surplus farm products was explained this afternoon during Farm and Home Week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Kenneth R. Majors, extension grain utilization specialist from the USDA regional research laboratory at Peoria, Ill., said key research is underway there on new products from corn, wheat, soybeans and flaxseed.

"Utilization research," he said, "is a significant part of the USDA attack on crop surpluses." Main emphasis, he continued, is on industrial uses, which "offer better prospects for large increases in utilization than do new foods or feeds."

He said USDA researchers find that high-amylose starch, for example, is suited to manufacture of industrial films and fibers. Another starch holds promise for leather tanning, paper manufacture and chemical production. A chemically altered wheat flour may, as a result of the research, find use in adhesives.

Another project involves new types of flour fractions from wheat, produced through the industry's new classification milling procedure. Possible food and feed uses of these fractions will be evaluated.

Majors said improved paints and protective coatings are being developed from soybean and linseed oils. One particular product being emphasized at present is emulsion paint for exterior use, from linseed oil. This, according to Majors, is a highly important market, and one being invaded now by synthetic emulsion paints.

In addition to searching for new outlets, Majors said utilization researchers aim to turn up new technical findings and products which help assure higher standards of health, convenience and everyday living.

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* Wednesday, Jan. 13 *

MINNESOTA SWINE HONOR ROLL MEMBERS NAMED

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

The men were recognized for their outstanding success with improved practices in swine production. Each received a sterling silver medal and certificate of achievement from the Minnesota Swine Producers' association.

Production records showed the farmers averaged 9.6 pigs raised from each litter, compared to a state average of about 7. They had 18 sows, on the average, per herd. Average market weight for the pigs was 213 pounds at 172 days of age.

Highest rate of gain was registered by Rueben Muller, Windom, whose pigs from 16 litters averaged 216 pounds at 149 days of age. Roger Jensen, Austin, raised 10.7 pigs per sow, highest in this respect for the whole group.

Many of the farmers practice multiple farrowing--meaning they have pigs farrowed at three or more times per year. Many of them also use farrowing stalls, heat lamps and other practices which save more pigs.

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

(more)

add 1 swine honor roll

New members named to the Honor Roll are: Walter Albrecht, Bowlus; Ray Anhorn, Don Bakehouse and George Bartosch, Cwatonna; Grant Bakken, Alden; Buecksler brothers, Pemberton; Truman Dahl, Rushford; Donald Dobmeier, Olivia; Melvin Dose, Glencoe; Raymond Fitterer and Son, LaMaar Juliar and Harold Strand, Mankato.

Berdell Haack, Stewartville; Roger Jensen, Austin; Mark Kelsey, Madelia; Martin Meier, Montevideo; Rueben Muller and Wilmer Richter, Windom; Ed Pavek and Son, Faribault; Curtis Peterson, Gaylord; Wesley Renstorf, Courtland; William Turtle, St. Peter; George K. Wallentine, Elmore; and Ernest Wilkening and Son, Truman.

Three men at the event received life membership in the Minnesota Swine Producers' association, in recognition of their outstanding achievements and contributions to the swine industry. They were R. C. Juhl, Luverne, long-time Duroc breeder; Casper Peterson, Northfield, Poland-China breeder for many years; and P. A. Anderson, retired animal husbandry staff member from the University.

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University Farm and Home News
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* For release at 11 a.m. *
* Thursday, January 14 *

PLASTIC MULCH AND NEW VARIETIES FOR BIGGER YIELDS--Farm and Home
Week

Use of black plastic mulch may give the home gardener earlier and larger yields of such warm-season crops as muskmelons and tomatoes, according to A. E. Hutchins, professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota.

The horticulturist spoke today (Thurs. a.m.) at a special session on vegetable garden problems during the University's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus.

When used as a mulch, black plastic is spread over the desired garden area and holes are cut in it for seeding or setting out transplants. Or seeding may be done between rows of the plastic.

Hutchins listed these advantages when black plastic mulch is used: control of weeds and elimination of necessity for cultivation; conservation of soil moisture; increase in soil temperature; prevention of erosion on slopes. The mulch also keeps fruits clean and often freer of disease.

As disadvantages, Hutchins cited the expense of plastic film, tendency to warm up the soil too much under certain conditions and susceptibility of plants to injury by low temperature.

Although experiments show considerable variation in results, in many trials greater early and total yields have been reported for tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, muskmelon, summer squash, peppers and eggplant.

O. C. Turnquist, University extension horticulturist, reported on the performance of new and old vegetable varieties tested in Minnesota last year. Among some of the newer varieties he suggested these for home gardens: Hybrid M. tomato, large fruited and a heavy yielder; Red Prince and Red Boy radishes, both quick maturing; hybrid spinach, an early, high quality and heavy yielder; Greenheart lettuce; Tendercrop, Gardengreen and Pearlgreen beans, new varieties of the Tendergreen type with improved disease resistance and quality; Burpeana cucumber; Earliking, Sugar and Gold and North Star, early maturing sweet corn; and Gold Cup, a later maturing sweet corn hybrid with medium-size ears of high quality.

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January 12, 1960

* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Wednesday, Jan, 13 *

SODIUM-RESTRICTED DIET NEEDS DOCTOR SUPERVISION-- Farm and Home
Week

Low-salt, salt-free or low-sodium diets all have the same objective, a University of Minnesota Farm and Home Week audience on the St. Paul campus was told today (Wed.).

That objective is to limit the amount of sodium consumed in a day's food and drink, according to Annette Gormican, assistant professor of home economics at the University.

With the increase in the frequency of heart disease, more and more people are using restricted diets to lessen heart strain. But, she warns, follow a sodium-restricted diet only if it is prescribed and supervised by a physician.

It is easy to exceed the amount of sodium allowed in many restricted diets. Amounts are small and allowances very specific.

Salt is one of the main sources of sodium; however, most foods naturally contain some. Table salt must be omitted from any restricted diet. Foods high in animal protein tend to have high natural sodium values, she said. Meat, milk, fish, poultry and eggs contain relatively large amounts of sodium. Vegetables range from high to low while fruits generally have very little naturally-occurring sodium.

Sodium is often combined with another substance and added to processed foods. Therefore it is important to read food labels, watching for the words sodium, soda or the symbol Na which stands for sodium. Peas, for example, are naturally low in sodium, yet when commercially frozen, they are usually not included in a low-sodium diet because they have been processed in a brine solution.

Medicines and tooth paste commonly contain sodium. If you are in doubt about the sodium content after reading the label, ask your doctor.

Drinking water often is a significant source of sodium and when it is, distilled water may need to be used.

Salt substitutes should not be used unless your doctor recommends them, Miss Gormican said. In some conditions the substitute may actually be harmful.

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* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Wednesday, Jan. 13 *

SHEEP PRODUCTION SHIFTING TO DRYLOT--Farm and Home Week

Like beef and hog feeding, sheep farming will be shifting from pasture to drylots in coming years.

Robert M. Jordan, University of Minnesota livestock scientist, made that prediction at Farm and Home Week today. But drylot feeding will be practical only in combination with early weaning, he added.

He said early weaning followed by drylot feeding has several advantages. It can mean a higher percentage of 90-pound lambs ready for market in June. Internal parasites in drylot are less troublesome. A farm can carry more sheep. And with careful attention to details, this system can raise profits.

Jordan added, however, that several basic steps must be followed if early weaning and drylot feeding are to pay off. The lambs must have the ability to gain rapidly. Grain feeding is a must. The lambs must be sold on the high market of late May to July. And cost of feeding ewes not nursing lambs must be held to a bare minimum.

In the past, common practice has been to keep lambs with ewes on pasture from birth until market time. But this system, Jordan said, is in for some changes.

He said for sheep farming to be financially sound in the future on high cost tillable land, it will need to be intensified. "The size of the average 'farm flock' will increase, perhaps double or triple," he said. The method of producing sheep will change from pasturing to greater use of grain and drylot feeding, he added.

These changes will be most practical and profitable for farmers who wean lambs early, according to Jordan. "This means lambs would be creep fed and marketed at 4 to 5 months of age as choice 90-pound lambs--rather than at 7 to 8 months of age and of questionable quality."

He reported on four years of trials on lambs weaned at 10 or 12 weeks of age and grain-fed in drylot or on pasture. These lambs gained as rapidly as others that stayed with the ewes and were creep-fed on topnotch pasture.

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* For release at 10 a.m. *
* Thursday, Jan. 14 *

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN FREEZING-- Farm and Home Week

From freezer to table in 10 to 12 minutes has become a reality with use of boil-in-the-bag containers, one of the newest developments in freezer wraps, J. D. Winter, in charge of the University of Minnesota's food processing laboratory, told homemakers at a Farm and Home Week session on the St. Paul campus today (Thurs. a.m.).

New polyester films that look much like cellophane will endure temperatures from below zero to about 240°F. without change. Foods to be frozen can be packaged in these films, then cooked or heated in water without removing the bag, the frozen foods expert said.

These new packaging materials are especially suitable for precooked foods such as stew, chow mein and other dishes containing gravy and sauce and for such uncooked foods as corn-on-the-cob which is cooked in boiling water. Several different kinds of food can be prepared for the table in one uncovered pan of boiling water, with no cooking odors from any of them.

Speaking of new foods that may be frozen, Shirley Trantanella of the University's food processing laboratory said that freezing is a good way to store potato chips, crackers and salted nuts which might otherwise turn rancid. Cheese dips and cultured sour cream become grainy when frozen but may be restored to smoothness if they are whipped when they are defrosted. A type of scalloped potato dish will freeze successfully, Miss Trantanella said, if potatoes are grated and if the liquid used is whipping cream without a flour thickening.

Packages of meats, poultry and vegetables which still contain some ice crystals may be re-frozen without danger, Lynette Hanson, University instructor in home economics, said at the same session. However, she warned, foods thawed over an extended period at temperatures above 45°F. should not be re-frozen or used. In almost all cases, there is some nutritional loss.

Texture and color of some vegetables begin to deteriorate upon alternate freezing and thawing. Peas, for example, lose color and both peas and asparagus become tough.

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 12, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

H. G. ZAVORAL DIES IN ST. PAUL

Henry G. Zavoral, 65, well-known former extension livestock specialist and swine authority at the University of Minnesota, died Friday afternoon, Jan. 8, in St. Paul.

He succumbed to a cerebral thrombosis and had been critically ill since the attack occurred Dec. 23, 1959.

The colorful Hutchinson, Minn., native had built up a long-standing reputation as a promoter of meat-type hogs and better hog farming practices. He was a noted livestock judge and show ring master and was once known as an authority on work horses.

He had retired in February, 1959, after 37 years on the University staff.

Born on a McLeod county farm in 1894, he graduated from the University in 1915, served as a veterinary crops sergeant in the U. S. Army during World War I, and was Nobles county agent for two years before joining the University in 1921. He has been a full professor since 1952.

In 1930, he spent a year in Russia as American advisor on livestock production for the Soviets' first 5-year plan.

When he first became a livestock specialist, Zavoral spent several years organizing colt and stallion clubs and conducting "horse-hitching" demonstrations.

He promoted use of frozen food lockers and demonstrated proper butchering and meat care at scores of Minnesota communities in the early thirties.

(more)

add 1 Zavoral

His interest turned to hogs in the depression years, when he saw a big change coming in the ways of swine production. "The hog of 1930 ago was a fat, lardy animal that tipped the scales at 300 pounds or better at market time," he once said. "But people changed; they didn't want so much fat."

Zavoral then started and continued a series of meat-type hog demonstrations on individual farms and held carcass-meeting and evaluation sessions. From 1943-58, he supervised a "swine honor roll," sponsored by the University and the Minnesota Swine Producers' association, featuring farmers who show top efficiency in hog production.

He wrote a number of publications on hog raising and played a dominant role in establishment of the first boar testing station in Minnesota. He was manager of the Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul from 1924-30 and for the past 14 years had been moderator for the National Barrow Show at Austin.

Zavoral was superintendent of the state fair swine show since 1954, organized the first Spring Barrow Show at Albert Lea in 1945 and helped set up many district barrow shows. He was secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Swine Producers' association from 1951-57.

He was an honorary state farmer in the Future Farmers of America, belonged to Alpha Gamma Rho, Alpha Zeta, Epsilon Sigma Phi and was twice chairman of the extension section of the American Society of Animal Production.

He is survived by Mrs. Zavoral, his son, James, a student at St. Thomas college in St. Paul; and a brother, James, Hutchinson.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 12, 1960

To all counties
For immediate use

NOTES RECENT
CHANGES IN
TAX LAWS

Put a big circle around February 15 on your calendar. That's the deadline for filing federal income tax returns--unless you sent an estimate of income before Jan. 15.

If you did file an estimate, final deadline is April 15.

Hal Routhe, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota, has a number of tips on recent changes in federal tax provisions. They're important to farmers. Here are some of them:

* Patronage dividends from a cooperative must be included in your income for the year they were received. You have to put down the amount of cash, plus the fair market value of any other property received. But don't include stock certificates or other documents until they are subject to payment on your demand.

* Deposits with local firms for future expenses may not be deducted until you've actually spent the money. Suppose you paid an elevator \$1,000 last month as advance payment for 1960 orders. You can deduct only as much as was spent before the end of the month.

* Cash wages for farm work actually done by your children can be entered as labor expense. The child, of course, may have to file an income tax return, too.

* For new or used personal property bought after Dec. 31, 1958, you may deduct an additional 20 percent as depreciation. This is for items with a 6-year or longer useful life, and is only for the first tax year. You also may take the regular depreciation, computed after adjusting the base of the property for the additional allowance. This rule does not apply for property given to you or inherited. And it also holds only for what you pay in addition to any trade-in value involved.

More tips are in the Farmer's Tax Guide for 1960. Your county agent has copies.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 12, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
January 18 or later

POTATO VARIETY
TESTS REPORTED

Wondering what variety of potatoes to plant this spring?

Here are some suggestions from Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

If you want a very early variety, choose Norland, Waseca, Early Gem or Red Warba. For an early variety, plant either Irish Cobbler or Cherokee.

Good mid-season varieties are Kennebec, Red Pontiac and Red La Soda. Russet Burbank is a recommended late variety for light soils.

These suggestions are based on several years of potato variety demonstrations around the state. Last summer, county agents, University experiment stations, and the state Department of Agriculture conducted tests at six locations.

Turnquist reports the results in newly-issued horticulture fact sheet No. 4, "1959 Minnesota Potato Variety Demonstrations."

Red La Soda, for example, was top yielder for the Red River Valley plots and at Grand Rapids. It was third from the top at Osseo. Red Pontiac and Irish Cobbler also yielded well, although Red Pontiac has a low specific gravity.

Fact sheet No. 4 also gives average percent of spuds scoring No. 1 in size and lists specific gravity for each variety at each location. Specific gravity indicates how mealy a potato will be when cooked.

You can get a copy of this fact sheet from your county agent.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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January 12, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
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EGG PROFITS
DEPEND ON
EGG QUALITY

1st of 2 articles

The day may be near when poor quality eggs not only miss top prices, but don't get sold at all.

So to be successful, a poultryman needs to keep egg quality at a constant peak. Milo H. Swanson, University of Minnesota poultry scientist, has some views on flock management to help do it.

First, he says, egg quality means a number of things. Eggs should have normal shape, strong, clean shells and uniform shell color. They need firm, upstanding whites, round yolks free of defects, no blood or meat spots and a mild flavor and odor.

Contrary to popular belief, freshly-gathered eggs aren't all tops in quality. Swanson says getting this quality requires several steps.

First, choose a strain of birds noted for high egg quality. Most breeders are now giving egg quality some attention. Random sample tests and past performance of flocks can serve as a guide.

Confine the flock at all times. This means fewer soiled eggs, better control over yolk color and fewer off-flavors.

Feed well-balanced rations. Deficiencies of calcium, phosphorus, manganese, and vitamin D lead to poor shell quality. Yolk color is almost entirely dependent on the bird's diet. Low vitamin A may increase blood spots.

Produce a high percent of nest-clean eggs. This means good flock management. Keep the flock disease-free, through good sanitation and vaccination. Certain diseases, like Newcastle and infectious bronchitis, often cause birds returning to production to lay poor quality eggs.

Avoid high laying-house temperatures. When it's above 85 degrees, birds lay eggs with thinner shells and less firm albumen.

Replace birds when they are 18 to 20 months old. Pullets lay the best quality eggs. Swanson lists more tips in poultry fact sheet 8, "Producing Quality Eggs." County agents have copies.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 12, 1960

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Last in series on Outlook
for Home and Family Living

CLOTHING PRICES
WILL STAY AT
PRESENT LEVELS

American families will be paying about the same for clothing in 1960 as in 1959.

According to the forecast made by Harry Kahan, U. S. Department of Labor, at the recent Agricultural Outlook conference in Washington, D. C., there is little likelihood of any appreciable changes in the average prices for clothing this year, reports Home Agent _____.

Though prices in practically every area of family living have increased substantially in the last 10 years, apparel prices have risen very little in the last decade. Except for footwear, they have remained close to their 1947-49 level, even though the period of Korean crisis created a short-lived price bulge. Price increases from one season to the next are mostly lost by the time the season draws to a close.

The small increases in average hourly earnings in the apparel industry and the high degree of competition among manufacturers of apparel are among reasons clothing prices have stayed near the 1948-49 level.

Wholesale prices of footwear are now about 32.5 percent above the 1947-49 level. In the case of shoes, the rising cost of raw materials, labor and other production expenses are more directly translated into higher prices.

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University Farm and Home News
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4-H NEWS

For release week of
January 18 or after

FILLERS FOR YOUR COLUMN

Primary aim of the 4-H program, according to the new objectives, is to provide opportunities for mental, physical, social and spiritual growth.

* * * *

Three-P stands for the Italian rural youth program. Leadership and project type programs are being developed with American 4-H club work as a pattern.

Four-D stands for 4-H in Iran. There are 2,500 members. Main projects are gardening, poultry, cooking, clothing and sanitation.

Four-S in Panama has 138 clubs with 3,800 members, 2,000 girls and 1,800 boys. The three most successful projects are clothing, gardening and poultry.

* * * *

Minnesota's 50,000 4-H club members will celebrate National 4-H Club Week, March 5-12. The Minnesota members will join the nation's 2,204,000 other 4-H'ers in telling how to learn - live - serve through 4-H.

* * * *

Sometime between 1901 and 1905 the seed of 4-H was planted in the United States. Minnesota's 4-H program started during this time. T. A. (Dad) Erickson was the first state 4-H leader. He joined the University of Minnesota's staff in 1912.

* * * *

A grant of \$375,000 has been made by the Danforth Foundation of St. Louis to the National 4-H Club Foundation for support of the International Farm Youth Exchange program. Funds will be made available over a five-year period starting in 1960. The grant will provide for a minimum of 100 two-way youth exchanges annually.

Three Minnesota rural youths will visit foreign countries during the summer of 1960.

* * * *

The trend is toward: More opportunities for trained young men in agribusiness.
Earlier independence of youth.
More demands for young people's time.
More part-time employment off the farm.
More training necessary for successful living.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1960

* For release at 10 a.m. *
* Thursday, January 14 *

GRASS PASTURE DOES WELL AFTER SEVERE WINTER--Farm and Home Week

Bromegrass makes good pasture for dairy cows--especially when an unusually hard winter kills off a farmer's alfalfa.

Farm and Home Week visitors heard that statement this morning from John Donker, University of Minnesota dairy researcher.

Donker said cows at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station last summer had more grazing on a bromegrass-orchardgrass pasture than did others on an alfalfa-brome mixture.

The reason was that much of the alfalfa had been killed by the severe 1958-59 winter. Also, the grass started earlier and was grazed about a week earlier than the legume.

Ordinarily, alfalfa-brome is considered the best dairy pasture mixture for most areas of Minnesota.

The research started in 1957 when Donker and Walter F. Wedin, U. S. Department of Agriculture agronomist, seeded the two pasture mixtures. The following year, alfalfa-brome was good for 153 "cow days per acre" of grazing, compared to 150 for the grass. This measure is based on total number of cows on each acre, multiplied by actual number of grazing days.

In 1959, though, the situation reversed. The grass produced feed enough for 174 cow days per acre, compared to only 131 for the alfalfa-brome.

Winterkill had knocked out much of the alfalfa in the one mixture and practically all the orchardgrass in the other. As a result, the legume-grass mix was two-thirds brome and less than a third alfalfa. The straight grass mixture was 98 percent bromegrass.

For the two-year period, the straight grass mixture produced 12-14 percent more grazing than the legume-grass pasture.

Fertilization played a big role in success of the grass. It had received liberal doses of phosphate and potash in 1957 and 1958. Then in 1958 and 1959, it was topdressed with about 130 pounds actual nitrogen per acre, in split applications.

The legume had received phosphate and potash only.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1960

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

MINNESOTA WEATHER CHANGING-- Farm and Home Week

When Grandpa says winters aren't as cold as they used to be, he knows what he's talking about.

The change isn't a big one, but autumns and winters are definitely getting warmer, a University of Minnesota soil climatologist said today.

Dnnald G. Baker said at Farm and Home Week that Minnesota's average winter temperature is about 4 degrees above a century ago. Annual temperature has gone up about 2 degrees.

But don't be too pleased by the trend. It may bode ill for farmers, and here's why. While temperatures have slowly increased, total precipitation has stayed about the same or decreased slightly.

Higher average temperatures mean faster moisture evaporation. So with no more moisture to begin with, farmers stand to lose it faster.

As a result, Baker said, water conservation measures are more important than ever.

Warmer weather, of course, isn't unique to Minnesota. "During the last century," Baker said, "there has been a warming trend throughout most of the world. Fall and winter temperatures show the greatest increases. This trend is most marked in the more northerly latitudes of the northern hemisphere."

Baker noted world-wide evidence of the warming trend. Glaciers are receding, he said. Oceans are warming up and the arctic ice cap seems to be getting thinner. Animals and birds are moving farther north.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1960

* For release at 9:30 a.m. *
* Friday, January 15 *

TEMPORARY PASTURES DISCUSSED FOR SHEEP--Farm and Home Week

A simple emergency pasture that can produce nearly \$60 worth of lamb per acre was described this morning at the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week.

Walter F. Wedin, U. S. Department of Agriculture agronomist, and Robert M. Jordan, University livestock scientist, reported two years of trials with an oats-rape mixture.

About a dozen lambs grazed each acre of the pasture from June to late summer. Gains averaged .39 pounds per lamb daily, and 295.5 pounds total gain for the grazing season. At 20 cents per pound, these gains were worth \$59 per acre.

Each year, the mixture was seeded in mid-April at 3 bushels of oats and 6 pounds of rape per acre.

A big advantage of this mixture, Wedin and Jordan said, was its ability to grow back rapidly after being eaten down. It provided grazing over a longer period than any other pasture studied.

Other mixtures studied included oats and peas, alone and together; sudan-grass and soybeans, alone and in combination; rye and solid-seeded corn.

Daily gains were about the same for all pastures. Biggest variation was in length of grazing period.

Sudangrass furnished a lot of grazing. But it grew so fast the lambs picked out only the young, juicier stems, leaving the rank, mature plants.

Solid-seeded corn produced well--for a short time. Once eaten down, though, it didn't recover well. Lambs on this pasture had, on the average, from 25-35 days grazing.

Wedin and Jordan said annual forage crops shouldn't be relied on from year to year. Instead, they should be used in emergencies--such as when perennial mixtures like alfalfa-bromegrass suffer from winterkill or drouth.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1960

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

WISE PLANNING DETERMINES PROFIT OF COMMUNITY MEALS--Farm and
Home Week

How much profit can be made from church suppers and other community meals depends on good planning and on the amount of food and labor donated, according to Mary Jo Hitchcock, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

Amount clientele can pay for a meal, total food costs and wise planning of both menu and help are all factors to be considered in determining the profit a group can make from a community meal.

Miss Hitchcock spoke this morning (Fri.) on the St. Paul campus at a Farm and Home Week program for homemakers.

The menu is the key both to the relative cost of the meal and to the best use of the worker's time. The simpler the menu is, the better, Miss Hitchcock said. She recommended avoiding menus costly in money and in time. As foods costly in time she listed those which must be individually handled such as tarts, biscuits, baked stuffed potatoes, veal birds and meat patties.

Since the meat around which the menu is built will determine cost of the meal, a moderate-cost menu might feature chicken, ham, steaked fish, ground or cubed meat. Meat that is creamed or extended with eggs and bread crumbs might be used for low-cost meals.

Friday morning's session for homemakers also included talks on stain removal and on lamb cookery.

Farm and Home Week continues through Friday afternoon.

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60-27-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1960

Immediate release

DISTRICT RURAL YOUTH TRAINING MEETINGS TO BE HELD

Farm and home management problems are increasing, according to two University of Minnesota extension specialists.

Mrs. Edna Jordahl, home management specialist, and Kenneth Thomas, economist, will discuss these problems at district training meetings for Rural Youth and Young Men's and Women's groups in January.

District meetings will be held in Windom, Jan. 18; Willmar, Jan. 19; and Rochester, Jan. 21.

County teams of young people and extension agents will take the district material to county meetings in February and March.

Membership of Rural Youth and YMW groups is composed of rural young men and women 18 years and older. District meetings are open to any interested rural young person whether or not they are members of an organized county Rural Youth group.

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60-28-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1960

* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Friday, January 15 *

BECOMING DRESS IN FASHION FOR 1960--Farm and Home Week

Choosing what is becoming to you and expressing your individuality in dress will be fashionable for 1960, according to a University of Minnesota home economist.

There is no such thing as one 1960 silhouette; instead, there are several wearable silhouettes from which women may choose, Mrs. Charlotte Baumgartner, associate professor of home economics, declared at the closing Farm and Home Week homemakers' program on the St. Paul campus (Fri. afternoon). Typical of the 1960 silhouettes is the natural, easy quality that makes them both comfortable and versatile.

Appropriateness rather than high style should be the guide for women to follow in clothing selection, Mrs. Baumgartner said. The well dressed woman selects from the various style possibilities those that are most appropriate to her way of life, most becoming to her build and most expressive of her individuality.

She listed some questions every woman should ask herself if she wants to be well dressed in 1960:

- . Are my posture, weight and grooming what I would like them to be? If not, how much of an effort am I willing to make to improve them?
- . Do I need more wrinkle-resistant clothing?
- . Do I need a more carefully co-ordinated color plan?
- . Do I need to give more thoughtful attention to the selection of my accessories?
- . Do I need more multi-purpose clothes and fewer special purpose?
- . Would I be wiser to buy fewer clothes but of better quality?
- . Do I need to use the techniques of advance planning and comparison shopping more regularly and control my tendency to make impulse purchases I later regret?

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 14, 1960

* For release at noon, *
* Friday, January 15 *

MINNESOTA FARMERS MAKE GOOD SILAGE--Farm and Home Week

Minnesota farmers make good silage--when they follow the right steps at silo filling time.

A Farm and Home Week audience this morning heard a report on nearly 800 silage samples studied since 1956 by the University of Minnesota.

Extension agronomist William Hueg said that of all the samples of corn silage, 90 percent had been harvested in the early to late dent stage--the right time. Two-thirds of these samples scored "excellent" or "good."

Samples harvested in immature stages resulted in fair or poor silage.

Similar results occurred with other types of silage, Hueg said. Of the oats silage and oats-and-pea silage harvested in late milk to early dough stages, as recommended, 67 percent were excellent or good. The rest, harvested in early milk stage, were no better than fair.

Where farmers used preservatives as recommended, silage also tended to be better. Farmers who used the right amount of carbohydrates, molasses or ground grain had good or excellent silage in 82 percent of the cases.

With chemicals like meta-bisulphite, following the right procedure resulted in good or excellent scores two-thirds of the time.

Traditional upright silos gave the best results of all types, according to Hueg. Of samples from upright structures, 64 percent were excellent or good. The percentage was below 50 percent for trench, bunker and stack silos.

The study, Hueg reported, was based on samples brought in by farmers attending Farm and Home Week since 1956.

University Farm and Home News
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 14, 1960

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

AMERICAN MARRIAGES HAPPIER THAN EVER, SOCIOLOGIST SAYS--Farm and Home Week

American marriages today are happier than ever before in history, a Farm and Home Week audience at the University of Minnesota was told today.

Reuben Hill, director of the University's Family Study center, said he doesn't share the gloom of those who point to the divorce rate, changes in sex morality and juvenile delinquency as indications of a breakdown of the family.

"More people marry and remain married voluntarily today," according to Hill, "because women can support themselves economically outside marriage and men can buy on the market most of the housekeeping services women have traditionally provided.

"It is no longer so shameful to divorce. Therefore, those who remain married do so because they are happier than they would be divorced."

He listed these main reasons why marriages are happier today:

1. Husband and wife are more frequently partners in the realm of earning and spending the family income.
2. Authority in decision making is more likely to be shared in all phases of life, including recreation, choice of friends, sex relations and child discipline.
3. There is today a much less pronounced division of labor within the home. Wives do many maintenance tasks with their husbands which men once monopolized, with men crossing ancient boundaries to share in many duties once regarded as exclusively "woman's work." The net effect is greater companionship between husband and wife.
4. Integration of recreation for both sexes has increased the possibilities of companionship in play. The urban husband probably spends more hours per
(more)

add 1 Hill speech

week in the company of his wife than in any decade since industrialism removed production of goods from the home.

5. Trends in the husband-wife relationship have their counterparts in the parent-child relation where increasing sharing of authority and greater companionship between the generations have made parents and children closer friends than their predecessors were.

Hill admitted that the present-day family "is not the giant in numbers and functions performed that it was a century ago. The modern family, shorn of kinship attachments, is smaller and more specialized in its functions. Yet society is today more dependent than ever before on the family for the performance of those vital functions of reproduction, infant care, socialization and guidance without which a society would disintegrate.

"In addition," he added, "the modern family fits well the demands of our new democratic and urban industrial society, something that would have been impossible to the larger, rooted and authoritarian family of the past century."

Hill noted several challenges of a changing American family for community action. "As our society has industrialized and urbanized, agencies have been established to serve families in all the major areas of family concern: reproduction; protective; socialization; physical care; economic counseling; and guidance.

"These agencies are rarely as family centered as they are client centered. They more usually do things to and for families than undertake activities with them.

"Programs for strengthening families will need to consider the optimum relationship which community agencies might have with the family group." Hill concluded by advocating that "programs of collaboration be established between agencies of government and families in which family heads participate actively in goal setting.

"Thus," he said, "we can visualize programs of family development to parallel the programs of community and economic development now under way in many parts of the world."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 14, 1960

* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Friday, January 15 *

FOOD FOR DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROMOTED BY U ECONOMIST--Farm and
Home Week

How a "food for development" plan could turn U. S. farm surpluses into aid for underdeveloped countries was explained today by a University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

Willard W. Cochrane at Farm and Home Week urged consideration of a plan to use surplus food to help such countries to create productive capital and increase worker productivity.

He gave this example of how the plan might work: A country like Bolivia or Libya might wish to build a highway. The country would plan the project, probably with United Nations help, and round up workers to do the job.

The U. S. would provide, from surplus stocks, food and clothing needed by the workers and their families for the duration of the project. A U. S. loan would permit the country to buy other materials needed for the construction.

The plan could also be used for vocational education and training or as part of a national plan of economic development, according to Cochrane. In fact, he said, "we are really doing this in India right now. But we should formalize the procedure and suggest its use in other underdeveloped countries."

Cochrane said critics of such a plan argue that it would perpetuate the surplus problem and is an inefficient way to help underdeveloped nations help themselves. They say it would be better to move toward freer trade and make dollar grants or loans to countries in need.

Answering this argument, Cochrane said the free trade idea would work well "when economic sectors and resources are reasonably in adjustment. But there are serious maladjustments.

"Some countries are poor and poverty stricken while others are cursed with large surpluses. Almost none," he continued, "are interested in experimenting

(more)

add 1 Cochrane speech

with a free-market, free-trade situation. They all seem to feel that the consequences are too rough."

Foreign surplus disposal is already big business, according to Cochrane. He pointed out that in fiscal 1958-59, U. S. farm exports under public law 480, mutual security programs and credit sales totalled \$1.4 billion.

Cochrane's proposal involves these main points:

1. Except in famine situations, surplus U. S. farm commodities abroad would be used exclusively to finance economic development.

2. Once surplus commodities are committed to a development plan, they would no longer be regarded as surpluses. Instead, they would have recognized claims on U. S. production, just as the School Lunch program and International Wheat agreement have now.

3. Food and fiber for development projects would be financed by means acceptable to the countries receiving them--by grants, loans or sales for national currencies. The basic principle would be maximizing economic development, not returning money to the U. S.

4. Countries receiving food must show that such supplies from the U. S. don't reduce their normal purchases of the same type of commodities from other countries.

5. Since development food and fiber could finance only a part of every plan or project, complementary programs to finance purchases of hard goods, construction materials and services would be necessary. In some cases, food and fiber might finance up to 70 or 80 percent (as in road building by manual labor) but usually the percentage would be lower.

6. Competing nations with surpluses--like Canada and Argentina--would be invited to participate in the "food for development" plan. A formal international program could be set up under United Nations sponsorship.

7. Until a world program was started, the UN Food and Agricultural Organization should have responsibility for conducting the plan. This would speed development where administrative experience and technical experience are most lacking. It would also help free the U. S. of meddling charges.

Cochrane admitted his proposal has some shortcomings. It would cost more than present programs. Many underdeveloped countries may not have governments strong enough to administer the development plans and projects. Substitution of development supplies for regular imports will not be supplied in every case. And tying foreign surplus disposal to specific development plans would probably reduce the total volume of product disposal for the first 2 or 3 years.

"But to recognize that problems would be involved is not to say we should not give these ideas a try," he added.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 14, 1960

Immediate release

FARM MANAGER OF THE YEAR NAMED

Christy Olsen, 32, Blooming Prairie, received the Farm Manager of the Year award Jan. 14 during Farm and Home Week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

The award is sponsored by the University, the Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructors' association and the State Department of Education.

Olsen was selected according to his overall farm management achievement and participation in the Vo-Ag Farm Management program. Truman Tilleraas and Eugene Francis, agriculture instructors at Blooming Prairie high school, are in charge of the evening classes Olsen attends in conjunction with the program.

Olsen feeds 400 cattle and produces up to 500 hogs per year on his 240-acre farm--with no extra help. He has undertaken a major farm building program and has a mechanized operation for more efficiency.

He is vice president and a director of the Mower county beef feeders association and was named top young farmer in 1954 by the Austin Junior Chamber of Commerce. He was selected for the Minnesota Swine Honor Roll in 1955.

Farm management regional winners, in addition to Olsen, were: John Conzemius, Hastings; Rufus Olson, Thief River Falls; Elburn Roth, Alexandria; and Francis Samuelson, Wright.

This is the third time the Farm Manager of the Year award has been presented.

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60-33-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 14, 1960

Special to:

CASPAR PETERSON WINS SWINE HONOR

Casper Peterson, Northfield, long-time Poland China hog breeder, this week was named a life member of the Minnesota Swine Producers association.

He was honored at the annual Minnesota Swine Honor Roll banquet, Wed., January 13, at the University of Minnesota's Coffman Memorial Union.

Peterson has been farming since 1918 and has raised Poland China hogs since 1922, and has sold a number of breeding animals over the years.

Casper and his sons have showed at the Minnesota state fair every year since 1927 and have won an impressive number of awards there. They also have shown hogs at other state fairs and at state and national barrow shows.

Casper was on the Poland China Record association for 6 years during the 1940s and was president for one year. He was on the Minnesota Swine Producers association board for more than 15 years.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 14, 1960

Special to Scott
county agent.

ROBERT WAYNE
NAMED AG AGENT
IN SCOTT COUNTY

Robert Wayne, Red Wing, has been named Scott county agent, starting January 1, 1960.

He replaces Arnold Sandager, who recently left to become agent in Washington county, at Stillwater.

Wayne has been 4-H club agent in Goodhue county since January, 1957.

A native of Freeborn county, Wayne was himself an active 4-H member, attended Albert Lea Schools, and served two years in the armed services.

He studied at the University of Minnesota and at Colorado State University, where he received his B. S. degree in 1952. He was a field representative for Ralston-Purina Co. in Wyoming until early 1955, then returned to Albert Lea to operate a 300-acre dairy farm in partnership with his father.

Two years later, he took the Goodhue county position where he has remained since then and was in charge of all local 4-H club work.

He is married and has 3 children.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 14, 1960

Special to:

R. C. JUHL RECEIVES SWINE HONORS

R. C. Juhl, Luverne, longtime Duroc breeder, this week received honorary life membership in the Minnesota Swine Producers association.

He was honored at the annual Minnesota Swine Honor Roll banquet, Wed., January 13, at the University of Minnesota's Coffman Memorial Union.

Juhl is a past president of the United Duroc Registry association, Peoria, Ill., and the Minnesota Swine Producers association. He has served on the board of directors of the Duroc association for 29 years and was vice president of the American Pork Producers association for three years.

The Juhl brothers - R. C. and Hugo -- established their herd in 1915. The farm has shipped purebred Durocs into 36 states and to four other nations-- Alaska, Canada, Mexico and Argentina.

The brothers held their 100th sale Sept. 19, 1959. Many of the foundation animals for other Duroc herds have come from their farm. They have also won an impressive number of show ring awards over the years.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 15, 1960

Special to Becker county

Immediate release

CHURNESS NEW
ASS'T AGENT
IN COUNTY

Curtis Churness, St. Paul, is Becker county's new assistant agricultural agent.

He will work with County Agent Ernest Nelson on the overall extension program. The position was formerly held by Paul Hanson, who left the county in November.

Churness graduated from the University of Minnesota in agricultural education last year. Raised on a North Dakota farm, he was a 4-H club member for nine years. Active in his home community, Churness was treasurer, constable of his township, participated in P.T.A. programs, was community committeeman and a 4-H club leader.

He held many offices in his church: chairman of the board of trustees and of the board of deacons and Sunday School superintendent.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Jan. 15, 1960

To ~~Becker~~ County
(with mat)

Special file

BECKER COUNTY HAS
NEW HOME AGENT

Marcella Strobel, Eureka, South Dakota, has joined the Becker county Agricultural Extension Service staff as home agent.

She assumed her duties on January 16.

A 1959 graduate of the University of Washington with a degree in home economics, Miss Strobel has served as assistant home agent in West Otter Tail county since October 1. While in that county she received training in extension methods and techniques.

For two years she was student assistant in the foods and clothing departments at the University of Washington. She was active in the University Home Economics club and was elected Home Economics club senior class representative.

Miss Strobel grew up on a 640-acre farm in McPherson county, South Dakota.

As home agent she will work with County Agent Ernest Nelson and Assistant Agent Paul Hansen on an intensified extension program for the county. Her responsibilities will include directing the activities of the extension home program and working with 4-H club members, particularly in home economics projects.

##-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
Jan. 15, 1960

Special to Magazines

U OF MINN. HORTICULTURE SHORT COURSE MARCH 23-25

The University of Minnesota's thirty-ninth annual horticulture short course will be held March 23-25 on the St. Paul campus.

Commercial and home fruit growing, home vegetable gardening and ornamental horticulture will be covered during the three days.

Morning and afternoon sessions Wednesday, March 23, will be devoted to commercial fruit growing. Problems in home fruit growing will be the subject of the program Thursday morning, March 24, and vegetable growing will be the topic Thursday afternoon. Final day of the short course will be given over entirely to ornamental horticulture.

Of interest to commercial fruit growers will be discussions on insecticides and fungicides for the 1960 spray program and marketing information for the fall crop. A member of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration will tell apple growers what they should know about residue problems.

Home gardeners will hear talks on pruning fruit trees, the place of dwarf fruit trees in the home garden, improved fruit and vegetable varieties, disease control and new herbicides for control of garden weeds.

New shrubs, new garden equipment and accessories for the home landscape, patio gardening, growing plants indoors under lights, pruning deciduous shrubs and control of diseases on ornamental trees and shrubs will be topics for discussion at the sessions on ornamental horticulture.

Add 1 - Horticulture Short Course

Further information on the horticulture short course is available from
Office of Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota,
St. Paul 1, Minn.

- jbn -

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 15, 1960

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

School Survey
More Fruits - Vegetables Packaged
New Year Rise
More Meat For '60
Sparkling Stockings
Bleaching Mixed Fibers

Bleach White Nylon
Keep Sour Cream Upside Down
Hot Sour Cream
Few Calories In Sour Cream
Whipped Sour Cream

FAMILY RELATIONS

School Survey

Why do rural youths quit school?

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture a survey conducted in Kentucky indicated that:

- * Unpaid work at home seemed to influence drop out. Paid work influenced continuing.
- * Youths whose mothers believed in formal education tended to stay in school longer.
- * Participation in school activities seemed to keep youths in school. Also those who had better relations with their teachers continued in school longer.
- * Youths who favored formal education and who scored higher in IQ tests appeared to stay in school.
- * Youths from poorer families quit school sooner than families a little better off financially.

-sah-

CONSUMER MARKETING

More Fruits - Vegetables Packaged

More and more fresh fruits and vegetables are being prepackaged. In the last four years the percentage of prepackaging of fresh fruits and vegetables in consumer-size units has increased from 20 - 30 percent. This increase is due partly to the homemaker's demand for more convenience foods, partly to the growth of self-service retail markets.

In a study of more than 200 plants, Agricultural Marketing Service researchers found that about 75 percent of the commodities -- including most of the leafy vegetables -- were bagged and packaged by hand. Fruits and root vegetables were most adaptable to automatic packaging. In all the plants, however, the trend is toward expanded packaging operations. Consumers can look for new and more efficient packages as a result.

* * * *

New Year Rise

A rise in consumer income is in prospect for the new year. Income is expected to rise more than prices and purchasing power per person will reach a new high, according to reports at a recent U. S. Department of Agriculture conference.

Purchasing power per person now averages 22 percent more than in 1947-49.

* * * *

More Meat for '60

More meat to eat for 1960 - and at lower prices - that's the forecast of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Government forecasters expect us to have about two pounds more beef per person than in '59. The big supply of grain-fed beef will come during the first half of the year. In the fall, the big supply will be grass-fed beef.

Pork will continue plentiful and reasonably priced during the first half of the year, but during the latter half, pork will probably be less plentiful and higher priced.

CLOTHING

Sparkling Stockings

Sparkling nylon stockings. That's the newest word in hosiery. In the past hosiery has depended on color, texture, pattern and shape for its style. Now a new nylon yarn adds sparkle.

The sparkle is a part of the yarn, not an applied finish. It's claimed not to wash out, fade or wear out.

The sparkling stockings are available in both seamless and full-fashioned versions and in a variety of colors including gold and silver. The stockings are intended for evening and party wear.

* * * *

Bleaching Mixed Fibers

Blouses and dresses now days come in all combinations of fibers. And as the complexity of the cloth increases so does the number of laundry questions.

Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, offers these suggestions to help homemakers make the right bleaching decision:

Combinations of cotton and Dacron, nylon or Orlon may be bleached the same as cotton or linen. But cotton combined with silk, wool or acetate should never be bleached with a chlorine bleach, either dry or liquid. If a bleach is necessary, sodium perborate bleaches can be used.

Wash and wear fabrics with resin finishes should not be chlorine bleached unless the tag states that the garment is bleachable. Again use the mild sodium perborate bleaches.

* * * *

Bleach White Nylon

If your white nylon slips or hose are starting to look a little gray, bleach them.

It's perfectly safe says Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. And any kind of bleach is OK.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Keep Sour Cream Upside Down

When you buy dairy sour cream, refrigerate it immediately. Place the carton upside down to prevent the entrance of air and to insure retention of its smooth texture and tangy flavor. Dairy sour cream will keep well for four to five days this way.

* * * *

Hot Sour Cream

Many of the ancient gourmet recipes of Europe include sour cream as a basic ingredient. Dairy sour cream served on vegetables gives a gourmet touch. But remember if dairy sour cream is boiled, it will curdle and become very thin. If it's heated gently, for a very short time, it will have a delicately subtle flavor and aroma.

-jbn-

Few Calories In Sour Cream

Dieters will be interested to note that a tablespoon of sour cream made from light cream contains about 29 calories...the same amount of mayonnaise contains about 92 calories.

Vegetables and greens take well to seasoned sour cream -- with a bit of lemon juice added for stepped-up flavor.

* * * *

Whipped Sour Cream

For smoother, stiffer dairy sour cream, whip it. University of Minnesota nutritionists suggest that you use chilled beaters and bowls. Be careful not to overwhip the cream or it will churn and turn to butter. For the same reason, and to speed up whipping, the sour cream must be kept cold while being whipped.

But the nutritionists add, don't whip the cream if you plan to heat it.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 18, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

DIETETICS WORKSHOP AT U OF MINN.

A two and a half-weeks' workshop in administration and therapeutic dietetics will be given at the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics June 15-July 1. The course will carry three graduate credits.

The workshop is a refresher course for hospital dietitians who have administrative and therapeutic food service responsibilities.

Methods of training personnel, systems of cost control and purchase of food and equipment for hospital food services will be included in the administrative division of the course.

The section on diet therapy will cover diabetes control, diet modifications for pre-operative and post-operative conditions, for gastro-intestinal abnormalities and use of sodium- and fat-restricted diets.

Course work will consist of lectures and panel discussions by specialists, seminars and field trips to hospitals.

Special needs and interests of registrants will be considered in individual conference periods.

Students will have access to both the general and medical libraries.

Number of registrants will be limited. Pre-requisite for registration is consent of the instructors, Mary Jo Hitchcock and Annette Gormicaz, assistant professors in the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics.

For further information, write: Summer Session Office, 135 Johnston Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minn.

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-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1960

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

Jan. 18-21 Weed and Seed Inspectors' short course, St. Paul campus
Jan. 21 Aircraft Sprayers' short course, St. Paul campus
Jan. 21-22 Short Course on Detection of Drugs in Milk, St. Paul campus
Feb. 8-19 Lumbermen's short course, St. Paul campus
Feb. 18 Lamb Feeders' day, West Central School and Experiment station,
Morris
Feb. 22-26 Red River Valley Winter Shows, Crookston
Mar. 5-12 National 4-H Club Week
Mar. 14-19 Dairy Herd Improvement Supervisors' Training School, St. Paul
campus
Mar. 21-23 Liquefied Petroleum Gas short course, St. Paul campus
Mar. 22-24 Horticulture short course, St. Paul campus
Mar. 30-31 Short Course for Farm Mutual Insurance companies, St. Paul
campus

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

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60-33-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1960

Immediate release

SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED ON DETECTION OF ANTIBIOTICS IN MILK

A special short course on methods for detecting antibiotics and other drugs in milk will be held Jan. 21 and 22 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

The course was announced today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. Program chairman is J. C. Olson, Jr., dairy bacteriologist.

About 45 persons will attend. The course is primarily for personnel from dairy plants and commercial laboratories which are either testing milk now for antibiotics and other "bacterial inhibitors" or plan to do so in the future.

Others will be allowed to enter the course if possible.

The course will mainly cover laboratory instruction on testing methods, interpretation of test results and the general problem of such materials in milk.

Presence of antibiotics and other drugs and chemicals in milk has loomed recently as an important public health problem. Federal and state laws do not allow milk containing drugs to be sold.

However, these materials can be kept out of milk if they are used only as directed on labels.

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60-34-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1960

Immediate release

THREE MINNESOTANS NAMED AS IFYES

Minnesota will send three young men to foreign countries this next year as ambassadors in blue jeans, under the International Farm Youth Exchange program.

William Svendsgaard, 20, Thief River Falls; August Williams, 21, Rochester; and Darryl Klukow, 20, Albert Lea, have been chosen International Farm Youth Exchange delegates for 1960, according to an announcement from Elizabeth Elliott, state 4-H club agent at the University of Minnesota.

The three delegates will spend about five months living and working with farm families in the countries to which they are assigned.

Klukow will leave in April for Venezuela. Svendsgaard and Williams have not yet received their assignments.

All three are attending college and have been active 4-H members. Svendsgaard is a student at Bemidji State college; Williams at Mankato State; Klukow at Austin Junior college.

Last summer Svendsgaard represented Minnesota youth at the American Youth Foundation camp in Shelby, Michigan. Williams was one of four delegates to the National 4-H conference in Washington, D. C., in June, 1958. Klukow has been vice president of the State 4-H federation.

Increasing international understanding at the grass roots level is the purpose of the International Farm Youth Exchange, which is one phase of the people-to-people program. IFYE delegates live and work with farm families in foreign lands, learning to understand their way of life but also introducing people of other countries to American customs and ideals. In the return phase of the program, rural young people from overseas live with farm families in this country. Seven exchangees from six different countries were guests of Minnesota farm families this summer.

The IFYE program is conducted by the National 4-H Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service.

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60-35-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1960

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH FEATURE

Immediate release

MILK PROTEINS FROM MAMMALS ANALYZED BY U SCIENTISTS

Moose, mice, rabbits and raccoons aren't exactly dairy animals, but their milk is getting some thorough study at the University of Minnesota.

So is milk from dozens of other mammals involved in a basic research project on milk protein. The study has three major goals:

First, setting up a useful guide for classifying mammals according to genus, species and so on.

Second, gaining information on feeding animals in captivity--such as those in the hundreds of zoos in the nation.

Third, learning more about supplementing human and livestock diets in countries where animals other than cows or goats supply the milk.

The whole project started one day when biochemist Robert Jenness and paleontologist Robert Sloan were discussing who's related to whom in the animal kingdom. A paleontologist is a scientist who studies animal evolution, usually through fossils.

Jenness and Sloan figured a prime characteristic to study in mammals would be milk. And an interesting characteristic to analyze in milk is the protein.

Already, the study has turned up some useful information: For one thing, the South American llama (a relative of the camel) has casein very similar to cows. But in the whey protein--the other main protein category--there's a big difference.

This finding has important implications. What's needed to supplement diets of U. S. infants drinking cow's milk is one thing. What people of Chile, Columbia or other South American countries need when drinking llama milk may be quite different. More study of the actual amino acids (protein components) in the llama milk is needed to draw final conclusions, but the Minnesota study gives a good starting point.

(more)

add 1 milk proteins

Already, Sloan and Jenness have analyzed milk proteins of about 30 different mammals by the "electrophoretic" technique. This method separates protein molecules according to how fast they move between two electric poles. It gives a good estimate of proportional amounts of casein and whey protein--the two main types of protein in milk.

Sloan and Jenness have made a number of findings from the evolutionary standpoint. One is that the western antelope seems to be related to the cow--not to the deer. When the electrophoretic graph needle drew the peaks for protein amounts, it traced patterns for antelope which were much like those for ordinary bovines. Milk from Minnesota white tails, though, was quite different.

The scientists also found that the rabbit is apparently an animal by himself. Milk protein makeup shows the bunny to be a very primitive creature--not closely related to squirrels, cats or other mammals.

Likewise, the opossum turns out to be changed little from ancient times. This little marsupial also might be a good laboratory animal, Sloan and Jenness say. It could be used as guinea pigs, hamsters and other creatures are now.

The research shows that milk proteins of horses and zebras are quite similar, domestic and wild pigs are much alike, but sheep and goats are different.

Sloan and Jenness get their samples from a variety of sources. Several come from St. Paul's Como Zoo--including one from Patsy, the lioness. Others come from game commissions, interested individuals and other institutions.

The men have studied milk from mice, armadillos, skunks and kangaroos, to name a few. Slated for study soon are milk samples from Indian water buffalo.

One particularly prized protein analysis came from a moose--a creature hard to approach with milk pail and stool. A biochemistry student happened along a Canadian highway one evening just after a moose had been struck by an automobile. Although the unfortunate beast had expired, the student managed to get a small post mortem milk sample--just enough for the analysis.

The scientists need more samples. If you know where they can get milk from beavers, woodchucks or other unusual mammals, let them know. Simply write or call the Department of Agricultural Biochemistry, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1,

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1960

To all counties

For use week of
January 25 or later

CAUTION URGED
ON CHEMICALS
FOR MILK COWS

If you're using antibiotic treatment for mastitis follow the label instructions to the letter.

Same thing applies to any other drugs, or for feed from fields sprayed with insecticides.

It's a matter of protecting milk quality, according to Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

Chemicals are helpful if used properly, he points out. But if misused, some of the chemicals can show up in milk. For example, milk from a cow whose udder was treated the same day with antibiotics will contain some of the antibiotic.

Chemicals in milk are "adulterants" and pose a serious public health problem. State and federal laws do not allow milk containing adulterants to be sold. Inspectors for the U. S. Food and Drug Administration and for the state and certain local governments are testing for adulterants in milk.

Milk containing adulterants--no matter how little--is subject to seizure. Offenders may face legal action.

Solac urges farmers to do everything possible to produce high quality milk. Concentrate on good management. For antibiotics, he gives this advice:

* Treat cows only when a diagnosis shows antibiotics are needed. They should be used only as part of a preventive program set up on advice from your veterinarian.

* Do not market milk from cows for the first 72 hours or 6 milkings after giving the last dose of antibiotics for mastitis control. Follow all instructions and warnings on labels of these materials.

Also, use only insecticides approved for use on milk cows to control flies, lice and other pests. Do not use any systemic insecticides on milk cows, such as those for grub control. Systemics are only for beef cattle and young heifers--and even then the labels give you some precautions to follow.

Also, don't give cattle hay or feed that was sprayed or dusted with the incorrect insecticide or at the wrong time. Your county agent has current information on all these materials.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
January 25 or later

EGG MANAGEMENT
HELPS PROTECT
HIGH QUALITY -- 2nd of 2 articles

Producing high quality eggs is one thing, but getting that quality to market is another.

There are a number of ways you can keep eggs tops in quality while they move from community or individual nest to the community store. University of Minnesota poultry scientist Milo Swanson has this advice:

Gather eggs at least three times daily from conventional nests and twice from roll-away nests and caged birds. Reason: eggs shouldn't be exposed any longer than necessary to henhouse temperatures and fumes. Both hasten breakdown of quality.

Cool eggs promptly to below 60 degrees. To do this, gather them in wire baskets and put the basket in the cooler. Keep the cooling cabinet or walk-in refrigerator door tightly closed, to cut down carbon dioxide loss from eggs. The faster carbon dioxide leaves the egg, the faster quality goes down.

Clean soiled eggs as soon after gathering as possible. Shell-treat eggs within 6 to 24 hours of laying with oil or oil and water emulsion. This treatment seals in natural carbon dioxide. But talk to your buyer before treating. Some outlets won't buy eggs sprayed with processing oil.

Pack cooled eggs small end down in clean, precooled cases. Then hold cased eggs below 60 degrees and at about 75 percent relative humidity. Finally, market eggs frequently--twice a week, if possible.

In Minnesota, natural refrigeration works fine in some months. But Swanson says mechanical refrigeration is a must for uniform high quality around the calendar.

For 1,500 birds or less, a cooling cabinet is all right. Six-case cabinets cost around \$400 or less, with 12-case cabinets running about \$500. Some can be bought at discounts through organized quality egg programs.

For larger flocks, Swanson says a walk-in type refrigerated egg room is best. It can be modified to give complete automatic control over both temperature and humidity. There's more information on this subject in newly-issued fact sheet 8, "Producing Quality Eggs." You can get a copy at the county extension office.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
January 25 or later

NOTES IMPORTANCE
OF WORLD TRADE
TO STATE FARMERS

Some of those soybeans you raised last summer may easily wind up in India.

Products made from your milk may go to Colombia, South America. And wheat, if you raise it, might be sold in Southeast Asia.

These are only a few examples of what foreign trade means to Minnesota farmers. Luther Pickrel, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, pointed this out recently at Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus.

He explained that we export about 4 billion dollars worth of farm commodities annually.

What does that mean to each farmer? It means that for the nation as a whole, production from one acre out of every seven or eight goes overseas.

Now look at Minnesota. In 1958, state farmers produced about \$1.5 billion worth of produce.

According to national totals, Minnesota's share of farm exports would include about \$45 million worth of soybeans, \$20 million in livestock and livestock products, \$19.2 million of corn, \$13.8 million of dairy products and \$9.7 million worth of wheat.

Where do these exports go? In 1958, about half of the total went to western Europe, largely as dollar sales. About a fourth went to Asia, mostly under public law 480. That's the plan for selling food to needy countries and getting paid in their currency, not ours. The currency then is loaned back to the country, to assist in their economic development.

About 14 percent of our farm exports were sold in Latin America and about 10 percent in Canada.

Almost 60 percent of all farm exports were under some sort of government subsidy, according to Pickrel.

He concludes that the export market is too big for Minnesota farmers to overlook. Any successful merchant knows he can't serve only part of his customers. The ones that are overlooked can mean the difference between a profit and a loss.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1960

ATT: HOME AGENT

For release week of
January 25

CAREFUL USE OF
BLEACH NEEDED
TO IMPROVE WASH

Bleaching is far from becoming a vanishing laundry technique. In fact, eight out of ten American homemakers bleach regularly.

But bleaching is much more complex than many homemakers realize, says Home Agent _____ . Improper use of bleach can ruin rather than improve a wash.

Nearly one-third of the women using bleach add undiluted liquid chlorine bleach to the clothes directly in the washer.

But warns Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, undiluted or improperly diluted liquid bleaches will damage clothes. Since the damage doesn't show up right away, homemakers may think that the damage was caused by poor merchandise or by the washer.

Measure and dilute bleach carefully, following directions found on the label. Add the bleach after the water is in the washer, not directly to the clothes. The mild all-purpose perborate powder bleaches, however, have a slower bleaching action and thus the homemaker runs essentially no risk of damaging fabrics by adding them directly to the wash.

Mild sodium perborate bleaches are safe for all fabrics. Chlorine and chlorine-type bleaches are safe for white cotton, linen, Dacron, nylon or Orlon. But they must not be used on silk, wool, rayon or most acetates. Don't use chlorine bleach on wash-and-wear fabrics with resin finishes unless the tag states that the garment is bleachable.

Bleach works best in hot water. Therefore, bleaching during the washing process is very satisfactory. In the washing machine most of the chlorine is exhausted after three or four minutes, so extra washing time when bleaching is unnecessary.

add 1 bleaching

The time at which you add chlorine bleach to the wash period is important to the brightness of the wash. Liquid chlorine bleaches are not compatible with brighteners found in many modern detergents. Adding the bleach a few minutes after adding the detergent, will give the brighteners in detergents time to work before their action is interfered with by the chlorine bleaches. Thus a brighter wash results. Powdered varieties of chlorine-type bleaches don't interfere with the detergent brighteners and can be added to the wash at the beginning.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
January 25 or later

FARM FILLERS

Oldtimers are right when they say winters aren't as tough as they used to be. Donald G. Baker, University of Minnesota soil climatologist, says Minnesota's average winter temperature is about 4 degrees above a century ago. Annual temperature average is up about 2 degrees. This could mean trouble. Precipitation hasn't increased, and higher temperatures mean faster evaporation. So water conservation is more important than ever.

* * * *

Brome grass makes good pasture when an unusually hard winter kills off the alfalfa. Last summer, cows at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station had more grazing on a brome grass-orchard grass pasture than did others on an alfalfa-brome mixture. The reason was that much of the alfalfa had been killed by the severe 1958-59 winter. Also, the grass was ready for grazing in spring about a week before the legume.

* * * *

Drylot feeding and early weaning may have a big future in the sheep business. According to R. M. Jordan, University of Minnesota livestock scientist, the two practices could mean a higher percentage of top quality 90-pound lambs ready for market in June. Internal parasites would be less troublesome. And with careful management, the system can raise profits.

* * * *

Urea can be used as a protein substitute for cattle. But Ray Arthaud, extension livestock specialist at the University, says it's no better than oil meal. Urea has no energy value--only protein. So it's most useful in high grain rations that are short on protein but have plenty of energy. Heavier-weight cattle make better use of it than calves. It shouldn't make up more than about a fourth of all protein in the supplement.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1960

4-H NEWS

For release week of
January 25 or after

4-H TIES COUNTY
YOUTHS WITH
FAR EAST

_____ county and the Far East may be separated by miles, languages and cultures, but _____ local youths have a common tie with thousands of Oriental young people.
(no. 4-H'ers in county)

That tie, says _____ Agent _____, is 4-H. Four-H or similiar rural youth organizations have expanded from the United States, where it began about 55 years ago, to countries throughout the world.

In Taiwan, (National Republic of China) 4-H is the largest rural youth organization. Membership has grown from 5,000 in 1952 to 40,000 members today. During the Communist bombardings, 4-H'ers helped to increase vegetable production and, under artillery fire, helped to send the wounded to hospitals. About three years ago the International Farm Youth Exchange program began between the U. S. and the Republic of China.

Japan's 4-H was launched in 1948. A set-back in membership started in 1951 and continued to 1957. Now, however, enrollment is rising and they have about 250,000 members. Recently youth group work in forestry, silkworm management and fisheries has gained prominence.

Four-H in Korea just celebrated its fourth anniversary; 300,000 members are enrolled. The scarcity of carrots and carrot seed in Korea has prompted the national carrot seed production project. Korean 4-H'ers have also distributed cosmos flower seeds for planting along highways and around houses.

Yuwa Kasikorn, meaning "youth farmer," is an organization for rural youth in Thailand. Its 4,200 members raise chickens, ducks, geese, pigs, rabbits, fish, vegetable and flower gardens, fruit, rice and field crops.

In Viet-Nam, 4-T means 4-H. Club members there have access to a 4-T project bank in which project materials such as chickens, pigs and ducks are made available on a loan basis.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 20, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

TWO AWARDED UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS

Judy Mae Wilsey, Houston, and Nancy Mergens, Stillwater, have been awarded scholarships, A. A. Dowell, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Miss Wilsey, a senior in home economics education, was awarded a \$50 Home Economics association scholarship.

Miss Mergens received a \$200 Augustus L. Searle scholarship. She is a freshman in pre-veterinary medicine.

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-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 20, 1960

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

FORESTERS' DAY CELEBRATION AT UNIVERSITY

Plaid shirts, frizzly beards and log chopping contests will set the scene as University of Minnesota students celebrate their 26th annual Foresters' Day, Saturday, Jan. 30, on the St. Paul campus.

A logger-style bean feed served by the School of Forestry faculty will open the celebration at 11 a.m. Indoor events will start with a dramatic program in Green hall at 1 p.m. Outdoor activities will get off to a royal start with the foresters crowning their queen "Daughter of Paul." Her "father" is the legendary hero of all lumber jacks and foresters, Paul Bunyan. "Son of Paul," outstanding senior forester, and the "Uncle of Paul," outstanding faculty member, will also be named.

Old logging days will come to life as the foresters compete in pole climbing, log bucking, log chopping, match splitting, tug of war and tobacco spitting contests at 2:30 p.m. The women, too, will get in the act as they take part in snowshoe races, nail driving and egg throwing contests.

The Stump Jumpers Ball will end the celebration.

Preceding the day's activities will be a debate on wilderness area management conflicts, Friday, Jan. 29.

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-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 21, 1960

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

PROBLEMS OF FAILING CREAMERIES ANALYZED

Nearly half of Minnesota's creameries have gone out of business since 1938.

And those hoping to stay alive would do well to take a careful look at reasons for the failures, say University of Minnesota agricultural economists. Victor F. Amann and E. Fred Koller. They report that creamery numbers dropped from 874 in 1938 to 460 in 1959. That's a 47 percent decline.

Meanwhile, butterfat volume per plant went up. The average soared from 319,000 pounds in 1938 to 683,000 during the past year. Number annually receiving less than 400,000 pounds of butterfat decreased 70 percent, while plants handling 750,000 pounds or more jumped from 42 to 122.

Amann and Koller recently studied 41 creameries which closed down in recent years. Major reasons for failure, they found, were low volume, high operating costs, poor financial condition and failure to keep up with the times.

They report the study in the current issue of "Minnesota Farm Business Notes," an agricultural extension publication.

During their last year of operation, the 41 plants averaged 126,780 pounds of butterfat receipts. Average volume for all state plants in 1955 was more than four times that much.

Processing costs for plants closed since 1950 averaged 9.71 cents per pound of butterfat. That was 2.41 cents above the state average in 1954.

(more)

add 1 creameries

The creameries were steadily losing patrons. Average number was 52 during the last year of business. In their best year of operation, the plants had averaged 128 patrons.

Thirty of the 41 plants received only farm-separated cream when they closed. Only 11 had shifted to whole milk. In other words, the economists say, the plants had failed to keep up with the times. Larger-volume patrons who wished to sell milk were often forced to shift to larger plants which had milk receiving equipment. As a result, the creameries lost volume, suffered financially, and finally closed.

Most of the plants were in poor shape financially. Their bank accounts were low. Buildings and equipment were run down.

Total assets of the plants averaged \$30,760 at closing time. This was about a third as large as the 1950 state average. Total debt at closing averaged \$13,297. Net worth averaged \$16,384. This left \$1.21 of net worth for each \$1 per debt. Normally, a ratio of \$2 to \$1 debt is a much safer minimum.

Thirty-four of the plants were able to pay all commercial creditors in full when they closed. Five defaulted in part, and the other hadn't completed liquidations at the time of the study.

Sixteen plants were able to repay all preferred and common stock holders and holders of book credits in full. Stock holders received no repayment in 14 plants.

Considering economic condition of these firms, the economists say returns to creditors and stock holders weren't as poor as you might expect.

Amann and Koller conclude that creameries with declining volume have three main choices.

One is to improve operations to attract more volume. A second is to merge with other plants for higher volume and lower costs. And a third is to dissolve and sell off their assets.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 21, 1960

Immediate release

LAMB FEEDERS' DAY AT MORRIS SET FOR FEB. 18

Nearly a thousand sheep producers from around Minnesota are expected to attend the 33rd annual Lamb Feeders' day Feb. 18 at the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment station, Morris.

The event will feature a roundup of the University's latest research on lamb feeding. Topics will include cornfield "gleaning," hormones for lambs, self-feeding protein, pellets vs. chopped feeds, creep feeds and tranquilizers.

Cornfield "gleaning," for example, is raising a good deal of question among sheep producers. The practice involves turning lambs into a corn field, after the corn is mature, to eat the weeds and grass on the ground. The question is whether the practice will lower corn yields, offsetting the feed value of the gleaning.

Reporting on the research will be R. M. Jordan, St. Paul campus livestock scientist, and Harley Hanke, animal husbandman at the Morris station.

Other speakers will include Frank Svoboda, Renville county agent; L. E. Hanson, head of the University's animal husbandry department; and Lester Stratton, Wentworth, S. D., president of the National Lamb Feeders' association.

Svoboda will report on western lamb feeding projects and Hanson will discuss livestock production in Russia. Stratton's topic will be "Outside forces as they affect lamb feeding."

All interested persons are invited. The program starts at 10 a.m.

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60-38-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 21, 1960

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY RECEIVES \$47,695 RESEARCH GRANT

The University of Minnesota's College of Veterinary Medicine has received a grant of \$47,695 from the U. S. Public Health Service to continue basic research on aplastic anemia of cattle.

This disease can be caused by radiation injury, bracken fern poisoning or soybean oil meal extracted by the trichloroethylene (TCE) process.

Aplastic anemia has been studied at the University since 1951. In that year, many cattle died after being fed TCE-extracted soybean oil meal. Production by that process was soon stopped. Soybean oil meal now on the market does not cause aplastic anemia in cattle or other animals.

In aplastic anemia, the bone marrow is so damaged that it can't form blood cells.

The research is under the direction of Drs. J. H. Sautter in Veterinary Medicine and M. O. Schultze in agricultural biochemistry. They are trying to determine the cause and nature of the bone marrow damage which produces aplastic anemia.

To produce the disease in calves, Sautter and Schultze are using dichlorovinyl cysteine (DCVC), a compound synthesized in the laboratory as a result of work on the toxic soybean oil meal. DCVC produces the same effects in calves as did the toxic meal.

This research has already shown that a high percentage of calves can be protected against a deadly dose of gamma radiation. The procedure is to inject each one with small amounts of its own bone marrow shortly after exposure. The scientists have a group of calves which, for more than a year, survived radiation doses which would kill calves not treated with bone marrow.

Sautter and Schultze say this research may have important application to human medicine as far as aplastic anemia and radiation damage are concerned.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 21, 1960

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION HEAD ELECTED TO NATIONAL OFFICE

Milo J. Peterson, head of agricultural education at the University of Minnesota, has been elected secretary of the newly-formed American Association of Teacher Educators in Agriculture.

Organization of the association and charter officers were announced today by Leo Knuti, head of agricultural education at the University of Montana and formerly state supervisor of agricultural education for Minnesota. Knuti is first president of the association.

Peterson, former Todd county vocational agriculture instructor, said that the new association will be made up of representatives from 67 colleges with agricultural education departments across the nation. The group has been meeting informally for the last four years in conjunction with annual meetings of the American Vocational association.

Other officers of the new group include David McClay, Pennsylvania State university, president-elect; Ray Cardozier, University of Tennessee, treasurer; R. W. Montgomery, Alabama State university, chairman of organizing committee.

The association was formed to strengthen the research and teaching programs in agricultural education in the United States and to cooperate with other countries in making agricultural education more effective. The association will also provide a means for teacher educators in agriculture to work together with other national education groups.

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60-40-jrm

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 25, 1960

Special to Jackson County Agent

TAXES TO BE
AIRED AT
FARM-CITY FORUM

How can Minnesota's tax system be improved?

How would different kinds of taxes affect farmers, businessmen and citizens in general? Will expanded school systems mean higher tax rates?

These and other questions will get a thorough airing at a Farm-City Forum, (place, date).

Featured speakers will be Joseph M. Robertson, Minnesota Commissioner of Taxation; W. A. Wettergren, St. Peter, executive-secretary of the Minnesota School Board association; and Philip M. Raup, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota.

Sherwood O. Berg, head of the University's agricultural economics department, will moderate the forum.

Robertson will discuss Minnesota taxes, and how they compare with taxes of other states.

Wettergren will discuss state aid to public schools, and how it's affected by local property taxes. He will also view future financing of public schools, and what Minnesota taxpayers may expect.

Raup will talk on different kinds of tax systems, and how each affects different groups of people. For example, he will report on a study of effect of the sales tax on farmers and rural communities.

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

To all counties
For use week of
February 1 or later

FARM FILLERS

A "food for development" program, says a University of Minnesota agricultural economist, could turn U. S. farm surpluses into aid for underdeveloped countries. Willard W. Cochrane says it would work this way: A country might want to build a highway. It would plan the project and round up workers to do the job. The U. S. would provide, from surplus stocks, food and clothing needed by the workers and families. A U. S. loan would permit the country to buy other needed materials for the construction. The plan could also be used, Cochrane says, for vocational education and training or as part of a national plan for economic development.

* * * *

University of Minnesota scientists are studying proteins in milk from dozens of different mammals--moose, mice, rabbits, raccoons, llamas, water buffaloes, and others. There are several reasons for the research. One is to get more basic information for classifying mammals. Second is to learn more about feeding animals in captivity. Third is to learn more about supplementing human and livestock diets in places where animals other than cows supply the milk.

* * * *

The future looks promising for chemical weed control in legume seedings. But first, say University of Minnesota extension agronomists, there are two problems. Treatment is expensive and most chemicals haven't been cleared by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration. In recent trials, a combination of a half pound of 2, 4-D butyric and a pound of dalapon per acre resulted in up to a ton more of hay the same year. However, dalapon and the butyrics are yet to be cleared for this use.

* * * *

How do you prevent corn stalk rot and lodging? University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist Herbert Johnosn recommends four steps. Select a hybrid with good standing ability. Control corn rootworms, if they are a problem. Keep soil nutrients in balance, especially potash. And don't plant more than 20,000 plants per acre.

* * * *

University Farm and Home Week
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1960

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY STAFFER TO ATTEND REGIONAL FARM SAFETY MEET

Arthur J. Schwantes, head of agricultural engineering at the University of Minnesota, will participate in a nine-state farm safety meeting at Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 3 and 4.

The regional meeting will bring together state officers of farm safety groups from Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin. Purpose of the meeting is to strengthen the farm safety movement in these states.

Schwantes, representing the Minnesota Safety council's farm safety section, of which he is chairman, will bring ideas from one of the best-organized farm safety groups in the region. The Minnesota group has organized itself into eight subcommittees.

Schwantes' trip is sponsored by the Minnesota Safety council.

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-jrm-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1960

Immediate release

SPECIAL FEATURES IN APPLIANCES FOR 1960

The special features that are now a part of the most expensive models in household appliances may soon become a part of standard equipment.

Though price competition in home equipment is still keen, manufacturers and dealers are concentrating more on competing for the consumer dollar by means of new features and better service. The changes in household appliances for 1960 will be largely in these new features, in greater style appeal, use of new materials and in technical makeup, say extension home improvement specialists at the University of Minnesota.

Sales of appliances are expected to be high this year because an increasing number of families will want to make replacements. Half or more of the refrigerators and ranges now in American homes are 10 or more years old, according to surveys.

Some of the trends in home appliances consumers can look for in 1960 are these:

Refrigerators. This year manufacturers expect about half of the sales of household refrigerators to be refrigerator-freezer combinations with a true freezer compartment and completely automatic defrosting. Conventional refrigerator models will soon include as standard equipment fully automatic defrosting, slide-out or swing-out shelves, larger crispers and frozen food compartments. Slim and square styling is being featured in all lines, making refrigerators more attractive and allowing use of larger capacity boxes in limited space.

Freezers. Upright freezers of larger capacities are replacing chest-type freezers as the volume seller.

Electric ranges. In nearly all price categories, electric ranges now have ovens which are started and turned off by simple clock settings. Warming drawers,
(more)

add 1 appliances

double ovens, thermostatic burners and waist-high broilers are coming into more wide-spread use. The 30-inch wide electric range is now more popular than the formerly predominant 40-inch size.

Gas ranges. Most gas range models are now equipped with automatic oven lighting and oversize simmer burners. The 36-inch width gas range is still the most popular.

Built-in range tops and wall ovens. These have increased in popularity to the point where they are now an important factor in the market, especially in new housing.

Washing machines. The wringer washer has declined in importance during the past decade, although it still accounts for about 20 percent of total washers sold. Automatic washers with two or more washing and spin speeds are currently the most popular. De luxe models are featuring more automatic controls, permitting the user to select any combination of washing cycle time, agitator speeds and water temperatures with the touch of a button or the turn of a dial. One of the most recent developments is a dispenser which automatically adds bleaching agents to the wash water in correct amounts and at the correct time in the washing cycle.

Automatic dryers. Automatic dryers are designed to be sold in matching pairs with washers. Drying times, temperatures and combinations of the two may be selected according to the type of wash to be dried. Several new dryer models are being produced with built-in moisture condensers, eliminating the need for outside venting.

Combination washer-dryers. Combination washer-dryers continue to appeal to people with limited space. However, mechanical difficulties and high cost have held sales of these appliances to 3 to 4 percent of the market.

Vacuum cleaners. Some manufacturers are increasing motor capacities of canister-type cleaners from 3/4 to 1-1/4 horsepower to provide more suction and power to clean rugs and carpets. Power-driven rug cleaning tools with revolving brushes are also being produced for use with the highest priced canister-type models.

Air conditioners. Air conditioners are being introduced which have greatly increased cooling capacity and require less expensive installation than formerly. Cooling capacities are given in British Thermal Units (BTU's), thus permitting a more uniform standard of comparison than was possible under the old "ton" and "horsepower" ratings. Cooling capacities have increased, while the size of the new models has been reduced.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1960

Immediate release

GRADE A MILK PRODUCTION INCREASING

Minnesota dairymen are producing more grade A milk than ever, University of Minnesota agricultural economists report.

But they add that farmers need more out-of-state markets before any further increase in grade A milk will pay off.

Richard J. Goodman and E. Fred Koller recently surveyed all grade A plants in the state. They found that grade A milk receipts jumped 64 percent from 1951-58. At the same time, total milk receipts went up only 28 percent.

Of all grade A milk received in 1958, about 65 percent was bottled or packaged. About a third went into surplus uses which tend to lower prices to producers.

The survey is reported in the current issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, an agricultural extension publication.

In 1958, nearly 1.6 billion pounds of grade A milk was received from more than 7,000 farmers by 139 Minnesota dairy plants. Only 25 million pounds, or 1.6 percent of the total, was sold in bulk for bottling or other grade A uses in other states.

Goodman and Koller found the seasonal pattern of milk production working against Gopher state farmers. Most surplus grade A milk from here is available in spring when out-of-state demand is lowest. In late summer or fall when demand from other states goes up, Minnesota has a smaller grade A surplus.

(more)

add 1 grade A

Most grade A milk available for out-of-state shipment is produced in the eastern half of the state, the survey showed. Nearly 70 percent of the grade A milk diverted to manufacturing was in southeastern plants and 20 percent was in northeastern plants.

Grade A milk diverted to manufacturing is what economists usually refer to as "surplus"--above local bottling needs.

Goodman and Koller found that about 54 percent of the state's total grade A milk is received by plants serving the Twin Cities market. The entire southeastern section, which includes the Twin Cities, receives about 75 percent of the state's total fluid milk supply.

Minnesota had 181 grade A plants in 1958. Of these, 139 got all or part of their milk directly from farmers. The rest bought from other grade A plants.

Most grade A plants bottled all or part of their milk. Of the total, 107 bottled all their milk. Another 46 bottled in combination with some other processing activity--such as butter making, milk drying or cheese making.

In 28 plants, grade A milk was sold in bulk whole milk or cream to other dairy plants.

Grade A plants bottled or packaged about 65 percent of all grade A milk received in the state in 1958. About 1.6 percent was sold in bulk for bottling or other grade A uses in other states. The rest--33.4 percent--was diverted into manufactured dairy products.

Goodman and Koller say these surpluses--such as diverted grade A milk--lower profits from grade A production.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
February 1 or later

FERTILIZER ADDITIVES SELDOM NEEDED

Can you afford to pay more for fertilizer containing trace minerals, bacteria or organic matter?

Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, has this to say about it.

Except for peat and sandy areas, few soils in Minnesota are short on trace elements such as iron, zinc or copper. So in most cases, it wouldn't be profitable to pay bonus prices for fertilizers containing such materials.

For example, where soil is short on iron, research shows a special kind needs to be added. Most iron-containing compounds won't do the job.

Adding microorganisms to soil isn't necessary, Overdahl says. Few soils are so low in organisms that they can't multiply rapidly when soil conditions favor their growth. And favorable conditions mean high organic matter levels--like you get from turning under sod, crop residue, or manure.

Organic fertilizers pay only when price per ton is in line with other means of raising organic matter levels. Many such materials are similar--on a dry matter basis--to manure. Since manure is about 80 percent water, you can figure that 5 tons of wet manure equal a ton of dry organic fertilizer.

Wet manure is worth up to \$3 per ton. So 5 tons could be worth around \$15, which may be a reasonable value per ton for many organic fertilizers.

Overdahl warns farmers to be wary of striking claims for new materials. If you're in doubt, check with the county agent, vocational agriculture teacher, SCS worker, or other farm leader.

Remember, price per ton isn't always a good comparison. The important thing is cost per pound of actual nutrient.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
February 1 or later

WEED CHEMICALS
TESTED IN
FARM PLOTS

Radox, simazine and atrazine look like the top three chemicals for weed control in corn next summer.

All three showed up well as sprays in plots set up by Minnesota farmers and county agents in 1959, according to Harley Otto, University of Minnesota extension agronomist.

When used in granular form, radox continued to do well. But simazine granules weren't as effective as simazine sprays. Atrazine was used only in sprays.

Chemicals differ both in what they kill and how long they last. Radox knocks out annual grassy weeds, but doesn't do so well on broad-leaved weeds. Atrazine and simazine, however, control both annual grasses and broad-leaved plants.

Farmers got longer-lasting control from atrazine and simazine than from Radox. On the other hand, the first two sometimes stay in the soil and damage crops the following year. Oats and other small grains are particularly vulnerable to this "carryover" effect.

Both the granular and spray forms of Radox did a good job of controlling grasses in soybeans.

Otto says a new chemical, Amiben, looks promising in soybeans for both grass and broad-leaved weed control. However, it hasn't yet been cleared by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration.

The demonstrations will be conducted again in 1960.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
February 1 or later

LOWERING COSTS
MEANS BETTER
COST MANAGEMENT

Cost cutting and penny pinching aren't always the same--especially where farm profits are concerned.

Instead, better cost management is the key to lowering production costs, a University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist says.

Hal Routhe puts it this way. Suppose you have a certain amount of money tied up in buildings, equipment and machinery. Once the money's spent, you're faced with a fixed cost in repairs, depreciation, interest and taxes.

Those total costs can't be cut a cent. What you can do is lower the cost per unit of production. Here are some ways to do it:

1. Increase productivity. For example, say the annual fixed building and equipment cost per dairy cow is \$60. For each cow producing 300 pounds of butterfat per year, cost per pound is 20 cents. But raise the herd average to 400 pounds and cost is only 15 cents per pound.

2. Use the investment to capacity. Keeping only 75 percent as many hens as your facilities will hold would shove your ownership cost up one cent for each dozen eggs.

3. Figure the lowest investment when building or remodeling. Low-cost but effective buildings and equipment can reduce your cost per unit of production for the next 10-20 years. For example, a new dairy setup for 30 cows would cost \$800 per cow in a stanchion barn. In a loose housing plan, cost would be about \$500 per animal. This would reduce the annual cost per cow by \$20-\$25 and cost per pound of butterfat by 5-7 cents.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1960

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
February 1

PORK, ORANGES
PLENTIFUL IN
FEBRUARY

More good things to eat and plenty of them are in prospect for February, according to Home Agent _____.

The prediction is based on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for the month.

Pork, oranges and orange products top the list. Big production of pork is in sight during February, adding to the large supplies in cold storage. This year's orange crop is about 12 percent above average and supplies of grapefruit are bigger than usual. Stocks of frozen orange juice concentrate also are large.

Carrots, cabbage, sweet potatoes and onions are the vegetables expected to be abundant. Large crops of sweet potatoes and onions were harvested last fall, and Southern growers have planted 20 percent more land than last year to carrots and cabbage.

The new green cabbage coming from Florida, Texas and California is a buy for vitamin C as well as for crispness, color and flavor. Sweet potatoes and carrots are both rich in vitamin A. Consumers who like flavorful foods can depend on onions, which will be selling at favorable prices.

Cranberries and cranberry products continue to be abundant. All of them on the market have been tested and found wholesome. Colorful cranberry products can fit any party menu during February, the month of holidays. This fruit is good company for pork as well as chicken.

Raisins are in heavy supply and selling at unusually favorable prices. They make good snacks for youngsters and an appetizing "extra" for lunch boxes.

Besides pork, other main dish plentifuls this month will be fryer chickens and eggs. Supplies of eggs are expected to increase during the month.

Navy beans, peanuts, peanut products and lard are other abundant foods this month.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1960

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For release week of
February 1 or after

HOME COUNCIL
MEMBERS TO
DISTRICT EVENT

_____ county Home Council chairman and members will attend one of ten district leadership meetings to be held throughout the state during February, Home Agent _____, said today.

The meeting will be held at _____, at _____.
(place) (date)

Purpose of the meeting is to help council members understand the decision making process as it relates to program planning.

* _____, extension _____ specialist at the University of Minnesota, will help council members see the broad field of subject matter within her (his) area. The session will show that by looking at many possibilities in one field, members can do more critical thinking about their own concerns. Thus, they are better able to decide which possibilities apply to their particular needs and interests.

-sah-

*Specialists at the following meetings include:

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Feb. 9 - Thief River Falls | - Grace Brill, nutritionist |
| Feb. 10 - Moorhead | - " " " |
| Feb. 11 - Alexandria | - Charles Martin, family relationships |
| Feb. 16 - Rochester | - Shirley Erickson, clothing |
| Feb. 17 - Waseca | - " " " |
| Feb. 18 - Windom | - Edna Jordahl, home management |
| Feb. 19 - Montevideo | - " " " " |
| Feb. 24 - Grand Rapids | - Myra Zabel, home furnishings |
| Feb. 25 - Mille Lacs | - " " " " |
| Feb. 26 - St. Paul | - Mary Lou Muller, home improvement |

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1960

4-H NEWS

For release week of
February 1 or after

LOCAL YOUTH
TO DISTRICT
RADIO CONTEST

_____, winner of the county
(name) (age) (address)
4-H radio speaking contest, will compete in the district contest at _____,
(town)
(date) Agent _____ said today.

_____ will speak over Station _____ at _____
(hour)
(day). His topic -- "Why I am concerned with the world refugee prob-
lem." He (she) won the county contest in competition with _____ other 4-H
(no.)
members.

Winners from _____, _____, _____, and _____
counties will also participate in the district event. The contest is one of 17 being
held throughout the state in February.

Winner of the district contest will receive a cash award and an expense-paid
trip to the Twin Cities to compete in the state finals March 11 and 12. The reserve
champion will also receive a cash award.

The statewide contest has been sponsored by the Jewish Community Relations
Council of Minnesota in cooperation with the University of Minnesota Agricultural
Extension Service for 18 years. This year's topic was chosen because of World
Refugee Year. Fifty-two nations have set this year aside as a time to help solve
the world problem of more than two million refugees.

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 27, 1960

Special to: Dale Smith,
Carver County Agent.

CARVER COUNTY
SUBURBAN GROWTH
IS FORUM TOPIC

What does suburban development mean to farm families in Carver county?

And, as highways bring new neighbors to this area, what will this "automobile civilization" mean to the urban people themselves?

These and other questions will highlight a discussion of the effects of spreading Twin City suburban growth at the Farm-City Forum, February 18, at Chaska, according to County Agent Dale Smith.

Speakers will be Philip M. Raup, professor of agricultural economics, and John R. Borchert, professor and chairman of geography, both from the University of Minnesota.

Borchert will review the "building up" of Carver county -- and outlook for suburban development during the next 20 years. He'll discuss reasons for suburban growth and the effect of these "commuter communities" on travel and business patterns.

Raup will cover the tax angle of suburban development -- changing tax burdens, changes in the tax base and added costs of supporting schools and other public services.

Raup will also discuss the tax alternatives for rural areas and the burden of a sales tax on farm people.

-jrm-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 27, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

WILDERNESS AREA MANAGEMENT CONFLICTS TO BE AIRED

Wilderness area management conflicts will be aired Friday night, Jan. 29, in Coffey Hall auditorium on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota at 8 p.m.

Harry Mosebrook, director of public affairs for the Weyerhaeuser company, and Ernest Swift, executive director of the National Wildlife federation, will debate the management problems.

The debate is sponsored by the University's Forestry club in conjunction with the annual Foresters' Day, Jan. 30.

The Forestry club Achievement award will be presented at the debate. This award is designed to honor foresters working in the state who have made major contributions to the advancement of forestry.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FORESTRY AWARD TO STATE RANGER

Ralph H. Christopherson, U. S. Forest Service District ranger at Chippewa National forest, was awarded the University of Minnesota Forestry Club Achievement award at a forestry debate held on the St. Paul campus Friday night, Jan. 29.

Christopherson is a 1933 graduate of the University School of Forestry, is active in the Society of American Foresters and is a former Forestry club member.

The annual award was presented for the first time this year by Frank Salomonsen, chairman of the club's Achievement Award committee. The award is designed to honor foresters working in the state who have made major contributions to the advancement of forestry.

Four forestry students who topped their classes scholastically were presented certificates and subscriptions to the American Forest magazine at the Friday debate. The awards, presented by Xi Sigma Phi, national honor forestry society, went to freshman Douglas Larson, Alexandria; sophomore Robert Megraw, Rochester; junior Duane Packer, Palisade; and senior Robert Bodine, New Ulm.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 1, 1960

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

In this issue:

Washable Pillows
Freeze Potato Chips
Whip Frozen Cheese Dips
Freeze These Potatoes
Boil-in-Bag Freezer Containers
Planned Storage Saves Energy
Single Persons Spend More For Recreation

More Money For High-Quality Foods
First Use Indicates Storage
Soaking Unnecessary
Important to Rinse Out Bleach
Role of Bleach
Who Bleaches How

HOME FURNISHINGS

Washable Pillows

Want to freshen up your pillows -- just wash them if they're made with the new Dacron polyester fiberfill.

The new filling retains its soft fluffiness through repeated launderings. Hand washing is recommended since the batt of fiberfill, while not harmed by suds and water, might be twisted or torn by the agitation of the washing machine.

First, immerse the pillow in lukewarm water with soap or detergent. A low sudsing detergent makes rinsing easier. Force the water through the pillow. Rinse in clear water and press or squeeze the pillow to remove excess water. Avoid severe twisting. Then let the pillow dry in the air or put it through the spin cycle of an automatic washing machine and dry in a tumbler-type dryer.

-sah-

FROZEN FOODS

Freeze Potato Chips

Did you know that potato chips, crackers and salted nuts all freeze well?

Freezing is a solution to keeping these foods from turning rancid, when you have a quantity of them left over after entertaining.

* * * *

Whip Frozen Cheese Dips

If you have leftover cheese dips and cultured sour cream, you can keep them for future use by freezing them. They will become grainy, but Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory says that whipping them upon defrosting will restore smoothness.

* * * *

Freeze These Potatoes

A type of escalloped potato dish will freeze successfully, provided the potatoes are grated and the liquid used is whipping cream without a flour thickening. Flour is not a good thickening agent for freezing.

* * * *

Boil-in-Bag Freezer Containers

From freezer to table in 10 minutes has become a reality with the boil-in-the-bag containers now on the market.

Foods can now be frozen in bags made of new polyester films that look much like cellophane and that will endure temperatures from below zero to about 240°F. without change. The frozen foods can be cooked or heated in water without removing the bag. Several different kinds of food can be prepared for the table in one uncovered pan of boiling water, with no cooking odors from any of them.

These new boil-in-the-bag containers are especially suitable for freezing pre-cooked foods such as stew and chow mein and for corn-on-the-cob and other foods that may be cooked in boiling water.

HOME MANAGEMENT

Planned Storage Saves Energy

Store heavy pots and pans in the kitchen at an easy-to-reach height. It takes 19 times more energy to stoop to three inches from the floor than to take articles off a shelf straight ahead of you.

Stretching, too, is fatiguing. That's why it's important to store articles that are used least often either high or low in the cupboard.

* * * *

Single Persons Spend More For Recreation

Single persons spend much more for eating out and for recreation outside the home than the average urban family.

According to a recent report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, single consumers also tend to spend more for housing than families, but less for furnishings, equipment and transportation.

* * * *

More Money For High-Quality Foods

After consumers have met their basic food needs, studies show they are likely to spend their additional food money on higher quality foods, eating out and on various marketing services such as ready-prepared items.

* * * *

First Use Indicates Storage

Storage of utensils and supplies should be at the place of first use, according to Florence Ehrenkranz, University of Minnesota home economics professor.

Sauce pans should be stored near the sink since water must be added first. It will save time if you rearrange stored articles -- especially if you get rid of seldom used articles.

CLOTHING

Soaking Unnecessary

Bleach works best in hot water. Therefore, bleaching in the washing machine is very satisfactory. Presoaking is usually unnecessary.

* * * *

Important to Rinse Out Bleach

Rinse your wash well when you use bleach. That's the advice of Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

If all of the bleach is not rinsed out of the fabric, other moisture sources such as perspiration will activate remaining bleach.

* * * *

Role of Bleach

Bleach is not intended to be a soil remover by itself. Nothing replaces good washing. Activation, plenty of water at the correct temperature and some detergent are all necessary to get clothes clean. Bleaches play major roles as stain removers, disinfectors and brighteners.

* * * *

Who Bleaches How

* About 70 percent of bleach users bleach in the wash period. The remaining 30 percent is divided between a pre-wash soak and rinse.

* Younger women bleach more often than older homemakers.

* About 600 million quarts of liquid bleach or about 14 quarts per family were sold last year.

* About 90 percent of the average family laundry is usually made up of fabrics on which liquid chlorine bleach is effective.

* Nine out of ten dollars spent on bleach are being spent for liquid chlorine bleaches. The remaining dollar goes for various types of dry, powdered bleaches.

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 1, 1960

Special to county agents in Anoka,
Isanti, and Chisago counties.

SOILS SPECIALIST
TO AID AREA
IN CONSERVATION

A University of Minnesota extension soil conservation specialist will be available for educational work in this area starting this month.

Clifton Halsey, extension soils agent since 1951 at Stillwater in Washington county, is now serving a much wider area. It will now include Anoka, Isanti and Chisago counties.

Halsey will be available for educational work on soil conservation groups, and particularly for watershed development. He will work with farmers and community groups, in cooperation with local agricultural agents.

Farmers and groups wishing for his services may make their requests through the local county extension office.

Halsey was one of several agents appointed in 1951 to work cooperatively with county agricultural extension committees and supervisors of soil conservation districts..

While in Washington county, he was active in all phases of soil conservation and promoted several new practices. Some of them included minimum tillage, wheel-track planting, increased fertilization and use of farm-wide conservation plans.

Halsey is a native of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and is a 1949 graduate of the University of Minnesota. He received his M. S. in soils at the University in 1954.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1960

Immediate release

MINN. VEGETABLE GROWERS TO MEET

Members of the Minnesota Vegetable Growers' association will hold their annual meeting and institute Sat., Feb. 13, in the Super Valu warehouse in Hopkins.

The food and drug act and the grower, soils and fertilizer and modern methods of moving vegetables are among topics to be discussed at the all-day institute.

Speakers on the program will include T. M. Currence, professor of horticulture, University of Minnesota; J. R. Watson, agronomist, Toro Manufacturing corporation, Minneapolis; A. H. Kenyon, Food and Drug administration, Minneapolis; Robert Lucas, extension soils specialist, Michigan State university; Paul Shafer, U. S. Department of Agriculture marketing specialist; and Maynard Speece, radio farm director, WCCO.

Exhibits will feature new chemicals, new horticultural equipment and information about new vegetable varieties, according to O. C. Turnquist, secretary of the association and extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

The program will open at 9 a.m. with registration.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1960

Immediate release

DISTRICT 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTESTS TO BE HELD IN FEBRUARY

Sixteen district 4-H radio speaking contests involving 91 Minnesota 4-H'ers will be held throughout the state during February, Evelyn Harne, assistant 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

The county champions will speak over local radio stations on the subject, "Why I Am Concerned With the World Refugee Problem." This is the 18th year the University Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Jewish Council have sponsored the contest.

District contests are scheduled as follows: Feb. 13--11:15 - 12 noon, KOZY, Grand Rapids; 10:30-11:15 a.m., KWOA, Worthington; 1:30-2:15 p.m., KNUJ, New Ulm; 1-2 p.m., WEBC, Duluth; 2-2:45 p.m., KATE, Albert Lea.

Feb. 15 -- 12-12:15 p.m. and 12:30-1 p.m., KUOM, St. Paul.

Feb. 19 -- 3:30-4:15 p.m., KWLM, Willmar.

Feb. 20 -- 11-12 noon, WCMP, Pine City; 2-2:45 p.m., WJON, St. Cloud; 1:30-2:15 p.m., KAGE, Winona; 10-10:45 a.m., KMHL, Marshall and KLGR, Redwood Falls; 10:05-11 a.m., KDHL, Faribault.

Feb. 22 -- 1:45-3 p.m., KILO, Grand Forks.

Feb. 25 -- 3:05-3:45 p.m., KVOX, Moorhead.

Feb. 26 -- 2-3 p.m., KOTE, Fergus Falls; 2:30-3:30, KWAD, Wadena.

District winners will compete in St. Paul in the state finals March 12.

The champion and reserve champion will then broadcast over WCCO at 4:30 -5 p.m., March 12.

University Farm and Home News
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
February 8 or later

FARM FILLERS

Heptachlor -- a chemical insecticide -- will not be recommended for use on food or forage crops this year. Reason: Scientists found that when applied to plants, heptachlor breaks down into heptachlor epoxide, a chemical which then turns up as residue in milk and meat of animals fed the forage. The Food and Drug Administration has not established "residue tolerances" for the changed form of heptachlor -- meaning it can't be used for foliage sprays or soil treatments where livestock will eat the plants. Heptachlor is still okay, though, for non-food crops like lawns or ornamentals.

* * * *

Lift that sack of feed with your legs--not your back. That advice is from Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Bending at the waist puts a severe strain on your back and abdominal muscles. Besides, crouching and lifting with your legs is easier. It takes four times as much effort to lift from a bending position as it does from a crouch.

* * * *

Why should a dairy herd--normally averaging a 3.5 percent butterfat test--suddenly drop to 2.5 percent level and stay there for three or four months? A University of Minnesota extension dairyman, Ralph Wayne, says there could be several reasons. The drop might be due to a small amount of hay being fed, hay low in fiber, or hay too finely chopped. The University's dairy husbandry department is carefully checking some of these factors.

* * * *

When you borrow money, be sure it's clear how the interest is figured. Joseph Biniek, assistant farm economist at the University of Minnesota, gives this example: A discount note on a \$1,200 loan at 6 percent interest, repaid in 12 monthly installments, will cost \$72 for the year. But if the interest is figured only on the unpaid balance each month, total interest cost for the year is \$39, or \$33 less.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1960

Immediate release

FEED CONTRACTING REASONS VIEWED

Contract feed selling--one type of vertical integration--often results from a dealer's attempt to give better service and boost sales without price-cutting.

That's the view of Oswald P. Blaich, cooperative farm economist for the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the University of Minnesota.

Contract selling to a hog producer, for example, often means supplying feed and credit on contract, with the farmer agreeing to follow certain management steps. Dealers have realized for several years, Blaich says, that it takes good management to get maximum results from any feed, no matter how good it is.

To become more progressive and efficient, a feed processor needs to increase sales. Yet, he seldom resorts to cutting prices to sell more feed. Price cutting usually leads to retaliation from other firms--and may end up in a ruinous price war.

Most established firms would rather turn instead to promotion and new product ideas, according to Blaich.

New product development has its limits, though. Other firms soon discover the improvements in a new formula and usually copy it quickly. Extending credit began as one form of non-price competition, too, but now practically all dealers do it and the competitive advantage has been lost.

So while seeking another way to compete, many dealers hit on the contract idea to insure better management. It started when feed processors began to give

(more)

add 1 vertical integration

farmers management advice on a personal basis. This was personal service-- harder for competitors to copy. Personal advice also helps sell more of the dealer's product.

Feed contracts have three main clauses, according to Blaich. One is extending credit--to which no one really objects. And since a producer often needs credit, he readily agrees to a second clause--exclusive use of the company's feed.

The third clause specifies management practices. This is the clause that brings this type of contract under the "vertical integration" classification-- and raises objections in some cases.

Since many producers' practices could stand some improvement, the integration clause opens up several possibilities, Blaich says. First, it gets some hog men to use more formula feed than before. Second, it opens new market possibilities for producers who never previously used formula mixes.

Whether feed contracting will continue to grow is still a question. Blaich says it will depend mainly on the number of swine growers who feel they can benefit from it. He believes contracting will most likely spread first in the corn belt fringe, especially to the south and east. But it may also become more popular in the corn belt proper.

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60-45-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1960

Immediate release

WIDE VARIETY OF FOODS PLENTIFUL THIS MONTH

The wide variety of foods plentiful on local markets should assure good eating during February.

In fact, if you're looking for a ready-made food shopping list for good meals at low cost, you'll find it in the U. S. Department of Agriculture's February list of plentiful foods.

Good buys for the main dish include pork, eggs, fryer chickens and dry beans, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. These foods provide the makings for many low-cost delicious meals. Such meals might feature bacon and eggs, baked beans, ham or ham salad sandwiches, pork loin roast or chicken with sweet potatoes, Mrs. Loomis suggests.

Fresh vegetables abundant this month include several with high vitamin content. Cabbage -- especially the new green cabbage coming from Florida, Texas and California -- is a good choice for vitamin C, as well as for crispness, color and flavor. Sweet potatoes and new carrots are both high in vitamin A. Shoppers who like flavorful foods can depend on plenty of onions at favorable prices.

Oranges, grapefruit, raisins, cranberries and cranberry products are the fruits in largest supply. Oranges and orange products particularly deserve headlines this month. The crop of early, mid-season and navel oranges is estimated at 3 percent larger than last season and 12 percent above average. Stocks of frozen orange juice concentrate also are large.

Colorful cranberry products can fit any party menu during this month of holidays. Cranberries are good company for pork as well as chicken.

For baking and cooking, you'll find plenty of lard on the market. Snack and sandwich specials on the February list are peanuts and peanut products.

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60-46-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
February 8 or later

\$30 PER EWE
IS GOAL FOR
SHEEP FLOCK

Each ewe should gross \$30 this year--if your sheep flock is managed well.

R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, has some hints on ways to make that income.

First, keep records. The county extension office has blanks. Use ear tags, so you can pick out ewe lambs for flock replacement from your best older ewes.

Second, take good care of the lambs. Start by disinfecting navels with 7 percent iodine solution within an hour after birth. Then make sure the lambs start nursing. Wash the ewe's udder first with chlorine-water solution and check whether the ewe has milk and open teats. Help weak lambs nurse. It's best to "panel" ewes and newly-born lambs for two, three, or four days.

Paint-brand lambs and ewes to keep them paired up. And keep twin ewe lambs for flock replacement.

Dock the lambs at four to five days, Jacobs advises. Castrate them when two weeks old.

Creep-feed lambs born between January and mid-March. They can be marketed from drylot at 90 to 120 days of age, at 80 to 100 pounds each. A good creep feed is 40 pounds whole oats, 40 pounds shelled corn or crushed barley or wheat, 10 pounds bran, and 10 pounds oil meal. Fifteen milligrams of antibiotic per pound of ration may help prevent death losses.

Creep-fed lambs also need good legume hay, plenty of clean water, and a mineral supplement. Wean them at 12 weeks.

Late lambs can be marketed at four to five months at 90-95 pounds--with no feed other than pasture after grazing season starts. But make sure the pasture is good. Bluegrass is okay for early season. A good mixture is 2 bushels of oats and 5 pounds dwarf Essex rape per acre. Rape alone can be grazed after the oats crop is removed. Grass-legume mixtures are all right--if they're at least half grass. Rye seeded in July will fatten lambs in September and October and provide grazing the following spring.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1960

To all counties
For immediate use

A Farm and Home Research Report

GRADE A MILK
PRODUCTION UP
IN MINNESOTA

Grade A milk production in Minnesota jumped 64 percent from 1951-58, according to a survey by agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

At the same time, total milk receipts went up only 28 percent.

Richard J. Goodman and E. Fred Koller found that of all grade A milk received in 1958, about 65 percent was bottled or packaged. About a third went into surplus uses--tending to lower prices to producers.

By "surplus" the economists mean grade A milk diverted to manufacturing.

The economists conclude that Minnesota farmers need more out-of-state milk markets before any further increase in grade A milk will pay off. In 1958, for example, only 1.6 percent of the total grade A milk receipts was sold in bulk for bottling or other grade A uses in other states.

Goodman and Koller also found that seasonal patterns of milk production work against Minnesota dairymen. Most surplus grade A milk from here is available in spring when out-of-state demand is lowest. When demand from other states goes up in summer and fall, Minnesota has a lower grade A surplus.

Most surplus grade A milk is in the eastern half of the state, the survey showed. Nearly 70 percent of the grade A milk diverted to manufacturing was in southeastern plants and 20 percent was in the northeast.

Minnesota had 181 grade A plants in 1958. Of these, 139 got all or part of their milk directly from farmers. The rest bought from other grade A plants.

About 54 percent of the state's total grade A milk is received by plants serving the Twin Cities market. The entire southeastern section, which includes the Twin Cities, receives about 75 percent of the state's total fluid milk supply.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
February 8 or later

SEED TREATMENT
IMPORTANT FOR
GOOD FLAX CROP

That flax seed you plant this spring probably contains some harvest damage -- and needs the protection of seed treatment for top yields.

When you plant damaged seed without treating, it, the crop already has one strike against it, according to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. Reason: Damaged kernels are especially susceptible to infections by soil-borne organisms -- a danger brought out in experiment station research across the nation.

Actually, Johnson says, seed treating is not difficult. Besides that, it's a cropping practice that repays itself many times in better stands and bigger yields.

Organic mercury seed treatment materials give effective control of many diseases that hit the flax seedling -- if applied properly. Same is true of non-mercury organic materials like captan and thiram.

Treatment rates with organic mercury materials should be higher for flax than for cereal grains. Always follow the recommendations on new packages of reliable materials.

This type of seed treatment protects flax seeds against soil-borne disease organisms -- primary problem with flax. Seed-borne disease organisms are less important with flax than in cereal grains.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1960

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of
February 8 or after

STORE LOGICALLY
FOR BEST KITCHEN

Mixing bowls are generally sold in sets, but that doesn't mean they should always remain together in the kitchen cupboard.

Try to stack only like articles, such as plates, suggests Home Agent _____ . It's time-consuming to lift off two mixing bowls to get the size you need.

To save yourself unnecessary stretching and bending, store most frequently used articles within the reach of the circle described by your forearm. That storage area includes the top part of base cabinets, the lower part of wall cabinets or cabinets midway between the base and wall cabinets.

Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota also suggests that you store articles at the place where they are first used. Every kitchen has at least three work centers -- a mix or refrigerator center, a sink or dishwashing center and a cooking and serving center.

Supplies such as mixes, sugar, flour, shortening and spices should be stored at the mix center.

At the sink center, store dishwashing supplies; saucepans that require water; vegetables and fruits that don't require refrigeration but do need washing or peeling; foods for which water is needed at the start of preparation such as canned soups; and cutlery and accessories for cutting, peeling and straining. Dishes can be stored at the sink center, the dining area or at the serving area.

The range is the place to store pans, lids, stirring spoons, seasonings, shortening used directly at the range and foods used with boiling water such as macaroni.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1960

4-H NEWS

(For release week of
February 8 or after)

(Fourth in a series of project stories)

SAFETY LEARNED
IN 4-H TRACTOR
PROJECT

Safety is in the driver's seat as the 4-H tractor program rides into its 13th year of activity in Minnesota.

More than 1,100 Minnesota 4-H'ers are enrolled in the program. They are striving to reduce tractor accidents. Besides safe operation, club members learn efficient operation and maintenance, _____ Agent _____, says. And success in the project means money in the bank to 4-H boys -- and girls, too -- who follow the advice of tractor experts.

Two other projects have a mechanical slant, 4-H shop and the electric project. Shop is one of the fastest growing in 4-H. It has grown to 4,200 members since it started in 1949. Purpose of the shop project is to help 4-H club members learn the care and use of common tools, make useful articles and keep equipment and machines in good repair.

The electric project is geared to teach 4-H'ers the fundamentals of electricity, to do minor electrical repairs and to make simple electrical projects. Statewide about 1,100 4-H'ers were enrolled in the electric project last year.

An automotive project is being tested on a pilot basis in the state. About 100 4-H'ers are now enrolled. The project is divided into three units. The first is designed to acquaint 4-H'ers with traffic safety, ownership and driver responsibilities and general automotive knowledge. Purpose of the second unit is to teach 4-H'ers basic service maintenance and operation. The third unit is devoted to efficient operation.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 4, 1960

Immediate release

SHORT COURSE FOR HOME GARDENERS IN MARCH

The University of Minnesota's horticulture short course for home gardeners and commercial fruit growers will be held for the 39th year on the St. Paul campus March 23-25.

Fruit growing, home vegetable gardening and ornamental horticulture will be covered in separate sessions during the three days.

First day of the short course will be devoted to commercial fruit growing.

Problems in home fruit growing will be the subject of the program Thursday morning, March 24, and vegetable gardening will be the topic Thursday afternoon. Morning and afternoon sessions of the final day of the short course will be given over entirely to ornamental horticulture.

University staff members, representatives of the U. S. Food and Drug administration, the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture, the Minnesota State Horticultural society, nurserymen, fruit growers and outstanding gardeners will speak at the sessions.

Program chairman for the event is R. E. Widmer, associate professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota.

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60-47-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 4, 1960

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM RECEIPTS DROP 7 PERCENT IN 1959

Minnesota farmers' total cash receipts in 1959 fell 7 percent from 1958, according to agricultural economist Elmer W. Learn at the University of Minnesota.

The drop totalled more than \$100 million from the record 1958 level of \$1.4 billion.

Poultry and hog producers took the bulk of the decrease. The drop resulted mainly from heavier livestock marketings, which in part reflected huge national supplies of feed grains.

Realized net farm income dropped even further than cash receipts. Present estimates show a decline of about 20 percent from the 1958 record level of \$556 million, Learn says. "Realized net farm income" is net income without adjusting for inventory changes.

Learn reports on the income situation in the current issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, an Agricultural Extension Service publication. He based his estimates on data from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting service and the Minnesota office of the USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee.

The drop would bring realized net income close to the lowest levels of the decade, reached in 1954-56.

Learn estimates 1959 cash income from crops to be down \$38 million from last year's \$393 million.

Crop production set a new record at 334 million bushels--in spite of drouth and the lowest average yield since 1955. Reason for the higher total production was expanded acreage. Partly because of high moisture corn, average corn price for 1959 was below 1958.

(more)

add 1 farm receipts

Meanwhile, soybean acreage declined by more than a fourth, and cash receipts from soybeans dropped sharply.

Beef and dairy producers practically equalled their 1958 cash sales, Learn found.

Farmers marketed 15 percent more hogs in 1959 than in 1958, but average prices dropped 28 percent. As a result, cash receipts from hogs totalled \$212 million. That was about \$46 million below 1958, and about equal to the 1955-57 average.

Minnesota in 1959 became the nation's leading turkey state, with a 28 percent increase in birds. The $13\frac{1}{2}$ million birds raised in 1959 brought in a record volume of cash turkey receipts--\$47 million. While prices averaged below 1958 levels, prices in the heavy marketing period of October-December were above a year earlier.

Egg producers in 1959 had their worst year since World War II. First, production for the state decreased a bit, while production for the nation as a whole went up. Average prices fell below 23 cents per dozen, lowest since 1941. Cash receipts dropped 25 percent, from \$90 million in 1958 to \$67 in 1959.

Sales of cattle and calves continued to be the largest single source of gross income on Minnesota farms, accounting for 26 percent of the total. Dairy products took second place for the third straight year, accounting for 20 percent of sales.

Direct government payments in Minnesota declined from \$41.3 million in 1958 to \$30 million in 1959. This, Learn says, resulted from ending the Soil Bank acreage reserve. That loss was only partly offset by an increase in Conservation Reserve payments.

Storage payments for Commodity Credit corporation grain resealed on farms amounted to \$6.4 million in 1959, compared to \$7.7 million in 1958.

Data on production expenses aren't available yet. But Learn says the U. S. index of prices paid for production items continued to rise, so production expenses will probably be up, too. However, the rate of increase will probably be lower than it has been for several years.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 4, 1960

Immediate release

ELECTRONIC DHIA PROGRAM MOVING FORWARD

Yellow Medicine is the first Minnesota county to have all Dairy Herd Improvement association herds on the new electronic computing system.

The county has 44 DHIA members using the plan--16 more than were testing milk when the organization began changing to the electronic system.

Since electronic computing first started in early 1958, 469 Minnesota herds have enrolled, according to Ralph Wayne, University of Minnesota extension dairyman. Of these, 388 are on "standard" DHIA (with a supervisor doing both sampling and testing) and 81 on "owner sampler" plans.

The plan works this way: The DHIA supervisor weighs, samples and tests the milk (or just tests the milk for owner-sampler herds.) He enters test results and feeding, breeding, dry and milking date information on a report form and mails it to the state extension dairy office at the University.

Then the report is checked and goes to the electronic computing center. The herd owner gets a typed report a few days later. Besides complete milk and butterfat production for each cow and the entire herd, the report tells how efficiently each cow converts feed to milk.

The report also gives return over feed cost, feed cost per hundred pounds of milk and return per man working with the herd. Finally, the report gives recommended feed per cow, date to breed and time to dry off the cows.

The electronic system makes for more accurate and complete records which are easier for farmers to use. It costs a bit more than the old system, but farmers using the new plan say it's worth it. In Yellow Medicine county, for example, cost is \$9 per month for herds up to 15 cows, and 20 cents for each cow above 15.

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60-49-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 4, 1960

Immediate release

BLEACHING POPULAR AMONG TODAY'S HOMEMAKERS

Grandmother isn't the only one who uses bleach. Studies show that bleaching is greater among young homemakers than older women.

But, although bleach can help turn out a whiter wash, bleach can also ruin a wash if used incorrectly, according to Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

Nearly one-third of the women using bleach add undiluted liquid chlorine bleach to the clothes directly in the washer. Bleach should be added to the water in the washer, not directly to the clothes, Miss Ehrenkranz says. Liquid bleaches should also be carefully measured and diluted according to the directions on the containers. The mild all-purpose perborate powder bleaches, however, have a slower bleaching action and thus the homemaker runs essentially no risk of damaging fabrics by adding them directly to the wash.

It is important to use the correct bleach. Mild sodium perborate bleaches are safe for all fabrics. Chlorine and chlorine type bleaches are safe for white cotton, linen, Dacron, nylon or Orlon. But they must not be used on silk, wool, rayon or most acetates. Don't use chlorine bleach on wash-and-wear fabrics with resin finishes unless the tag states that the garment is bleachable.

Bleach works best in hot water. So the best time to bleach is during the wash period in the washing machine. But the time you add liquid chlorine bleach to the wash water will affect the brightness of the wash. Liquid chlorine bleaches are not compatible with brighteners found in many modern detergents. Adding the bleach a few minutes after adding the detergent will give the brighteners in detergents time to work before their action is interfered with by the chlorine bleaches. Other bleaches can be added at the beginning of the wash period.

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60-50-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

WAYNE HANSON NAMED S. E. DISTRICT COUNTY AGENT SUPERVISOR

Wayne H. Hanson, Caledonia, has been named southeast district supervisor for the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, starting April 16.

The appointment was approved by the University Board of Regents at their Friday meeting.

Hanson has been agricultural agent in Houston county since 1944. He will succeed A. E. Engebretson, who will retire after 26 years as a district supervisor.

As supervisor, Hanson will work with extension agents and local extension committees in the 22 southeast counties, helping coordinate the overall extension program.

A native of Fish Creek, Wis., he received his B. S. in 1933 from the University of Wisconsin, and his M. S. from the University of Minnesota in 1950. From 1933-39, he taught agriculture and coached at high schools at Soldiers Grove, Wis., and at Clinton and Spring Grove, Minn.

From 1939-44, he served as assistant agricultural agent in Hubbard county and as agricultural agent in Sherburne and Watonwan counties.

Hanson has been noted for his work with local people and leaders in a variety of agricultural and community improvement programs--dairy and livestock production, soil conservation, 4-H clubs and general farm and home management.

He organized the first Dairy Herd Improvement association in Houston county and promoted extensive use of artificial breeding on local dairy herds. He helped organize a spring barrow show and an annual sale of purebred gilts and boars. He has been a strong proponent of conservation practices in the hilly land of southeastern Minnesota.

In 1951, he received the Distinguished Service Award from the National Association of County Agricultural Agents. He was president of the Minnesota Association of County Agricultural Agents in 1957 and has been active in Epsilon Sigma Phi, a national extension service fraternity.

He is married and has three children.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

NEW DAIRY SCHOLARSHIPS ESTABLISHED

Two new scholarships have been established by the Minnesota Dairy Industry committee for undergraduate work in dairy production at the University of Minnesota, according to C. L. Cole, dairy husbandry department head.

The two grants of \$300 each were founded in honor of W. S. Moscrip of St. Paul, internationally-recognized dairy cattle and dairy industry authority who was killed in an auto accident Nov. 1, 1959.

Moscrip, who originated the "true type" standards in dairy cattle breeding and judging, was a founder and past-president of the Minnesota Dairy Industry committee, from which grew the American Dairy association.

Recipients of the scholarships will be chosen according to academic aptitude and high school achievement, vocational promise and demonstrated work in dairy production, personal attributes of citizenship and character and potential for leadership.

Interested high school seniors may apply either to Cole or to the Institute of Agriculture office on the University's St. Paul campus. Final selection will be made by a regular scholarship committee of the University.

"We feel these scholarships will help attract outstanding students to the study of production and return them to the industry well-equipped for successful careers in dairy husbandry," Cole says.

The first two scholarships will be available in the fall of 1960.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1960

SPECIAL TO MINN. DAILY

Immediate release

AG, HOME EC SENIORS GUESTS AT COFFEE HOUR

Seniors interested in careers in the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service will be guests of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national Extension Service fraternity, at a coffee hour in the North Lounge in the St. Paul campus Student Center, Mon., Feb. 15, at 4 p.m.

Opportunities in agriculture and home economics in the Extension service will be outlined by A. A. Dowell, director of resident instruction of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics; Skuli Rutford, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service; and Dorothy Simmons, state leader, home economics extension.

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-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1960

Immediate release

NEW BULLETIN PUBLISHED ON BEEF

How to Choose, How to Cook Beef, a new bulletin published by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, gives homemakers tips on selecting quality beef, explains various cooking methods and describes the different beef cuts.

A substantial amount of the food dollar is spent for meat. Since meat plays such an important part in the food budget, it should be carefully selected and cooked to avoid waste, points out Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota and author of the bulletin.

There are four major indications of high quality, tasty beef, according to Miss Mikesh: 1) red, porous bones; 2) cream colored, brittle fat; 3) a deep, bright, rich-red color in the meat; 4) fine texture and velvety appearance.

Dry and moist heat are the two methods used in cooking meat. Tender meat such as steaks, hamburgers or rib roasts, may be cooked by a dry heat method. Dry heat includes oven roasting, broiling, pan broiling and frying. Moist heat methods--pot roasting (braising), stewing and simmering in water--are best for less tender cuts such as flank steak, chuck roasts or short ribs.

Twenty illustrations showing various cuts of beef are also included in the publication.

Single copies of the new bulletin, Extension Bulletin 297, are available free by writing to Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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60-51-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1960

Immediate release

LAMB DAY TO AIR MAJOR FEEDING PROBLEMS

Do hormones, tranquilizers and pelleted feeds pay for lambs?

Sheep men will hear some views on that question at Lamb Feeders' Day Thursday, Feb. 18, at the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment station, Morris.

Other topics will include corn field "gleaning," self-feeding protein, soft corn silage, cobalt "bullets" and different ways of handling a wintering ewe flock.

Speakers will include R. M. Jordan, St. Paul campus livestock scientist; Harley Hanke, Morris station animal husbandman; Frank Svoboda, Renville county agent; L. E. Hanson, University animal husbandry head; Lester Stratton, Wentworth, S. D., president of the National Lamb Feeders' association; and T. H. Fenske, associate dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture.

Jordan and Hanke will report recent lamb feeding trials, Svoboda will explain 4-H lamb feeding projects, Hanson will discuss Russian livestock farming and Stratton will discuss current problems in lamb feeding.

Fenske will discuss the future of the West Central Experiment station.

The event starts at 10 a.m. in Edson hall at the station.

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60-52-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1960

Immediate release

FEEDER PIGS BOUGHT IN WINTER BRING HIGH RETURN

It pays a hog farmer to buy feeder pigs now--or at least before spring.

Since 1955, winter-bought feeder pigs made higher gross margins than pigs bought at any other time of year, according to a University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist.

Paul Hasbargen says the reason is that the hog market usually hits a peak in summer when the hogs bought in winter are ready to ship.

"Gross margin" is the difference between selling price for a market hog and what the farmer paid for the animal as a 35-pound feeder pig.

Hasbargen compared 1955-58 feeder pig prices at Little Falls with prices for 210-pound market hogs at South St. Paul. He figured an average of five months for pigs to reach market weight, and allowed \$2 per head for shipping costs.

Pigs bought in February averaged the highest gross margin of all--\$27.56 per head. December and January-bought pigs weren't far behind.

For those bought in June, though, gross margin was down to \$19.68 each. August-October was a little better; pigs bought in this period made gross margins of about \$22 per head or slightly higher.

Even though average annual returns varied widely from one year to the next, the advantage for winter-bought feeders stayed proportionately about the same.

Top quality pigs, Hasbargen says, could be bought up to late March and still be at market weight for the summer peak. Even though he figured five months of feeding, four months is all it takes for a fast-growing hog.

Latest reports show feeder pigs weighing 30-35 pounds selling at \$9 per head at Little Falls. Cost to a southern Minnesota hog producer, Hasbargen says, would be about a dollar more, because of transportation.

Immediate release

HARDY AZALEAS FOR MINN. GARDENS

The day may not be far off when Minnesota gardeners will be able to grow azaleas as successfully as any other flowering shrub.

That's the conviction of three University of Minnesota horticulturists, L. C. Snyder, R. J. Stadtherr and A. G. Johnson. The three are in charge of a testing program for azaleas at the University Fruit Breeding farm and the Minnesota Landscape arboretum near Excelsior.

To test the hardiness of azaleas from various parts of the world, the horticulturists started their study in 1954. Thus far 37 named varieties and 16 species have been tested at the Fruit Breeding farm. Last spring azalea plantings were started at the Minnesota Landscape arboretum.

No effort has been made to provide a sheltered location or winter protection for the plantings. The planting at the Fruit farm is on a north slope, exposed to north and west winds. The planting at the arboretum is on a south slope. Large oak trees give high shade at both locations.

In the six years of tests, a number of named varieties have proved unreliable for Minnesota conditions. However, certain hybrids and azalea species are showing definite promise for Minnesota gardens.

Mollis hybrids have been most satisfactory thus far. Seedlings started in March, 1954, from crosses made the previous year flowered for the first time in 1957 and have bloomed profusely each spring since. Flowers are large, flaring trumpets 3 inches across and vary in color from orange-yellow to a clear pink.

Seed from the Royal Horticultural society of Scotland has produced plants with flowers ranging from bright yellow tubular trumpets to wide, flaring trumpets of a clear pink.

A breeding program has been started to develop garden hybrids from the species showing most hardiness. Eventually the horticulturists hope to produce garden varieties for Minnesota equal to the best of those now grown in milder climates.

A report of the testing program to date is included in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, a University experiment station publication.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1960

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

PLANT PATHOLOGISTS IMPROVE ALFALFA RESEARCH TECHNIQUES

A new method for checking leaf spot resistance in alfalfa plants has been developed at the University of Minnesota.

The development is a step forward in the program for developing new and improved alfalfa varieties. It takes less time and effort and is more accurate than older methods.

The technique, developed by plant pathologist Fred Frosheiser, is a greenhouse method for screening alfalfa plants for resistance to leaf spot--a crucial point in variety development. Only plants that resist the disease can be kept for further breeding.

Frosheiser's method involves putting alfalfa seedlings in a small chamber, covered with transparent plastic. Then the plants are inoculated with the leaf spot organisms. He found that only highly resistant plants come through the test with no spots on the leaves.

As a check, Frosheiser transplanted in the field 506 alfalfa plants--all shown to be highly resistant in the screening test. In a severe field epidemic of common leaf spot that followed, less than 2 percent of the selected plants were rated as susceptible.

At the same time, susceptible plants nearby were heavily infected.

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60-55-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
February 15 or later

County Agent: This is the first of
several articles on proper use of
farm chemicals.

READ AND HEED
SAFETY TIPS
ON CHEMICALS

Seed treating can raise profits--unless you're careless and get a doctor bill instead.

Chemicals for treating seed are poisonous like many other farm chemicals. They have no conscience, as Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out. They're deadly to any living creature, unless used right.

Here's Prickett's advice:

Keep chemicals and treated grains plainly labeled and stored in cabinets or bins--preferably locked. Either is sheer poison to children or livestock.

Read every word on the labels--and heed the instructions. Careless storage and handling cause many accidents with chemicals each year. Have the granary ventilated when working with seed grains.

Burn paper, cardboard and bag containers only according to label instructions. Remember, smoke and fumes from burning chemicals can also be poisonous.

Apply chemicals as directed. Wear protective clothing and masks to avoid inhaling spray or dust. Keep material away from the skin. Change and wash your clothing daily while using the chemicals. Wash thoroughly before eating and bathe or shower after work.

There are other dangers with seed treating and cleaning, too. Handling grain requires lifting. Don't lift with your back; squat and use your leg muscles instead.

Check the granary electrical system. Heavy layers of dust and oil around the motor can easily catch fire from an electric spark. Keep the motor and granary clean. Use shields over power take-off shafts, drive belts and "V" belts. And keep your hands away from moving augers and pulleys.

* * * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
February 15 or later

FARM FILLERS

Apparently, when a cow freshens has little to do with how well she'll produce in later months of her milking period. Dairy researcher Herbert Struss at the University of Minnesota showed that cows that freshened in fall and winter were only slightly more "persistent" than those calving in spring and summer. He says the important thing is to handle the cow properly so she'll let down all her milk. Management techniques definitely affect total milk yield.

* * * *

Minnesota farmers' total cash receipts in 1959 fell 7 percent from 1958, according to agricultural economist Elmer W. Learn at the University of Minnesota. Realized net farm income dropped even further--an estimated 20 percent from the 1958 record level of \$556 million. Poultry and hog producers took the bulk of the decreases. "Realized net farm income" is net income without adjusting for inventory changes.

* * * *

Electronic brains are doing more and more of the profit figuring in the dairy business. Yellow Medicine is the first county to have all Dairy Herd Improvement association herds on the new electronic computing system. The state as a whole has 469 herds enrolled on the plan. Of these, 388 are on standard DHIA (with a supervisor doing both sampling and testing) and 81 on "owner sampler" plans.

* * * *

Contract feed selling often results from a dealer's attempt to give better service without price-cutting, according to Oswald Blaich, cooperative farm economist for the USDA and University of Minnesota. He says that while seeking ways to compete, many dealers hit on the contract idea to insure better management--important to get maximum results from any feed. Management advice means personal service--harder for competitors to copy, and helpful for selling more feed. And it's competition which does not lead to ruinous price wars.

* * * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
February 15 or later
A Farm and Home Research Report

HARDWOOD TREES
GOOD SOURCE
OF PROFIT

If you have some black walnut trees on the back forty, don't market them until they're well past 60 years of age.

Reason: A black walnut tree 85 years old is worth nine times as much as one that's just turned 60, a University of Minnesota study shows.

Forestry researchers found that at 85 years, black walnut trees in southeastern Minnesota averaged 355 board feet of logs each--worth \$124.20 on the current market. At 60 years, the same kind of trees averaged only \$13.20 worth of logs, and contained a mere \$1.20 worth at 35 years of age.

A similar difference held true for basswood, black cherry and red elm trees--though not quite as striking. Basswood, for example, averaged 37 cents worth of log per tree at 35 years, \$2.25 at 60 and \$25.60 worth at 85.

Older trees went up in value for two reasons. First, they contained more board feet. Second, the wood becomes more valuable with age. Trees sold when 35-60 years of age would have to go as saw logs. But later on, they would sell as veneer--bringing higher prices per board foot.

All four tree species the foresters studied--basswood, black cherry, black walnut and red elm, can make veneer, furniture, paneling and other products. They're in good demand and bringing high prices nowadays.

The hardwood market is one that could bring extra profits to many a Minnesota farmer or woodland owner.

But the study made it clear that it doesn't pay to cut trees too early. After 60 years of age, the trees made about as much growth in board feet during each 5-year period as they did in their entire first 35 years.

Forestry researchers Peter Ffolliott, Donald Duncan and Frank Irving made the study. They measured trees on state parks or other public and private lands in Fillmore, Olmsted, Rice, Steele, Wabasha and Winona counties.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
February 15 or later

FARM PLANS WILL
CHANGE LITTLE
IN COMING YEAR

Minnesota farmers as a whole won't change their plans much in 1960.

But most will need to check closely for possible ways to step up efficiency, a University of Minnesota agricultural economist says.

Average net farm income will likely be under 1959, according to Engene.

Reason: average price of all farm products is expected to decline--though it varies with individual products--and farm supply prices and production costs will rise a bit.

Surplus problems will continue. Pressure is building up for changes in ways of handling them. So Engene advises farmers to keep plans flexible enough to adjust to such changes--should they occur.

Net incomes for dairy and hog farmers probably won't change much for 1960. But crop and beef farmers will most likely see their incomes go down. Engene looks for net incomes for egg producers to hold steady or rise a little--but stay at a low level.

Cash receipts from both hogs and eggs in Minnesota dropped sharply in 1959. Total cash receipts of farmers fell 7 percent from the previous year.

Lower incomes will mean two main adjustments, Engene says.

First, farmers need to increase efficiency. But Engene adds this helps only to a point. The most promising adjustments increase production for a farmer as an individual. But when many farmers make the same change, total production goes up and prices may fall farther.

Second, farmers can postpone replacing expensive buildings and machines. They may be able to extend the life of these items with repairs, if repairs are feasible. Otherwise, delaying replacement may merely add problems.

For the longer pull, Engene expects many radical changes in agriculture. Cropping systems and management practices of the future may look strange to the

add 1 farm plans

farmer of today.

Benefits of these changes are apt to go to the farmer who can first adopt them successfully. So farmers must be alert to new developments and study them carefully. They must check whether new ideas fit their farms, and whether they can use the practices.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1960

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of
February 15 or after

LATEST FASHION
DOESN'T ASSURE
BECOMING DRESS

Wearing the latest fashion doesn't automatically make you well dressed.

The well dressed person is one who selects from the current styles only those that are most becoming to her, according to Mrs. Charlotte Baumgartner, associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

The 1960 clothes are varied enough to suit everyone. Dresses for 1960 have either full or straight skirts. If you are short, the straight skirt will help you look taller. If you are tall and slender, the full skirt will create an illusion of more nearly normal height and weight. Are you a little heavier across the hips than you would like? A becoming skirt style is one that avoids bulk at the waist and hips, but has enough width at the lower edge to balance the hip line and to provide walking ease.

The fashionable 1960 skirt length is just below the knee. But you'll always have an inch or two leeway to choosing the correct length for your leg, Mrs. Baumgartner says. Stand in front of a mirror and decide what length looks best.

A look at the bodice portion of the 1960 dresses shows that the waistline has returned. But forecasts are for a lowering trend. Design interest is often concentrated at the neckline. Large standaway collars are popular. These are especially becoming to the younger or slender person. More flattering to the more mature figure are the popular simple convertible collars.

Shoulder and sleeves are receiving special attention this season. Shoulder width is emphasized through the cut of the garment. Two new sleeve styles are the bell-shaped sleeve and the dolman style. In conservative interpretations, both of these sleeve styles may be worn by practically everyone.

Lightweight suits point to 1960, too. The boxy suit jacket remains a favorite. This type of jacket, which is almost universally becoming, may be found in styles ranging from simple collarless cardigans to double-breasted reefers with broad notched collars.

add 1 1960 fashions

The length of the jacket should be related to the wearer's figure. Shorter lengths are attractive on the short, slender figure; longer lengths are generally more becoming to either the tall or the heavy-hipped figure, Mrs. Baumgartner says.

- sah -

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1960

4-H NEWS

For release week of
February 15 or after

LOCAL 4-H'ERS
TO OBSERVE
NATIONAL WEEK

Local 4-H'ers together with more than 2,254,000 other young people from throughout the nation will observe National 4-H Club Week, March 5-12.

_____ county's 4-H'ers have planned _____.

(Give details of special events.)

Theme of the week is "Learn - Live - Serve Through 4-H."

There are many reasons for setting aside a special 4-H week, says _____ Agent _____. The week offers a time when 4-H'ers can look at their past year's accomplishments and set new goals. _____ county youths completed _____ projects in 1959.

(no.)
The week also is a time when 4-H'ers interest other local youths in 4-H, acquaint more parents with 4-H and encourage youth-minded citizens in _____ county to volunteer as local club leaders. Now enrolled in _____ county 4-H clubs are _____ youths and _____ adult leaders.

(no.) (no.)
Four-H'ers will also tell the people in _____ county about 4-H during the national week and express appreciation to all those who have helped them during the past year.

(Add paragraph naming local businessmen who have sponsored events or local persons who have contributed to 4-H work.)

Immediate release

SMUT PERCENTAGE GOES DOWN IN HIGH CORN POPULATIONS

Stepping up the number of corn plants per acre won't necessarily increase the amount of smut disease.

Higher corn populations actually had a lower percentage of smut in three years of University of Minnesota research.

In plots with only one plant per hill, smutted plants or plant parts were twice to 16 times as common as in hills with four plants each. Also, smut on plant stalks was three times as severe in the thinner stands as in the higher populations.

Putting one plant in each hill was equal to about 6,000 plants per acre, compared to more than 20,000 in the plots with four-plant hills.

Plant pathologists Roy D. Wilcoxson and R. P. Covey made the studies. They found in 1958 and '59, for example, that 27 percent of the corn stalks were smutted where each hill had just one plant. In comparison, only 7 percent of the stalks had smut in the four-plant hills.

Ten percent of the tassels and 8 percent of the ears had smut in one-plant hills, compared to 2 and 1 percent in the heavier population.

The studies were made on a white sweet corn variety and on an inbred line of dent corn--both very smut susceptible.

Many farmers are shifting to higher plant populations for greater yields per acre. However, some diseases are more severe in the heavier stands--one reason why farmers so far are advised to plant not more than 18-20,000 plants per acre.

By finding which diseases cause trouble at higher populations, scientists are better able to develop new disease-resistant corn varieties better suited to heavier stands. The studies by Wilcoxson and Covey, for example, indicate that smut may not be a problem.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 10, 1960

Immediate release

YOUTH SOCIAL ACTIVITIES STUDIED

A teenagers' club had better promise plenty of fun--or be doomed to failure.

More than half of 450 youths recently interviewed said their major reasons for joining social groups were to "have fun" or "be with other youth." They also said the groups needed good organization and leadership to be successful.

University of Minnesota rural sociologists Gordon Bultena, George Donohue and Marvin Taves made the survey in a Minnesota community of 10,000 people. They report the findings in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, an Agricultural Experiment station publication.

The community had more than 150 formal youth groups. Yet, more than two-thirds of the youths still thought there wasn't enough going on. The reason was that existing groups weren't meeting their needs.

Two-fifths took no part at all in any of the 45 school-connected youth groups. More than a fifth belonged to no community group, and one student in six took no part in any group--community or school-connected. A third regularly attended one or two groups of either kind while a fourth took part in 5 groups or more.

Many adult leaders in the community had earlier felt there was too much going on for youths. The sociologists, though, found it wasn't quite that simple. The dissatisfaction arose mainly from "within-group" activity--rather than from availability of groups.

More than half of the youths complained of "clique" control. As one girl said, "Generally, the same kids are in charge of everything. Maybe others aren't as capable, but I'm sure they would be if given the chance."

(more)

add 1 youth activities

Friendship patterns which frequently crossed church lines were often disrupted by church-sponsored groups. The sociologists suggest that churches could divide youth activities into spiritual and social functions. The second group could be jointly sponsored by several churches to avoid duplication.

Youths had other criticisms, too. Many activities weren't supervised, resulting in "too much fooling around." Some adult leaders didn't stimulate interest in organizations. Many activities occurred on the same night.

More than half of the teenagers said they were initially influenced to join groups by friends their own age. Youth group directors, teachers and ministers seldom influenced new members to join. The adult's primary function was leadership rather than recruiting.

While youths joined mainly for a good time and social experience, the sociologists say the groups could still perform other functions. Learning and fun do mix--but groups must provide more than just "education" to be successful.

Many of the groups seemed too small. More than four out of five youths thought there should be at least 16 members at each group meeting. A third thought 26 members should be the minimum. The teenagers preferred large groups with a variety of activities, rather than many smaller specialized organizations.

More than 90 percent favored having boys and girls in the same groups. Girls frequently withdrew from activities where their interests were neglected--such as the local youth center.

The teenagers also felt junior and senior high students should have separate activities.

Most favored meetings early in the week--Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday. Fewer than a tenth wanted to meet on weekends. Youths felt groups should function around the calendar--winter and summer.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 10, 1960

Immediate release

PUT PORK IN FREEZER AT BUDGET PRICES

Take a cue from the reasonable prices for pork and freeze some now to enjoy later.

That's the advice of Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

Pork is featured on the February list of plentiful foods because of the abundant supplies coming to market. Prices are well under those of a year ago.

Mrs. Loomis suggests buying several loins and having the butcher cut them into chops and roasts. Package the pork in amounts needed for one meal, first trimming off much of the exterior fat.

Length of time the pork will keep in the freezer or locker will depend on freshness of the pork before packaging, below zero temperatures of the freezer, tight packaging and use of good freezer wrapping material, according to Shirley Trantanella and J. D. Winter, University frozen foods experts. Tests at the University food processing laboratory show that pork will keep well for as long as 7 or 8 months if those conditions are met. Preferable temperature is -10°F.

Aluminum foil, saran-type film or some of the laminated freezer papers are effective materials for packaging, since they will prevent moisture loss or freezer burn and serve as a barrier to oxygen which would cause loss of quality.

However, unless the wrap is snug and tight, the quality of a good product may be lowered even though a good wrapping material is used, University frozen foods experts warn. They recommend using the "freezer wrap" as the easiest and best way to make tight folds and a close, tight package:

Place the meat to be wrapped in the center of the paper. Bring the two longest sides of the paper together over the meat and fold these edges over about an inch. Fold again as many times as necessary to bring the paper tight and flat against the meat. To avoid waste of wrapping material, the paper should be only long enough to make two folds.

Turn the package over and fold end corners toward each other. Then fold the ends over, stretch tight and secure with locker tape. Tape is not necessary if aluminum foil is used.

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60-58-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 10, 1960

Immediate release

STATE 4-H PIE QUEEN TO CHICAGO

Minnesota's 4-H pie queen, a 15-year-old 4-H member from Cleveland, Minn., will compete in the national cherry pie baking contest Feb. 18 in the Sheraton hotel, Chicago.

She is Jo Anne Griep, who won the trip to Chicago to compete in the national event when she was selected state 4-H pie baking champion at the 1959 Minnesota State Fair. She won the state title in competition with 78 other county pie champions. Her score was 197 points out of a possible 200.

A sophomore in Cleveland high school, Jo Anne is a member of the school chorus and band and works on the school paper. She is also a cheerleader. Among her hobbies she includes playing the piano and clarinet, cooking and sewing.

During the six years she has been a member of the Cleveland Pioneers 4-H club, she has been county pie baking champion twice and has been a member of the state championship demonstration teams in food preparation and home assistance.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Griep. Genevieve Moffitt, Le Sueur county home agent, will accompany her to Chicago.

The national cherry pie baking contest, sponsored for the 28th year by the National Red Cherry institute, is scheduled for Thursday morning, Feb. 18, in the Grand ballroom of the Sheraton hotel. On Wednesday morning, Feb. 17, the contestants will make quick and easy cherry desserts. They will use their own recipes in both contests.

Awards include a \$500 college scholarship in home economics, a trip to Washington, D. C. and a new electric range to the national champion; \$200 college scholarships and electric ranges to the four regional winners; and \$100 bonds to the regional reserve winners.

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60-59-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 15, 1960

Special to
Red River Valley Counties

4-H DEMONSTRATORS
TO WINTER SHOWS

_____ 4-H members from _____ county will take part in
(No. - write out)
the 4-H dairy demonstration program at the Red River Valley Winter shows in
Crookston the week of February 22.

They are (give names, addresses and names of clubs).

According to Home (Club) Agent _____, the demon-
strations will include (give subjects of demonstrations).

Scheduled for demonstrations on Monday are Clay, Marshall, Mahnomen, West
Polk, Wilkin and Becker counties.

On Tuesday club members from the following counties will give dairy demonstra-
tions: Clearwater, Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Norman, East Otter Tail, West
Otter Tail, Pennington, Roseau, East Polk and Red Lake. All dairy demonstrations
will be held downstairs in the Crookston armory beginning at 8:30 a.m. They are
open to the public.

Judges for the demonstrations will be Mrs. Harold Rosendahl, Mrs. Al Sarver
and Mrs. Clayton Anderson, Ada; Mrs. William Menzhuber, Mrs. Glenn Houske and
Mrs. Lyle Mauland, Crookston.

Purpose of the dairy demonstration program is to give 4-H members an oppor-
tunity to learn more about nutrition and food preparation, as well as dairy production.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 15, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

THREE FRESHMAN FORESTERS RECEIVE CHAPMAN FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS

Winners of \$300 Chapman Foundation scholarships for freshman foresters were announced today by F. H. Kaufert, director of the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry.

William L. Brown, 1721 Princeton, St. Paul; Darrel M. Frogness, Sugar Grove, Ill.; and Jay A. Johnson, Biwabik, Minn., were selected to receive the awards. A fourth Chapman Foundation freshman scholarship was awarded last summer to Thomas Casey, Hayfield, Minn.

The winners were selected according to academic aptitude, vocational promise, character leadership and financial need.

Funds for the scholarships are granted by the Chapman Foundation, Memphis, Tenn., one of the leading manufacturers of wood preservatives. A. Dale Chapman, president of the Chapman Chemical company and a 1929 graduate of the School of Forestry, established these scholarships to encourage qualified students to prepare for careers in forestry. The Chapman foundation also provides four sophomore scholarships of \$200, which were recently awarded.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 15, 1960

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

Freezing For Freshness
The Missing Fourth
You'll Need This Much Beef
Boil Home-Canned Vegetables
A Good Sewing Lamp

Belts for 1960
New Cotton Fabric
Budget Realistically
Sink Gets Number One Spot
Twenty Minutes Per Pound

FREEZING

Freezing For Freshness

There's an advantage in freezing rolls, even for as short a period as 24 hours. Rolls intended for use the next day will keep fresher when frozen than if stored at room temperature.

This fact was shown by a recent study at the American Institute of Baking, under contract with the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service.

For best results, wrap rolls in freezer cellophane or plastic bags soon after baking to prevent moisture loss, freeze and store at zero degrees F.

When defrosting it's best to leave rolls in their freezer wrapping to prevent them from losing too much moisture, the study showed. Defrosting the rolls, particularly cinnamon rolls, in a place that's somewhat warmer than room temperature also helps to maintain freshness.

-sah-

The Missing Fourth

FOOD

Buy about one fourth more meat than you want to serve on the table tonight if ground beef is on the menu. The cooking yield of ground beef from the raw meat is about 75 percent. A four-ounce raw patty will end up about three ounces after it has been in the frying pan.

The cooked yield from raw meat with a bone varies with the cut, but you can generally count on a 28 percent shrinkage with beef.

* * * *

You'll Need This Much Beef

How many people will a two-pound beef roast serve? Anywhere from two to eight, according to University of Minnesota extension home economists.

If the roast has much bone and connective tissue, allow one half to one pound per person. With medium amounts of bone and connective tissue, better allow from a third to a half pound. An average serving of a roast with little bone is from a fourth to a third pound. You'll need from one fifth to one fourth pound of roast with no bone for one serving.

-sah-

Boil Home-Canned Vegetables

Before you open jars of home-canned vegetables, examine them for leakage or bulging. After opening the jar, check for molds or fermentation and smell the contents. If there is any indication of spoilage, throw the vegetables away. There's too much risk in using vegetables that may have spoiled.

If there's no sign of spoilage, empty the vegetables into a pan and boil them for 10 minutes. Corn and spinach require 20 minutes of boiling for safety. Be sure all the vegetables in the pan have boiled before tasting them. Vegetables to be used for salad should be boiled and then cooled.

Home-canned tomatoes and fruits need not be boiled before using.

-jbn-

CLOTHING

Belts For 1960

Belts for 1960 are fashionable whether they are narrow, medium or wide. Choose the width that is best suited to your figure, advises Mrs. Charlotte Baumgartner, associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

Wide and contrasting belts are usually most attractive on a tall slender person. Narrow self belts are the best choice for women who are short and heavy.

* * * *

A Good Sewing Lamp

If you sew a lot but don't find your usual table or floor lamp adequate for hand sewing, buy a clamp-on photographic socket and a 75-watt reflector flood bulb. This combination can be clamped to the shaft of a floor or table lamp to give an added "punch" of light for difficult sewing or mending.

For eye comfort there should be other lighting in the room, too.

-sah-

New Cotton Fabric

Cotton ironing pads, covers and press cloths that are scorchproof and heat resistant may offer competition to synthetic and asbestos products now on the market.

A new fabric which possesses these properties has been developed at the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division of the Agricultural Research Service. It is technically termed "partially acetylated" or PA cotton. Its improved quality results from chemical treatments which actually change the physical and textile properties of the cotton.

When exposed to sustained temperatures of 300 degrees F. or more, these PA fabrics lasted four times longer than untreated cotton.

-jbn-

HOME MANAGEMENT

Budget Realistically

If a budget is going to work, it has to be realistic. Food is one of the most important parts of any budget. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that a family of two ranging in age from 20 to 34 years, can live on \$16.10 a week if they follow a low-cost menu plan, \$19.90 on a moderate plan and \$22.70 on a liberal plan.

A family of four with preschool children can live on \$21.80 a week with low-cost menu planning, \$26.60 on moderate and \$30.60 on a liberal plan.

* * * *

Sink Gets Number One Spot

The sink should get the number one spot when it comes to kitchen planning. The reason, according to Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, is that the sink is the most used work center in the kitchen.

Locate the sink and the range so you can work back and forth between them with the greatest of ease. Research shows that in meal preparation more trips are likely to be made between these two centers than between any other centers in the kitchen.

-sah-

Twenty Minutes Per Pound

An American factory worker today can earn the price of a pound of meat in 20 minutes, compared with 47 minutes 40 years ago.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 15, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FORESTRY PROFESSOR RECEIVES HIGH HONOR

John H. Allison, professor emeritus of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry, has been selected as a fellow of the Society of American Foresters.

This is the highest honor bestowed by the Society, and is given to members "who have rendered outstanding service to forestry and to the Society."

The Society represents more than 12,000 foresters in the U. S.

Only 125 foresters from the U. S. and Canada have been selected for the honor in the 60-year history of the organization.

Six other Minnesotans or former Minnesotans have been honored as follows: Henry Schmitz, formerly director of the School of Forestry, dean of agriculture and president of the University of Washington; W. T. Cox, Minnesota's first state forester; Raphael Zon and F. H. Eyre, formerly head and forester, respectively, of the Lake States Forest Experiment station; E. G. Cheyney, formerly professor of forestry; and F. H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry.

Allison joined the Minnesota School of Forestry staff in 1912 and retired in 1953 after serving 40 years. He was born in Connecticut in 1883 and received his Ph. B. degree in 1905 at Yale Sheffield Scientific school and an M. F. degree in 1906 at Yale Forestry school.

In 1956 the St. Paul City Water department gave Allison's name to its watershed forest around Lake Vadnais. For more than 40 years, the department had cooperated with Allison on the establishment and management of this 300 acres of conifers. Professor Allison this year is serving as a consultant to the Minnesota Legislative Interim Commission on Forestry.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1960

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY RECEIVES FUND FOR ADULT EDUCATION GRANT

The University of Minnesota has received a \$26,000 grant from The Fund for Adult Education, for a rural-urban cooperative project in civic and political leadership.

The grant was announced today by Skuli Rutford, director of the Agricultural Extension Service, and Julius Nolte, dean of the General Extension Division of the University.

The project will be conducted jointly by the two organizations.

William C. Rogers, director of the State Organization Service and World Affairs Center, and Luther J. Pickrel, extension economist in public affairs, will be in charge.

The Fund for Adult Education is an independent organization established by The Ford Foundation.

Grant funds will be used to establish regional seminars throughout Minnesota to help educate citizens in public affairs and to help bring about more informed and constructive local participation in political parties and other civic organizations.

Participants will include both small city and rural leaders. A special effort will be made to link local, state and national issues with the day-to-day concerns of those attending the seminars.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1960

* For release at noon, *
* Thursday, Feb. 18 *

PELLETING UPS LAMB GAIN IN RECENT RESEARCH

MORRIS--Pelleting a complete ration boosted lamb gains by as much as 46 percent in recent feeding trials, University of Minnesota livestock researchers said today.

Pellets made the most difference in high-roughage rations. For a mixture with 85 percent alfalfa, lambs getting the pelleted form gained .57 pounds per day, compared to only .36 for those fed the same feed in ground form.

The report was made at Lamb Feeders' Day at the West Central Experiment station, by Harley Hanke, station animal husbandman, and R. M. Jordan, livestock scientist from the St. Paul campus.

Pellets increased gains markedly in each case, though not quite as much for low-roughage mixtures. The increase over ground feed was 39 percent when the ration was three-fourths hay, and 22 percent for half corn and half alfalfa.

Lambs fed pellets ate from 10-20 percent more feed per day than lambs on ground feed. That, of course, was one reason why pellet-fed lambs gained faster.

Pelleting lowered feed costs in this trial. Lambs on pellets required 15-30 percent less feed to put on 100 pounds of gain. The reduction was more than enough to offset the added cost of pelletizing the feed.

Hanke and Jordan emphasized, however, that these studies compared pellets with ground grain and ground hay. Earlier studies have shown that pelletizing is still more expensive if you compare it with long hay.

Whether pelletizing pays a sheep producer, Hanke and Jordan said, depends on pelletizing costs, how close it is to a pelletizing mill, number of lambs fed, labor costs, feeding equipment and past experience with death losses.

(more)

Add 1 lamb feeders' day

In general, Jordan said, it would pay a lamb feeder to pay up to \$3-3.50 per ton more for a pelleted ration than for a ration of chopped hay and ground grain. He also said a pelleted ration would be worth up to \$9-10 per ton more than the same feed in long hay and whole grain form.

But if pellets can't be bought at those comparative prices or less, he said, most Minnesota lamb feeders would be better off sticking to long hay and shelled corn.

The scientists said another trial left unresolved the question whether a landlord loses by allowing the tenant to turn lambs in standing corn in late summer. But the research did furnish some guides for farmers following the practice.

Many lamb feeders like to let lambs "glean" grass, weeds and lower leaves in mature corn. Where the farm is rented, however, landlords sometimes fear gleaning will reduce corn yields.

In their trial, Hanke and Jordan found that gleaning lowered yields by 6-10 bushels per acre. But they added that dry weather and lack of the normal amount of grass and weeds could have been the cause of lambs eating more corn ears.

They also found that if lambs are gleaning corn, it pays to feed them a supplement of 3 parts soybean oil meal and 1 part salt. The soybean oil meal increases gains and the salt keeps the lambs from eating too much.

In one comparison, for example, lambs gleaning corn without extra protein gained .23 pounds daily, compared to .25 for those fed supplement. Also, feeding supplement reduced total feed costs nearly \$2 for each 100 pounds of gain.

Turning lambs in corn in August didn't reduce yields any more than did turning them in during September. What's more, early gleaning resulted in greater total gain--per lamb and per acre.

In this particular trial, lambs fed in dry lot gained nearly twice as fast as those gleaning corn--even with protein supplement. Dry lot lambs had lower feed costs and were ready for market sooner--at higher prices.

FORCE SHRUBS FOR WINTER BLOOM

Is your home suffering from an attack of winter doldrums?

C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, has a cure to suggest: bring spring into your home by forcing some shrubs, lilies-of-the-valley or violets so they will bloom in a few weeks.

Here are the extension horticulturist's suggestions:

With a sharp pruner, cut large branches from apple, cherry or plum trees or from early spring-flowering shrubs such as lilac or flowering almond. Branches of horse chestnut, sumac, maple, grape and dogwood also make interesting arrangements. It is best to cut the branches on a warm day when there's some activity in the plant.

Crush the stems, and after the branches are thawed out, soak them in water by laying them in a laundry tub for half an hour or so to soften the bud scales. Then place the branches in a deep container of water. Keep them in the basement or other cool room where the temperature is about 40 to 60°F. Keeping the bud scales soft by syringing the branches every day will hasten the forcing process.

When the leaves or blossoms begin to form, arrange the branches in a vase or bowl and bring them upstairs. It will take a minimum of three weeks to force most branches.

To force violets or lilies-of-the-valley, dig up a few clumps, put them in a pan about four inches deep and keep them in a cool, dark room at a temperature of 55 to 60°F. until the shoots come up. Keep the clumps moist. When the shoots are about an inch and a half long, place them where you can enjoy them. Forcing violets or lilies-of-the-valley will take about two or three weeks.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1960

Immediate release

NATURAL, EASY DESCRIBE 1960 FASHIONS

Natural, easy, relaxed--that's what the 1960 fashions will be like.

The 1960 dress won't follow any set silhouette, according to Mrs. Charlotte Baumgartner, associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. Emphasis will be on comfort. This spring or summer's dress may have either a straight or a full skirt. Interest will center in the bodice.

Large standaway collars that call for a necklace of several strands will be an important feature of many tailored and dressy garments. Shoulder width will be emphasized through the cut of the garment. Sleeve styles will include bell-shaped and dolman types. Skirts will remain short.

Coats for 1960 will follow the trend set by the dresses. Large collars, standaway necklines with a scarf of the coat fabric, wide sleeves, double-breasted fronts and belted waists will be popular.

Lightweight suits in a wide selection of styles will be 1960 favorites. Much in evidence will be the boxy suit jacket with a slim skirt or sheath dress. The semi-fitted jacket worn with a moderately full bias cut skirt and the hip-length belted jacket combined with either a straight or a pleated skirt will both say 1960.

Accessories will follow these trends: Hats will be tall and may be made of fabrics that match the coat or suit. Tailored, large, flat handbags will be accented with eight-button length-gloves that reach to mid-forearm. Toes of shoes will continue pointed.

Important decorative details will include large buttons and contrasting braid trimmings.

Beige and tan will lead the fashion color parade, with gray, navy, white and violet following closely. In patterned fabrics, houndstooth checks and Glen plaid have returned to the fashion scene, as have polka dots of all sizes.

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60-63-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
February 22 or later

HINTS GIVEN TO
LIVESTOCK MEN
FOR 1960 YEAR

What's ahead for Minnesota livestock and poultry producers in 1960?

Here's what S. A. Engene, University of Minnesota agricultural economist, has to say about the outlook:

Beef cattle: Prices will continue to fall, as more cattle go to market. The price declines will affect men with beef breeding herds more than cattle feeders. So this is a good year to cull breeding herds thoroughly and aim for expansion after 3 or 4 years. Growing population and greater preference for beef means more beef can be sold in the next cattle cycle.

Cattle feeders can pass part of the price decline to men selling feeder cattle. But the feeder must also discount falling market prices when buying cattle for the feedlot.

In the long run, Engene expects more cattle available for feeding. But more farmers are interested in the business, so competition for feeder cattle will tend to hold prices up.

Hogs: Prices look unexpectedly favorable. Farmers estimate 12 percent fewer sows will farrow this spring than 12 months earlier. If these plans hold, prices should rise--although competition from beef and poultry will limit the increase. Efficient hog producers may find it wise to breed a few more sows for farrowing in fall, 1960 and spring, 1961. Farmers with below-average efficiency need to weigh the possibility of sealing or selling feed crops.

Sheep: Prospects continue fair. Farmers with crops and facilities adapted for sheep may want to consider ewe flocks.

Eggs: Prices may rise a little in 1960. Last year, though, income from eggs fell about 28 percent from 1958. The present laying flock is about 4 percent smaller than last year, and rate of lay may be lower. Poultry flocks are profitable for many farms that have suitable housing, no alternative use for labor, and good poultry management.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
February 22
A Farm and Home Research Report

**NEW STRAWBERRY
EXCELLENT FOR
HOME FREEZING**

A new June-bearing strawberry that produces large, bright fruits especially high in quality for marketing and for home freezing has been developed by the University of Minnesota horticulture department.

Plants of the new fruit, named Trumpeter, will be available from Minnesota nurseries this spring for home planting. Plants will not be sold by the University of Minnesota.

Berries of the Trumpeter are large, well formed, uniform and free of creases. The attractive red color is heightened by contrast with the green caps and yellow seeds. The berries show off to exceptional advantage when packed in boxes for marketing. A characteristic of the Trumpeter is its ability to maintain its attractive appearance and market quality while other varieties develop fruit rots under comparable holding conditions.

Flesh of the new strawberry is red throughout and juicy. The flavor is pleasant and lively. These qualities make the new strawberry a good dessert fruit, whether fresh or frozen. The University of Minnesota food processing laboratory has found Trumpeter one of the best of the more than 300 varieties it has tested for freezing.

The plants are tall, sturdy and winter hardy with normal protection. They are resistant to root rot and apparently also to foliage diseases.

The Trumpeter ripens rather late in the season. Yield has usually been significantly higher than that of Dunlap and Premier. This variety has been a good second-year cropper, producing relatively well the year following renovation of the beds.

The new variety has been grown successfully on a considerable range of soil types, including heavy clay loam, peat and sandy, acid soils with fairly low organic content.

A complete description of the new strawberry is given in University of Minnesota Miscellaneous Report 37, available from the county extension office.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1960

To all counties
ATT: Home or Ag. Agent

For use week of Feb. 22
A Farm and Home Research Report

NEW RED ROSE
DEVELOPED BY U
FOR MINNESOTA

A large red semi-double floribunda rose named Prairie Fire, developed by the University of Minnesota department of horticulture, will be available to home gardeners for planting this spring.

The new rose was developed by the University especially for northern gardens. Plants are being sold by Minnesota nurseries.

The bright red blossoms turn to a clear pink as the flowers age. Outer petals are slightly darker than the inner ones. The combination of pink flowers with the bright red buds and new blooms gives a brilliant fiery effect. Blossoms are long lasting and highly fragrant.

The flowers, 2 1/2 to 3 inches in diameter, are borne in large clusters on vigorous canes. Each cane will produce from 35 to 55 individual blooms. The plant produces flushes of bloom at approximately monthly intervals, with some flowers present almost continuously throughout the summer.

The Prairie Fire rose is useful as a showy flowering shrub or as a background for a flower border or a border of garden roses. Growth habit is upright and vigorous. The plants will reach a height of 5 feet in a single season.

Although plants will generally survive without winter protection, a 12-inch leaf or hay mulch without earth mounding is recommended to assure winter survival in Minnesota.

A complete description of the new rose is given in University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station Miscellaneous Report 36, available from the _____ county extension office.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
February 22 or later

FARM FILLERS

Here's a mighty grim harvest report: Minnesota farmers in the 1959 corn picking season lost 62 fingers, 9 hands, 3 legs, and 2 arms--all through needless accidents. That's in addition to injuries to 12 hands, 10 fingers, and 6 arms. Two people were killed. Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, bases these figures on a survey of newspaper clippings from around the state--which doesn't include every single accident. Besides, Prickett says, the toll doesn't measure the pain, heartaches and financial hardships that go along with such accidents.

* * * *

Smut is one disease that probably won't hamper farmers raising continuous corn. In recent University of Minnesota research, high numbers of plants per acre actually had a lower percentage of smut than thinner stands. The studies were made over a three-year period with two kinds of corn, both highly susceptible to smut.

* * * *

Teenagers' clubs need good organization if they hope to succeed. University of Minnesota rural sociologists found that true after surveying a community of 10,000. Although the community had 150 youth groups, many teenagers weren't satisfied; the groups weren't meeting their needs. Youths criticized "clique" control, lack of supervision, failure of a group to interest both boys and girls, and small size. The youths joined mainly to have fun and meet other young people.

* * * *

Treat your seed now and you have one more spring job out of the way. In fact, some seed treatment works best if done early, according to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. A good mercury seed disinfectant, for example, gives off a vapor that spreads the compound through the seed. Once the vapor reaches a seed coat, it stays there permanently. It won't evaporate.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
February 22 or later

A Farm and Home Research Report

GRANULAR FORM
OF WEED KILLERS
STUDIED BY "U"

Are granular weed killers as good as the same chemicals in spray form?

In most cases, yes, according to Richard Behrens, agronomist at the University of Minnesota. But he adds that granules so far don't eliminate the need for a sprayer.

Reason: Effective as they usually are as soil treatments, granules don't do the job when applied to leaves.

Behrens recently studied a variety of granular weed chemicals and found they have many good points. First, they're ready to use as they come from the container. You don't have to mix or measure them.

Second, granular applying equipment is simpler to operate and keep up than sprayers. Instead of nozzles, screens, hoses, gauges and a pump, a granular applicator has a simple metering device.

Third, granular applicators are ground driven, so application rate doesn't change at different speeds. With sprayers, tractor speed must stay the same.

Granular weed killers have some disadvantages, too. For one thing, they're limited to soil treatments; foliar applications just aren't effective.

Granules are more expensive than liquids. Production costs more, because of steps needed to get herbicide into the granules. Transportation is more costly because of greater weight and bulk.

Also, granular chemicals take more storage space, because of lower concentration of active ingredients than in liquids.

add 1 granules vs. sprays

Behrens recently compared a number of granular mixtures with the same chemicals in sprays. The two forms were about equally effective for 2,4-D, TBA, silvex, Radox, Eptam, Amiben, and Atrazine.

With Atrazine, for example, granules reduced weed numbers by 79 percent, compared with 76 percent for sprays. In both cases, rate was 2 pounds actual ingredient per acre.

Simazin, though, was consistently less effective as granules. When used as a pre-emergence treatment at 4 pounds per acre, simazin spray reduced weed population 86 percent. The same amount of chemical in granules killed only 53 percent of the weeds.

Behrens concludes from these and other tests that most weed chemicals will be successful as granules. Each granular form, though, will need thorough testing before it's recommended for farm use.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1960

To all counties
For immediate use

TOP HOGS OUT
AT 200-220 LBS.

Sell most hogs when they average 200-220 pounds, and you'll make more total profit, say University of Minnesota extension men.

Marketing economist Kenneth Egertson and farm management specialist Hal Routhe say lower prices for heavier hogs will offset the weight gains.

For example, with 200 pound hogs selling for \$12.50 per hundred at present, you'd need to get \$12.25 per hundred for 250-pound hogs to cover added weight costs. Trouble is, though, that the heavier butcher hogs are actually bringing 80 cents or even a dollar less than the lighter ones.

In other words, keeping hogs too long now can lose you money. Later in the spring, though, when prices advance seasonally and discounts for overweight hogs are less, this will not be a problem.

Egertson and Routhe also have these tips for hog men:

1. If you have storage space, watch for good local buys on corn. Prices will likely stay low until late winter or spring.

2. If possible, buy feeder pigs before Mid-March, and shoot for the summer peak markets. And don't wait too long, because feeder supplies are short. Feeder pigs are bringing \$9 to \$10 per head at Little Falls--a pretty good buy at present. Since 1955, feeder pigs purchased in winter brought higher returns than those bought in any other season.

3. If you're planning long-range hog expansion, start expanding next fall. You'll need to select replacement gilts from your past fall pig crop. Don't wait too long on new facilities, either. Prices for building materials, cement and equipment will keep on climbing--though at a somewhat slower pace.

Routhe and Egertson look for hog prices to start rising in March, reaching 1959 levels by late May. They expect prices at \$15.50 or \$16 by late May or June.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1960

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For release week of
February 22 or after

NEW LAW
HELPS SOLVE
HOME PROBLEMS

Utter confusion--that's what often exists when you try to figure out how to wash or bleach or iron each of the many new fabrics on the market.

But, come March 3, 1960, homemakers can expect to get some help in the form of more informative labels. A new textile labeling law will go into effect then, according to Home Agent _____.

The new law will require labels to give the generic name of fibers such as rayon, polyester and acrylic, rather than the manufacturer's trade name only. If the homemaker knows the generic group to which a fiber belongs she will then need only to learn the properties, uses and care of each group of fibers rather than learn the care of many individual brand-name fibers.

For example, polyester is the generic name for manufactured fibers including Dacron, Kodel, Vycron and Teron. Garments made of this polyester fiber need little ironing, are sensitive to heat and require special care when sewing.

The new labeling law will also require labels to list fibers in the order of predominance. Fibers less than five percent by weight may be listed as "other fibers." Other regulations:

Labels must give equal prominence to each fiber in a fabric.

All labels must give the percentage by weight of each fiber present.

Imported garments must have the name of the country on the label.

All advertisements naming fiber content must abide by the above label requirements.

At present there are two other labeling laws. One act requires wool to be labeled wool, reprocessed wool or reused wool. The label should also give the percentage of each fiber in the order of predominance by weight.

The other act says that all furs must be labeled with the true name of the animal and name of the country, if it is an imported fur.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1960

4-H NEWS

For release week of
February 22 or after

LOCAL 4-H'ERS
RECOGNIZED FOR
ACHIEVEMENTS

Accomplishments of _____ county's _____ 4-H'ers deserve special
(no.)
recognition, the state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota said today.

National 4-H Week, March 5-12, is an appropriate time to look at these 4-H accomplishments, State Leader Leonard Harkness continued. These young people have used the opportunities for mental, physical and spiritual growth offered them in 4-H. As a result, they have acquired new knowledge and skills and have enjoyed many useful work experiences.

Figures from the county extension office show that in actual units accomplished, local 4-H'ers:

Owned and cared for _____ head of livestock.

Owned and cared for _____ birds in their poultry projects.

Grew _____ acres of food, feed and fiber crops.

Improved about _____ acres through soil and water conservation and management projects.

Preserved _____ of vegetables, fruits and other foods.

Prepared _____ dishes and served _____ meals.

Completed _____ garments and _____ articles in sewing.

Through activities such as safety and health, 4-H'ers have assisted with community health programs and have helped make their homes and communities safer.

About _____ took safety training and participated in safety programs.

More than _____ received training in health, nursing and first aid.

A total of _____ older members took training courses to help them as junior leaders.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1960

4-H NEWS

For release week of
February 22 or after

FILLERS FOR NATIONAL 4-H WEEK

4-H'ers are active young people. In the nation the two and a quarter million members completed 3,749,652 projects in a single year _____ county's contribution to the national total is _____, approximately _____ projects per 4-H'er.

* * * *

March 5 through the 12th is National 4-H Week. This year's theme is "Live - Learn - Serve through 4-H." In Minnesota alone 50,000 young people belong to 4-H clubs.

* * * *

4-H has a new set of objectives. The first one is to acquire knowledge, skills and attitudes for a satisfying home and family life. This is a worthwhile objective for our nation's youth.

* * * *

Approximately 800 million youth in the world today are between 5 and 20 years of age. Of these 56 percent live in Asia, 15 percent in Europe, 9 percent in Africa, 8 percent in Latin America, 6 percent in Russia, 5 percent in North America and 1 percent in Australia and the Pacific islands.

The United States has given to the youth in 50 countries the idea of 4-H club work.

* * * *

Minnesota tops the nation in re-enrollment of its 4-H members. The average Minnesota 4-H'er stays active 3.2 years compared to the national average of 2.7 years.

* * * *

Local 4-H members bring Minnesota farm and community life to many countries through the International Farm Youth Exchange program. This year three young people will be grass roots ambassadors.

* * * *

The 1960 state 4-H radio speaking contest will climax National 4-H Week. The contest will be held in St. Paul March 12. This year's topic, in keeping with world refugee year, is "Why I Am Concerned With the World Refugee Problem."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 18, 1960

Immediate release

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION TO HOLD 1961 SESSIONS AT "U"

The American Institute of Cooperation will hold its 1961 educational meetings at the University of Minnesota, according to Skuli Rutford, agricultural extension director and chairman of the Institute's board of directors.

About 3,000 persons will attend the sessions, to be August 20-23, 1961, on the Minneapolis campus. Visitors will include cooperative representatives, farm leaders and 1,200 youths from around the nation.

The AIC is the educational organization established 35 years ago by the nation's cooperatives. The last year it met in Minnesota was 1926, the year after it was formed. Each year it meets on the campus of a land-grant institution.

The University and cooperative organizations around the state will be hosts for the meeting. The arrangements committee will be headed by Harold Pederson, extension agricultural economist at the University, and Edward E. Slettom, executive-secretary of the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives.

This summer, the AIC will meet at the University of California campus in Berkeley.

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60-64-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 18, 1960

Immediate release

HOME ACCIDENTS ON INCREASE

Accidents in Minnesota homes are on the increase.

Last year 487 Minnesota residents died as a result of accidents in their homes -- an increase of 65 home fatalities over the year before, according to provisional figures from the Minnesota Department of Health.

The home ranks second to the highway as the scene of accidents.

In addition to the deaths, accidents in Minnesota homes in 1959 caused injuries to close to 50,000 people -- or the equivalent of nearly half the population of Duluth.

Falls are still the number one cause of fatal home accidents, especially among the 65-year and older age group, according to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Last year 224 deaths resulted from falls in the home, as compared to 197 in 1958 -- an increase of 27.

Fires, explosions and burns rank second as a cause of home accidents. Ninety-six Minnesotans died from these causes last year -- 10 more than in 1958. Poisons and firearms stand next on the list of causes of deaths. Poisons killed 35 people; discharge of firearms killed 24 in Minnesota homes last year.

The responsibility in lowering the accident toll in Minnesota homes lies with every family member, Prickett said. He urged that families make a special effort to remove hazards to make their homes safer in 1960.

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60-65-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 13, 1960

Immediate release

LOW FEED COSTS FAVOR TURKEY GROWERS

Minnesota's national lead in turkey numbers will probably go unchallenged for years to come.

One reason: Turkey feed in the Midwest is at least \$10-15 per ton cheaper than in Utah, California or other major western turkey areas.

Elton Johnson, poultry department head at the University of Minnesota, says low feed costs give this state a big competitive edge, since the turkey business operates on close margins.

Cheaper feed here is due to heavy corn and soybean production in the Midwest. These crops cost the Utah or California grower more because of transportation expenses.

As a result, Johnson expects the turkey business here to stay strong and probably get even bigger. Minnesota growers raised $13\frac{1}{2}$ million birds in 1959 -- more than any other state. California still leads in total pounds, though. Turkeys there are fed to heavier average weights.

With the difference in production costs, Johnson expects Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin to make up the major turkey-surplus area of the future. California for the first time in 1959 was not a turkey exporting state. Growers there couldn't compete with the lighter, cheaper birds from the Midwest.

Johnson also lists other reasons for Minnesota's turkey lead. One is increased know-how among growers, and improved disease control. Better turkeys are being bred. And Minnesota is closer to eastern markets than California.

Although many Minnesota turkeys are lighter (fryer-roaster size) than those farther west, the state's flocks are still nearly 80 percent heavy breeds. Average live weight of all turkeys sold is about 15 pounds -- ranging from a little more than 8 pounds for broilers to 24 for heavy toms.

Prices per pound for Minnesota turkeys averaged 24.1 in 1958, 22.2 in 1957 and 26.2 in 1956.

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60-66-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 18, 1960

A Farm And Home
Research Feature

Immediate release

TOO MUCH DETERGENT MAY CAUSE YELLOW OR TATTLE-TALE GRAY

Is it possible to use too much detergent in home laundering?

Definitely yes, according to Florence Ehrenkranz, in charge of household equipment research in the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics. She points out that either "tattle-tale gray" or the familiar yellowing of clothes may be due in part to too much detergent.

Many homemakers, Miss Ehrenkranz contends, use far more detergent than necessary to get clothes clean. As a result, the detergent which is not rinsed out builds up in the clothes, giving them a harsh feel which may irritate the skin.

Though use of a large amount of detergent may produce clean-appearing clothes after the first few washes, the clothes will eventually appear dingy as detergent builds up in them after successive washings.

When clothes are dried in a gas or electric dryer, the detergent that is not rinsed out tends to turn yellow. The heat of the electric iron scorchs the detergent, with the result that clothes turn still more yellow. Since such clothes are often discarded before they are actually worn out, use of too much detergent in laundering can become exceedingly costly, Miss Ehrenkranz says.

How much detergent should you use in the washing machine?

Experiments conducted by Miss Ehrenkranz suggest two standards to keep in mind: Use an amount of detergent that 1) will rinse out of the load freely in the washer cycle, but 2) will produce clean clothes. If there is a considerable amount of suds in the water toward the end of the rinse cycle, probably too much detergent is being used.

(more)

Detergent -- add one

In the current issue of Farm and Home Science, University agricultural experiment station publication, Miss Ehrenkranz reports on 12-week use-wash tests she conducted on loads of sheets, pillowcases and towels. They were washed with three different detergents in softened water in three different household washers to determine the minimum amount of detergent that might be used, as well as the effect of the types of detergents and washers on the clothes.

Sheets washed in a combination washer-dryer or a pulsator-type automatic with 2 tablespoons of an all-purpose, high-sudsing liquid synthetic detergent were whitest. However, pink towels washed with the same amount of liquid detergent showed graying after two washings, possibly because of incomplete soil removal. Next in whiteness were the sheets washed in an agitator-type or pulsator-type washer with approximately 3 tablespoons of an all-purpose, low-sudsing synthetic detergent. Ranking third in whiteness were the sheets washed with mild soap -- about one half-cup in one washer and two-thirds cup in another washer.

In reply to the question of how much detergent to use in laundering, Miss Ehrenkranz has this suggestion for homemakers: Instead of measuring the same amount of detergent into the washer each time, experiment with amounts to determine the least quantity that will wash clothes clean and yet be rinsed out in the washing cycle.

Clothes which have a harsh feel or are either tattle-tale gray or yellow from a build-up of detergent should be "stripped" by washing them without any detergent in hot, very soft water. Even though the water is softened, it is advisable to add some packaged water softener. After this conditioning treatment in excessively softened water, the clothes should be used and washed thereafter with minimum amounts of detergent.

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60-67-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 18, 1960

Special to Mapleton Enterprise
Immediate release

LOCAL MAN HONORED AT UNIVERSITY

David Myron Ward, Mapleton, recently received one of the highest honors given a student on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Ward was presented the E. M. Freeman Medal for Student Leadership at the annual leadership dinner, February 17. The medal is awarded each year to the senior student who has made the greatest contribution to student life on the St. Paul campus.

Presentation of the award began in 1931 in honor of the late Dean Freeman who served as dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics from 1917 to 1943.

Ward, a senior in agriculture, is active in many University organizations including the Minnesota Student association, St. Paul Campus Student Council, Student Center Board of Governors, Senate Committee on Student Affairs, Foreign Student Exchange Committee and Farm House fraternity.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Myron Ward, Mapleton.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1960

SPECIAL

* For release at noon, *
* Monday, Feb. 22 *

COOPERATION OF VETERINARIANS, PHYSICIANS IMPORTANT TO DISEASE CONTROL

KANSAS CITY, MO.--Veterinarians and physicians in a community need to work together to prevent certain animal diseases from spreading to man.

Dr. W. T. S. Thorp, dean of the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine, made that statement at the annual convention of the Missouri Veterinary Medical association.

He said there are "a hundred diseases throughout the world which may be transmitted from animals to man." But he singled out 12 of the most important ones--anthrax, brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, salmonellosis, rabies, plague, leptospirosis, Q. fever, hydatidosis, tularemia, trichinosis and encephalitis.

Each, he continued, require close cooperation between practicing veterinarians and physicians to be kept in check.

Dr. Thorp added that such cooperation is equally important in public health and disease control and in the health related sciences.

Infections of domestic animals may be hazardous to many people--both rural and urban--he said. The danger may come in a variety of ways--through caring for and handling animals, slaughtering, handling meat, consuming infected animal products or being exposed to insects that carry the diseases.

(more)

add 1 Thorp speech

Organisms causing these diseases, like bacteria, viruses, protozoa and fungi--can enter the human body by several means. They can enter through the mouth, the skin, mucous membranes or the respiratory system, Dr. Thorp pointed out.

He named four main characteristics of diseases that spread from animals to humans--all of which must be considered for effective control:

1. They seldom spread from one person to another; infection must come from the animal itself.

2. The disease in man is similar to the same ailment in animals, if the route of infection is the same.

3. Highest incidence occurs in persons whose work brings them in close contact with animals or animal products.

4. Eating diseases or contaminated meat products produces a similar disease in man.

Among diseases transmitted from animals to man, Dr. Thorp said brucellosis "probably causes more illness, misery and economic loss than any other.

"Fortunately in this country," he added, "we have developed means of control which will ultimately reduce its spread. The veterinary profession has played a major role in the reduction of brucellosis in this and other countries."

He pointed to several other areas of common interest between veterinarians and physicians in public health and disease control. For example, he said, "The rural veterinary practitioner comes in contact with rural people in many instances, and has an opportunity to observe animal diseases that may be transmissible to the owner or the people.

"Doctors of Veterinary Medicine participate as part of the medical team in city health departments, state health departments and the U. S. Public Health Service.

"During the past quarter century, there has been much development of the veterinary profession, both in training and in practice, making it one of the established medical professions.

"Scientifically and technically," he said, "there is no difference between medicine and veterinary medicine, as it is actually medicine applied to animals."

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1960

SPECIAL

* For release at 6:30 p.m. *
* Tuesday, Feb. 23 *

TERRY B. KINNEY, JR., RECEIVES TEACHER AWARD

Terry B. Kinney, Jr., instructor in poultry husbandry at the University of Minnesota, this evening received the "Teacher of the Year" award from the student Agricultural Education club.

The award was made during the club's annual banquet at the University's Coffman Memorial union. Kinney was cited for outstanding class instruction and for cooperation with individual students and campus organizations.

Kinney has been on the University staff since March, 1957. He teaches general poultry husbandry and poultry genetics and has conducted extensive research on poultry breeding and flock improvement.

He is a native of Norfolk, Mass., and studied at the University of Massachusetts, where he earned his B. S. degree in 1955 and his M. S. in 1956. He was a geneticist at a poultry breeding farm in New Hampshire before coming to Minnesota.

He is a member of the Poultry Science association, the American Institute of Biological Sciences and Sigma Xi.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

TWO UNIVERSITY AG STUDENTS RECEIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

Two University of Minnesota agriculture sophomores from St. Paul and White Bear Lake received \$400 in scholarships, Samuel T. Coulter, head of the department of dairy industries, announced today.

Recipients of the \$200 scholarships are Robert P. Israels, 2051 Knapp ave., St. Paul, and Bruce A. Marzolf, 4001 Jay lane, White Bear Lake. Both are majoring in dairy industries.

The scholarships, effective for the remaining school year, were presented by the Minnesota Dairy Industry.

Israels and Marzolf were awarded the scholarships on the basis of their academic and professional aptitude and character.

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- sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1960

SPECIAL to Forestry list

Immediate release

LUMBERMEN'S SHORT COURSE DRAWS FULL ENROLLMENT

The 11th annual Lumbermen's short course offered on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus once again had a full enrollment--45 persons.

The course was conducted from Feb. 8-19.

Success of the event was due to industry interest and support.

This Lumbermen's short course grew out of a need for training personnel engaged in the merchandising of building products. It was designed especially for lumber dealers, yard employees and others interested in the building supply industry.

Instructors were experienced industry men and School of Forestry staff members with L. W. Rees, professor of forestry, in charge. Four general areas of the building supply industry field were covered--products, construction and estimating, business activities and other general areas such as FHA regulations, lumber handling, etc.

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

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY JUNIORS RECEIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

Two University of Minnesota agriculture juniors were awarded scholarships, A. A. Dowell, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, announced today.

James F. Ritzer, Stillwater, was awarded a \$100 landscaping scholarship by the Medicine Lake Garden club. Roy O. Bratlien, Hawley, received a Smith-Douglass company, Inc. scholarship of \$100.

Ritzer is specializing in landscaping at the University and is a member of the horticulture club. As the scholarship recipient, Ritzer will talk to the Medicine Lake Garden club on landscaping sometime during the school year.

Bratlien is majoring in soils. He is a member of the Plant Industry club and the Lutheran Student association.

The scholarships were awarded on the basis of academic aptitude, vocational promise and leadership qualities.

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- sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1960

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

NEW WOOD MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUE DEVELOPED

Selling pulpwood by the cord may soon go the way of Paul Bunyan and the hand-operated crosscut saw.

In its place may be a new measure recently developed by University of Minnesota foresters James Benson and Walter Wallin.

Their method is based on "fixed average density." It gives a close estimate of the amount of dry fiber in a load of wood--just what a paper company needs to know. Fiber is what paper is made from.

Should the new method work out, it will be valuable for the entire pulp industry and perhaps for other wood processors. And it could mean a better pricing system for the man selling the wood.

Up to recent years, most pulpwood was sold by the "cord," a volume measure. A cord is a pile of wood 4 feet high, 4 feet wide and 8 feet long, supposedly containing 128 cubic feet.

The trouble is that a cord varies in actual volume. There's always some air space between the sticks. How much depends on how big and crooked the sticks are. In practice, most cords vary from about 80 to 110 actual cubic feet, but nobody ever knows just what the actual figure is.

A few years ago, mills found that weight was better than the cord measure for green wood. But with wood partly dried, fiber was still hard to estimate. Pulp

(more)

add 1 pulp measure

mills could check actual moisture content in a laboratory, but that would take too long.

Benson and Wallin checked aspen from a variety of sources and found the average amount of dry fiber in a ton of green wood. This is the "fixed average density" and is the basis of their measure. Here's how it works:

A truckload of pulpwood comes in to the mill. A worker pulls out from one to six sample sticks and drops each in a water tank mounted on a scale. Next, he notes the weight of the stick. Then he pushes it down in the tank. From the weight of the displaced water, the worker can tell how many cubic feet of dry wood are in the stick.

From the volume, weight and "fixed average density figure," the worker can quickly calculate the percent of actual fiber. If it comes out to 40 percent, for example, and there are 8,000 pounds of wood in the load, the seller would be paid for 3,200 pounds of dry fiber.

One paper company is already testing the system on other kinds of wood-- such as spruce and balsam. It will also be tested for logs and other products.

If the system works out after further testing, it will give paper mills a good efficiency check. Pulpwood goes through debarking, washing, cutting, chipping and other processes before it becomes paper. Some fiber is lost in each stage. But unless plants know almost exactly how much fiber they started with, they can't check losses along the line. The new system may give them that check.

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60-68-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1960

Immediate release

A. E. ENGEBRETSON TO RETIRE FROM AG EXTENSION SERVICE

Arthur E. Engebretson, a county agent supervisor in southern and southeastern Minnesota for 26 years, will retire from the University of Minnesota April 15.

He has been a key administrator and program coordinator for the University's Agricultural Extension Service. He has helped county agents and farm leaders organize educational programs resulting in major advances in farming and home living.

Born Dec. 6, 1891 in Becker county, he received his B. S. degree from the University in 1916. He taught vocational agriculture at Monticello and Wells, served in the U. S. Army in 1918, and was a county organizer for adult agriculture classes at Adel, Ia., until 1923. He married Hazel Barnard, Northfield, in 1920.

He then worked briefly on a farm in northwestern Minnesota and operated a farm at Northfield, specializing in Yorkshire hogs, until 1927.

That year, he went to Blue Earth where he was Faribault county agent until 1934. In 1929 he came to the St. Paul campus as acting extension animal husbandman, temporarily replacing the late Henry G. Zavoral, who was visiting Russia. When Zavoral returned, Engebretson did some graduate work, earning his M. S. in 1932.

In 1934, Engebretson was named agent supervisor for 29 counties across southern Minnesota. The district was reduced in size to 23 southeastern counties in 1955.

He has held more than 600 meetings in his district. Most were with county agricultural extension committees--on budget planning, program planning, personnel placement and public relations.

He helped coordinate a number of major educational efforts--both as a county agent and as a supervisor. In Faribault county, he helped organize programs on weed control, livestock sanitation, 4-H and general farm and home improvement

As a supervisor, he helped agents and local extension committees plan the same types of programs.

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60-69-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
February 29 or later

FARM FILLERS

Some uses of the insecticide heptachlor are back on the "cleared list," according to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. One of the cleared uses is soil treatment of corn. Rates for using it are in Entomology Fact Sheet 7, "Chemical Control of Soil Insect Pests of Corn." As announced a few weeks ago, however, heptachlor may not be applied directly to foliage where livestock will eat the plants. Scientists found that when applied to plants, the chemical breaks down into another form that turns up as residue in milk and meat of animals eating the forage.

* * * *

Watch the protein content of the hog ration. Feed too little and the pigs won't get to market in time. Overfeed though, and you waste money. So give the hogs a ration with 14 to 16 percent protein from weaning to 100 pounds. Then cut it to 12 percent from then to market for hogs eating corn. If you substitute barley for corn in the finishing period, feed 13 percent protein. That's advice from Raymond Arthaud, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

A few more eggs from each hen can mean big savings in production costs, according to Hal Routhe, extension farm economist at the University of Minnesota. If, for example, your hens lay 230 eggs annually, your feed costs a nickel less per dozen than for birds laying 216 per year. Then make sure the eggs you get are top quality, so you're paid top price.

* * * *

Here are some reasons for shearing ewes before lambing. Extension livestock specialists at the University of Minnesota say wool is higher in quality before lambs are born. Second, a sheared ewe will look for a warm place to have her lamb--like in the shed. Then, too, sheared ewes take up less space and ewes, lambs and the shed will stay drier. Shearing helps control parasites, too.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1960

Immediate release

A. E. ENGBRETSON TO RETIRE FROM AG EXTENSION SERVICE

Arthur E. Engebretson, professor and county agent supervisor in southern and southeastern Minnesota, will retire from the University of Minnesota staff April 15.

The soft-spoken native of Lake Park, Minn., has been an administrator and program coordinator for the University's Agricultural Extension Service for 26 years.

He has helped county agents and farm leaders organize educational programs resulting in major advances in dairy and livestock farming, crop and soil management, 4-H club projects, community improvement and farm and home living.

In recent years, he helped many agents and their local committees initiate long-range planning reports--guides for educational programs of the future. He also encouraged farm and home development programs in several areas.

Born Dec. 6, 1891 in Becker county, he was raised on a general livestock and crops farm and received his B. S. degree from the University in 1916. He taught vocational agriculture for a year each at Monticello and Wells, served in the U. S. Army in 1918, and was a county organizer for adult agriculture classes at Adel, Ia., until 1923.

He married Hazel Barnard, Northfield, in 1920.

In 1923 he briefly served as swine foreman on a farm in northwestern Minnesota, then moved to a farm at Northfield which he operated for the next four years. He became an active Yorkshire breeder, raising hogs that took a number of show awards. He also did some show ring judging at county and state fairs.

He was Faribault county agent at Blue Earth from 1927-34--interrupted in 1929 when he came to the St. Paul campus as acting extension animal husbandman. He temporarily replaced the late Henry G. Zavoral, who was visiting Russia. When Zavoral returned, Engebretson did some graduate work, earning his M.S. in 1932.

(more)

add 1 Engebretson

In Faribault county, Engebretson and local town boards launched a major weed control program. They appointed a man in each 640-acre section to survey the weed situation and give other farmers weed control tips.

He promoted farm shelterbelts and began a campaign to clean up hog raising facilities and protect against diseases. He steadily built up local 4-H membership, and even helped organize a homemaker's program when the county had no home agent.

When he came to the St. Paul campus in 1934, Engebretson was agent supervisor for 29 counties across southern Minnesota. In 1955, his district was reduced to 23 counties in the Southeast.

In the past 26 years, he has held more than 600 meetings with county agricultural extension committees--on budget planning, program planning, personnel placement and public relations.

He cooperated with agents and local farm leaders on a number of educational efforts, and recently has seen a big shift in the role of county extension staffs.

"The greatly increased use of capital on farms has made farming much more complex," he says, "and calls for much more emphasis on management. This means greater challenges for extension people. I am confident that county extension agents and specialists in the future will measure up their roles as educators in this changing situation."

He has also seen more requests for extension help from urban areas. Many agents are asked to help spread information on zoning, land use planning, local government. More city people want to start 4-H clubs.

"Home agents also find their programs expanding into more city homes."

Southeastern Minnesota has been one of Engebretson's favorite recreational areas, too. He regularly hunts deer and fishes the trout streams there.

At home, he's a barbecue enthusiast, golfer and gardener.

The Engebretsons have one daughter, Mrs. John Stevens, Rochester, N. Y. A son, Arthur, died in action in World War II.

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60-69-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1960

Immediate release

CITRUS FRUITS GOOD BUY FOR VITAMIN C

Oranges, grapefruit, frozen and canned orange juice in heavy supply at this season can help keep Minnesota families in good health.

Citrus fruits and fruit juices are in such large supply that they provide an economical source of vitamin C at this time of year, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

The present crop of oranges is about 3 percent larger than last year—12 percent above average. Because of the abundance of fresh oranges and heavy supplies of frozen and canned orange juice, all citrus prices are averaging lower than those of a year ago. Week-end specials on frozen orange juice offer exceptionally good buys, Mrs. Loomis says.

Studies show that many Minnesotans are not getting enough vitamin C daily. Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota say that vitamin C keeps tissues throughout the body in good condition and helps resist infection. Since this vitamin cannot be stored in the body, the nutritionists emphasize the importance of including a supply in the diet each day.

Half a medium-sized raw grapefruit will provide two-thirds of the recommended daily allowance of vitamin C. One large Navel orange (3 inches in diameter) will more than meet the daily quota of vitamin C. One large orange of other varieties will almost satisfy the day's requirement for vitamin C.

Canned and frozen orange juice vary only slightly in vitamin C content from fresh orange juice, since canning and freezing methods now in use cause very little loss. Half a cup of frozen or canned orange juice will supply about three-fourths of the day's requirement. Canned juice may lose up to a fifth of its vitamin C, however, after long storage at room temperature.

The original content of vitamin C in the fresh juice determines the amount that will be in the canned or frozen product made from it. The University nutritionists point out that there is considerable variation among oranges in the amount of vitamin C they contain. Thus a large Navel orange will supply 83 milligrams of vitamin C as compared to 66 for other varieties. Early and midseason Florida oranges are higher in vitamin C than the late-season Valencianas.

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60-70-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1960

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY TO STUDY OFF-SEASON TURKEY HATCHING

Whether turkeys can be tricked into changing their family-rearing habits is getting some study at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

The problem is to get turkey poults hatched at an even rate 12 months of the year. Unlike chickens, turkeys lay most of their eggs in the spring, and refuse to do much mating or laying in other seasons.

As a result, most turkeys reach market weight in late summer or fall-- which isn't the best from the grower's standpoint. He'd like to even out his production, to be more efficient and put a more even year-around supply of turkeys on the market.

Poultry scientists R. H. Shoffner, Elton Johnson and R. E. Burger figure light exposure may have something to do with the spring egg-laying habit. So they're going to compare all sorts of light combinations on turkeys, to see if the birds can be inveigled into off-season laying.

For example, one flock will be kept on 6 hours of light constantly. Another will have steadily increasing light from one day to the next, a third will receive full light 24 hours a day and another will receive normal daylight.

The "normal daylight" birds, though, won't be outside. Instead, they'll be in the same pole barn as the others. A light-sensitive (photoelectric) cell will be hooked up to a switch system that turns on, turns off, brightens and dims electric bulbs to make inside lighting correspond to light outside.

The research is being supported by an \$11,000, two-year grant from the Minnesota Turkey Growers' association.

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60-71-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
February 29 or later

ECONOMIST VIEWS
OUTLOOK FOR
1960 CROPPING

Will Minnesota farmers change their cropping plans in 1960?

Probably not much, according to S. A. Engene, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota. Here's what he says about the outlook for each major crop:

Corn: Still the most profitable crop in the southern part of the state. Most farmers will find it pays to raise as much as land and labor allow and to use plenty fertilizer. Farmers in central counties may find it wise to raise more corn -- if they use good varieties and practices. Unfortunately, an increase that pays for an individual farmer adds to surpluses.

Soybeans: A good alternative cash crop on level land in the southern two-thirds of Minnesota. With a smaller crop in 1959, there's less carryover. Domestic use and exports are going up, so a modest production increase can be absorbed.

Flax: Promising for 1960. Prices will be good. Short crops in 1957 and 1959 brought down reserves and supplies are tightening up.

Hay and pasture: Little change expected. Cash costs per acre are as high for hay as for other feed crops, so a shift to hay wouldn't lower expenses. Acreage of these crops must be adapted to individual soil and livestock needs.

Processing crops: Still have good markets. However, these markets are determined by contracts. Sugar beets continue to be profitable in the Red River Valley and farmers will want to check on possibilities for bigger allotments.

Engene points out that most farmers in the northwestern part of the state have no one outstanding crop. Small grains differ little in cost per acre. So the choice depends on probable income per acre, which in turn hinges on yield, quality, and price. Wheat and flax look like the most promising cash crops there for 1960.

Since northeastern farmers use most of their land for dairy feed crops, they won't change their cropping plans much this year.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1960

To all counties
A Farm and Home Research Report

CLUB ORGANIZATION
IMPORTANT FOR
YOUNG PEOPLE

When young people ignore their own clubs "over organization" may not be the trouble at all.

The real problem may be poor organization within the groups, University of Minnesota rural sociologists say.

Gordon Bultena, George Donohue, and Marvin Taves report on a survey of 450 teenagers in a Minnesota community of 10,000 people. The report is in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, an Agricultural Experiment Station publication.

Although the community had 150 formal youth groups, many youths were passing them up. For example, 40 percent took no part in any of the school groups. About 22 percent did not belong to any community club, and 15 percent had failed to join either kind of organization.

Of the youths who did join clubs, more than half said the major reason was "to have fun" or "be with other youth." However, the sociologists say learning and fun can go together with good organization.

While many local adult leaders had felt their was too much going on, the real problem was activity within the groups--rather than availability of clubs.

Teenagers had several criticisms--which sociologists say adult leaders need to take into account in planning group activities. One complaint was "clique" control. Another was disruption of friendship groups when each church sponsored its own activities. Many friendship patterns cross denominational lines.

add 1 local groups

The youths felt churches should cooperate when possible to sponsor community-wide activities.

Other complaints included lack of general organization, poor supervision, failure of adult leaders to stimulate intitial interest, and conflicts of meeting dates.

More than half of the youths in clubs said friends their own age had encouraged them to join. The adult leaders' responsibility was mainly organizing and keeping interest high in the group -- rather than recruiting.

The youths definitely thought clubs shouldn't be too small. Four out of five thought regular attendance of 16 members was the bare minimum. A third thought it should be at least 26 members. In general, they preferred larger groups -- each with a variety of activities -- rather than a great number of small ones.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1960

To all counties
For immediate use

CHECK CORN NOW
FOR MOLD DAMAGE

If you have corn in wide temporary cribs, better check it now for mold.

Should the corn be spoiling, you need to act fast--or risk losing much or all of the feed value. A lot of corn has spoiled already, say extension agronomists Harley Otto and William Hueg at the University of Minnesota.

They list three choices for moldy corn in wide cribs:

1. You can move it to cribs 4 or 5 feet wide, and a foot above the ground, where air circulates better. The crib should be away from other buildings for best circulation. When moving the corn, also remove husks, silks, and loose kernels that up to now prevented air movement. Make sure the re-cribbed corn is covered, to keep it dry.

2. You can dry the corn artificially -- the best bet for corn to be sold or stored for later feeding. Keep drying temperature below 135 degrees for feed corn and 130 degrees for industrial corn. If the temperature is up to 180 or 200 degrees, the corn may be damaged. Follow this rule: The higher the corn moisture, the lower the drying temperature should be, to prevent burning or cracking the kernels.

3. You can make the corn into silage--if you have a tight silo. A concrete stave silo is as good as a glass-lined one. But if it was built for whole-plant corn silage, the upper part of the silo may need extra hoops. Shelled corn should have about 25-35 percent moisture and ear corn about 30-40 percent. Run the corn through a hammer or burr mill first to make sure it packs well. If it needs more water, add about 4 gallons per ton for each one percent increase in moisture required.

If you do make silage, make sure you can feed it up fast enough. For a silo 14 feet wide, you need 54 animals to feed 3-4 inches of ear corn silage per day. This is figuring 20 pounds per head daily. With shelled corn, it would take 86 head to eat a 4-inch layer every 24 hours.

For 1960, you may want to get an earlier maturing hybrid--to get it cribbed and out of danger from high moisture weather like we had in 1957 and 1959.

For more details on handling moldy or high moisture corn, check with the county agent.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1960

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of
February 29

BIG VARIETY OF
PLENTIFUL FOODS
FOR MARCH

A big variety of popular, nutritious foods will be in abundant supply during March.

Pork and eggs are the featured foods on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods. That list can be a helpful guide for homemakers as they plan their food budgets each month, says Home Agent _____.

Pork will be in abundant supply during the first half of 1960 as the fall pig crop comes to market - the third largest on record. The cuts in less demand will be the lowest priced -- for example, picnics as compared with ham or blade shoulder steaks rather than center-cut chops. The lower priced cuts are as nutritious as those higher priced.

Eggs take on added importance at this time of year for homemakers who will be planning special Lenten menus. Besides being a versatile food, they are especially economical this year. The poultry and egg industry looks for so many eggs during the month that it has designated March as Egg month.

Shrimp, fresh, canned and frozen, is another Lenten item that will be in abundant supply in March.

Cabbage, celery and carrots are vegetables expected to continue in plentiful supply during March.

Oranges and orange products, cranberry products, canned freestone peaches and raisins are the abundant fruits this month.

The seasonal increase in milk production means large supplies of milk and dairy products.

Consumers can look for plenty of peanuts and peanut products, almonds and filberts, rice and lard during March.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1960

4-H NEWS

For release week of
February 29 or after

(with mat)

CAPTION: "Live - Learn - Serve through 4-H" is the theme of National 4-H Week, March 5-12. Minnesota's 50,000 4-H'ers have planned special activities in observance of the week. Climax will be the state 4-H radio speaking contest in St. Paul March 12.

4-H OBJECTIVES
EXAMINED DURING
NATIONAL WEEK

Multiply the achievements of one _____ county 4-H'er by two and a quarter million and you'll see the result of our nation's youth learning, living and serving through 4-H, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

National 4-H Week, following the theme "Learn - Live - Serve through 4-H," will be observed March 5-12. The week provides a good time to examine the new national 4-H objectives adopted last fall and to see if past achievements are in line with the new goals, Harkness said.

The primary aim of 4-H work is to provide opportunities for the mental, physical, social and spiritual growth of young people, according to the new objectives.

Specifically, 4-H is intended to help boys and girls to:

1. Enjoy useful work, responsibility and the feeling of having accomplished something by themselves.
2. Acquire knowledge, skills and attitudes for a satisfying home and family life.
3. Develop their leadership abilities in order to make them more useful citizens later.

-more-

add one 4-H Objectives

4. Appreciate the value of research and learn scientific methods of making decisions and solving problems.

5. Recognize the importance of scientific agriculture and home economics and their relation to the nation's economy.

6. Explore career opportunities in agriculture, home economics and related fields, and recognize the need for a continuing education.

7. Appreciate nature, understand conservation and make wise use of natural resources.

8. Cultivate traits of healthful living, purposeful recreation and intelligent use of leisure time.

9. Strengthen personal standards and philosophy of life based on lasting and satisfying values.

10. Gain attitudes, abilities and understanding for working cooperatively with others.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Feb. 24, 1960

Special to Mahanomen County

NEW HOME AGENT
FOR COUNTY

Mrs. Virginia E. Johnson, of Backus, has joined the Mahanomen county Agricultural Extension Service staff as home agent. She assumed her duties on February 22.

She succeeds Mrs. Marie Jirik, whose resignation was effective December 31.

Mrs. Johnson holds a bachelor of science degree in home economics education from the University of Minnesota. She taught home economics in Akeley in 1956-57 and in Parkers Prairie in 1957-58. Last year she managed a poultry farm.

For eight years she was a 4-H club member in Cass county, where she grew up on an 850-acre farm. As a club member she was active in home economics projects and demonstrations, was a junior leader and president and secretary of her local 4-H club. She won numerous honors, including a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago for her leadership record.

As home agent Mrs. Johnson will work with County Agent Oscar Nelson on the extension program for Mahanomen county. Her responsibilities will be the extension home program and the home economics phases of 4-H club work.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 24, 1960

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

FORESTRY ALUMNI HOLD SPRING BANQUET

The Minnesota Forestry Alumni association will hold its annual spring banquet at the St. Paul Downtown American Legion club Thursday evening, Feb. 25.

E. G. Cheyney scholarship awards of \$100 each will be presented to two School of Forestry students: LaVerne G. Pung, St. Martin, Minn., and Gary Roam, 5040 Abbott ave. S., Minneapolis. These awards, based on excellence in writing and speaking, are sponsored annually by the association.

The dinner will be held at 7 p.m. and will be followed by a talk and slides on Russia by Scott S. Pauley, forestry professor. Pauley was the forest genetics representative in a team of six forestry specialists who visited Russia last summer as part of the exchange program between the two countries.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 24, 1960

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

* For release at 9 p.m. *
* Thursday, Feb. 25 *

USDA CLUB HONORS EBLING

Claude O. Ebling, general agricultural agent for the Soo Line railroad, tonight (Thursday, Feb. 25) was awarded the first Twin Cities USDA club certificate of recognition and honorary membership.

The award was made at the club's quarterly meeting on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The award was given in recognition of Ebling's contributions and service to agriculture, to the general public and to the U. S. Department of Agriculture employees.

Ebling served briefly as a vocational agriculture instructor in North Dakota and for 20 years as a county agent in both Wisconsin and North Dakota before joining the Soo Line staff.

The Twin Cities USDA club is an organization of employees of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Its purpose is to improve the department's service to the public, to improve understanding of the department and to promote the welfare of employees.

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-hbs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 25, 1960

Immediate release

NEEDLES AND PINS HELP PATCH WORLD UNDERSTANDING

Needles and pins can help patch world understanding, a young Minnesota 4-H'er at the World Agriculture Fair in New Delhi, India, believes.

Indian women are fascinated by American electric sewing machines, common pins and dress patterns, says Pat Bottomley, Winnebago, Minn., one of eight 4-H members who have been demonstrating 4-H activities at New Delhi in the U. S. Pavilion called "Mela (county fair) U.S.A."

Pat and her team mates from New York, Tennessee, Hawaii, Connecticut, Florida, California and Michigan were chosen from among this nation's two and a quarter million 4-H'ers to tell Indian fairgoers about American farms, homes and communities. At the fair the eight also help to explain the part youth can play in improving family living and furthering the economic development of a country's agricultural resources.

Besides answering questions about politics, American life, the American educational system and the salary of an average American, each 4-H'er has a schedule of demonstrations to follow. The girls divide their time between sewing and nutritional areas, the model American kitchen and leather working. The boys give informal demonstrations in woodworking, culling poultry, grafting trees and basic agricultural practices. They keep busy building wood projects showing the popular American do-it-yourself techniques, Pat says.

Indians get a taste of American fun twice each day as the 4-H'ers dance for their audiences and sing everything from Negro spirituals to rock 'n' roll. This is a lot of fun, says Pat, who has studied voice for three years and plays the flute, piccolo and piano.

The Fair started December 11 and will continue until the first of March. Before returning home the young American 4-H'ers will visit farm families in India and tour the Middle East and Central Europe. They are scheduled to arrive in New York City April 12 and will spend the following week evaluating their experiences at the National 4-H Center in Washington, D. C. Pat will arrive home in Minnesota in mid-April.

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60-72-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 25, 1960

Immediate release

CAREERS IN HOME ECONOMICS WORKSHOP

A Careers in Home Economics workshop sponsored by the Minnesota Home Economics association and the Minnesota Dietetic association will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus April 7-9.

Purpose of the three-day workshop is to give vocational guidance to high school girls planning to become home economists and to acquaint them with the opportunities in such areas of home economics as teaching, dietetics, extension, business and research.

High school girls attending will also receive guidance in selecting colleges and in planning college courses. Representatives of all colleges in the state which offer major courses in home economics will take part in the three-day program.

Enrollment in the workshop is limited to 200 girls. Registration closes March 2, according to co-chairmen Mrs. Mildred Harrington, 629 Kenwood Parkway, Minneapolis, and Mrs. Ann Crowley, 2915 Dean blvd., Minneapolis.

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60-73-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 25, 1960

Immediate release

SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT ANNOUNCED

Erling M. Weiberg, former agricultural agent in Marshall county, has been named watershed conservationist for the Minnesota State Soil Conservation committee.

According to Matt A. Thorfinnson, executive-secretary of the committee, Weiberg will work closely with local watersheds to aid them in all stages of development.

Weiberg's office will be in the soils building on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

He is a native of Crookston and is a 1950 graduate of the University of Minnesota. He was agricultural agent in Marshall county from October, 1954 to September, 1957, then did graduate work in resource management at Michigan State university and the University of Michigan.

He served in the U. S. Army in World War II and during the Korean conflict. He is married and has two children.

A watershed is a unit with which public agencies can coordinate water management activities. Objectives of watershed management are to reduce water runoff and water damage through erosion and flooding and to get the most good from water while it's on the land's surface.

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60-74-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 25, 1960

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH FEATURE

Immediate release

CORN BORER DAMAGE MAY BE FROM CHEMICAL CHANGE

Those tunnels that corn borers make in corn stalks may not be the major source of trouble after all.

The real damage may be from a chemical change that borers cause when feeding on young leaves, University of Minnesota entomologists have found. They have evidence that borers either deposit a toxic substance in the leaves or pave the way for microorganisms that have a harmful effect.

H. C. Chiang and F. G. Holdaway came to that conclusion after discovering that growth stunting in the corn plant begins when the young borers are feeding on the leaves--before they get into the stalk to make tunnels.

The finding gives further support to a key principle in corn breeding: developing new hybrids which resist leaf feeding. Scientists have known for some time that corn with such resistance is less apt to suffer yield loss from borers. The finding made by Chiang and Holdaway helps explain why.

Corn borers are well-known for the tunnels they bore in corn stalks. Any farmer who has had a borer attack in his crop will tell you the pests can wreck the yield. In a severe borer epidemic, plants may not even produce ears.

In the past, scientists figured tunnelling injured the plant. Then Chiang and Holdaway decided to check.

(more)

add 1 borers

First, they mechanically bored tunnels in corn stalks--tunnels like borer larvae would make. Surprisingly enough, the tunnels didn't affect yields at all. So what did cause yield reduction in a borer attack?

Chiang and Holdaway figured the next step was to find when the growth stunting started; they knew that stunting is linked to yield loss. So for three years, they put borer eggs on corn plants, watched them hatch and kept close records on where the borers fed and what happened to the growing corn plant during the process.

Normally, borers hatch from eggs laid on the underside of leaves. The larvae first feed on the young leaves in the plant "whorl" and then move into the stalk where they make tunnels.

The entomologists compared borer-infested corn plants with other plants free of borers from the beginning of the experiments on. They made a striking finding: most growth stunting started occurring when the larvae, shortly after hatching, fed on the young leaves.

Borers eat only a fraction of the material in corn leaves, so the feeding alone couldn't be stunting the plant. Instead, Chiang and Holdaway figured the borer emits a toxic substance, perhaps in its saliva, that causes a harmful change in the plant.

Many sucking insects, like leaf hoppers, are known to leave harmful saliva in crops, but this is the first evidence that borers may do it, too.

The problem now is to isolate the toxic material, or whatever it is, that borers are putting into the leaves.

While borer damage has slackened off in recent years, the insects still are an expensive nuisance. They caused about \$1.5 million loss in Minnesota corn fields in 1958 and about the same or a bit higher in 1959. Worst corn borer year on record was 1949, when the loss totalled nearly \$40 million in Minnesota alone.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 26, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FORESTERS RECEIVE HENRY SCHMITZ STUDENT LEADERSHIP AWARDS

Winners of the Henry Schmitz Student Leadership scholarships were announced at the recent Student Leadership assembly on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

James K. Brown, 1721 Princeton, St. Paul, and David K. Lewis, Madison, Wis., were selected to receive the awards. These scholarships have been given annually since 1956 to forestry students who demonstrate outstanding leadership, are active in college activities and have maintained satisfactory scholarship records.

Schmitz was director of the Minnesota School of Forestry from 1925 to 1947, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics from 1943 to 1952 and president of the University of Washington from 1952 to 1958. He was especially interested in developing leadership qualities in students.

Funds for these scholarships were granted by Stanley Buckman, Buckman Laboratories, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., a 1931 graduate of the School of Forestry and once a student under Schmitz.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 1, 1960

Immediate release

NATIONAL 4-H CLUB WEEK OBSERVED MARCH 5-12

National 4-H Club Week will be observed by Minnesota's 50,283 4-H'ers March 5-12, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Throughout the state special programs, exhibits and demonstrations have been planned by the 2,083 4-H clubs. The state radio speaking contest in St. Paul will climax the week's observance March 12.

4-H enrollment in Minnesota rose to an all-time high during 1959, Harkness said. Farm youths make up the greatest proportion of club members-- 77 percent. More and more town and city young people are joining the 4-H movement. There now are 4,539 4-H'ers or 9 percent of the total state 4-H enrollment from cities 2,500 and over. Thirteen percent of the club members are rural non-farm. Only one state in the nation, Iowa, has a higher percentage of farm 4-H'ers than Minnesota. In Minnesota 4-H reaches 22 percent of potential 4-H club members from farm areas in any single year. About 65 percent of farm youth have had 4-H experience.

In 1959, Minnesota club members completed 143,394 projects or an average of nearly 3 projects per 4-H'er. The most popular project last year was meal preparation with 21,386 4-H'ers enrolled. These young club members prepared nearly 650,000 dishes and served approximately 275,000 meals. Club members also raised 22,899 acres of grain and owned 15,278 dairy and beef animals.

The average 4-H'er stays active three and two-tenths years in Minnesota. This is above the national average of two and seven-tenths. Re-enrollment in Minnesota is higher than in any other state in the nation. An average of 76 percent of the state's members re-enrolled in 1959. Re-enrollment for first-year members was 77 percent.

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60-76-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 1, 1960

Immediate release

LAMB GRADES CHANGED

Consumers will find more lamb and mutton bearing the Prime or Choice federal grade stamp at meat counters beginning this month.

However, the lamb and mutton in these two top grades will not have to meet the requirements they did formerly, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. She explains that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has revised its standards for lamb and mutton, a change which went into effect March 1.

More of the lambs that previously failed to qualify for the Choice and Prime grades will do so now--such as the more mature lambs that come to market at this time of year. Many of the lambs which are now graded Choice will move up to the Prime grade. The Choice grade will consist largely of lambs which formerly would have been graded Good or sold without a federal grade.

The change will have a greater effect on the more mature lambs more than the very young lambs that come to market in spring, summer and early fall. The young lambs which now qualify for the upper half of the present Choice and Good grades will move into the next higher grades.

From now on, lambs in the Prime and Choice grades should carry less finish or external fat. The new standards put less emphasis on these factors and more on conformation of the carcass--an indication of the yield of lean meat in relation to the amount of bone and fat.

Official grades for lamb are USDA Prime, Choice, Good, Utility and Cull. Choice and Good are the grades usually found at retail meat counters.

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60-77-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 1, 1960

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

Location of Lamp Cuts Eye Strain
Why Do White Clothes Turn Yellow
How Much Detergent To Use
Can You Remove Tattle-tale Gray
National Egg Month
Save Unused Egg Whites, Yolks
Dancing Eggs

Increase Egg Volume
Stop Curdling
Keep Cool
Bring Spring Beauty Into Home Early
Silver Care
When Washing Silver

HOME FURNISHINGS

Location of Lamp Cuts Eye Strain

Important as a good lamp is for the home study center, correct location of the light and a few simple arrangements for good visibility can do much for eye comfort and concentration.

University of Minnesota home economists suggest that you place the study lamp in front and to your left if you are right handed; to your right if you are left-handed. This will prevent shadows on your book or paper.

To protect the eyes from light bulb glare, have the bottom of the lamp shade about eye level when you are seated.

Glare may also come from reflected light. If your desk top is shiny, cover the working space on top with a large blotter to cut down reflection.

On a dark desk, a light-colored blotter is best. The light color will minimize the contrast between the white paper and the dark finish.

If the desk is against the wall flat paint or wallpaper that is subdued in color and design will be easiest on the eyes.

-sah-

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

HOME LAUNDERINGWhy Do White Clothes Turn Yellow?

Use of too much detergent in laundering may be the cause of either the "tattle-tale gray" or the familiar yellowing of white clothes.

Use of a large amount of detergent may produce clean-appearing clothes after the first few washes. However, the clothes will eventually look dingy and feel harsh as the detergent builds up in them after successive washings.

Why the yellowing? Florence Ehrenkranz, in charge of household equipment research at the University of Minnesota, says when clothes are dried in a gas or electric dryer, the detergent that's not rinsed out turns yellow. When these clothes are ironed, the heat of the iron scorches the detergent, making the clothes still more yellow.

* * * * *

How Much Detergent to Use?

How much detergent should you use in the washing machine?

That will depend on what detergent you use, the softness of your water and your machine.

Florence Ehrenkranz, in charge of household equipment research at the University of Minnesota, has this suggestion:

Instead of measuring the same amount of detergent into the washer each time, experiment with amounts to determine the least quantity that will wash clothes clean and yet be rinsed out in the washing cycle.

* * * * *

Can You Remove Tattle-tale Gray From Clothes?

If your white clothes have turned "tattle-tale gray" from using too much detergent in laundering, you may be able to remove grayness and prevent further graying, says Florence Ehrenkranz, in charge of household equipment research at the University of Minnesota. The remedy is to "strip" the clothes by washing them without any detergent in hot, very soft water. Even though the water is softened, add some packaged water softener. After this conditioning treatment in excessively softened water, the clothes should be used and then washed thereafter with minimum amounts of detergent.

FOOD AND NUTRITIONNational Egg Month

March is national egg month and a month when egg production is usually at its peak. So for an easy-on-the-budget food, include eggs in your meals. Eggs are nutritious, too.

* * * * *

Save Unused Egg Whites, Yolks

In a quandary about how to save left-over egg whites and yolks? It's no problem. Whites will keep from 7 to 10 days in the refrigerator if you place them in a tightly covered container. Left-over egg yolks can be kept from two to three days. Simply cover with cold water and place in the refrigerator.

* * * * *

Dancing Eggs

If you have difficulty remembering which way eggs should be stored, just think of a toe dancer: Heel up and toe down.

* * * * *

Increase Egg Volume

Egg whites beat up faster and to larger volume if they are at room temperature. Remove eggs from the refrigerator about a half hour before use. Adding a pinch of salt or one teaspoon of water to each white before beating the egg will increase volume, too.

* * * * *

Stop Curdling

To prevent curdling when you're cooking with eggs, add hot liquids or mixtures to the beaten egg a little at a time. Or mix sugar and egg together and add the hot liquids to this mixture.

* * * * *

Keep Cool

Eggs are perishable just like meat and milk, so handle with care, urge University of Minnesota nutritionists. Keep eggs cool and in a covered container.

HOME BEAUTIFICATIONBring Spring Beauty Into Home Early

The easy way to bring spring color and freshness into your home during gray March days is to force some branches from flowering shrubs or trees.

C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, gives these tips on how to do it:

Cut large branches from apple, cherry or plum trees or from such early spring-flowering shrubs as lilac or flowering almond. If you have no flowering shrubs or trees, branches of horse chestnut, sumac, maple, grape or dogwood will make interesting arrangements.

Wait for a fairly warm day when there's some activity in the plant before cutting the branches. Do a pruning job as you cut.

Crush the stems and place them in a laundry tub to soak for about half an hour to soften the bud scales. Then put the branches in a pail of water and keep them in a cool room that's about 40°-60°F. You can hasten the forcing by soaking the branches for a short time every few days. It will take three weeks or longer to force most branches.

When the branches start to blossom or the leaves to form, arrange them attractively in a bowl or vase and bring them into the living or dining room where you can enjoy them.

* * * * *

Silver Care

Everyday use of silver is the best way to care for it. The small, almost invisible scratches that come with daily use gradually blend together to form a lovely patina that beautifies the surface.

But if you use your silver daily, it's wise to rotate the pieces so each gets the same amount of wear. This way you'll use and wash each piece every few days and will remove the light tarnish by the frequent washing and wipe-polishing.

* * * * *

When Washing Silver

If you would be kind to your silver, wash it immediately after use, in hot, sudsy water. Rinse in clear, hot water and dry while the silver is still hot. The heat retained in the silver evaporates any moisture that remains.

Don't ever wash your silver and let it air-dry unless you're not concerned about the spotting and streaking that can result from the tarnish-forming elements in the air. But do let the silver stand a few minutes before placing it in its tarnish-proof chest.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 1, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
March 7 or later

FARM FILLERS

Pelleting a complete lamb ration boosted gains by as much as 46 percent in recent University of Minnesota trials. Most difference was in high-roughage rations. R. M. Jordan, livestock scientist, found that lambs getting a pelleted ration with 85 percent alfalfa gained .57 pounds per day. Lambs fed the same ration in ground form averaged only .36 pounds daily gain. Pelleting also improved gains from low-roughage mixtures, though not as much.

* * * *

Selling pulpwood by the cord may soon be as out of date as Paul Bunyan and the hand-operated crosscut saw. University of Minnesota foresters have developed a new measure, based on "fixed average density." It gives a close estimate of the amount of dry fiber in a load of wood--just what a paper company needs to know. Only in experimental stages now, the method will get further testing. If it works out, it could be valuable for the entire forest industry.

* * * *

Tunnels that corn borers make in corn stalks may not be the major source of trouble after all. Entomologists at the University have found the real damage may come from a chemical change that borers cause when feeding on young leaves. H. C. Chiang and F. G. Holdaway found that growth stunting in borer-infested corn begins when young borers feed on the leaves--before they get into the stalks.

* * * *

Most farmers apparently sell most of their livestock through one single market, according to a recent study by several Universities in the North Central Region. Four out of five farmers had only one market outlet, partly because of the convenience. However, farmers shopped around more to different markets when buying livestock than they did when selling.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 1, 1960

Immediate release

A. A. DOWELL TO RETIRE FROM UNIVERSITY

A man who is a noted college administrator, student leader, farm economist and one-time livestock specialist will retire in June after 38 years on the University of Minnesota staff.

He is Austin A. Dowell, director of resident instruction and assistant dean since 1952 of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

In recent years, Dowell started a program for informing prospective students about St. Paul campus instruction, set up a course evaluation committee and helped coordinate an extensive building program.

Born in northwestern Missouri in September, 1891, Dowell attended Iowa State college, graduated in 1915 and taught animal husbandry there for 2 years.

From 1917-22, he was professor and head of animal and dairy husbandry at the University of Alberta at Edmonton, Canada. At the start, he was one of three faculty members in the entire agricultural college there, but 5 years later saw the college expanded to several departments.

From 1922-27, he was an extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. He earned his M. S. in agricultural economics here in 1925 and his Ph. D. in the same field in 1932.

He was superintendent at the University's Northwest School and Experiment station, Crookston, from 1927-37. From late 1933 until September, 1934, he was in Washington to study direct marketing of hogs for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Bulletins he and his co-workers wrote were later used in some areas as basic information for marketing according to weight and grade.

In 1937, he returned to the St. Paul campus to teach and do research in agricultural economics. He co-authored two books--"The American Farmer and the Export Market," with O. B. Jesness, and "Livestock Marketing," with Knute Bjorka.

(more)

add 1 Dowell

During the late 1940s, he was chairman of a regional research subcommittee on marketing livestock by carcass weight and grade.

When he became assistant dean in 1952, Dowell was faced with a declining enrollment on the St. Paul campus. A faculty committee which Dowell initiated made several important recommendations--inform prospective students of opportunities in agriculture, forestry, home economics and veterinary medicine, re-examine the courses, build new dorms, dining facilities and a social center and establish a placement office.

Each goal has been met. Bailey Hall was opened in 1958, the Student Center opened last spring and the dining hall was completed in early 1960.

St. Paul campus courses were carefully studied and several changes made to bring them up to date. A series of publications on careers in agriculture were distributed to high school students, through their counselors. The placement office was set up in 1958.

By fall, 1958, St. Paul campus enrollment had risen to 50 percent more than the low point of 1953.

In 1958, Dowell received the coveted "Little Red Oil Can" from St. Paul campus students, given annually to an outstanding student or staff personality.

Last year, he helped organize the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics Alumni association, already an active organization.

He has been active in the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities, serving as a member of the association's senate, chairman of the division of agriculture and chairman of the resident instruction section.

He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and is a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta, Alpha Zeta and of several professional organizations.

In 1921, the Alberta Provincial government sent Dowell to the United Kingdom to study export prospects for beef. In 1950, he visited Europe and Asia to study land tenure problems and possible outlets for Minnesota farm products.

He was married in 1916 to the former Isabel Dyer, Nevada, Iowa, and has four daughters. The Dowells live at 1485 Grantham, St. Paul.

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60-78-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 1, 1960

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

MORE RESEARCH REPORTED ON QUACKGRASS HARM

Quackgrass is a convicted villain--at least when it shows up in an alfalfa field.

University of Minnesota scientists learned three years ago that quackgrass produces a substance poisonous to alfalfa and other crops. Alfalfa in quack-contaminated soil didn't grow properly. Plants were stunted and weaker.

Now, agricultural botanists have more findings to sew up the verdict against quackgrass. J. H. Ohman and Thor Kommedahl recently found that water extract from quack reduced alfalfa seed germination by 5 to 15 percent.

That wasn't all. Alfalfa seedlings in soil contaminated with the quackgrass water were 65 to 80 percent shorter. In a farmer's field, that could mean a big drop in hay yield. The water was taken from solutions containing different parts of quackgrass plants.

This research started several years ago. Scientists and farmers alike wondered why alfalfa and grain often do poorly on soil infested with quackgrass the year before. In early tests, Kommedahl found that new alfalfa on soil free of quack the previous year produced up to three times as much dry matter per acre as a nearby plot that had been full of the grass.

It later became clear that quackgrass causes trouble in at least two ways. First, it produces some kind of toxic substance. Second, quackgrass rhizomes--underground stems--may harbor organisms harmful to alfalfa. And, like any weed, quack competes for soil fertility and moisture.

In their most recent research, Ohman and Kommedahl also found that quack seedlings are about as harmful as mature quackgrass.

There were some differences, though. Quackgrass plants vary in their harmful effect on alfalfa seed germination. And water extracts from quack leaves reduced alfalfa germination more than water from other parts of the quackgrass plants.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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March 1, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
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FIRES CAUSE
\$2 MILLION
FARM LOSS

Here's one drop in farm values that Minnesota should be able to avoid.

About \$2.1 million worth of farm property went up in smoke in 1959, as a result of fires and explosions.

That was about \$400,000 more than in 1958 and accounted for about 14 percent of all fire losses in the state, according to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Worse yet, 22 people died in fires on farms and in farm homes.

Prickett bases these figures on reports from the Minnesota Department of Health and the State Fire Marshal's office.

As usual, barns topped the list of building fires, with 198 burning during the year. There were 136 fires in homes, 29 in poultry houses, 21 in granaries and cribs, 24 in machine shops and storage buildings and 12 in garages.

Fires in other buildings, machinery and crops accounted for 102 fires.

What caused the fires? Most common cause, Prickett says, was faulty or misused electrical equipment. Second was defective, overheated or exploding heating units and rubbish fires were third.

Other causes: defective chimneys, careless smoking, spontaneous combustion, careless handling of petroleum fuels, lightning and flying sparks.

Most fires could be prevented, Prickett says. One place to start is by overhauling the electrical system if it's outdated or overloaded. Have the pump on a separate electric circuit. Then it will keep working if fire starts in any of the buildings.

Then check, clean and repair or replace stoves, pipes and chimneys. Prohibit smoking in farm buildings. Keep rubbish from accumulating. Store matches in metal containers--away from children. Store liquid fuels 40-75 feet away from buildings. Make sure the lightning rod system is well grounded. And keep approved fire extinguishers handy.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 1, 1960

To all counties
A Farm and Home Research Report

REPORT STUDIES
ON COBALT FOR
FATTENING LAMBS

If feeder lambs need extra cobalt, it's probably cheaper and more practical to feed it in trace mineralized salt than as "bullets."

That's what University of Minnesota researchers Harley Hanke and R. M. Jordan conclude after recent trials. Of 12 lots of North Dakota lambs given cobalt bullets, four gained faster, four gained slower, and four gained at the same rate as lambs not getting the treatment.

There was no tie-up between amount of forage in the ration and effect of cobalt.

The "bullets" cost 50-60 cents each and are designed to provide enough cobalt for a year. They must be administered individually to the lambs.

Since fattening lambs are on feed for only 60 to 100 days, the researchers say it appears that adding cobalt in trace mineralized salt form would be the cheapest and easiest way.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 1, 1960

To all counties

EAT UP SURPLUS?
ECONOMISTS SAY
PROBABLY NOT

Can we eat our way out of the surplus problem?

Not entirely, say agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

But they add that "demand expansion," coupled with other policies, does offer a partial solution. And if demand expansion enables people to eat more and better food, it could mean aiding health and productivity of American people.

"Demand expansion" has been a popular idea for some 30 years. Examples are the Food Stamp Plan of the late 1930s and early '40s, the present School Lunch program, and the Special Milk program.

In the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, an agricultural experiment station publication, economist Martin Abel discusses three broad approaches to increasing demand for farm food products.

One approach would be subsidizing low income consumers to give them the food purchasing power of higher income groups. A second way is to reduce retail prices of food and pay producers the difference between the resulting price and some established "fair" price.

A third approach would be to make sure everyone has a nutritionally adequate diet at some set cost level.

What would be the result of programs under each approach? Take the first for example. Abel says raising all per capita incomes to above \$1,000 would raise total food consumption by 7.3 percent. That would almost account for the 8 percent surplus which we now have.

-more-

add 1 eat our way out

However, that approach would mean a food subsidy to half the nation's people, which doesn't seem reasonable. If all incomes were raised to \$500--a more reasonable level--total food consumption would go up only 2.4 percent.

Next, Abel shows possible results of reducing retail food prices. A 20 percent drop in price of livestock and livestock products would increase food consumption 3.3 percent. However, that would mean a 40-50 percent decline in farm level prices for livestock and livestock products.

In other words, it would take a large subsidy to farmers to make up the difference between the new low farm price and an established fair price. And besides, the price approach still wouldn't completely eliminate farm surpluses.

Finally, Abel takes a look at the third approach--making everyone's diet nutritionally adequate. This approach doesn't work out the way you might think. If you wound up with all diets about like that of families whose income was between \$4,000 and \$4,999 per year, total food consumption would actually go down 5.5 percent. That's because you would be eliminating high-calorie foods for many people.

If all diets were on the level of families with incomes between \$6,000 and \$6,999, consumption would increase 2.3 percent. But that would be a high cost diet--again unreasonable.

Abel concludes, therefore, that expanding demand by reasonable levels won't, by themselves, use up surpluses. Combined with other policies, though, demand expansion can still be helpful.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 1, 1960

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENT

MANY HOMEMAKERS
MUST PLAN DIETS
LOW IN SODIUM

More and more homemakers are finding themselves confronted with the task of preparing sodium-restricted diets as the frequency of heart disease increases.

This type of diet is designed to limit the amount of sodium consumed in a day's food and drink and should be used only with a physician's supervision, according to Annette Gormican, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

It is easy to exceed the amount of sodium allowed in many restricted diets, Miss Gormican says. Amounts are small and allowances very specific. Common table salt is one of the main sources of sodium and must be omitted from any sodium-restricted diet. Foods high in animal protein tend to have high natural sodium values. Meat, milk, fish, poultry and eggs contain relatively large amounts of sodium. Vegetables range from high to low values while fruits generally have very little naturally occurring sodium. A single serving of a substance having a high sodium value may throw the diet off completely.

Processed foods often contain sodium even when the fresh food is low in sodium. This fact makes it important to read food labels, watching for the words sodium, soda or the symbol Na which stands for sodium. Peas, for example, are naturally low in sodium. When commercially frozen, however, they are usually not included in a low-sodium diet because they frequently are processed in a brine solution.

Medicines and tooth pastes too, commonly contain some sodium. If, after reading the label, you are in doubt about the sodium content, ask your doctor.

Drinking water often is a significant source of sodium. When it is, distilled water may need to be used, if rigid sodium restriction is necessary.

Salt substitutes should not be used unless your physician recommends them, Miss Gormican says. In some conditions the substitute may actually be harmful.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 1, 1960

4-H NEWS

For release week of
March 7 or after
(Fifth in a series of project stories)

TRAINING TODAY
NECESSARY FOR
TOMORROW

Leadership training is a good investment for the future.

As the needs of modern life become more complex and problems increasingly require group action, more and more young people need training as leaders. An excellent way to begin this training is by enrolling in the junior leadership project, says _____ Agent _____.

In this project each member has the opportunity to assist younger members with their projects, to take charge of a club activity such as health or to help with the general club program.

Junior leaders learn the value of cooperation and develop self confidence by working with others.

At club meetings, junior leaders may head discussion groups, take part in programs, be parliamentarians and see that the meeting place is left in good order.

A 4-H'er who does outstanding work in junior leadership can earn a trip to 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, a national scholarship, a gold watch or county medal as well as attain personal satisfaction by providing leadership to others.

Last year 9,254 boys and girls in Minnesota were enrolled in junior leadership.

4-H members should be 14 years old and enrolled in at least one other project before starting the junior leadership project. It is best if members have had a year or two of active 4-H training before taking junior leadership, says _____.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 2, 1960

Special

Immediate release

ST. PAUL CAMPUS CHORUS TO PRESENT LENTEN CONCERT MARCH 6

The St. Paul campus Chorus will present "The Seven Last Words of Christ" and "Jesu, Joy and Treasure" in the Student Center Sunday evening at 8:30.

Soloists will include Donna Lidstad and Thomas Mikulecky, SIA seniors; Robert Kaufmann, SIA junior; Jerry Kleinsasser, education junior; and Leslie Hollister, extension.

Accompanying the chorus during one piece will be a string trio and piano. Musicians are pianist Nancy Zeller, SIA junior; violinists Gandaris Pone, graduate student; and Charles Coe, SIA freshman; and cellist Helen Manover, SIA sophomore.

The Chorus is directed by Norman Abelson, assistant professor of music, and Kleinsasser, assistant director.

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-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 3, 1960

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

LENTEN CONCERT TO BE PRESENTED AT UNIVERSITY

A lenten concert will be presented by the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus chorus in the Student center, Sunday, March 6, at 8:30 p.m.

The program will include "The Seven Last Words of Christ" and "Jesu, Joy and Treasure."

Soloists will be Donna Lidstad, 746 Holly ave., St. Paul; Thomas Mikulecky, Glencoe; Leslie Hollister, Minneapolis; Jerry Kleinsasser, 1322 Osceola ave., St. Paul; and Robert Kaufmann, 4915 1st ave. S., Minneapolis.

Accompanying the chorus during one piece will be a string trio and piano. Musicians are pianist Nancy Zeller, Pine Island; violinists Gandaris Pone, graduate student, and Charles Coe, 135 Suzanne ave., St. Paul; and cellist Helen Hanover, International Falls.

The chorus is directed by Norman Abelson, assistant professor of music, and Kleinsasser, assistant director. There is no admission charge.

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- sah -

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 3, 1960

* For release *
* Monday, March 7 *

UNIVERSITY OF MINN. PROFESSOR IS NATIONAL 4-H ALUMNI WINNER

Keith McFarland, professor and assistant director of resident instruction of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, is one of eight national winners in the 4-H alumni program.

The announcement was made today during National 4-H Club Week, March 5-12, by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University.

McFarland is the second Minnesotan to be recognized as a national alumni winner since the program began in 1953. The first winner was Myron W. Clark, former Minnesota state commissioner of agriculture. The program is intended to recognize outstanding citizens among 4-H alumni whose civic, business, professional and public service activities make them respected and appreciated. As a national winner McFarland will receive a gold key and an expense paid trip to the 1960 National 4-H Club Congress in November.

As a youth, McFarland was an active 4-H club member for six and a half years in Mower county and state president of the Future Farmers of America. Since then he has added a long list of community and youth activities to his record.

At present McFarland teaches an orientation course for freshmen and coordinates the program of student advising within the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. He conducts curriculum studies and personnel research and deals with special problems of student admission and academic progress. In addition, McFarland interprets the programs in agriculture, forestry and home economics to interested groups and individuals on and away from the campus.

A University of Minnesota graduate, McFarland holds a B. S. degree in technical agriculture, an M. A. in educational psychology and a Ph. D. in education and sociology.

He is a member of the American Association of University Professors; Gamma Sigma Delta, honorary agriculture fraternity; Phi Delta Kappa, national education honorary society; National Education association. He is an associate member of the Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructors' association.

McFarland, with his wife and two children, lives at 3254 Sandeen rd., St. Paul. The 4-H Alumni program, conducted nationally by the Cooperative Extension Service, is supported by the Olin Mathieson corp., Plant Food div., Little Rock, Ark.

PORK, EGGS LEAD MARCH PARADE

Pork and eggs lead the parade of plentiful foods consumers can expect to find on markets during March.

Practically all pork cuts are lower priced than they were a year ago. However, homemakers will be money ahead if they select the cuts in least demand-- blade shoulder steak rather than center cut chops, shoulder roast rather than a loin roast, says Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. The less expensive cuts are as nutritious as the more expensive ones.

Pork will be in heavy supply all month from the fall pig crop, third largest on record. Already storage supplies of pork are heavier than last year.

For economy and versatility in menu planning, homemakers will have to look far to find a better protein food than the high-quality eggs in such abundance now, the University marketing agent says. Large eggs are the best buy at this time of year. They are lower priced than they were a year ago.

Eggs are traditionally one of the protein foods popular in spring and for Lenten menus. Baked eggs in cheese sauce, eggs creole, fluffy omelets and souffles all have special appetite appeal at this time of year.

Another protein food in good supply for Lenten meals is shrimp--fresh, frozen and canned. To go with the shrimp, there's plenty of rice.

Produce counters will be well supplied with new green cabbage, carrots and celery. Fresh new cabbage is one of the top buys on the market for vitamin C. It offers color, crispness and special flavor as well.

Fruits to add to your March shopping list are oranges and frozen orange juice concentrate, canned freestone peaches, raisins and cranberry products.

Plenty of milk and dairy products are in prospect during March as milk production increases.

Almonds, filberts, peanuts and peanut products and lard are other foods on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful for March.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 3, 1960

Immediate release

LIVE-LEARN-SERVE THROUGH 4-H IS THEME OF NATIONAL WEEK

It started with a birdhouse and ended with the presidency.

That's the 4-H story of Richard Krueger/^{18,} Route 1, Litchfield. His first 4-H exhibit was a birdhouse and now eight years later he is state president of Minnesota's 50,000 4-H members.

Dick's 4-H record is a perfect example of how a young boy can develop into a responsible young man through 4-H, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today. This week, March 5-12, is National 4-H Club Week with the theme "Live - Learn - Serve Through 4-H." Dick's 4-H record is a good illustration of what this theme means.

The job of being state 4-H federation president has helped Dick realize more fully his capabilities, opportunities and responsibilities, according to Harkness.

Describing his election to the office last June Dick said, "I was excited all month." But he added, "I'll do my best to be worthy of the office."

Political science, conservation, health -- all have become more meaningful for Dick through 4-H, Harkness said. Last year Dick entered the 4-H radio speaking contest. Through the research he did for his talk, Dick became interested in political science. It might even be his future profession.

Dick's formula for success and his hope for the future lie in the 4-H motto, "To make the best better." This is a worthwhile guide for any young boy or girl to follow, Harkness concluded.

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60-82-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 3, 1960

Immediate release

32 APPLICATIONS MADE FOR WATERSHED PROTECTION

A total of 32 applications for watershed protection are now being considered by the Minnesota State Soil Conservation committee, according to Matt Thorfinnson, executive secretary.

The applications are for small watershed projects under the 1954 Federal Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act--commonly called Public Law 566.

A watershed is a unit through which local people and public agencies can coordinate efforts to reduce water runoff, reduce damage from erosion and flooding and manage water for maximum benefit.

Areas represented in applications vary from 4,500 to 248,000 acres and are located around the state. Two are in the construction stage, eight are being planned and four will be put on a priority list for planning this year.

In addition, two watersheds authorized by the 1953 U. S. Congress are operating on a pilot basis.

The ten applications already planned have been financed in several ways. In some cases, judicial or county ditch arrangements have been set up for local cost-sharing.

Other areas have organized under the new state Watershed District Act. The state Water Resources Board has received about 12 applications since 1955, and about half are approved.

Thorfinnson says the watershed approach is not new. It was first used in Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps in Minnesota in the 1930's. The first soil conservation district in the state was organized on a watershed basis.

Public Law 566, Thorfinnson says, has encouraged more local people to adopt conservation practices and establish watersheds.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 3, 1960

Immediate release

CREEP-FEEDING WISE FOR LAMBS BORN EARLY

Lambs born up to now will bring most profit if they're eating a "creep" ration by the time they're a week old, according to R. M. Jordan, livestock scientist at the University of Minnesota.

Creep-fed lambs grow faster and will be more likely to reach market weight in June, when prices are highest.

Last June, for example, lambs brought about \$25 per hundred pounds, but dropped to about \$20 in August and September. By the last two months of the year, they were down to about \$17 per hundred.

Jordan also says it might be wise to pellet the entire creep ration--if you've had trouble in the past getting a ration consistent in content and form, and one lambs like to eat. If pelleting means lambs reach market a week or two sooner, when prices are higher, the added value could more than pay the pelleting cost.

In five trials during the past year, lambs on a pelleted creep feed averaged .62 pound per day. That's compared to .60 pound for those getting the same ration in meal form.

The standard practice--especially for lambs born later in the year--is to let them depend on nursing and pasturing for the first five months or so. However, research has shown they don't grow as rapidly that way as they would if creep-fed soon after birth.

In fact, Jordan says there's little point in having lambs born in January or February unless they're "pushed" to reach the peak June market. That's where creep feeding comes in.

Jordan says several different mixtures can be used for creep feed. One that works well for pelleting is 30 pounds alfalfa, 10 pounds oats, 38.3 pounds ground corn, 10 pounds each of bran and soybean oil meal and 1.7 pounds of antibiotic-trace mineral supplement.

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60-84-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 8, 1960

Immediate release

STATE 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST TO BE MARCH 12

A state championship title will be at stake March 12 as 17 4-H'ers meet in St. Paul to compete in the state 4-H radio speaking contest.

The 17 are winners in district contests held throughout the state in February. They will give original talks on the topic, "Why I am Concerned with the World Refugee Problem."

The contest begins at 9 a.m., Sat., March 12, in Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. Announcement of the champion and reserve champion will be made after the two top contestants broadcast over WCCO at 4:30 p.m.

State competitors include: Karlene Nore, Wells; Mary Lou Horihan, Hokah; Neal Nordling, Hallock; Patricia McCarvill, Northome; Lorraine Bandas, Glencoe; Burtman Johnson, St. Peter; Daryl Standafer, Worthington; Linda Berg, Perley.

Audrey Gilbertson, Glenwood; Marie Johnson, Roseau; Phillip Schneiderman, Elmer; Linda Zimmer, St. Joseph; Bernice Scholljegerdes, Owatonna; DeAnne Frederickson, Murdock; Michael Stetzler, Verndale; Ilona Kern, Stillwater; and Diane Kittelson, Clarkfield.

The Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota, co-sponsors of the contest with the University Agricultural Extension Service for the 18th year, will be hosts to the district winners at a banquet in the Student center on the St. Paul campus Saturday evening at 6:30 p.m. Speaker at the banquet will be Edward B. Marks, executive director of the U. S. Committee for Refugees, a voluntary citizens' body formed last fall. The 4-H'ers will attend a theater party following the banquet.

Friday, March 11, the contestants will visit Central high school in St. Paul where they will participate in two assembly programs. In the afternoon they will tour Mount Zion temple in St. Paul, the state capitol and Southdale Shopping center.

First prize includes \$200 in cash plus \$50 for the purchase of books on citizenship and human relations for a high school, city or county library. The reserve champion will receive \$100 in cash and \$25 for books. Prizes will be presented by the Jewish Council.

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60-85-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 8, 1960

Immediate release

USE CARE IN ORDERING SHRUBS

Don't throw away money when you order shrubs this spring.

That warning comes from C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

He points out that often Minnesota householders are disappointed in the shrubs they order from nurseries in other parts of the country. Many of these shrubs do not thrive because they are not adapted to this area.

If you plan to buy shrubs for home landscaping, be sure to select materials hardy for Minnesota and suitable for the location where you expect to plant them, he suggests. Know, too, the size of shrubs you are getting.

Whether you order landscaping materials from local or out-of-state nurseries or from door-to-door salesmen, Hard urges that you check three points carefully:

. Order only materials recommended for this area. You can get information on what shrubs will grow well in this region from the University of Minnesota horticulture department, local nurserymen or county extension offices.

. Know the variety and size of the shrubs you are ordering. When the shrubs arrive, check to see that you are getting what you ordered. Materials should be large enough to develop properly for good landscape show. Be sure you are not getting under-sized shrubs that should be grown several more years in the nursery before planting in the home yard. Sometimes householders pay high prices for shrubs they order and are disappointed because these shrubs are not mature enough for home planting.

. Check the contract carefully to see whether it contains a guarantee regarding replacement of materials. The contract should give definite information as to size and specific variety of materials.

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60-86-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 8, 1960

Immediate release

LP GAS SCHOOL TO BE HELD AT UNIVERSITY

More than 100 persons will attend the 12th annual LP gas service school March 21-23 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

According to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, the instruction is open to anyone connected with, or interested in, installing and servicing LP (liquefied petroleum) gas equipment and appliances.

Arnold M. Flikke, University agricultural engineer, is program chairman.

Instruction will be divided into basic and advanced courses. Basic instruction will cover installation of LP-gas equipment, controls, ranges, water heaters, brooders, space heaters, transportation, safety and regulations.

Advanced topics will include space heating, grain drying, tractor carburetion servicing, infra-red heating and trouble shooting.

The advanced course is open to persons who have attended earlier LP-gas schools, have a specified amount of experience with LP-gas equipment or both.

LP-gas has become a major fuel for house heating, cooking, water heating, clothes drying and engines. Nationally, use has climbed from 313½ million gallons in 1940 to 7.5 billion in 1958. In Minnesota, 1958 usage of LP-gas totalled 160 million gallons.

For more information on the school, contact the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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60-87-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 8, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
March 14 or later

FARM FILLERS

Spring's first zephyrs will start the sugar maple sap flowing--and that means syrup-making time. Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota says it's wise to clean and sterilize utensils, buckets, spiles and evaporating equipment. Have plenty of seasoned wood on hand. It takes about a cord to make 20 to 30 gallons of syrup.

* * * *

If your trees and shrubs were bothered by scale insects last year, a dormant spray this spring can help get rid of them. John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, recommends a dormant oil before the buds open. But spray only when temperatures will stay above freezing for 48 hours. Then the oil has a chance to dry.

* * * *

Egg prices should pick up this year. But to take advantage of them, order your chicks early, advises Robert Berg, extension poultryman at the University of Minnesota. So far, 52 percent fewer eggs have been hatched in Minnesota than last year. If you wait too long, you may run into a shortage of hatching eggs. Hatcheries have 14 percent fewer tested layers this year. Also, you need to order in advance, since hatcherymen are setting eggs on order only.

* * * *

Lambs born up to now will bring more profit if they're eating a "creep" ration by the time they're a week old. R. M. Jordan, livestock scientist at the University of Minnesota, points out that research shows creep-fed lambs grow faster and will be more likely to reach market weight in June, when prices are highest.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 8, 1960

Immediate release

EGG BUSINESS LOOKS GOOD FOR FLOCKS STARTED NOW

Minnesota poultrymen can make good profits this year if they buy top quality baby chicks now, keep as many birds as their facilities will hold and manage the flock well.

William H. Dankers, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, says the egg business looks much healthier now than during the past year. Prices won't go sky-high, but they should improve.

But Dankers warns it's important to get chicks early. So far, chick orders from hatcheries are below normal--especially early ones. If egg prices recover soon and rapidly, there may be too many late spring chicks.

However, late chicks aren't as profitable because they mature later and lay most of their eggs when prices are at the lowest seasonal level.

Dankers lists four main factors behind the current egg outlook:

1. Egg production in the last three months of 1959 was 2.3 percent lower than in the same months of 1958 for the U. S. as a whole, and 3 percent lower in Minnesota. Production in January and February, 1960, was also below the same period of 1959, but not quite as much lower as in the last quarter of 1959. Reason for the pickup was higher number of eggs per hen, due to continued better breeding and management and, in the short run, favorable winter weather, especially in the Midwest.

2. Total number of laying hens in the U. S. on Feb. 1, 1960, was 3 percent below 12 months earlier. There is also a higher percent of old hens now than in 1959, which in months ahead will mean fewer eggs per hen.

(more)

add 1 egg outlook

3. The storage load of eggs is still at a high level--a factor which tends to work against egg price recovery. On Jan. 31, there were 2.2 million "case equivalents" of frozen and shell eggs in storage, which is 77 percent above a year earlier and 25 percent above the 5-year average. While the storage load tends to lower egg prices, Dankers says the downward trend in egg production should soon result in a storage load no higher than a year earlier--and maybe lower.

4. The 1960 hatch may be far below what it needs to be. For example, the January, 1960 hatch of layer chicks was down 33 percent for the U. S. and 49 percent for Minnesota, compared to a year earlier. Similarly, number of eggs in incubators in February for hatching egg type chicks was down 40 percent nationally, and 55 percent in the state.

Dankers says it's easy to see why the egg business is seriously depressed. Egg producers have been in a tight cost-price squeeze since last spring and summer. The year 1958 saw an oversized chick hatch, resulting in too many laying hens in fall, 1958, and an oversized laying flock for most of 1959.

Large specialized egg enterprises developing in the past few years intensified the situation.

Dankers adds, however, that this is a good time to "brace up and stick with it" in the egg business. The egg market has been quite fixed. Expanding population has meant more people eating eggs, but that increase has been offset by lower per capita consumption. In fact, egg consumption per person has dropped steadily since shortly after World War II--except for a slight upturn in 1959.

However, the 1959 increase was probably abnormal, and resulted from the heavy supply of eggs and low prices.

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60-88-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 8, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

C. E. MICKEL TO RETIRE FROM UNIVERSITY

Prof. C. E. Mickel, head of the department of entomology and economic zoology at the University of Minnesota since 1944, will retire in June.

He has been a noted researcher on insect control, teacher of general entomology, insect taxonomist and is a one-time extension entomologist. He played a major role in setting up the University's "insect library," a collection of 2½ million bugs used to identify insects involved in research and control programs.

In addition, Mickel has been a life-long student of one particular family of wasps.

Born Feb. 29, 1892 near Lincoln, Nebraska, Mickel received his B. S. in agriculture at the University of Nebraska in 1917. While studying there, he developed an interest in insect taxonomy--classifying and identifying bugs. It happened this way:

He was working part-time (for 10 cents an hour) in a college laboratory, sorting a bug collection. One day he ran across some strange-looking insects and asked a faculty member what they were.

"Mutillid wasps," was the answer.

"What are they?"

"They are harmful parasites of bees that pollinate flowers. The males have wings and are harmless, and the females are wingless but have a red-hot sting."

Mickel figured that alone wasn't enough information, so he set out to learn more about these unusual insects. Studies on the mutillid wasps later helped him earn his M. S. in 1923 and his Ph. D. in 1925, both from the University of Minnesota.

From his studies, Mickel estimates there are about 4,000 species of the wasps in the world. Twenty-eight have been reported in Minnesota.

Mickel's experience with wasps gave him taxonomy training which later helped him in gathering insects for the University of Minnesota collection.

(more)

add 1 Mickel

During his first 5 years in Minnesota, Mickel traveled the state as extension entomologist. He remembers well the insect problems then. Green bugs in 1926-- like those of last summer--attacked and destroyed nearly all the oats in southern counties. Sugar beet webworms and grasshoppers were major problems--and tough to control in those days before DDT, dieldrin and other potent chemicals.

Mickel recalls one experimental concoction called "criddle mixture," made from Paris green and horse manure, designed to control grasshoppers. That mixture, however, didn't get as much use as "bran mash," made from bran, Paris green and lemon juice.

Farmers then even resorted to a "hopper dozer," a huge sled-like affair with a cage 12 feet wide, pulled over the fields to catch grasshoppers.

From 1927 until becoming head, Mickel was taxonomist for the entomology and economic zoology department. During that time, he did much of the work on the insect collection--gathering, identifying, classifying and putting the specimens in their proper places.

Today, the insect collection has nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ million specimens, filling 2,400 drawers of bugs mounted on pins and dozens of shelves of specimens in liquid. About 85 percent of the insects are from Minnesota and the rest are from around the world.

The collection is in constant use. Sometimes it takes a full day or even a week to identify an insect a farmer or home owner has brought in, or which a staff member has come across during research.

Mickel for 31 years has also taught an introductory entomology course on the Minneapolis campus, and for 33 years taught a course to graduate students. He helped build up the entomology library until it is now one of the most complete book collections of its kind in the U. S.

He studied in England, Germany, France and Italy on a John Simon Guggenheim Memorial fellowship from Sept., 1930, to Sept., 1931. In 1957, he spent six months as advisor for the College of Agriculture at Seoul National university in South Korea.

A long-time member of the Entomological Society of America, he was secretary-treasurer from 1936-43 and president in 1944. He is also a member of the Royal Entomological Society of London, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the International Great Plains Entomological conference, of which he was president from 1946-55.

He was married in 1914 and has two daughters--Mrs. James Littlefield, LaGrange, Ill., and Mrs. Thomas Klick, Black River Falls, Wis. A son, Stanley, died in 1959.

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60-89-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 8, 1960

To all counties

CHECK DETAILS
BEFORE SIGNING
FEED CONTRACTS

Before you sign a feed contract, check the fine print--and make sure you can live with all the requirements.

Judging whether the contract will up your long-range profits is no snap decision, according to Kenneth Thomas, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

A feed contract often means you get feed credit and breeding stock. The feed supplier may underwrite bank loans.

As a farmer, you then need to ask these questions? What is the contract costing? What is the repayment plan? Is this the best source for such credit? Will the contract allow you to make use of capital (investments, equipment, and buildings) that you now have?

But don't stop after answering those questions. There are more. Make sure you know who will make what decisions. Most contracts specify certain management practices. Once you know the specifications, it's for you to decide: Do you want to give up that much control? Are there other--possibly better--places to get the same advice?

Make sure you know who's taking the risks--on credit, production and price. For example, if the market drops suddenly, do you take the full reduction in profits, or does the person holding the contract guarantee you a certain margin?

There are some legal pointers to keep in mind, too. You need to know the contract period, renewal provisions, and how it can be cancelled. Also important: legal relationships, who furnishes what supplies, producer payments, interest, and arbitration details.

Feed contracts have some advantages. They may help share risks, help beginning farmers, provide management advice, make for less uncertainty. On the other hand, the farmer loses some management control and lowering risk may reduce profit, since the dealer may want a big margin to hedge his risk.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 8, 1960

To all counties
A Farm and Home Research Report

ALTERNATE DAY
FEEDING SYSTEM
OK FOR EWE FLOCK

If a sheep producer is pinched for time and help, he might cut corners by feeding his ewes only three times a week.

Of course, he'll have to give the ewes as much total feed. And that will mean more at each feeding, which might result in some feed waste -- but not necessarily a great deal.

University of Minnesota researchers Harley Hanke and R. M. Jordan recently compared daily feeding with three-times-per-week feeding for wintering ewes. Two lots were on each system for 99 days.

Ewes fed only three times weekly gained a little slower, but the difference wasn't serious. One lot on that system averaged 19.2 pounds per head and the other averaged 17.9 pounds each for the 99-day period.

Ewes fed daily gained about 23 pounds per head.

However, ewes fed three times per week produced as many lambs and as much wool as ewes fed every day.

The researchers noticed certain things about the alternate day feeding. Ewes cleaned up their feed the day they received it and went without eating the next day. They also rooted some of their feed out of the bunks and trampled it into the ground.

The waste could explain why they gained a little slower than those fed every day.

Jordan concludes that alternate day feeding should be all right where there's a labor shortage. It might be especially helpful for drylot feeding during the summer.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 8, 1960

To all counties

GASOLINE FACTS
SPELLED OUT
IN PUBLICATION

If your tractor hasn't been starting well this winter, don't be too hasty about blaming battery or carburetor.

The trouble could be gasoline that you bought last June.

Most fuel companies sell one blend of gasoline for winter, another for summer. Winter gasoline vaporizes more to make starting easier. Fuel won't burn unless it vaporizes in the engine's combustion chambers.

Summer gasoline on a cold day may not vaporize enough for the engine to start.

That's only one pointer in a recently-issued fact sheet, "Gasoline--Facts and Fallacies," from D. W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. You can get a copy from the county agent's office.

Bates also explains that fuel "ping" or "knock" is not mechanical, but instead results from uneven fuel burning. The condition is caused by explosive ignition, rather than smooth burning.

Fuel knocking costs you in both power and economy. The engine temperature goes up. Result may be damage to spark plugs and pistons, short valve life, and damaged rings, gaskets and other motor parts.

Fuel manufacturers usually put antiknock quality in gasoline by selecting certain kinds of base material and by using various refining processes. Most motor fuels also contain an antiknock compound, tetraethyllead (Ethyl.). Antiknock quality is expressed in octane number. High octane means better antiknock performance.

add 1 gasoline

As most motorists know, there are two grades of gasoline generally in use, regular and premium grade. Regular is for tractors, trucks, some automobiles and certain other engines. Premium has higher octane and is for use in engines with higher compression ratios.

The higher the compression ratio of an engine, the greater the tendency for fuel knock and the higher the octane requirement. However, Bates says improper cooling, hot weather, improper engine timing, low humidity, combustion chamber deposits and lean air-fuel mixtures can also cause knocking.

While antiknock quality always needs to be high enough to assure knock-free operation, Bates says there's no advantage in using a higher octane fuel than needed.

Using higher octane number gasoline in a non-knocking engine won't automatically increase the power output. Power is related to compression ratio, breathing capacity, fuel-air ratio, and spark advance. The important thing is to have the engine adjusted correctly; once knock is avoided, higher octane is no further help.

However, Bates adds that if the spark had been retarded to burn gasoline of a certain octane number without knocking, advancing the spark to the proper position and then using higher octane gasoline would increase power output.

Premium gasoline doesn't make an engine easier to start than regular. Both grades produced by one manufacturer have the same blend in any one season--and therefore the same starting characteristics.

Another misconception: premium isn't the only grade containing tetraethyllead. That was true up to 1933, but today nearly all gasoline contains some of the material. Premium simply has more.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 8, 1960

FALLS ARE NO. 1
KILLER AMONG
HOME ACCIDENTS

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of
March 14

Falls rank second to the automobile as a cause of accidental deaths.

More Minnesota residents died last year as a result of falls than from any other type of home accident.

Falls in the home caused 224 deaths in 1959--an increase of 27 deaths over the previous year, according to provisional figures from the Minnesota Department of Health. Most of the victims of these falls were men and women 65 years and older.

But falls are also responsible for permanently injuring close to 1,000 Minnesotans and causing temporary injuries to about 25,000 every year.

Nearly two-thirds of the falls in Minnesota homes are on stairs. Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says most of these falls could be prevented by taking precautions such as these:

- . Install a strong handrail the full length of the stairs.
- . Have good light on every step and light switches at both top and bottom of stairs.
- . Never place a loose rug at top or bottom of stairs.
- . Paint top and bottom basement steps white as a reminder.
- . Keep stairways free of clutter. Don't use the stairway for storage.
- . Keep steps and covering on steps in good repair.
- . Keep outside steps clear of ice and snow.
- . Avoid carrying large armloads of clothes or newspapers that obstruct your vision.

Slipping, tripping or being caught off balance cause many of the falls on stairs. As the result of a recent study of falls in Michigan farm homes engineers concluded that an important safety problem concerns the finish or covering material on stairs and also uniformity in the height and depth of the step.

Another finding in the study was that 11 percent of those who fell were taken by surprise. They included people who chose the wrong doorway in the dark, as well as those who fell after opening a stairway door by mistake when visiting someone else's home. The Michigan engineers believe such accidents could be prevented by better design of doorways and stairways in the house plan.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 8, 1960

4-H NEWS

For release week of
March 14 or after

RY-YMW TO HOLD
STATE MEETING
IN FARIBAULT

Local young adults will attend the 14th annual Rural Youth-Young Men's and Women's state conference in the Faribault Hotel, Faribault, April 1-3.

"Soaring in the Sixties" is the conference theme. About 150 state young people are expected to attend.

Those attending from this area will be:

Maynard Speece, WCCO radio farm director, will discuss "Charting a Course for the Sixties" Saturday morning. Lloyd Duxbury, Jr., house minority leader in the Minnesota State Legislature in 1959, will be the guest speaker at the Saturday evening banquet.

Opening the conference Friday night will be an April Fool's party and a talk by Carolyn Overby who visited Turkey last summer under the International Farm Youth Exchange program. Miss Overby is a newly appointed home agent in Yellow Medicine county.

Mrs. Eleanor Gifford, state home economics agent at the University of Minnesota, will set guideposts for happiness in marriage at the Sunday morning program.

Three community service awards will be presented at the banquet to RY-YMW groups that have done the most community service between February 1, 1959 and March 1, 1960. The prizes of \$50, \$25 and \$10 are awarded by the Midland Cooperatives, Inc.

Election of state officers, discussion groups, tours, square dancing and special entertainment will complete the program.

RY-YMW is a program for young adults started 26 years ago by the University Agricultural Extension Service.

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

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

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

March 9, 1960

TO: County Agricultural Agents

Several agents who attended the seminar on land use planning last fall asked for some material on this subject for local papers.

Here's a series of 5 special stories on some of our current land use problems and some ways communities can deal with the issues.

Sincerely


Phillip J. Tichenor
Extension Information Specialist

PJT:rw

Enc.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1960

To all counties

Editor: This is the first of a series of articles on "MINNESOTA LAND: Planning for Tomorrow." The series will point out the need for land use planning, what zoning can accomplish and how it may be carried out under recently-enacted laws.

LAND USE CHANGES
SINCE YESTERYEAR
SHOW PLANNING NEED -- 1st in a series

Fifty years ago, talk about zoning farm land wouldn't have gone far.

"Too much regulation we don't need" might have been the answer.

Today, it's a different story. You hear zoning discussed in nearly every area of Minnesota. Let's go back a bit and see how it came about.

In the past few decades a number of changes have come to rural America. The changes particularly noticeable since World War II, took many forms. In total, they meant a greater demand for land--not just from farmers, but others too.

Big cities like Minneapolis and St. Paul bulged at the seams. While suburbanization had started earlier, the move to the country speeded up. Urban residents poured out to new suburbs. Whole new housing areas sprang up--often right across the fence from cow pastures and plowed fields.

That wasn't all. Factories looked for new grounds, farther from metropolitan centers. New highways cut wide swaths through the countryside.

With steadily increasing demand, land prices went up. New problems arose as the city employee suddenly became the farmer's next door neighbor.

Farmers weren't objecting to their new neighbors. But it was clear many of the old rules were no longer up to the task. Where would sewers be? How about water supplies? Would rural homes bloom in suburban splendor or degenerate into squalid slums?

-more-

add 1 first in a series

What would new highways--particularly the interstate routes--do to the rural economy? Many Minnesotans will find out--and soon.

Interstate highways will form a 41,000 mile network of controlled-access routes. Much of the system will go through rural areas, taking farm land. It takes a minimum of 37 acres of land per mile for a 300-foot interstate right-of-way. Some cloverleaf interchanges alone use up 40 acres or more.

Farm owners and operators must adjust to the land loss. Should the remaining land be sold? Or should it be held as an investment? Will values go up or down? Will urban-type settlements develop at the major rural highway, access-points, with related problems of schooling, public health, police protection and the like?

Such questions have been building up rapidly in recent years. Farmers, rural residents and city people alike want the answers. They're turning to a number of people--government officials, legislators, educators and public agency representatives.

So pressing is the land use problem that the University of Minnesota is making special efforts to inform people on the alternatives. A group of county agents recently attended a special land use planning and land use workshop. The workshop involved a number of University economists, geographers, land use specialists and other staff members and men from several public agencies.

The problems are complex, but one thing is clear: it takes community-wide efforts to meet them. Individuals who operate alone are helpless. If a man doesn't want to live across the road from a junkyard that laws don't prevent, he has two choices: he can outbid the other fellow for the land, or sell out and move. Neither is a good choice.

So public action is needed.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1960

To all counties

2nd in a series

MINNESOTA LAND--Planning for Tomorrow

LAND ZONING OFTEN WISE IN FARM AREA

"Why not buy out those families rather than fix up the roads and haul their children to school?"

"There ought to be a law to prevent those trailer camps from setting up here."

Inflammatory comments? Maybe--but not uncommon in many areas of Minnesota today. They're questions you can bank on facing as more homes pop up in rural areas and as industry moves farther from the big cities. They're questions that show a need for some wide-scale land use planning. And planning often means rural zoning.

How zoning can help rural areas was made clear at a recent University of Minnesota land use planning seminar for county agents. E. D. Solberg, U. S. Department of Agriculture economist, helped explain the problem.

He pointed to several trends that cry out loud for land planning: increased population, expanding highways, rural electrification, shorter working hours, industrial expansion and decentralization, city congestion, and increased desire to live in the country.

What is zoning? It's one way a community can control use of land and property to promote the general welfare. Zoning ordinances are designed to separate land uses and activities that would otherwise conflict. Zoning laws can:

1. Zone the community into suitable districts or areas for agriculture, residences, business, forestry, recreation and so on.

2. Establish appropriate use, building-height, and building-tract or lot regulations within each district.

add 1 2nd in a series

In addition, zoning ordinances can be supplemented by subdivision control ordinances, sanitary requirements and building codes.

When should a community zone? That's a matter for local judgment, economists say. Maybe soon, perhaps never. It all depends on past and probable future development and on values of the people.

Naturally, zoning puts some restrictions on individual freedom. People are often reluctant to put controls on use of private property--until they've had some unpleasant local experiences and foresee more of the same for the future.

Zoning is old stuff to many parts of the U. S. It has been well established in cities for a long time. It started before the Declaration of Independence was signed. Land use regulations were set up along the Atlantic Coast, in the 18th century, to restrict powder mill locations. Reason was to protect the public from the frequent explosions and fires.

Planning and zoning often go together, but there's a difference. Good plans involve three things. One is a careful stock-taking of community human and physical resources. Second is a close look at present and potential development possibilities. Third is goals for the future.

Plans, then, create the blueprint. They give a community direction for future moves.

Zoning puts the plan into effect. It puts the power of the local government back of the plan.

However, economists say zoning will succeed only under one condition: It must be understood, wanted, and supported by the people of a community.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1960

To all counties

3rd in a series

MINNESOTA LAND--Planning for Tomorrow

ZONING CAN HAVE WIDE BENEFITS FOR RURAL AREA

Nobody really objected in the early 1950s when workers from the Twin Cities started building homes in rural Carver county.

But people did have some questions of concern: Where would the houses be? How would sewage be handled? Would home building be followed by factories?

Chanhassen township dealt with the problem through zoning. The ordinance specified some areas for farms and homes only. Other places were set aside for commercial development. Buildings codes and sanitation standards were set up.

It wasn't long before other townships were talking about the same thing--and passing a referendum to do it. As a result, they're making the big change in land use a more orderly process.

Carver county is but one example of how zoning--classifying land for specific uses--is becoming a major tool in Minnesota land use planning.

Suburban areas adjoining the Twin Cities have been zoning land for years. Areas in the northern part of the state have had special authority to create forest zones since 1939, and 8 counties have done so. Legislation enacted in 1959 will probably speed the process in other farm areas. The new law gives general authority to all counties to enact their own rural zoning ordinances.

Rural zoning is old hat in neighboring Wisconsin. Forty-one Wisconsin counties have zoning laws, enacted under a 1929 state law. Much of the zoning is in northern areas, where use of forests, recreational areas and marginal farm land have been major problems.

-more-

add 1 3rd in a series

Just what can zoning accomplish? Luther Pickrel, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, points out several benefits.

In some areas, zoning helps local governments economize. It has been known to reduce costs of public services and has lowered costs for water supplies and sewage disposal.

In some places--like Carver county--zoning helped prevent haphazard suburban growth. Farms, homes and businesses in zoned areas there weren't jeopardized by intermingled, conflicting land uses. Home building was prevented in areas unsuited for it. Rural areas were spared uses not wanted elsewhere.

Zoning sometimes helps bring industry. It can help make a community a better place to live, work and play. Well-conceived ordinances can make for better relationships among home and building owners, factories, and public agencies.

In still other places, zoning has preserved areas of natural and scenic beauty. And it has kept land unsuited to farming from being put to that use.

On the other hand, Pickrel says zoning can keep productive farm areas in agriculture until needed for other things. Or as happened in California, exceptionally good land can be reserved for agriculture in spite of surrounding metropolitan development.

Also, good zoning laws can help avoid unequal tax burdens resulting from construction and service costs for new residential subdivisions.

Pickrel points out that zoning laws can always be re-examined. In fact, they should be flexible. Changes in future conditions may call for changes in laws. Amendments can be made as new facts are known and as demands are made by growth and development.

Finally, Pickrel says, places with growing population aren't the only ones that may need zoning. It's important for forested and recreational areas. Many forest areas zoned in past years need to be re-studied in view of present-day conditions. Strictly agricultural areas far from city and industry may need zoning, too. It can promote better land use anywhere. Zoning can avoid the "nuisance" developments that may go along with any community change--regardless of population trend.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1960

To all counties

4th in a series

MINNESOTA LAND--Planning for Tomorrow

NEW LAWS MAKE LAND ZONING SPEEDIER PROCESS

Suppose a majority of a community wants some land zoning laws: Then what?

How do people go about getting the ordinances enacted?

Luther Pickrel, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, has this to say about it.

As a result of 1959 Minnesota legislation nearly all local governments now have authority to set up machinery for land use planning and zoning. Previously, counties only in a few certain state areas had zoning powers.

The new law, however, permits any county other than Ramsey or Hennepin to set up a planning commission for land use controls. Cities, villages and towns are authorized to carry on community planning within their limits.

The exact way zoning proceeds, however, depends on the level of government doing it.

If a city of the third class or fourth class (population under 20,000) does the zoning, a vote is required only when 10 percent of the legal voters sign a petition requesting one. Then the ordinance is suspended and does not go into effect until approved by a majority of those voting at the election. The same rule holds for villages.

When a county zones, a public hearing must be held first. No popular vote requirement is involved.

A zoning ordinance of a non-urban town must be approved by a 70 percent vote to be enacted.

Zoning ordinances are amended in the same way, with two exceptions: First, a

add 1 4th in a series

two-thirds vote of the municipal council is required. Second, there is no election provision and, for towns, any change in use district classification must be approved by 50 percent of the owners of the land affected.

County and municipal zoning are mutually exclusive. However, after a county passes a zoning law, a non-urban town may zone only if the ordinance complies with standards prescribed by the county ordinance.

Once a zoning ordinance has been passed, a number of questions often come up: How about the country store that was legal before, but suddenly finds itself in an area zoned strictly farm and residential? Must the store be torn down right away?

Generally, no. Most ordinances leave a way out for such "non-conforming" uses. They often provide that the non-conforming use may continue if it violated no law when the zoning law was enacted. But the ordinance usually states that if a non-conforming use is stopped voluntarily, or the building is destroyed, it can't be started again.

What are the teeth in zoning laws? As with any other statute, penalties can be imposed for violating a zoning ordinance. The county planning law specifically provides for such enforcement. It also permits a citizen to bring action through a writ of mandamus to compel enforcement of provisions of the county planning law by public officials.

On the other hand, zoning ordinances may be thrown out if their legality is questioned and courts declare them unconstitutional or unreasonable. The principle of zoning is well established, but there is still a good deal of doubt about certain provisions in particular circumstances. For example, there is some question over how far zoning ordinances can go in regulating architectural designs.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1960

To all counties

Last in a series

MINNESOTA LAND--Planning for Tomorrow

EXTENSION SERVICE
OFFERS HELP IN
LAND USE INFORMATION

Farmers and suburban dwellers alike are wondering: Who has the answers to questions on land use planning and zoning?

How can local groups get more educational information on these problems?

There are a variety of sources for such help. And county agents and other specialists of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service can help locate these sources.

In Carver county, for example, the county agent set up a discussion meeting on zoning for a township considering the move. He helped bring together representatives local officials, and leaders from a nearby township that had already zoned.

As in other areas of agriculture and home living, the county agent's role will continue to be that of an educator. Agents can do several things to help inform people on land use and zoning questions:

1. They can call specialists together for a specific job--to conduct meetings, issue a memorandum, or present background information and alternatives.

2. They can sponsor activities to pull information from a variety of sources. They can call on University departments--law, geography, commerce, sociology or economics. They can call on agencies like the attorney general's office, economic development and planning agencies, state highway commissions, district and county highway people, and representatives of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads.

In addition to farmers, the programs can be designed to help rural residents, businessmen, and farmers alike.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1960

SPECIAL

For immediate use

To counties in Northwest
District only

WHEAT GROWERS
URGED TO SOW
MORE DURUM

If your 1960 cropping plan isn't complete, you may want to toss in a few more acres of durum wheat.

Durum production has fallen short of requirements by 6 to 8 million bushels in the past two years.

In Minnesota, for example, wheat farmers raised only 26,000 acres of durum last summer and 19,000 in 1958, compared to an average of 52,000 per year from 1948-57. For the U. S., 1959 acreage was 1.2 million acres, compared to a ten-year average of more than 2 million.

According to Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, recommended durum varieties at the Morris and Crookston experiment stations from 1955-59 yielded 5 percent above recommended bread wheat varieties.

For the state as a whole, durum wheat yields averaged 22.5 bushels per acre in 1959, 30 bushels in 1958 and 14.2 per year for the 1948-57 period.

There are price advantages for durum wheat, too. A 23-25 cent premium was paid for each bushel of No. 1 hard amber durum for both the 1958 and 1959 crops.

The Commodity Credit Corporation loan rate is 10 cents per bushel more for durum than bread wheat. Durum is selling 8 to 14 cents per bushel over the loan price.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1960

Immediate release

TURKEY MEETINGS TO BE HELD IN LATE MARCH

Turkey feeding, management and disease control will be featured at four meetings in Minnesota in late March.

According to Robert Berg, extension poultryman at the University of Minnesota, the turkey meetings will be held at Faribault, Mar. 22; Willmar, Mar. 23; Detroit Lakes, Mar. 24; and Aitkin, Mar. 25.

All interested turkey growers, feed dealers, hatcherymen and processors are welcome to attend the nearest of these meetings. The sessions are sponsored jointly by the University and the Minnesota Turkey Growers' association.

Speakers at each meeting will include Berg; Elton Johnson, University poultry department head; B. S. Pomeroy, head of veterinary bacteriology and public health division; and turkey producers from the local areas.

Morning programs will be on breeder hen problems--including controlled lighting, rations and respiratory diseases. Afternoon programs will cover turkey growing.

Complete programs are available from local county agents.

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60-89-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1960

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

U PLANT PATHOLOGISTS SPOT SERIOUS LEGUME DISEASES

More than a dozen plant diseases are doing major damage in alfalfa, red clover and sweet clover fields in Minnesota.

Plant pathologists B. L. Renfro and R. D. Wilcoxson at the University of Minnesota, and F. I. Frosheiser, U. S. Department of Agriculture plant pathologist, report findings from disease surveys conducted around the state since 1956.

In alfalfa, the most serious diseases were spring blackstem or leaf spot, Pseudoplea leaf spot (also called brown spot, or scorch), common leaf spot, bacterial wilt and root and crown rot.

Of these diseases, Pseudoplea leaf spot was the only new one to appear in the past 4 years. First epidemic was in 1956, on second and third hay cuttings. In 1959, the disease in many parts of the state was also severe on first hay crops, where stands were 2 years old or older.

In red clover, major diseases were blackstem and leaf spot, northern anthracnose, virus disease, root rots, leaf spot and target spot.

Summer blackstem, blackstem that attacks throughout the season and common leaf spot were major diseases in sweet clover fields.

The plant pathologists also examined a few fields of other legumes. Except for northern anthracnose, the same diseases found in red clover were also present in white and alsike clover. Two diseases caused light infections in birdsfoot trefoil.

These survey findings are important in several ways. First, they help farmers know what type of resistance to look for when choosing legume varieties. Second, they show the need for certain cropping practices that can help reduce disease severity.

Finally, determining the most serious diseases helps scientists know what type of disease resistance is needed most in new legume varieties now being developed.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1960

Immediate release

FARM WORK FATALITIES DROP, BUT HOME ACCIDENTS UP

Farm work may be becoming less hazardous, but the same can't be said for farm homes.

Of 156 total farm and home accident deaths in 1959, 41 resulted from farm work mishaps and 115 were classed as farm home accidents.

Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, bases these figures on preliminary reports from the Minnesota Department of Health.

Of the two types of farm accident fatalities, the first has been going down steadily but the second is heading up.

Farm work accident deaths have declined from 48 in 1958, 57 in 1955 and 73 in 1950. Farm home fatalities, though, have gone up from 111 in 1958, 81 in 1955 and 107 in 1950.

Prickett says the downward trend in farm work deaths could reflect the declining farm population. But still, more farm machinery is in use than ever. So safer machinery and safer use of it could be playing an important--and encouraging part.

But with fewer farm people, why have farm home accidents gone up? Prickett says age could have something to do with it. There are more older people on farms now, and many of the home accident fatalities are falls involving elderly individuals. Also, some accidents involving tractors not doing farm work are included in home accident figures. However, Prickett says far too many home accidents still result from careless practices--which could easily be corrected.

Of the 156 farm accident deaths, 116 involved men or boys and only 40 were women or girls. Machinery and equipment accounted for 37 of both farm work and farm home accidents. Falls--involving many older people--accounted for 34 fatalities.

Other major accidental death categories were suffocation or strangulation (mostly infants) 15; guns, 13; and drowning, 5.

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60-91-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1960

Immediate release

GOVERNMENT MEAT INSPECTION SERVICE PROTECTS CONSUMER

For about a penny a month per person, American consumers are buying vital protection for their meat supply.

This protection is given by the meat inspection division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service. It assures that the 120 pounds per person of federally inspected meats Americans eat every year are clean, wholesome and unadulterated, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. Total meat consumption is 156 pounds per person.

To find out if meat has been inspected, consumers can look for the circle enclosing the words, "U. S. Insp'd and P'S'D," stamped on the meat.

Last year federal meat inspectors passed on the health of nearly 100 million meat animals. Seven out of 100 of them were found with conditions that required partial condemnation. About 240 thousand animals were condemned as totally unfit for food.

USDA meat inspectors also kept from U. S. dining tables some 26 million pounds of unwholesome processed meat foods. These foods included sausages, wieners, bologna, cured hams, canned meats, frozen meat dinners and lard in various stages of processing.

Processed meat foods require constant re-inspection, Mrs. Loomis points out. Even though meat is sound before processing starts, it can deteriorate or become contaminated or adulterated during processing. Meat inspectors condemn such foods before they reach the market.

Unsafe additives amounting to more than half a million pounds annually are rejected by federal meat inspectors because of contamination by insects or rodents or because they are otherwise unsafe or unwholesome.

Federal meat inspection begins with approval of plant construction and equipment, to make sure efficient sanitary and inspection facilities are provided. Federal supervision and inspection continue through each stage of preparation of meat for market. All labels used on federally inspected meat products are closely examined to insure that they are correct and informative.

Federal meat inspectors also pass on imported meat and meat products and certify U. S. meat for export.

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60-92-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1960

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

U PUBLICATION ON VEGETABLE VARIETIES FOR MINN.

A guide to help home gardeners choose dependable vegetable varieties has been published by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Titled "Vegetable Varieties for Minnesota," the publication lists old and new varieties recommended for planting in the state. A revision of Extension Folder 154, it summarizes results of vegetable variety trials conducted by the Agricultural Extension Service in various locations of the state last year. Tests of old and new vegetable varieties are conducted by the Agricultural Extension Service each year in cooperation with home and commercial gardeners to find out which are best adapted to Minnesota conditions.

Copies of Extension Folder 154, "Vegetable Varieties for Minnesota," are available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, or from county extension offices.

Author of the publication, O. C. Turnquist, University extension horticulturist, points out that selecting vegetable varieties adapted to local conditions is one of the simplest, yet one of the most important steps to a successful garden.

Among newer varieties that did well in trial plots last year, Turnquist recommends these as worth trying in home gardens: Greenhart lettuce, a finely frilled variety with tolerance against bolting to seed; Tendercrop snap beans, high yielding and disease resistant, suitable for fresh use, canning and freezing; Red Prince radish, especially suggested for muck soils where disease is a problem; Red Boy radish, quick growing and especially suited to summer planting; Hybrid EE tomato, one of the earliest and highest yielding strains tested during the last few years, bearing medium-sized mild fruits.

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60-93-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 11, 1960

Immediate release

MC FARLAND, HODSON PROMOTED IN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

Two major promotions in the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture were approved today by the Board of Regents, both effective July 1.

Prof. Keith N. McFarland was named assistant dean of the Institute and director of resident instruction for the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. He will succeed Austin A. Dowell, who will retire.

Prof. A. C. Hodson was promoted to head of the department of entomology and economic zoology, succeeding C. E. Mickel who also retires this year.

McFarland has been on the College administrative staff since 1946 and has been assistant director of resident instruction since 1957. He has been coordinator of student advising programs, has conducted curriculum studies and personnel research and has handled student admission and academic matters.

Earlier this week, McFarland was named one of eight national winners in the 4-H alumni program, in recognition of his civic, professional and public service activities.

A native of Mower county, McFarland graduated from the University with distinction in 1942, majoring in animal husbandry. He earned his M. A. in educational psychology in 1952 and his Ph. D. in education and sociology in 1955.

He also studied at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, in fall, 1945, while in the U. S. Army.

(more)

add 1

In 1938, he was state president of the Minnesota Association of the Future Farmers of America. The organization named him honorary state farmer in 1956.

He is married, has two children, and resides at 3254 Sandeen rd., in Arden Hills.

Hodson has been a noted teacher and researcher on control of insects in fruits and stored products and in forests, and is a specialist in insect ecology--relation of insects to their surroundings.

Originally from Reading, Mass., he earned his B. S. from the University of Massachusetts in 1928. That year, he joined the University of Minnesota as a teaching assistant in the department of zoology, and in 1931 was named to the entomology department staff, where he has remained since. He received his M. A. in 1931 and his Ph. D. in 1935, both at Minnesota.

Before coming here, he did research for the U. S. Bureau of Entomology in New Jersey.

Hodson was secretary of the Entomological Society of America in 1951 and vice president in 1952. He was treasurer of the Ecological Society of America from 1954-56 and in the same period was president of the Minnesota chapter of Sigma Xi.

Hodson is married and has two children. The family resides at 1236 Roselawn ave. W., St. Paul.

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60-94-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 11, 1960

SPECIAL TO WEEKLIES
(with mat)
Immediate release

McFARLAND NAMED DIRECTOR
OF RESIDENT INSTRUCTION ON
"U" ST. PAUL CAMPUS

Prof. Keith N. McFarland has been named director of resident instruction for the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, starting July 1.

McFarland, a University staff member and College administrator since 1946, will replace Austin A. Dowell, who will retire after 8 years in the post.

The promotion was approved by the University Board of Regents at their recent meeting.

McFarland has been assistant director of resident instruction since 1957. He has been coordinator of student advising programs, has conducted curriculum studies and personnel research and has handled student admission and academic matters. He has worked closely with high school counselors in recent years and has been speaker at a number of educational functions around the state.

Recently, he was honored as one of eight national winners in the 4-H alumni program, in recognition of his civic, professional and public service activities.

He was born in northwest Minnesota, grew up in Mower county and graduated from the University with distinction in 1942, majoring in animal husbandry. He earned his M. A. in educational psychology in 1952 and his Ph. D. in education and sociology in 1955.

He served in the U. S. Army during World War II.

In 1938, he was state president of the Minnesota Association of the Future Farmers of America. The organization named him honorary state farmer in 1956.

He is married and has two children.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 11, 1960

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

MINNESOTA CONSERVATION EDUCATION COUNCIL TO MEET

The Minnesota Conservation Education council will hold its annual meeting Saturday, Mar. 19, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

About 100 persons will attend, according to Roger Harris, University extension soil conservationist and secretary of the organization. Theme of the meeting will be "New Research in Soil and Water."

Speakers will include Robert Loeffler, Concordia college, Moorhead, chairman of the council; Richard Rust, Edwin Schmidt and George Blake, University soils scientists; Matt Thorfinnson, executive secretary of the State Soil Conservation Committee; and A. N. Wilcox, director of the University's Cedar Creek Natural History area.

A panel will discuss council activities for 1960.

The meeting begins at 9 a.m.

The council, formed five years ago, is made up of members from all state teacher training institutions and other agencies and organizations interested in conservation education.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 11, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

WOOD CONVERSION FOUNDATION ESTABLISHES FELLOWSHIP

A \$2,500 fellowship program sponsored by the Wood Conversion foundation, Cloquet, has been established for the coming year in the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry.

The program was announced jointly this week by T. Schantz-Hansen, Cloquet director of the School's/Forest Research center, and E. W. Davis, president of the foundation.

The funds will support a graduate student doing research on forest tree genetics and improvement of aspen in northeastern Minnesota.

The research will be directed by Scott Pauley, forestry professor. Most of the work will be at the Cloquet center.

The Wood Conversion company is one of three wood-using companies in Cloquet. That city was completely destroyed by fire in 1918 and its present industries are based largely on tree growth since the fire in the surrounding area.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 11, 1960

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

| |
|--|
| GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR MARCH By O. C. Turnquist C. Gustav Hard Extension Horticulturists |
|--|

Vegetables -- by O. C. Turnquist

1. Buy fresh seed for your garden. Old seed may not germinate well and a poor stand might result if it is used. Furthermore, seed that is saved from last year's plants may not come true to variety type. This is especially the case with F₁ hybrids.
2. Secure an envelope of Arasan for treating all your seeds before planting. All you need per packet of seed is the amount that can be held on the flat end of a tooth pick. Shake the packet so all the seeds are covered.
3. Try some of the newer varieties this year. Tendercrop and Kinghorn Wax are good beans. Red Boy and Red Prince radish are especially good for warm weather. Earliking is an early, large-eared sweet corn. Greenhart is a new, attractive and fine quality leaf lettuce. Just Rite is a new turnip with white roots and edible tops for greens. Hybrid EE is a new extra early hybrid tomato. Consult Extension Folder 154 for further information on recommended varieties.
4. Don't start tomato plants too early. It takes only six weeks to make a plant from seed. But now is the time to start head lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, peppers and egg plant.
5. Secure granular dieldrin for control of soil insects like maggots, wireworms, grub worms, and cutworms. Methoxychlor is one of the best insecticides for chewing insects and malathion for aphids.
6. Get disease-resistant varieties where possible. This will assure you better quality vegetables at harvest.

7. Make a three-sided frame the size of a storm window and place it flat on the ground on the south side of the house. Have the open side against the wall, preferably by a basement window. With a storm window over the frame you will have an ideal place for growing early plants. If temperatures should fall below freezing, open the basement window to let warm air into the frame.

Fruits -- by O. C. Turnquist

1. The number one job in the fruit garden in March is pruning. When pruning is done just before growth starts, the wounds heal better.
2. In pruning, remove all dead or broken branches, and branches that rub each other. Remove weak, unproductive wood in the center of the tree. When topping larger trees, always cut back to a side branch or bud to avoid leaving stubs.
3. After pruning cover all large wounds with orange shellac -- not paint.
4. Prune grape vines early, before the sap flows. Leave 40 buds and vigorous branches for good fruit production. Consult Horticulture Fact Sheet No. 1 for tips on grape pruning.
5. Remove all four-year or older canes from your currant and gooseberry bushes. This pruning will encourage new fruitful canes to develop.
6. Try the new June-bearing strawberries Trumpeter and Earlimore for good quality fruit and good yields of berries. These are new introductions from the Fruit Breeding Farm. Welcome gooseberry is another introduction with large berries. It is a spineless gooseberry.

Ornamentals -- by C. Gustav Hard

1. Flower seeds should be started indoors this month. Slow-growing plants such as ageratum, browallia, carnation, Unwin dahlia, lobelia, petunia, verbena and torenia should be started this month.

Garden seeds should be started in sterilized soil. Containers such as garden flats or shallow clay pots may be used for starting the seeds. The seed may be placed directly in peat pots, plant bands or spaced 2 inches apart in large garden seed flats.

To prevent damping off, a disease which kills many seedlings, use a 1/2-inch layer of sphagnum moss over the top of the soil mixture. Put the moss through a 1/8-inch screen and moisten before putting it over the soil. After the seeds have been sown, dust another shallow layer of sphagnum moss over the seeds for covering.

2. Tuberous begonias can still be started this month. Three things to remember in starting tuberous begonias: (1) be sure to get the concave side of the bulb up; (2) cover the bulbs with sphagnum moss to prevent getting excess moisture in the cup side of the bulb; (3) as soon as the tuberous begonias begin to grow, prune them, leaving only one shoot per bulb. In the spring, as soon as the danger of frost has passed, the plants may be put out of doors. Plant them in a shady location where they will not get excessive amounts of direct sunshine.
3. Prairie Fire is a new floribunda rose introduced by the University of Minnesota this year. It is a vigorous-growing shrub-like rose which can be used as a background planting for a rose border or other flowers. The flowers are on vigorous canes and produce successively throughout the garden season. The flower color is a bright red.
4. Spring lawn care includes fertilization and seeding where the lawn may be thin. You can fertilize the lawn any time during March or early April. For an early spring application, use one to two pounds of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet. When seeding the lawn, use a purer strain of grass such as Kentucky bluegrass or one of its varieties. When seed mixtures are used for over-seeding, there is a danger of having a spotty lawn. This spottiness is due to an uneven application of the seed in the various areas.
5. Spring pruning can be done on all flowering shrubs that bloom later in spring or summer. Prune all the early spring flowering shrubs after they have bloomed. Summer blooming spireas, hydrangea, dogwoods, mock oranges can be pruned now. Shrub roses can be rejuvenated or cut back also.

Agricultural Extension

Congress recognized that research and practical education at the college level alone would not extend the educational opportunities of land grant colleges as far as it would like nor would applied research results be used unless farmers knew about them. As a result it passed in 1914 the Smith Lever Act, making land grant colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture partners in Extension work--the bringing of the results of research and study to the people themselves.

That act stated that "cooperative extension work shall consist of instruction in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending land grant colleges through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise."

Now today, the Agricultural Extension Service remains the one truly distinctive and unique aspect of the land grant college system. All other land grant college functions are now being performed also in one way or another by other colleges or agencies.

Extension work is especially unique in that it has its roots in the local community. Here county extension agents in agriculture, home economics, soils, forestry, and youth work directly with local people in an educational program. And these local people themselves, through county extension committee, determine the nature of that educational program. They indicate the type of educational work they want, and county agents--hired jointly by the county, the University, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture--provide them with an educational program. A specialist and administrative staff on the St. Paul Campus help agents in this job.

County agents are full-fledged members of the University faculty--holding instructor and professorial ranks. They are professionally dedicated to their educational job at the grass roots level.

The agricultural extension program generally falls in three areas: agriculture, home economics, and youth.

The 4-H club program enrolls 50,000 boys and girls each year. These youths, 10-21, carry at least one educational project and one or more citizenship activity such as junior leadership or radio speaking. (They choose their educational projects from a wide variety of subjects including food preservation, clothing, home furnishings, farm and home shop, home beautification, beef, hogs, and many more. Local leaders provide the backbone for local 4-H club activities, but educational materials and instruction from the University supplement their efforts.

The home economics program brings families information on many home economics subjects such as buymanship, nutrition, clothing, home management, family living, individual improvement, etc. This is done in many ways. For example, University staff members train local leaders who in turn bring the information to 50,000 members of their own home groups.

The agricultural program brings the farmer and the man in "agribusiness" the latest research in many fields. (Thus they can decide for themselves what new practices to adopt.) In doing this the county agricultural agent has become a symbol of voluntary adult education. He has become known as the teacher whose classroom is in the field, the office, the town hall, the farm kitchen--in fact, wherever people can meet and discuss their needs.

Special activities

Although research, teaching, and extension education are the main functions of the Institute, staff members--probably more than in most units of the University--are often called upon for special information and efforts. They answer thousands of letters asking for special information; they take leading parts in community activities; and they appear on countless educational programs without fee. These activities contribute immeasurably to the improvement of the relationship of the University with the community and to the public support of the University. In this way, Institute and College of Veterinary Medicine staff serve as goodwill ambassadors for the whole University. A favorable public image of the University rests, in part, on this everyday cooperation and service.

In addition, too, the Institute provides several special services, such as soil testing. Some are free; others involve a nominal fee.

COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Much of what has been said about the Institute of Agriculture could well be said of the College of Veterinary Medicine. The attitudes and tradition toward service, research, and teaching are much the same. The functions of the College, in fact, were for many years an integral part of the Institute. Before professional study in veterinary medicine started at the University, veterinary medicine was a department in the Institute. When the legislature approved the formation of a new school in 1947, the school remained a part of the Institute.

The Institute and College were made separate units in 1957 and the College (a new designation) became directly responsible to the president. The two units continue to work closely together often almost as a single unit. They plan events, exhibits, many curricula, students events, and carry on cooperative research together. A brief summary of the College's functions follow. Modern day veterinary medicine is actually medicine applied to animals.

Instruction-- Today the College has about 180 students in professional training and another 30 in the Graduate School. Almost 400 practicing veterinarians have been graduated from the College since 1951.

Veterinary Medicine itself is a four-year professional curriculum. To enter the college, students must complete two years of pre-veterinary medicine training before making application. Most do this in the Institute of Agriculture although they may complete this same training in other colleges. The pre-veterinary medicine training must strongly emphasize such subjects as chemistry, biology, and physics along with such basic college courses as the humanities, social sciences, communications, and the animal sciences.

Students spend their first two years in the College itself taking basic science courses such as anatomy, bacteriology, pathology, etc. The final two years emphasize clinical sciences such as large and small animal practice, surgery, obstetrics, public health, etc.

To facilitate the training of clinicians the College maintains a large and small animal clinic and ambulatory clinic on the St. Paul Campus and an active large animal clinic at Maple Flain. These clinics also serve as a source of material for research and study.

Research -- The College has a large research program, much of which is carried on with funds provided by the National Institutes of Health. In addition, it has several joint projects with the College of Medical Sciences and a number of projects are supported by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Institute of Agriculture.

The College's research, although with animals, also has major implications on human health. For example, the study of leukemia in cattle has important consequences on human health. An early discovery in the field of veterinary medicine was dicoumarol, an important tool in fighting heart disease today. Dicoumarol was first found in spoiled sweet clover which has caused a fatal hemorrhagic disease of cattle.

Service--The College staff frequently advises the veterinary profession, public groups and agencies, and others about special disease problems.

It also operates the Diagnosis Laboratory on a long-term arrangement with the State Livestock Sanitary Board. By special request from the Board, faculty members investigate unusual disease conditions. The public and veterinarians bring diseased animals to the laboratory for diagnosis. This keeps authorities in the state alert to disease problems and enables them to take appropriate action before a particular problem becomes serious.

FINALLY

The St. Paul Campus staff through its Institute of Agriculture and College of Veterins Medicine feels and lives the land grant college concept -- a concept based on the idea that the advantages of higher education should be available to everyone who can benefit from such an education. The Campus exemplifies, I feel, that much is basic to the entire concept of the land grant college.

Harold B. Swanson, Professor
Information Service, Institute
of Agriculture

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 15, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
March 21 or later

FARM FILLERS

Time is running out, but you can still get seed treated before planting. And treating usually pays, according to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. In barley, for example, germination tests may show good quality and loose-smut percentage may be low. Yet, seed treatment may still be necessary to control other smuts and seedling blights. Treating can mean strong, sturdy seedlings that would otherwise be weak in early stages. Treating can also mean a more uniform stand. For cereal grains and flax, use volatile mercury treatments. For corn, soybeans and other legumes, use materials such as captan, chloranil, dichlone or thiram.

* * * *

More than a dozen plant diseases are doing major damage in forage legumes in Minnesota. University of Minnesota plant pathologists have surveyed fields since 1956. In alfalfa, the most serious diseases were spring blackstem or leaf spot, Pseudoplea leaf spot (also called brown spot, or scorch), common leaf spot, bacterial wilt and root and crown rot.

* * * *

Farm work may be less hazardous, but the same can't be said for farm homes. Of 156 total farm and home accident deaths in 1959, 41 resulted from farm work mishaps and 115 were classed as home accidents. According to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University, farm work accident deaths have declined from 48 in 1958 and 57 the year before. Farm home fatalities, though, are up from 111 in 1958 and 81 in 1955.

* * * *

A hog's protein needs vary with his age. Pigs up to 40 pounds need 16-18 percent protein in their ration, according to R. E. Jacobs and R. L. Arthaud, extension livestock specialists at the University of Minnesota. From 40-100 pounds, they need 14-16 percent and from then to market, hogs on corn require about 12 percent. Hogs fed barley need about 13.2 percent protein after reaching 100 pounds.

* * * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 15, 1960

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

SPECIAL CLOTHING ISSUE

In this issue:

Cotton Knits
Wrinkle Free Fabrics
Water Repellent
Hygienic Treatments
Rot Resistant
Spring Shoes Are Attention Getters

Check Trim On Prints
What Will It Be
Men's Fashion Change
Olive, Men's Fashion Color
Return of the Vest

RESEARCH

Cotton Knits

Children's cotton knit fabrics made with fairly coarse yarn and firm knit will last about twice as long as knit fabrics with fine yarn and loose knit.

These are findings from a series of tests by textile researchers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Strength and durability of fabrics of fine yarns can be increased somewhat by tighter knitting with more loops per inch, the studies showed. But when the loops are crowded in too close, fabric strength decreases because of a loss of elasticity.

An important sign of durability in cotton knit garments is smooth, even rows of loops and no thick and thin spots.

-jbn-

FABRIC NEWS

Wrinkle Free Fabrics

Wrinkle-free wet, wrinkle-free dry -- that's the state of many of the new wash and wear fabrics. In the past these garments resisted wrinkling in the dry state, but when wet they wrinkled easily. New commercial finishes make fabrics wrinkle-free wet, according to University of Minnesota extension clothing specialists.

Fabrics treated with these finishes can be drip-, tumble- or spin-dried. Bleaches can be used. In addition they offer increased resistance to dirt, stain and rust. One finish offers increased tensile and tear strength.

* * * *

Water Repellent

The day when you can buy fabrics treated to maintain their water repellency for the life of the garment, is on its way, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Southern Research Laboratory in New Orleans. Commercial firms are also developing durable water repellent finishes. One treatment combined with a wash-and-wear finish offers wrinkle recovery, greater tear strength and life-long water repellency.

* * * *

Hygienic Treatments

A hygienic treatment is now being used on some fabrics and leathers to inhibit the growth of bacteria, molds and perspiration odors. It is durable, but not a permanent treatment.

* * * *

Rot Resistant

A new treatment which gives cotton rot and weather resistance is now a reality. The U. S. Department of Agriculture says that this new treatment is especially important for such items as awnings and lightweight outdoor furniture.

-sah-

SPRING FASHIONS

Spring Shoes Are Attention Getters

You'll be high stepping with spring fashions if you don a pair of eye-catching shoes.

But University of Minnesota extension clothing specialists urge you to keep in mind that a shoe unusual in any way demands attention. Before buying, be sure your legs and feet deserve this emphasis.

Get full benefit from highly decorative shoes by wearing them with costumes that have very little decorative detail of their own. This way you eliminate competition for attention.

* * * *

Check Trim On Prints

The smartest print dress will lose its touch if an inappropriate trimming or accessory is added.

If you're adding trim such as a collar, bow, or binding, University of Minnesota extension clothing specialists suggest that no new color be introduced. Instead use one of the dominant colors in the print.

An easy rule for selecting accessories like gloves or a hat for a print costume is to match them to one of the background or neutral colors.

* * * *

What Will It Be

What's it going to be for that new spring outfit -- checks, Glen plaid, subdued prints, polka dots?

All are tops on the fashion list, according to University of Minnesota extension clothing specialists.

As for colors, beige, green, yellow and gray will be seen in the popular pale tones. White, too, will top the fashion color list.

MEN'S FASHIONS

Men's Fashion Change

A lot has been happening in men's fashions since 1950 say University of Minnesota extension clothing specialists.

Hat brims have shrunk from about three inches in width in 1950 to a predicted two inches for this fall. Hat crowns have become proportionately smaller.

Shirt collars have decreased from the wide-spread long pointed collar of 1950 to short pointed, narrow spread and rounded ones.

In suits, padded shoulders are getting smaller. In some suits, padding has completely gone. Lapels used to be about four inches wide, but now they are dropping to two and a quarter inches.

Wide figured ties of a few years past have given way to narrow ones with conservative designs.

* * * *

Olive, Men's Fashion Color

Olive has ripened into a man's fashion color. Now blended with tans, blues and grays, it provides an almost endless variety of greenish hues. Grays, blues and browns remain one-two-three in order of popularity, with black holding a special niche for men seeking an extra dressy dress-up suit.

* * * *

Return Of The Vest

World War II marked the disappearance of the vest, but 1960 is seeing its return. Vests are fancy -- often in checks, plaids or bright solid colors -- and usually contrast with the color of the suit rather than blend with it. Most vests are sold as separate items, but they are also available as a matching part of the suit.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 1, 1960

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

Special Housecleaning Issue

In this issue:

Laundry
Time and Energy
Safety

Cleaning Agents
Techniques
Pest Control

LAUNDRY

Blankets Can Be Washed

Wool blankets can be washed successfully at home if proper washing techniques are used, say University of Minnesota extension home economists. Blankets generally shrink because of agitation and tumbling when wet. The following technique keeps agitation at a minimum.

Fill the washing machine with lukewarm water, add a mild detergent suitable for wool and dissolve by running the machine for 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.

Stretch the blanket to original size and shape before drying. Let it dry until slightly damp, then stretch it again and finish drying.

Brush the blanket on both sides to bring up the nap.

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.

Wool blankets may be dried in an automatic dryer. A good method is to put five or six large clean dry bath towels in the dryer. Preheat the dryer to high heat. Then mix the hot towels with the blanket and allow the blanket to dry until a small amount of moisture is left. Remove from the dryer, brush and complete the drying outside of the dryer.

-sah-

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.

TIME AND ENERGYPack a Cleaning Basket

When you're cleaning, do you continually race back and forth for some cleaning aid you forgot?

Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests that you pack a basket before you start cleaning. In it put all of the cleaning supplies you'll need. Keep it close by when cleaning to save you steps.

* * * *

Rearrange Now For Time Saving Later

Closets, drawers, cupboards all get a new face when housecleaning time rolls around. But this year, when everything is out of that closet or cupboard, stop before you put things back in the same old place. A little rearranging now may save you time and energy later.

Put seldom-used articles either at the top or bottom. Reserve the spaces within easy reach for articles that are in constant use.

Stack only like articles. It takes time and energy to remove a plate from under a stack of saucers and bowls.

Store articles close to the place of first use. Store bath towels near the bathroom, dishtowels in the kitchen.

* * * *

Plenty of Room

If you're planning a kitchen, efficiency experts say that three and a half feet is an adequate counter area between the sink and refrigerator.

* * * *

Clean Walls Often

A lot of the soil found on wallpaper is simply dust. University of Minnesota home economists say that you'll save yourself a lot of hard cleaning if you vacuum the walls frequently.

TIME AND ENERGYEase In Housecleaning

Take it easy when you clean house. This may sound impossible, but Mrs. Marion Melrose, state home economics agent at the University of Minnesota, says that it can be done.

The following tips from Mrs. Melrose will help cut cleaning fatigue.

- * Hold any load you are carrying close to your body and in front or divide the load and carry part with each arm.
- * Use rhythm when you work. Sweeping, continuous motions are less tiring than short, jerky ones.
- * Work at a comfortable, easy, relaxed pace. Avoid tension. Don't tackle the whole house in one day.
- * Sit whenever possible - even for part of a job such as dusting small articles or arranging magazines. But use discretion. Popping in and out of a chair takes more energy than just standing.
- * Rest before you get tired. A 10-minute break every hour will help you accomplish more than continuous work will.
- * Wear comfortable and suitable clothes. Clothes should have free arm and shoulder movement. Shoes should give comfort and support.

* * * *

Houseclean the Easy Way

Stop that semi-annual upheaval that makes the family shudder and leaves you exhausted. Houseclean the easy way.

Scatter the large cleaning jobs throughout the year. Make a work schedule allowing for daily cleaning plus special once a week jobs.

One week you might vacuum the draperies and clean the venetian blinds. Another week you might clean a closet. A well organized plan will make cleaning easier.

SAFETYDo a Safe Cleaning Job

Home accidents are on the increase in Minnesota. But you can help reverse the trend as you start housecleaning this spring.

Climb only on sturdy ladders. Use skid retardent wax on floors. Falls are the number-one cause of fatal home accidents, according to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Last year 224 deaths resulted from falls in the home.

You can do much toward safety by removing hazards this spring and by being careful as you tackle the spring cleaning job.

* * * *

Start Housecleaning With Medicine Cabinet

It won't be long before a good many homes will be in the throes of housecleaning. And the homemaker's question often is, "Where shall I start?"

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, has a suggestion: start with your medicine cabinet. He points out that it's not safe to let it groan under the weight of medicines your family no longer uses. So start your housecleaning by getting rid of old medicines.

As for the aspirin and other drugs you do keep, the safety specialist strongly recommends storing them out of reach of children. If the children can reach the cabinet, fasten it with a lock they can't open.

* * * *

Cleaning Cloths Are Fire Hazards

After you're through housecleaning and have a batch of used cloths filled with oil, wax or cleaning fluid, stop before you put them away. If they're to be used again, wash them and then store them in a metal container. If you're going to throw them away, burn them in an incinerator.

Cloths soaked in oils or waxes may ignite by themselves if they're put in a closed metal container.

CLEANING AGENTSSoda, The All-Round Helper

Common soda is a great friend of the woman who is starting her spring house-cleaning. As a paste (soda and a little water) household soda can be used as an abrasive to clean the sole plate of an iron or the heating units of ranges. Don't use soda paste on aluminum. This metal will pit easily.

A solution of about one tablespoon baking soda to a quart of water is recommended for cleaning the insides of refrigerators and freezers, vacuum bottles, coffee makers which are not aluminum, cooking utensils with burned-on food, tarnish on silver and other items which have either stains or an odor to be removed.

Washing soda cleans drains and traps, gas burners and greasy pots and pans.

* * * *

Water Hard on Wood Floors

Do you scrub your wood floors with soap and water? If you do, you can expect those floors to warp and crack many years before they should be showing the signs of wear, according to Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Self-polishing waxes have a high percentage of water and should never be used on hardwood floors. Water from this source is just as injurious to hardwood as scrubbing wood floors with soap and water.

To keep wood floors looking like new, use either a paste wax or wax with a solvent base.

* * * *

Types of Waxes

There are two types of floor waxes -- polishing and self-polishing. Polishing wax (paste or liquid) must be buffed to develop a gloss. In liquid form it contains a cleaning agent which removes dirt, leaving a thin film of wax ready to polish as soon as it is dry. This wax is good for all floors except asphalt or rubber tile.

Self-polishing waxes have a water base and dry to a shine without buffing. They may be used on all but wood floors.

TECHNIQUESClean, But Don't Snap Small Rugs

Throw rugs at doorways and in places of heavy household traffic get a lot of wear and need frequent cleaning.

When you use a carpet sweeper or vacuum cleaner on them, run the cleaner diagonally across the rug instead of lengthwise. The rug is less likely to wrinkle and get caught in the cleaner.

Never shake or snap small throw rugs. The snapping action often breaks yarns in the backing and loosens the bindings.

* * * *

You'll find that:

* Your vacuum cleaner attachments will work wonders on all kinds of small cleaning jobs. Try them for dusting the headings of your draperies, window screens, ledges, stairs, books. The vacuum cleaner also will help you do a quick clean-up following repair or building projects or after you're through sewing and threads are scattered on the floor.

* Dry, clean cloths are best to use for dusting waxed surfaces. Oil on dust cloths will soften wax and hold the dust.

* White spots on wood surfaces caused by hot dishes or water will usually disappear by rubbing with your finger dipped in any liquid oil such as salad or fine machine oil. A little salt on the oily finger may help drive the oil down into the damaged finish.

* * * *

Cleaning Tips

* Wash walls from the bottom up to prevent streaking.

* Remove old floor wax completely with warm water and a mild detergent before rewaxing. Rinse carefully, using a minimum amount of water.

* Never use an oiled or chemically treated mop on a waxed floor. It will make the surface gummy, the shine will disappear, dust and dirt will stick to the floor and frequent scrubbing will be necessary to remove the greasy film.

PEST CONTROLSpray Furniture for Pests

Furniture upholstery containing wool or mohair can be protected against moths by spraying with 5 percent solution of DDT and a refined oil. This type of spray, designated for household use, is practically odorless and colorless.

* * * *

Insecticide Precautions

Most insecticides are poisonous to people and animals. Therefore, it's necessary to keep them out of the reach of children and pets. When applying them, don't contaminate food, dishes or kitchen utensils. Don't store insecticides with food. Don't breathe too much of the spray mist or the dust. If insecticide is spilled on your skin, wash it off immediately.

Apply moth sprays to infants' sweaters, blankets or other woolen articles only if they are to be stored. Launder or dry-clean them before using.

* * * *

Spray Closets After Cleaning

Homemakers who want insurance against moths and carpet beetles in their closets should first do a thorough cleaning job, according to University of Minnesota, extension entomologist John Lofgren. After cleaning, spray the closet with a 5 percent DDT, a 2 percent chlordane, or chlordane-DDT mixture (2 percent chlordane and 3 percent DDT). Pay particular attention to closet walls and floors, cracks behind baseboards and other hard-to-get-at places where carpet beetles hide and breed.

* * * *

EQ-53 Protects Woolens

Washable woolens can be protected from moths if rinsed in water containing EQ-53. This mothproofing formula is available under various trade names, but the symbol EQ-53 is usually prominent on the container. This treatment will protect washable woolens in storage for a year or more. Re-treatment is necessary with each washing or dry cleaning. Use on infants' clothes only if they are to be stored. After storage, infants' clothes should be washed before using.

PEST CONTROLGood Housecleaning Insures Against Pests

Good housecleaning is perhaps the best insurance against household pests.

The larvae of clothes moths and carpet beetles feed on anything that contains wool or other animal fibers. Careful vacuuming over cracks, behind baseboards and in closets will remove lint and hair that insects depend on for food. Besides depriving larvae of some of their food supply, you may, at the same time, remove insects and their eggs.

After vacuuming, dispose of the sweepings promptly. Otherwise, you may transfer an infestation from one place in your home to another.

* * * *

Control Is Two-Fold Job

Effective control of clothes moths and carpet beetles is a two-fold job, according to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

The first step is to have woolen garments dry cleaned or washed before storing. Moths are not attracted to clean clothes.

A second protective measure is to place a generous quantity of moth flakes between the layers of clothes in the storage space - at least one pound for a trunk-size container and at least one pound for each 100 cubic feet of space in a closet. As these chemicals evaporate, they produce a vapor which will kill clothes moths and carpet beetles if it is in sufficient concentration. It is important that the storage space be tightly sealed to hold the vapor.

* * * *

Old Cedar Chests, Closets Need Moth Protection

Cedar chests and closets that are several years old should be treated like any place in which you store articles susceptible to insect damage. They make good pestproof containers primarily because of their tight construction. When the cedar is fresh the cedar-oil vapor will kill small larvae, but it is not effective against larger ones. Therefore, make sure that woolens are free of larvae when stored. Scatter moth crystals, flakes or balls between layers of stored articles.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 15, 1960

Immediate release

PETUNIAS, ROSES POPULAR GARDEN FLOWERS

Petunias are by far the most popular annuals with Minnesota gardeners, according to a University of Minnesota floriculturist.

Pansies, snapdragons and salvia follow petunias in popularity in that order, R. E. Widmer, associate professor of horticulture, told more than 200 garden store operators attending a short course on the University's St. Paul campus Tuesday (March 15).

Most popular perennials are roses and chrysanthemums. For success in growing chrysanthemums, he emphasized the importance of selecting varieties that will bloom early enough for Minnesota.

Annuals that are sold in pots or in packs--small containers holding about a dozen plants--are preferable to plants dug out of flats at the time of sale, Widmer said. Because there is less transplanting shock, losses are smaller and plants come into bloom sooner.

Many dwarf fruit trees sold in Minnesota are not completely hardy for two reasons: 1) rootstocks are tender, and 2) these rootstocks are frequently grafted to varieties not completely hardy in this area, E. T. Anderson, University instructor in horticulture, told the garden store operators. He urged them to choose dwarf fruit trees grafted to hardy varieties recommended for Minnesota planting.

Because of the tender rootstocks, he suggested using a winter mulch on dwarf fruit trees to insure survival in Minnesota's cold climate. Straw and wood chips make effective mulches. Or, instead of applying an artificial mulch, plant dwarf fruit trees in a location where sod will grow over the roots and form a natural mulch.

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60-95-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 15, 1960

Immediate release

MARCH, APRIL DANGEROUS FARM MONTHS

If 1959 is any indication, nearly three dozen Minnesotans will be seriously injured or killed in farm accidents during this month and next.

Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, recently surveyed newspaper reports of farm accidents during March and April, 1959.

He found 16 serious tractor accidents reported during the two months-- three of which were fatal. Other accidents involved cows, bulls, fires, power saws, power take-off shafts, other farm machinery and falls.

Prickett says the report is a gruesome one--and could easily be repeated in the same months this year unless farm people treat their machinery and livestock with more respect.

Here are some examples of the March-April farm accidents in 1959.

A 17-year-old near Wheaton was pinned under an overturned tractor and was seriously injured as a result. A man near Wadena lost two fingers in a feed grinder.

Another farmer in the Wadena area was pinned in a stanchion by a bull-- suffering a broken arm but fortunately escaping with his life. A 3-year-old tot near New Ulm died after being run over by a manure spreader.

A Grove City farmer fell between a tractor and drill, and died from injuries caused by the drill running over him. A tree fell on a man operating a chain saw near Sauk Centre, breaking his leg in two places and causing other injuries.

Near Ruthton, a farmer fell from a stack of bales, breaking three vertebrae.

Many of these accidents, Prickett says, reflect the "hurry up" urge to begin spring field work. But he points out there's little value in haste that results in unnecessary doctor and hospital bills and weeks or months of lost working time-- not to mention suffering and sorrow.

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60-96-pjt

Immediate release

BIOCHEMISTS STUDY EFFECTS OF LOW TEMPERATURE ON DRY YEAST

Agricultural biochemists at the University of Minnesota have found the major reason why housewives must be so careful about water temperature when mixing dry yeast for baking bread.

The temperature should be around 100 degrees Fahrenheit. If the water's too cold, something goes wrong with the membranes, or outer covering, of the yeast cells and some of the cell material leaches out.

When that happens, the yeast produces less gas and the bread won't rise properly.

One of the escaping substances that also causes trouble is called glutathione. When free in the water suspension, it causes slack, soft dough.

Bakers and housewives have known all along that water temperature is important for mixing dry yeast--technically called "active dry yeast." Up to now, though, the reason hasn't been clear. Compressed yeast can be mixed at a wide range of temperatures with no ill effects on the dough.

To get some answers, biochemists J. G. Ponte, Jr., W. F. Geddes and R. L. Glass studied what happened to the dry yeast cells and the material inside them at different mixing temperatures. At 104 degrees, they found that cells lost only 5 percent of their material and the least amount of the glutathione.

At 68 degrees, the loss of solid material was three times as great as at 104--enough to seriously reduce the yeast's ability to ferment and make dough rise.

The glutathione does no harm as long as it stays within the yeast cells. However, when it escapes into the water, it interacts with proteins in the flour, making the dough sticky and poor in quality.

The lower the water temperature, the more solid material and glutathione the yeast cells lost. Compressed yeast, however, lost the least amount of cell material at 68 degrees. Also, compressed yeast lost no glutathione at any water temperature.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 15, 1960

To all counties

MINTON OATS
DOES WELL
IN FIRST YEAR

Minton oats made a good showing in Minnesota last summer--the first year the new variety was available to seed growers.

In spite of hazards, many seed growers reported extremely good yields, according to Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Some yields went over 100 bushels of cleaned seed per acre.

The variety was developed by the University's Agricultural Experiment Station.

In University tests, Minton yielded better than most varieties and as well as many that mature later.

Minton is a mid-season variety, earlier than Ajax, Garry and Rodney, but later than Andrew and Minhafer. It has medium lodging resistance, medium plant height and low bushel weight.

It has good resistance to stem rust, leaf rust, and smut. Minton also resists Septoria, a leaf disease found in parts of Minnesota, and has moderate resistance to red leaf, a virus disease carried by green bugs which caused large losses in the state in 1959.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 15, 1960

To all counties

A Farm and Home Research Report

HORMONE IMPLANTS UP LAMB GAINS

Here's more evidence that hormone implants can boost gains in lambs. A combination of estradiol and testosterone increased gains by about 36 percent in recent research at the University of Minnesota's West Central Experiment station, Morris.

The increase was practically the same for ewes as for wethers.

Treatment was 3 milligrams of estradiol and 36 milligrams of testosterone per animal.

The hormones increased gains regardless of how the lambs were being fed. For example, daily gains of lambs in drylot were .44 pounds for those without hormone and .51 for lambs getting the implant. In one lot of lambs turned into a field of mature corn, implanting resulted in gains of .44 pounds per day, compared to .35 for untreated lambs.

The studies were done by Harley Hanke, Morris station animal husbandman, and R. M. Jordan, livestock researcher on the St. Paul campus.

Earlier studies have repeatedly shown that other hormone treatments--either stilbestrol or estradiol-progesterone implants--can increase growth in fattening lambs. With these materials, though, increases were greater in wethers than in ewes.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 15, 1960

To all counties

LABELING LAW
GUARDS USERS
OF CHEMICALS

If farmers read and heed labels, they can go a long way toward avoiding another cranberry controversy.

That label on the chemical container is the best guard you have against misuse, according to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

Federal law requires labels to specify uses and give directions that won't result in toxic residues in food or feed--regardless of the type chemical involved.

So when you buy any farm chemical, check the label. It should tell:

1. Name and address of manufacturer or selling agency.
2. Name, brand or trademark.
3. Net weight, volume or measure of contents.
4. Statement of ingredients.
5. Poison labeling if the product is "highly toxic to man."
6. Precautionary warnings to prevent injury to persons, animals, or vegetation. This warning may appear separately or in addition to the required poison labeling.
7. Complete directions for use.

Every legally-sold chemical contains all that information. If it isn't there, don't buy the chemical. If you suspect a label to be out of date, check with the seller. In case of further doubt, ask your county agricultural agent; he has up-to-date information on farm chemical uses.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 15, 1960

To all counties

ATT: HOME OR AG
AGENT

A University of Minnesota Ag and Home
Research Story

PLANT VARIETIES
SUITED TO STATE

For use week of March 21
or later

Select adapted vegetable varieties when you buy seed or plants this year if you want a successful garden.

That recommendation comes from O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

To help gardeners select the best vegetable varieties, the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service has again conducted tests in cooperation with both home and commercial gardeners around the state.

Recommendations based on these trials are compiled in a University publication just off the press, Extension Folder 154, "Vegetable Varieties for Minnesota." The suggested list includes many hybrids and new varieties, as well as older, well established varieties. Copies of the publication are available from the county extension office.

Here are a few of the newer varieties tested in 1959 and recommended for planting:

Snap beans - Tendercrop, high yielding, disease resistant, high quality with long, smooth, dark green pods; Kinghorn Wax, a yellow-podded wax bean desirable for freezing.

Brussels sprouts - Jade Cross, a new hybrid which produces heavy crops of sprouts earlier than older varieties.

Carrots - Waltham Hicolor, a long, smooth, orange-red carrot, earlier than Gold Pak but later than Nantes.

Cucumbers - Burpeeana hybrid, an early hybrid with vigorous plants that produce high yields of good quality fruits over a long period.

Corn - Earliking, an early hybrid sweet corn with large high quality ears that mature in 66 days; Northern Belle, one of the new hybrids with long ears that mature in about 74 days.

Tomatoes - Hybrid EE, one of the earliest and highest-yielding strains tested during the last few years.

In addition to many other new varieties, the publication lists older varieties found over the years to be well adapted to Minnesota.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 15, 1960

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
March 21

EVERY FAMILY
NEEDS RECORD
KEEPING SYSTEM

A good system of keeping family income records can ease the headache of preparing the income tax return each year.

And _____ county homemakers can play an important part in developing good record-keeping habits.

If a record keeping system is to be workable year after year, it must be fairly simple, according to Hal Routhe, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Making entries regularly is also necessary to the success of any system.

To work out a record-keeping system, simple enough for anyone to follow, Routhe suggests these steps:

- . Develop a good check book system. Keep carbons of all your bank deposits, identifying each item such as salary, farm income, bank loans.
- . Write checks for all tax-deductible items, so your cancelled checks will serve as receipts.
- . Have some place such as a spindle to put bank deposit slips, cancelled checks, invoices and receipts until you record these items in your record book.
- . Keep a record book of family income and expenses and work on it regularly so it is up to date.
- . Have some place to file records away at the end of the year. An accordian-type folder, metal file or desk drawer is suitable for filing cancelled checks, receipts and other records under the proper categories.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 15, 1960

To all counties

4-H NEWS

For release week of
March 21 or after

MINN. -MD. 4-H
EXCHANGE PROGRAM
SET FOR SPRING

Thirty Minnesota 4-H club members will get an experience in citizenship as they participate in the first year of the four-year Minnesota-Maryland exchange this spring.

The 4-H'ers, one from each of 30 counties, will stay with host families in Maryland from June 13 through June 19, according to _____ Agent _____ . They then will go to the National 4-H Center in Washington, D. C., where they will receive a four-day training session in citizenship. The citizenship sessions will include tours, group discussions and talks by various government officials.

During the four-year exchange period, Minnesota will send delegations to Maryland and the National 4-H Center three of the years and Maryland will send a delegation to Minnesota during one year.

Minnesota has participated in two other similar exchanges. One was with Manitoba, Canada, from 1957-59. The other was with Mississippi from 1951 to 1956.

Last year the 31 club members who visited Manitoba wrote 62 newspaper articles explaining the trip and what they learned. They also talked to 5,768 4-H'ers and Rural Youth members and hundreds of others in civic groups, schools, adult farm organizations and various other local groups.

All 4-H'ers participating in the exchange program must be 16 years of age and junior leaders in their local 4-H clubs.

The exchange is sponsored in Minnesota by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minneapolis Star and Tribune.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 16, 1960

SPECIAL
IMMEDIATE RELEASE

E. G. CHEYNEY SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED TO FORESTRY STUDENTS

Two Minneapolis students in the University of Minnesota School of Forestry this week were named winners of \$100 E. G. Cheyney Memorial scholarships.

The winners are LaVerne G. Pung, 220 28th and Como, and Gary Roam, 5040 Abbott St. S.

The scholarships, based on improvement and excellence in writing and speaking, are supported by contributions from the Minnesota Forestry Alumni association. The late E. G. Cheyney was a member of the School staff from 1904-47 and was a promoter of improvement in speaking and writing skills among his students.

Staff members from the School of Forestry and rhetoric section selected the winners.

-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 16, 1960

special to Pine Poker-Pioneer

Immediate release

LOCAL MAN AWARDED UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP

Frederick C. Tuma, Pine City, is the recipient of a \$100 Harold K. Wilson scholarship for the spring quarter at the University of Minnesota. Tuma is a freshman in pre-veterinary medicine.

The announcement was made recently by A. A. Dowell, director and assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Tuma was awarded the scholarship on the basis of his academic aptitude, vocational promise, personal attributes and leadership qualities.

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- sah -

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 17, 1960

Immediate release

U SHORT COURSE FOR GARDENERS OPENS MARCH 23

Dwarf fruit trees for the home yard, patio gardening and better vegetable varieties for home planting will be among subjects featured during the University of Minnesota's annual three-day horticulture short course on the St. Paul campus March 23-25.

About 500 home gardeners and commercial fruit growers throughout the state are expected to attend the short course, according to R. E. Widmer, associate professor of horticulture and program chairman.

Wednesday's sessions will be devoted entirely to commercial fruit growing. Thursday's program will be divided between home fruit growing in the morning and vegetable gardening in the afternoon. Friday will be given over to an all-day session on ornamental horticulture.

Speakers during the three-day event will include University and Minnesota Department of Agriculture staff members, commercial fruit growers, nurserymen and home gardeners.

Commercial fruit growers will hear talks on insecticides and fungicides for the 1960 spray program and marketing the 1960 apple crop. Norman Foster, chief chemist of the U. S. Food and Drug administration, Minneapolis, will speak on "What Apple Growers Should Know About Residue Problems." Commercial growers will meet in Room 102, Horticulture building.

A demonstration on pruning fruit trees will open the session on home fruit growing Thursday morning (March 24) at 9:30 in Peters hall auditorium. Also on the program will be discussions on the place of dwarf fruit trees in the home garden, new strawberry varieties and certification of nursery stock.

Recommended vegetable varieties for Minnesota gardens, control of common vegetable diseases and new chemicals for controlling garden weeds will be among the subjects of talks at the Thursday afternoon program on vegetable gardening.

Both indoor and outdoor gardening will be covered in the ornamental section Friday. Mrs. Peggie Schulz, Minneapolis horticultural writer, will talk on growing plants indoors under lights. Patio construction and proper plant selection, pruning, disease control, new garden equipment, new varieties of daylilies will also be discussed. L. C. Snyder, head of the University department of horticulture, will report on the status and future plans of the Minnesota landscape arboretum.

Exhibits of the latest chemicals and garden gadgets, models of landscaped homes, labeled specimens of ornamentals will be on display in the Horticulture building.

All programs are open to the public free of charge.

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60-98-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 17, 1960

Immediate release

SOYBEAN PROTEIN ONE SOLUTION FOR WORLD FOOD NEEDS

Soybeans may turn out to be one major solution to world food needs.

They're already popular in human diets in crowded Asian nations. And a University of Minnesota agricultural biochemist, D. R. Briggs, believes soybean protein may some day replace some of the steak, pork chops and other meat right here in the U. S.

Here's why.

It takes as much as 6-10 pounds of vegetable protein fed to livestock to supply a pound of protein in lean meat. With present surpluses in the U. S. that's no problem now. But growing population could in the future mean a different story, Briggs says.

Where food supplies are really pinched, it makes sense to eliminate the animal as a "middleman"--to some degree, at least--and put soy protein directly in human diets.

But why soybean protein? Mainly, Briggs explains, because it's so high in quality--quite comparable to casein, the major milk protein. In fact, few other vegetable proteins measure up to that in the soybean.

(more)

add 1 soybean protein

Proteins are made up of amino acids, often called the "building blocks" of protein. Some amino acids are essential in the diet, others non-essential. If a human diet doesn't contain enough of the essential ones, result will be inability to build up body proteins--leading to disease or even death.

Soy protein, however, has enough of all the essential amino acids for animal or human growth.

One problem is that soybean meal developed a bad name during World War II. When used in bread, breakfast foods, soups, sausages and other food, soybean meal caused flavor, color and texture changes which consumers didn't like.

Now, though, Briggs says it's possible to extract and purify a protein from soy flour that has no taste whatsoever and very little color. It can be used to enrich bread, for example, with no unhappy effects. Some bakers have put up to 9-12 percent soy protein in flour with little or no change in the bread's desirable characteristics.

So Briggs sees good possibilities for adding soy protein in commonly used foods.

Briggs and other biochemists at the University are doing a number of basic studies on soybean proteins. They recently found, for example, that the major soy protein, glycinin, has three main components.

Studies on the individual properties of these components are now being conducted. Results of such research, Briggs says, can be expected to increase the usefulness of soy proteins for food and industrial purposes.

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60-99-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 17, 1960

| |
|-----------------------------|
| A MINNESOTA FARM FEATURE |
|-----------------------------|

Immediate release

FARMERS, RESEARCHERS TEST HERRINGBONE MILK PARLORS

Minnesota dairy farmers are borrowing an idea from the city planners--angle parking.

Dairymen use the idea for their milk cows. It's the nub of a fairly new thing in milking parlors--the herringbone.

Take Fritz Sprenger's operation at Zumbro Falls, for example. Fritz' herringbone parlor holds 12 cows in stalls that are diagonal to the milking pit and are arranged slightly ahead of each other. Bird's-eye view of the parlor looks much like the material in an Englishman's suit--the familiar herringbone weave pattern.

Sprenger puts through a cow a minute on the average--when two men are milking. What's more, they can do it with less work than would be necessary in any other milking setup.

"For example," Fritz says, "milking in this double-six herringbone parlor requires very little walking. Six cows on either side of the parlor fit into about as much space as only two or three cows would need in other parlor arrangements. No more stooping or squatting, either; the cow's udders are shoulder-high when I stand in the milking pit.

"It's also handy to let six cows in at a time -- opening and closing only one gate instead of sliding a heavy feed-box gate for each cow," Fritz says. "And a jerk of one rope for each cow drops a certain amount of feed into wall-supported feed boxes."

Fritz' satisfaction with the herringbone is on-the-farm trial and testimony of recent findings by University of Minnesota and U. S. Department of Agriculture researchers.

(more)

add 1 herringbone

Earl Fuller, University farm economist, and Russell E. Larson, USDA agricultural engineer, report the pros and cons of herringbone parlors in the current issue of *Farm and Home Science*, a University publication.

Fuller and Larson list several advantages for the herringbone. You can handle your cows in groups--reducing time and labor for door and gate openings and closings. You can prepare one group of cows for milking while the other group is being milked. This way, you keep the "off" or idle time for the milking units at a minimum. You don't need as much pipeline per milking unit as you would in other types of parlors. Cows have almost twice as much time to eat their feed as they do in parlors that have one stall for each milking unit.

Fuller and Larson also note some disadvantages, which can be eliminated in many cases.

Total initial cash outlay is relatively high--mostly because it's desirable to make everything as automatic as possible once you decide on a herringbone layout. Automatic feeders are almost a must, especially if you intend to feed according to production. And pipeline milkers are equally important. With the pipeline, of course, comes the problems of accurate weighing and sampling.

When you handle cows in groups, there is a greater chance for delays caused by slow milking cows or cows that are reluctant to enter the parlor. Also it's tougher with herringbone systems to give attention to individual cows.

Donald Fiegel is another Minnesota dairyman who has learned that those disadvantages of the herringbone can be worth putting up with. Don says, "The herringbone idea is really handy. There's no lugging or lifting. And the cows come to you instead of you going to them. The automatic feeders also take a lot of work out of the milking operation."

Before he built his herringbone parlor, Don milked up to 44 cows in 32 stanchions. Now he and his wife average 50 cows an hour in their double-six herringbone. He uses the old stanchion barn for young stock, as a maternity area and for veterinary treatment. He houses the milk cows in a 45- by 90-foot loafing shed.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
March 12, 1960

SPECIAL to Nicollet County

BURTMAN JOHNSON
WINS STATE RADIO
SPEAKING CONTEST

Burtman Johnson, 17, son of the Reverend and Mrs. Emeroy Johnson, Route 3, St. Peter, won championship and a \$200 award in the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest Saturday, March 12.

Named reserve champion was Linda Zimmer, 16, St. Joseph.

The two winners competed with 15 other district champions in the statewide finals on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus Saturday morning. They were selected to broadcast their speeches over WCCO radio between 4:30 and 5 p.m. Saturday. Following the broadcast, announcement was made that Johnson was state winner in the radio speaking contest.

In addition to the \$200 award, Johnson received \$50 to buy books for the local school or public library. Awards were given by the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota, co-sponsor of the speaking contest with the University Agricultural Extension Service.

Saturday night the state and district winners were guests of the Jewish council at a banquet in the St. Paul campus Student Center and at a theater party afterward.

During his nine years as a 4-H club member, Johnson has won three trips to the State Fair on his gardening demonstrations. He plans to attend Gustavus Adolphus college next year and hopes to follow in his father's footsteps by entering the ministry.

This year marks the fourth time the Nicollet county 4-H'er has taken part in the 4-H radio speaking contest. Some ⁴⁰⁰~~800~~ 4-H members participated in this year's event, preparing original speeches on the subject, "Why I Am Concerned with the World Refugee Problem."

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 12, 1960

SPECIAL to Stearns Co.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

LOCAL GIRL IS
RESERVE CHAMPION
IN 4-H RADIO CONTEST

Linda Zimmer, 16, St. Joseph, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Zimmer, won reserve championship and a \$100 award in the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest Saturday, March 12.

Named champion was Burtman Johnson, 17, St. Peter.

The two winners competed with 15 other district champions in the statewide finals on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus Saturday morning. They ~~also participated in~~ ^{was selected to} broadcast their speeches over WCCO radio at 4:30 p. m. Saturday. Following the broadcast, names of the first and second place winners were announced.

In addition to the \$100 award, Miss Zimmer will receive \$25 to buy books for the local public or school library. Awards are given by the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota, co-sponsor of the speaking contest with the University Agricultural Extension Service.

Saturday night the state and district winners were guests of the Jewish council at a banquet at the St. Paul campus Student Center and at a theater party afterward.

Miss Zimmer has been a 4-H club member for seven years and during that time has active in many projects, particularly in clothing and food preparation. She has been a county champion in the bread project. She is a junior in St. Benedict's high school.

This year marked the ~~second~~ time she has been in the 4-H speaking contest but the first time she has won honors. ~~Some 200~~ ⁴⁰⁰ 4-H members in Minnesota participated in this year's event, preparing original speeches on the subject, "Why I Am Concerned with the World Refugee Problem."

###-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 14, 1960

SPECIAL
SENATE FORUM

To many faculty members the St. Paul Campus--which includes the Institute of Agriculture and the College of Veterinary Medicine--is a "mysterious" and sometimes misunderstood force.

There are several differences that often make the Campus hard to understand by those not familiar with its operations. For example, these units and their staffs have:

- * A separate campus with several outlying units and with representatives in every county.
- * Many special functions, far removed from the academic pursuits of other parts of the University.
- * Unique and historic arrangements with the federal government.
- * Closer contact, day in and day out, with large segments of the public, than most parts of the University.

If these differences give a false impression of the Campus, they may well be the result of lack of communications with other faculties on our part. Thus, the purpose of this article is to give a better picture of the operation and philosophy of these two units.

Before describing our activities, three points should be made:

First, the St. Paul Campus serves more than rural people. Certainly the terms veterinary medicine, forestry, and home economics in themselves indicate a much wider service. The graduates of our collegiate programs largely enter

professions, business, government, or education and not farming itself.

Experiment Station research benefits the consumer as much as the farmer. It is estimated that, without the scientific progress, partly the result of college research, in agriculture since 1940, our yearly national food bill would be 10 billion dollars higher than it is now. Scarcity not surpluses would be the cry. This means that pork chops would cost twice as much and daily milk four times as much as they do today--that some wonder drugs now used in medicine might not be available because they had their beginnings in agricultural research.

Second, agriculture itself continues as an important part of Minnesota's economy. Minnesota, with its more than 130,000 farms, still is an agricultural state and annually ranks fifth or sixth among the states in agricultural output.

It accounts for an important part of our total income and 25 percent of our labor force. Part of the so-called decline in relative importance has come because farm income has fallen while other income has risen. Those who talk about the decline in the importance of agriculture only in terms of income are, in reality, saying that one substantial group of citizens is less important because its per capita income is so much less than any other group in the economy.

The concept, "agribusiness," however, may give a better picture of the campus' activities. "Agribusiness" includes all people who produce capital goods for farmers themselves, who process farm products, and who serve agriculture in other ways. This group, one of the Campus' largest publics, accounts for nearly 40 percent of all Minnesota employment.

Third, agriculture, forestry, home economics, and veterinary medicine are a complex of many disciplines. Each area has many facets. For example, such areas as economics, social sciences, chemistry, statistics, communications, etc., are important adjuncts to the more specialized study in fields such as agronomy, animal husbandry, nutrition, medicine, etc.

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

The Institute of Agriculture provides a cornerstone in our concept of the "Land Grant College." The University itself was strongly influenced as a result of the Land Grant or Morrill Act of 1862. The purpose of this act was "to establish in each state an institution of higher learning offering instruction in such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts...in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in several pursuits of life."

The Institute today has three main functions, all prescribed by both state and federal law. They are research, resident instruction, and extension education.

Resident Instruction

Each year over 3,000 young men and women register in one of the Institute's many instructional programs. Another 12,000 adults attend short courses. Areas of instruction include:

The College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. Here over 1,600 students select from 20 distinct and widely varying curricula.

Agriculture students may take agricultural science, agricultural education, agricultural business administration, agricultural journalism, agricultural engineering, agricultural engineering-business administration, dairy industry, fishery and wildlife management, food technology, landscaping, science specialization, and pre-veterinary medicine.

Forestry students select one of three major curricula: forest resources management, building materials merchandising and construction, and forest products engineering. (They take their work on the Campus, at the John Allison forest north of St. Paul, at the Itasca Forestry and Biological Station, and at the Cloquet Forest Research Center.)

Home economics students find wide opportunities in business, industry, government, and education. They choose from seven specializations--general

home economics, dietetics and food service management, home economics education (teaching and extension), home economics in business, home economics with a journalism minor, home economics and nursery school education, or preparation for research in foods, nutrition, and textiles and clothing.

Each of these curricula, of course, are based on basic requirements in the humanities, basic sciences, communications, social sciences, etc.

The Schools of Agriculture, with 1,100 students, provide vocational training in agriculture and home economics at Crookston, Morris, Waseca, and Grand Rapids (largely for those without high school training) or on the St. Paul Campus (largely for high school graduates). The faculty is now re-examining the feasibility of continuing such training in certain areas. Already the School of Agriculture program at Morris is being phased out in favor of a liberal arts college. (The faculty, too, is considering changing the School program on the St. Paul Campus, possibly making it a terminal program on the college level.) Other alternatives are being studied at Crookston and Grand Rapids, while the increasing enrollment at the new school at Waseca makes it likely that a high-school level program will continue there.

Graduate work on the St. Paul Campus involves about 450 students, registered in the graduate school.

Short Courses offer 12,000 individuals each year special training in their professions or specialized fields. About 50 short courses and conferences are held each year, ranging from a few days to several weeks in length. The largest-- Farm and Home Week--attracts 3,000 persons to the Campus each year.

Research

Agriculture today is a science -- a science that must depend on the land grant colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture for its research. Congress realized this early with the Morrill Act of 1862 and later with the Hatch Act of 1887.

The latter act made federal funds available to Agricultural Experiment Stations at Land Grant Colleges. Since then Congress and the State Legislature have increased their support of research greatly.

As a result of this research, progress has been great during recent years. Today one farmer feeds 24 people compared to 11 in 1940 and 4 in 1900.

Institute of Agriculture scientists carry over 280 separate investigations or research projects. And there are truly many facets of this research--both basic and applied.

(Basic research involves, for example, investigations of the genetics, physiology, and biochemistry of plants, animals, and microorganisms; the fundamentals of nutrition; and the basic causes of diseases of animals and plants. In general, this basic research studies the underlying causes and effects of chemical, physical, and biological processes.)

(Applied research is concerned with such things as testing new varieties of crops, the use of chemicals in weeds, and insect and disease control, better methods of feeding livestock, improved diets for humans, better crop rotations, etc.)

This research is done almost everywhere in the state--in farmers' fields; in highly scientific laboratories; in the forests; and in many other places.

Research is done on the Campus and at agricultural experiment stations at Crookston (903 acres), Grand Rapids (454 acres), Duluth (282 acres), Morris (823 acres), Rosemount (2,800 acres), Waseca (599 acres), and Lamberton (240 acres). It's carried on at the 223-acre Fruit Breeding Farm and 160-acre Landscape Arboretum, both at Excelsior, and at the 60-acre potato breeding farm at Castle Danger. And it's done at the Cloquet Forest Research Center (3,702 acres) and at the Lake Itasca Forestry and Biological Station.

The results of applied research include such developments as new fruit varieties, new cheeses, improved diets for humans, better use of soil, improved farm crops, disease control in animals, and many other discoveries in common use in the state today.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 21, 1960

Immediate release

CUTLINE: Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader, congratulates Linda Zimmer, St. Joseph, reserve champion in the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest, and champion Burtman Johnson, St. Peter.

NICOLLET CO. YOUTH IS RADIO SPEAKING CHAMPION

This year's state 4-H radio speaking champion will put his speaking talent to good use in his future profession, if his dreams of going into the ministry materialize.

He is Burtman Johnson, 17, St. Peter, who won first place and a \$200 cash award in the recent statewide 4-H radio speaking contest. Linda Zimmer, 16, St. Joseph, is this year's reserve champion and winner of a \$100 cash award. Johnson and Miss Zimmer will also receive \$50 and \$25, respectively, to buy books for their local school libraries.

Donor of the awards is the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota, co-sponsor of the speaking contest with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service for the 18th year.

The Nicollet county youth and the Stearns county girl topped more than 900 4-H club members in Minnesota in the radio speaking contest. Along with 922 other 4-H members who participated in local, county and district contests, the two 4-H winners prepared original speeches on the subject, "Why I am Concerned with the World Refugee Problem."

Johnson will put his award to good use when he enters Gustavus Adolphus college next fall. He is now a senior in St. Peter high school.

During his nine years as a 4-H club member, he has won three trips to the State Fair on his gardening demonstrations. Gardening is one of his favorite projects.

A 4-H club member for seven years, Miss Zimmer has been a county champion in bread baking, but this is the first year she has won honors in the 4-H radio speaking contest. She is a junior in St. Benedict's high school.

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-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 22, 1960

To all counties
For immediate use

FARM FILLERS

Nobody can stop lightning, but you can help avoid fires that lightning might otherwise cause. Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, recommends an approved lightning rod system. And if you already have one, make sure the cable and ground connections are tight. They may have been loosened during the winter by livestock. Faulty rod connections may be worse than no system at all.

* * * *

Make sure you know the weight of those feeder pigs you're buying. Weight can mean a big difference in final profits. Kenneth Egertson, extension livestock marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, explains that a 45-pound pig for \$10 would cost 22 cents per pound. A 30-pound pig for the same price would cost 11 cents more per pound -- quite a difference. Also, check on quality. Meat-type feeder pigs are worth \$1.25 to \$1.75 more per head than feeders that will grade U. S. No. 3 at market time.

* * * *

Take good care of that tree planting stock when it arrives from the nursery. Keep the roots covered and moist. Plant the trees as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Then there'll be plenty of moisture and a mild sun. Plants will have a better chance to get started and will have a longer growing season. These tips are from Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

Minnesota still has a way to go in fertilizer use--although much more is being used than 10 or 15 years ago. In 1956, 45 percent of the corn acreage still didn't get any fertilizer, according to Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. Yet, corn fields were doing better than many other crops. Another survey showed that 27 percent or less of the farmers used any fertilizer at all on pasture or hay.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 22, 1960

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

DRUGS REDUCE TURKEY LOSSES FROM BLACKHEAD DISEASE

While there's still no total cure for blackhead disease in turkeys, several drugs can reduce losses from the ailment by 50 percent or more.

That was the finding in studies with 400 turkeys at the University of Minnesota's Northwest Experiment station, Crookston.

A. M. Pilkey, station poultry husbandman, and Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, veterinary scientist, found that of the untreated turkeys infected with blackhead, 24 percent died.

But in six of seven groups of turkeys fed anti-blackhead drugs in their diets, death losses were no more than half as great. In two groups, only 2-4 percent of the birds were lost.

Drugs also lowered feed requirements. Untreated birds required 5.08 pounds feed per pound of gain, while those on drugs varied from 3.91 to 4.67.

Fleshing and feathering were better on treated turkeys, too.

Pilkey and Pomeroy used several different drugs--Histostat 50, Hepzide 30, NF 64, NF 179 and NF 180. Drugs were prepared in a pre-mix and put in soybean meal, which in turn was mixed with a Minnesota Standard Turkey ration.

Blackhead is one of the more serious turkey diseases in the Midwest. National death losses from the disease total more than \$3.8 million annually.

In addition, growers lose money from birds that survive but go down in weight and condition. Finally, some recovered birds may be condemned at slaughter because of liver lesions from the disease.

Since there is little or no immunity to blackhead, the best answer so far is a preventive program, based on drugs and careful, sanitary flock management.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 22, 1960

Immediate release

RULE CHANGES FOR EXTRA PROFIT CORN CONTEST NAMED

Rules for the 1960 Minnesota Extra Profit Corn contest have been announced by extension soils specialists at the University of Minnesota.

The contest this year will have two divisions--extra profit and highest yield. Major emphasis will be on profits.

Winners of the first division will be chosen according to net return from improved corn-growing practices on a two-acre test plot, compared with a one-acre check plot where the practices were not used.

The other division winners will be named according to highest yield on the test plots.

The extra yield division--based on yield differences between test and check plots--has been dropped for 1960, since the differences are already accounted for in the extra profit division.

Also dropped is the "highest net return per acre" division.

Winners will be named in six zones this year, instead of four as in the past. Reason for the change is to better classify zones according to soil, weather and other growing conditions.

Purpose of the contest is to demonstrate to the state as a whole how good soil and crop management can pay off in more profitable corn production. The competition is sponsored jointly by the University and The Farmer magazine, St. Paul.

Farmers wishing to take part this year may contact their county agricultural agents.

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60-102-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 22, 1960

Immediate release

NEW INSECTICIDE IN FUTURE FOR FRUIT GROWERS

Living insecticides--actual disease organisms--may be the weapon commercial fruit growers will use in the future to control insect pests.

Still in the experimental stage, microbial pesticides are biological pest control agents composed of live spores of a disease which insects feed on and die. T. T. Aamodt, fruit entomologist for the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture, told commercial fruit growers attending the University of Minnesota's 39th annual short course Wednesday (March 23) that the advantage of the new microbial pesticides is that they are toxic to insects only but harmless to all other forms of life.

Among disadvantages he cited cost of production, the difficulty of maintaining the disease organisms in living condition until they are sprayed on the fruit trees and the long incubation period which the disease might require before the insects are destroyed. Aamodt said, however, that indications are that these disadvantages may be overcome in the near future.

In the meantime, Aamodt urged apple growers to use recommended spray materials at the right time in the recommended dosages. If directions are followed, there will be no danger either to consumers or operators, he said.

Tentative plans for an area market news service headquartered in La Crosse, Wis., for Minnesota and Wisconsin apple growers were outlined by F. J. Smith, Jr., University of Minnesota extension economist in marketing. Such a service would provide information on the market price of apples in the immediate area and in other areas. The information would be mailed to fruit growers several times a week but would also be available by telephoning headquarters. The Federal-State Market News Service in Minneapolis, the Wisconsin and Minnesota State Departments of Agriculture and Extension Services and the apple growers' associations in the two states would cooperate in the service, Smith said.

The horticulture short course will continue with sessions for home gardeners Thursday and Friday on the University's St. Paul campus.

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60-103-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 22, 1960

* * * * *
* For release at 10 a.m. *
* Thursday, March 24 *
* * * * *

PLANT NATURAL DWARF FRUITS, GARDENERS TOLD

Minnesota gardeners who have space only for small fruit trees should consider planting some of the natural dwarf fruits especially adapted to the climate of this state.

Such natural dwarf fruit trees have the advantage of hardiness over many of the dwarf fruit trees sold in Minnesota. The latter may have tender rootstocks and are often grafted to varieties not hardy to this area, according to E. T. Andersen, University of Minnesota horticulturist. Andersen spoke Thursday morning (March 24) to home gardeners attending the University's annual horticulture short course on the St. Paul campus.

Natural dwarf fruits developed for Minnesota conditions by the University include the North Star sour cherry, which grows no higher than 8 feet, and the Centennial crabapple, an ornamental as well as a fruit. The Haralson apple is smaller than many apple trees and behaves much like a dwarf tree, coming into fruiting early.

Andersen cautioned home gardeners who buy dwarf fruit trees to choose those that are grafted to hardy varieties recommended for Minnesota. A winter mulch on these trees will help to insure their survival.

The new Trumpeter strawberry developed by the University of Minnesota is one of the best strawberries for freezing, A. N. Wilcox, professor of horticulture, told gardeners. In freezing tests made by the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory of more than 300 strawberries, Trumpeter rated among the highest. The new variety is available from Minnesota nurseries for spring planting.

The horticulture short course continues through Friday with an all-day session on ornamentals.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 22, 1960

To all counties

For immediate use

FUMIGATING CAN
KILL INSECTS
IN STORED GRAIN

With warmer weather ahead, better be on the lookout for insects in your grain bins.

If the pests are attacking in heavy numbers, you may need to fumigate.

John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, suggests this rule: If there are any weevils, or are more than five "bran bugs" per quart of grain, fumigation is the only sure cure.

Use plenty of fumigant. One treatment would be the common 80-20 mixture of carbon tetrachloride and carbon disulfide at 4 gallons per 1,000 bushels of grain.

For fumigation to do any good, bins must be tight. Fumigants vaporize into heavier-than-air gases, which would leak out through cracks. You can close any holes with paper or sheet metal.

Level the top of the grain, to get even penetration. If the grain is peaked, fumigant tends to run off, like water off a slope. Don't fill the bin to more than 6 or 8 inches from the top of the side walls.

Grain temperature should be at least 65 degrees. And fumigate on a calm day, not when it's windy.

Liquid fumigants should be applied uniformly over the grain surface with a sprayer, in a coarse droplet spray or solid stream. If you do it with a compressed air sprayer, remove the nozzle. You can flatten out the spray rod to get a coarse, fan-shaped spray.

Finally, play it safe. Fumigants are toxic, so don't breathe the vapors. If you're exposed to the fumes, wear a gas mask intended for use with fumigants. Keep everyone out of the bin for 4 or 5 days.

For more information, check Entomology Fact Sheet 9, "Insects in Stored Grain." The county agent's office has copies.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 22, 1960

To all counties
For immediate use

A Farm and Home Research Report

SHELLED CORN
SILAGE IS
OK FOR LAMBS

Shelled corn silage is good feed for lambs, but it's apparently no higher in feed value than dried shelled corn.

If there's an advantage for putting the shelled corn up as silage, it would be mostly from greater yields--through reduced harvesting loss--less harvesting hazards, and the fact that it makes early fall plowing possible.

That sums up recent research reported at the University of Minnesota's West Central Experiment Station, Morris. Harley Hanke and Robert M. Jordan fed dry shelled corn to one group of lambs and shelled corn silage to others.

Total dry matter intake of the two feeds was practically identical over a 70-day feeding period. Both groups of lambs ate about .09 pounds of soybean oil meal per head daily.

Gains were about the same, too. Lambs in each case gained about a third of a pound per day.

Corn for silage in this trial was cut at 35 percent moisture, shelled, and put in air-tight plastic bags. The other corn was cut at the same moisture level, but shelled, dried to 15 percent, and ground.

Some research in other areas indicates that making silage from high-moisture corn boosts its feeding value, through pre-digestion and enzyme action occurring in the fermentation process. The Minnesota studies, however, don't bear that out. Pound for pound of dry matter, the two feeds seemed to be no different in value.

Jordan and Hanke also tried adding water to dry shelled corn, to see if the fermentation would increase the feed value. However, lambs fed this material did no better than lambs getting the shelled corn in dry form.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 22, 1960

To all counties
For immediate use

HOG FARROWING
"EVENING OUT"
IN STATE, U. S.

Hog farrowing is becoming more evenly spread around the calendar--a definite change for the better.

Result is more even marketing and less variation in seasonal hog prices, according to K. E. Egertson, extension livestock marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Between 1947 and '59, half of all sows farrowed in the March-May period. A smaller peak farrowed in August and September, but only 8 percent farrowed between November and January.

By 1957-59, national farrowings between March and May were down to 37 percent of the yearly total. A larger percentage was farrowed between June and November. December-February farrowings increased from 11 percent of the yearly total in the early period to 20 percent in 1957-59.

Minnesota is following the trend, too. Ten years ago, 71 percent of all sows in the state farrowed in March, April and May. By 1957-59, farrowings in that period fell to 46 percent. On the other hand, December-February farrowing increased from 3 percent to 16 percent of the yearly total.

Egertson points to four major reasons for these shifts:

* Improved knowledge of seasonal price variations, causing more hog producers to adjust farrowings to take advantage of normal high price periods.

* Improved feed supplements, permitting more winter confinement feeding and less dependence on pasture.

* Better housing and the expanded use of heat lamps, making more winter farrowing possible.

* A switch to multiple farrowing, by many producers, to use fixed equipment for more than two litters, and to market more than twice a year.

Compared to the 1947-49 period, a larger percent of the hogs is now slaughtered in summer and a smaller proportion goes to market in winter.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 22, 1960

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of
March 28

BIG VARIETY OF
FOODS FOR APRIL

Colorful and festive items are combined with hearty staples on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful foods list for April to give meal planners a variety of foods for day-to-day menus and for spring entertaining.

Cranberry products are featured on the April list. They include canned jellied sauce, canned whole sauce and cranberry juice. Present stocks of these products are reported to be about equal to a full year's supply. During the Easter season, cranberries enjoy their second highest popularity of the year.

In plentiful supply for Easter dinner will be ham, other pork items, broiler and fryer chickens.

Heavy supplies of shrimp in storage assure an abundance of this seafood for pre-Easter menus. Also helpful in planning Lenten menus, but important in all meals, are such April plentifuls as milk and dairy products, rice and eggs. Supplies of eggs will be at their seasonal peak during the month.

A bountiful crop of tender, sweet carrots will be reaching markets in April from Texas, California and Arizona.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 22, 1960

To all counties

4-H NEWS

For release week of
March 28 or after

FILLER FACTS

The average Minnesota 4-H'er is 12.7 years old. This is just slightly above the national average of 12.6 years.

* * * *

In Minnesota about a fourth of 4-H enrollment is made up of youngsters 10 years old and younger.

* * * *

There are 9,179 adult leaders of 4-H clubs in Minnesota. The ratio of leaders to members is about one to six. Men leaders number 3,120 and women, 6,059.

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The number of 4-H clubs in Minnesota is on the increase. At present there are 2,083 clubs. The average club has 24.14 club members.

* * * *

Re-enrollment of 4-H members is 76 percent. _____ county has a re-enrollment of _____.

* * * *

The bread and food preparation projects are increasing by leaps and bounds. Last year's combined enrollment was 1,635 over 1958's. Also growing fast are pig projects, 936 more members than last; clothing, 746 more, and garden, 638 more.

* * * *

JoAnne Thomas, 1958 president of the Minnesota 4-H Federation, will represent Minnesota 4-H club members at the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth in Washington, D. C., March 27-April 1.

A White House conference has been called by successive Presidents of the United States since the days of President Theodore Roosevelt.

The 1960 conference will explore the problems affecting American youth and their opportunity to realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1960

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

34 EUROPEAN EXCHANGE STUDENTS TO SPEND YEAR ON MINNESOTA FARMS

A total of 34 farm youths from northern Europe will spend the next year or two on farms around Minnesota, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University of Minnesota.

The program is arranged by the short course office in cooperation with the U. S. State Department and county agents, vocational agriculture instructors and farm families in the state.

Arriving this month are 19 youths from West Germany and three from Sweden. Seven from Norway, three from Denmark and two from Holland will arrive in early April.

Purpose is to give the European youths training which they can later use on farms in their home countries, and to help Minnesotans develop better understanding of persons from other nations.

About 150 European farm youths have come to Minnesota under the program since it started in 1948. Each youth stays a year or longer on the selected host farm. Several of the young men have attended the School of Agriculture on the St. Paul campus.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1960

* For release at 2:30 p.m. *
* Friday, March 25 *

PRUNING SHRUBS TOO OFTEN NEGLECTED--Horticulture Short Course

Pruning is one of the most neglected gardening jobs, a University of Minnesota horticulturist said today (Friday p.m.).

At the closing session of the University's annual horticulture short course, A. G. Johnson told gardeners that yearly pruning of ornamental shrubs is important to increase flowering, maintain the shape of the plant, repair damage and to remove diseased parts and dead wood.

Spring-blooming shrubs such as lilac, bridal wreath, forsythia and honeysuckle should be pruned immediately after flowering. However, summer-blooming shrubs such as Anthony Waterer spirea and tamarisk should be pruned in early spring, before active growth starts.

C. G. Hard, University extension horticulturist, advised gardeners to study their needs before buying gardening equipment and accessories. "Keep in mind your health, age of the members of your family and the amount of work to be done," he suggested. Often gardeners make the mistake of buying equipment that is not adapted to their ability or garden situation, he said.

Since accessories for the garden are usually purchased because of the personal interest of the gardener, they are most appropriate in the private area of the landscape design. Keep in mind a purpose when buying gardening accessories, Hard urged.

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60-105-jhn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1960

Immediate release

GOOD CARE IS BEST DISEASE PREVENTIVE FOR ORNAMENTALS--Horticulture
Short Course

Diseases on trees and shrubs won't be much of a problem if you give these ornamentals proper care.

Emphasizing good care as the best disease preventive, H. G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, gave these pointers to gardeners attending the horticulture short course on the University's St. Paul campus Friday morning (March 25):

- . Select trees and shrubs adapted to the climate.
- . Find out their requirements for sun or shade and then plant them in a suitable location.
- . Select a location where the soil has proper drainage. Sometimes ornamentals do not thrive because the soil is too heavy and wet.
- . Water and fertilize the ornamentals properly.

Winter injury is a chronic problem in Minnesota, Johnson said, though heavy watering in the fall will help prevent damage. He predicted that ornamentals would probably come through this winter in better condition than last year. An evidence of winter injury may be dying of branches and leaves in late spring.

More than 500 varieties and species of ornamental shrubs and trees have been planted in the Minnesota landscape arboretum in the year and a half since it was established, and 500 more will be planted this spring, L. C. Snyder, head of the horticulture department and director of the landscape arboretum, reported to the group. Included in the plantings are 70 varieties of flowering crabapples, 20 varieties of maple, 20 varieties of forsythia, 50 varieties of azaleas, 30 varieties of mockorange.

In an extensive testing program being conducted at the arboretum, these are some of the shrubs found to be hardy: Korean boxwood, Schubert chokecherry, prairie almond and some varieties of azaleas.

Two miles of gravel road have been constructed through the woods and open fields, parking areas have been built and a cottage has been modernized for temporary headquarters.

Among projects to be completed this summer at the arboretum are laying out 4 miles of nature trails, extension of the irrigation system and building an entrance to the arboretum.

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60-106-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1960

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY TO STUDY RADIO DETECTION METHODS IN GROUSE STUDIES

A pilot study to determine whether radio tracking methods can be used to chart movement of ruffed grouse will be launched this spring at the University of Minnesota's Cloquet Forest Research center.

Tiny, one-ounce radio transmitters will be harnessed to the backs of six male grouse which will then be released. Two directional antennae will be used to study the movements of the birds for 30 days--the life of the transmitters.

The method will be similar to that used in tracking missiles. The radios which the grouse are carrying piggy-back will emit continuous beep signals, which the directional antennae will pick up.

The radio transmitters are now being developed and produced by Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Co. The project is sponsored by funds from the National Science foundation, and will be conducted in cooperation with the Minnesota Conservation Department.

If the technique proves workable, scientists say it could be used with many other types of wildlife. And it could be an important break-through in development of wildlife study methods.

William H. Marshall, wildlife biologist on the St. Paul campus, is in charge of the project. Purpose, he says, is to see if radio tracking will help answer three main questions about grouse.

First question is how grouse react to weather and temperature. Do they go into evergreen cover when it's cold, and hardwoods on warm days?

(more)

add 1 radio tracking grouse

Second, Marshall hopes to get more information on movement of the birds from feeding to roosting areas.

Third, the technique, if it works, could give more information on mating habits of grouse--whether they're polygamous or monogamous creatures.

Marshall says male grouse birds will be used in the studies first because these birds are easiest to study. They stay within rather restricted areas compared to some birds, and regularly return to the same mating areas where they can be caught in traps.

Radio tracking could have several advantages over present techniques--such as putting numbered tags or colored bands on birds. The bands and tags do provide much information, but the birds must be clearly seen for scientists to get positive identification. Radio tracking could work no matter where the birds were--within the limits of the receiving equipment--and could be used day or night.

Here's how the experiment will be conducted.

As in several previous studies, Marshall and his co-workers will trap male grouse for the study on the "drumming logs," where the birds do their mating. A box trap with a mirror inside is put on the log. The male grouse sees his own reflection in the mirror, thinks it's another bird, approaches the image--and is trapped.

Then the tiny transmitters will be attached to the birds with a plastic yoke, and the birds will be released. One directional antenna will be located on a fire tower and the other will be on a TV tower--both at the Cloquet Research center.

Marshall hopes to recover at least some of the radios. He has already tried mounting wooden "mock-up" radios on grouse, just as the real ones will be attached later. A few have been recovered--which hasn't been too difficult.

Should the pilot project be successful, Marshall says it would be one of the first examples of wildlife research using space-age techniques.

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60-107-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1960

Immediate release

STATE RY-YMW CONFERENCE, APRIL 1-3

A radio farm director and a state legislator will be key speakers at the 14th annual state Rural Youth and Young Men and Women's conference to be held in the Hotel Faribault, Faribault, April 1-3.

Maynard Speece, WCCO farm director, will discuss "Charting a Course for the Sixties" at the Saturday morning session. Lloyd Duxbury, Jr., house minority leader in the Minnesota State Legislature in 1959, will be the guest speaker at the Saturday evening banquet.

"Soaring in the Sixties" is the conference theme. About 150 young people are expected to attend.

Opening the conference Friday night will be an April Fool's party and a talk by Carolyn Overby, who visited Turkey last summer under the International Farm Youth Exchange program. Miss Overby is a newly appointed home agent in Yellow Medicine county.

Mrs. Eleanor Gifford, state home economics agent at the University of Minnesota, will set guideposts for happiness in marriage at the Sunday morning program.

Three community service awards will be presented at the banquet to RY-YMW groups that have done the most in community service between February 1, 1959, and March 1, 1960. The prizes of \$50, \$25 and \$10 are awarded by Midland Cooperatives, Inc.

Election of state officers, discussion groups, tours, square dancing and special entertainment will complete the program.

RY-YMW is a program for young adults started 26 years ago by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

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60-108-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 25, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FORESTRY PROFESSOR NAMED ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF
FORESTRY

Scott S. Pauley, professor of forestry at the University of Minnesota, has been named associate editor of the Journal of Forestry, a publication on forest genetics and artificial regeneration. The announcement was made by Henry Clepper, executive secretary of the Society of American Foresters.

Pauley was the forest genetics member of the team of U. S. forestry specialists that visited Russia for a month last summer. The trip was part of the exchange program between Russia and the U. S., which allows the scientists of various fields to observe what is being done in each country.

Pauley was at Harvard university prior to joining the School of Forestry in 1955.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 29, 1960

To all counties
For immediate use

FARM FILLERS

More than 600 barley samples from growers in 39 counties have been tested in recent months by the University of Minnesota. Of those from a 13-county area in the Northwest, about a third had more than 5 percent infection. Barley from which they were taken should definitely not be used for seed, according to plant pathologists. Experimental work shows that yield loss is usually about equal to percentage of smut.

* * * *

There's no total cure for blackhead disease in turkeys, but several drugs reduced losses from the ailment by 50 percent or more in recent University of Minnesota research. Of untreated turkeys with blackhead, 24 percent died. But in six of seven groups of birds fed anti-blackhead drugs, death losses were no more than half as great. A. M. Pilkey, poultry husbandman at the Northwest Experiment station, Crookston, and B. S. Pomeroy, veterinary scientist, conducted the research.

* * * *

Space-age research techniques are now getting a try-out in studies on wildlife movement and habits. University of Minnesota biologists this spring will see whether radio tracking methods can be used to chart movement of ruffed grouse. They will harness tiny, one-ounce radio transmitters to the backs of six male birds which will then be released. Two directional antennae will follow movements of the birds for 30 days--the life of the transmitters.

* * * *

Actual disease organisms may be used in the future to control insect pests in commercial fruit growing operations. According to T. T. Aamodt, fruit entomologist for the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture, "microbial pesticides" are still in the experimental stage, but show some real promise. They are composed of live disease spores, which insects feed on and die. These pesticides, while toxic to insects are harmless to other forms of life.

* * * *

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

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

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

March 29, 1960

Dear County Agent

Here are several articles on weed control--all based on recommendations in Extension Folder 191, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Minnesota--1960."

We're sending all articles to you, so you can choose whichever are important for your area.

We have available newspaper mats of line drawings of these weeds:

Perennial Sowthistle
Canada Thistle
Cocklebur
Field Bindweed
Water Hemlock

Yellow Rocket
Leafy Spurge
Jerusalem Artichoke
Tall Buttercup

If you want any of these mats, let me know how many of each, and we'll send them along.

Sincerely

Phillip J. Tichenor
Phillip J. Tichenor
Extension Information Specialist

PJT:rw

Enc.

FOXTAIL CAN
BE CONTROLLED
IN MINNESOTA

Foxtail is a pesky weed, but it's fairly easy to bring under control.

Ways to do it are listed by agronomists at the University of Minnesota.

In flax, 5 pounds of TCA chemical, or 1 pound of dalapon per acre will do the trick. Use either chemical when the weeds are less than 2 inches tall. Neither will harm alfalfa seeded in the flax.

Another way out is to fallow fields after harvesting winter grains, early-maturing oats, or peas.

A third method is to sow alfalfa with an early-maturing small grain, then spray with a pound of dalapon per acre after the grain is cut. The chemical reduces competition from older foxtail and kills seedlings. This treatment is practical for any heavy stand of annual grass weeds in alfalfa.

However, dalapon also kills--or at least badly injures--any tame grasses that might be in the mixture. And don't use sprayed forage for hay the year it is sprayed.

For foxtail in corn, simazine, atrazine and Randox will give good control. Randox can also be used in soybeans. For rates and methods, you can check extension folder 191, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Minnesota, 1960". The county extension office has copies.

Control methods listed work against any type of foxtail--yellow, green, or giant.

The three species aren't hard to tell apart. Giant foxtail often grows 6 feet tall or more, and so dense that it can smother a crop. You can distinguish it from the other two foxtails by its leaves. Giant foxtail leaves are covered with short hairs on the upper surfaces.

Green foxtail leaves are hairless, and the yellow kind has long hairs on the upper surface near the leaf base.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 29, 1960

Special

CONTROL METHODS
LISTED FOR
THISTLES, BINDWEED

Canada thistle is an ornery weed that no one-shot chemical or other treatment can completely kill off.

Same is true for perennial sowthistle and field bindweed, according to agronomists at the University of Minnesota. But field practices, chemicals, and a combination of the two are good weapons against all of these weeds.

The recommended cultural practices are listed in extension folder 191, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Minnesota." Copies are available from your local county agent.

Three chemicals--amino triazole, 2,4-D and MCP--will do some good on Canada thistles and sowthistle. You might try 2,4-D or any of the available soil sterilants for field bindweed. The chemical 2,4-D will stunt bindweed and allow you to produce a crop but it won't kill this weed. Control rate for field bindweed is a half to a full pound of 2,4-D in bud to bloom stage and in late fall. You need to treat again in following years.

Agronomists have found that 4 pounds of amino triazole (active ingredient) in 30 gallons of water is the best rate against Canada thistles. Spray it just before the bud stage.

Another way to control thistles is to mow them or plow them under, then spray the regrowth with amino triazole. For thistle in small grains not underseeded with a legume, you can mow the stubble right after harvest, then spray the regrowth when 6-8 inches tall.

All chemicals must be applied only according to label directions.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 29, 1960

Special

RANDOX BEST
CHEMICAL FOR
USE IN SOYBEANS

If you're looking for a chemical weed-killer for your soybeans, Randox is the best now available.

University of Minnesota agronomists have found that Randox at 4-5 pounds per acre controls annual grasses (like pigeon grass) and results in little or no harm to the soybeans.

To cut costs, you can confine the treatment to a 14-inch band over the row.

There are other ways to control weeds in soybeans, too. Fall and early spring plowing, along with tilling just before late sowing, can kill many weeds. Rotary hoe cultivation helps, if done when weeds are small.

For late sowing, use an early maturing variety.

Researchers have tried several chemicals on soybeans. Except for Randox, though, many have given variable weed control or have injured the crop.

One chemical--Amiben--may be promising for the future. It isn't cleared for general use yet, but it did a good job on annual weeds in tests last summer. About 200 acres of soybean grain for seed in Minnesota are being treated with the chemical on a trial basis this year.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 29, 1960

To all counties

COCKLEBURS CAN BE CONTROLLED

To control cocklebur, the thing to do is literally nip them in the bud-- and keep them from going to seed.

That applies whether these pesky weeds show up in flax, small grain, or corn. Agronomists at the University of Minnesota give this advice:

In flax, spray for cocklebur when they're under 6 inches tall, with 4 ounces of MCPA per acre.

For small grain or corn, use 8 ounces of 2, 4-D amine.

Cocklebur in later stages can be stunted, but seldom killed, with 8 ounces per acre of either 2, 4-D or MCPA.

Each bur on the cocklebur plant contains two seeds. One germinates the same year and the other germinates the next year or later.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 29, 1960

Special

AVOID GEAR PUMP
FOR SPRAYING
WETTABLE POWDERS

For spraying simazine or atrazine--both chemical weed-killers--it's best to use either a roller-type spray pump or a centrifugal pump.

But avoid using gear pumps for those chemicals, say Agricultural engineers at the University of Minnesota.

Unlike many other chemicals, simazine and atrazine for sprays come in wettable powder form. The powder is usually abrasive to metal, and causes gear pumps to wear out rapidly.

Even a roller pump should have at least twice the rated capacity you actually need. Tests show that after 40 hours operation with wettable powder, roller pumps will be worn to where their capacity is about cut in half. From then on, they wear much more slowly and the pump will work well--but at the lower capacity.

Centrifugal pumps should be run at about 3,500 to 3,600 rpm (revolutions per minute). So keep this in mind if you're running the pump by tractor power take-off.

Here are some other points to keep in mind with wettable powders. First, there must be some type of agitation for the suspension in the tank, to keep it from settling out.

Second, ceramic or carbide nozzles are best. If you use brass ones, check and replace them frequently. Finally, don't use extremely large hoses or booms between the pump and nozzles--again to help prevent suspension from settling out.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 29, 1960

Special

TWO TYPES OF CHEMICAL CONTROL FOR WEEDS IN CORN

You have a wide choice of chemicals for killing weeds in corn fields this summer, but there are two main ways of using the herbicides.

First is pre-emergence treatment, after the crop is planted but before it comes up. This is for either grass or broad-leaved annual weeds.

Second, you can spray for broad-leaved weeds after the corn is up.

Best choice for pre-emergence spraying, say University of Minnesota agronomists, is either Randox, simazine, or atrazine. Atrazine and simazine control both annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds. Either can be applied at corn planting time at 2 pounds per acre on sand or 3 pounds on heavier soil. If the soil is high in clay or organic matter, use 4 pounds per acre.

Randox at 4-5 pounds per acre will control annual grasses.

Tests show the above rates won't injure corn.

Randox or atrazine can also be used in granular form, but simazine granules don't give as good control as simazine spray.

To reduce cost with any pre-emergence treatment, it's wise to apply the spray or granules in a 12 or 14-inch band over the row.

A warning on simazine and atrazine: Either may stay in the soil until the next year or longer. In University tests, simazine at 2 or 3 pounds per acre has affected yields of oats, wheat and barley planted a year later in the same fields. So it's safer to use these chemicals only on corn where susceptible crops won't be planted the following summer.

With any pre-emergence treatment, don't work the chemical into the soil. Also, don't roll loose soil on top of the treated area. If weed seeds get on top of the chemical, they won't be killed.

After corn is up, 2,4-D amine at a fourth to a half pound chemical per acre can

Immediate release

STRONTIUM MOVEMENT IN PLANTS STUDIED

Radioactive strontium can be absorbed by corn leaves, but it doesn't move from there to the rest of the plant as rapidly as some other elements.

University of Minnesota agricultural botanists recently applied radioactive strontium solution to leaves of 10-day-old corn. By 24 hours, only 1.8 percent or less of the total absorbed strontium had moved to other plant parts.

With radioactive iron, though, as much as 66 percent had moved beyond the leaf by 24 hours after leaf application. Up to 17.6 percent of the radioactive phosphorus had spread throughout the plant in that much time.

T. W. Sudia and A. J. Linck made the studies. They used strontium-89, a close relative of the strontium-90 in radioactive fallout.

The main difference is that strontium-89 is less dangerous for researchers to work with. However, it behaves in plants exactly the same as strontium-90.

Sudia and Linck applied the radioactive elements to the corn leaves in solution form, then checked leaves and the rest of the corn plant 24 hours later with a Geiger counter.

When the strontium-containing solution was neutral (neither acid nor alkaline) the total plant a day later showed a Geiger counter reading of 884 counts per minute. When the researchers removed the leaf where the solution was applied, though, the count for the rest of the plant went down to 16--or only 1.8 percent of the total.

When the solution was more acid, the movement beyond the leaf of application was even lower.

The amounts of radioactive strontium used in these studies were much higher than plants would normally receive from actual fallout.

Sudia and Linck say the findings still don't mean there is no danger from fallout absorption through plant leaves. However, the results do support earlier Atomic Energy Commission findings that fallout remaining on leaves is more dangerous to livestock than the amount absorbed into other parts of the plants.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 29, 1960

Immediate release

SECOND SHORT COURSE PLANNED ON TESTING MILK FOR ANTIBIOTICS

About 45 persons will attend a short course on testing milk for presence of antibiotics April 11-12 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

The session will accommodate persons who were unable to attend a similar course held in January, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

The April course is primarily for personnel from dairy plants and commercial laboratories which are either testing milk now for antibiotics and other "bacterial inhibitors" or plan to do so in the future.

J. C. Olson, Jr., dairy bacteriologist, is program chairman.

Main topics at the session will be testing methods, interpretation of test results and the general problem of such materials in milk.

Presence of antibiotics and other drugs in milk has loomed recently as an important public health problem. Federal and state laws do not allow milk containing drugs to be sold.

However, these materials can be kept out of milk if they are used only as directed on labels.

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60-110-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 29, 1960

Immediate release

MINNESOTA-MARYLAND 4-H EXCHANGE PLANNED

Minnesota and Maryland 4-H'ers will become better acquainted in the four years to come as the two states participate in a new 4-H exchange program.

The exchange will start this spring as 30 Minnesota 4-H'ers stay with host families in Maryland from June 13 through June 19, according to Mrs. Lois Ross, state 4-H club agent at the University of Minnesota. Each trip will also be an experience in citizenship. The 4-H'ers will travel from Maryland to Washington, D. C., where they will receive a four-day citizenship training session at the National 4-H Center. The sessions will include tours, group discussions and talks by various government officials.

During the four-year exchange period, Minnesota will send delegations to Maryland and the National 4-H Center three of the years. Maryland will send a delegation to Minnesota one year.

Minnesota has participated in two other similar exchange programs. One was with Manitoba, Canada, from 1957 to 1959. The other was with Mississippi from 1951 to 1956.

After the Manitoba exchange, the 31 Minnesota 4-H'ers returned to write 62 newspaper articles about the exchange and what they learned. They also spoke to 5,768 4-H and Rural Youth members and to hundreds of others in civic, school and farm organizations.

The exchange is sponsored jointly in Minnesota by the University Agricultural Extension Service and the Minneapolis Star and Tribune.

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60-111-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 29, 1960

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

APRIL

- 1-3 State Rural Youth and YMW conference, Hotel Faribault, Faribault
- 6 Farm Structures and Materials Day, Southern School and Experiment station, Waseca
- 7-9 Home Economics Career Days, St. Paul campus
- 11-12 Short Course on Antibiotics in Milk, St. Paul campus
- 21-28 Northland Recreational Leaders' Laboratory, Camp Ihduhapi, Loretto
- 23-28 National 4-H conference, Washington, D. C.
- 25-28 Minnesota State Fire School, St. Paul campus

MAY

- 1-3 State Future Farmers of America convention, St. Paul campus
- 5-7 Minnesota Royal, St. Paul campus
- 6-8 Beekeepers short course, St. Paul campus
- 18 Recognition Assembly, St. Paul campus
- 22 National Rural Life Sunday

JUNE

- 7-10 4-H Junior Leadership conference, St. Paul campus
- 12-18 Boys' State, St. Paul campus
- 24 Rose Growers' Day, St. Paul campus

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

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60-112-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 29, 1960

To all counties
For immediate use

MAPLE SYRUP SEASON NEAR

Maple sap dripping into buckets will soon signal the beginning of Minnesota's "golden harvest."

Minnesota has more than a million hard maple trees in large groves, and many others in scattered small patches. Only 500,000 buckets were hung last year, meaning there is considerable room for expansion.

Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, points out that maple syrup comes early in the spring before regular farm work starts. Harvesting it is a good way to convert labor into cash.

If you have some trees to tap, get ready for the early run. It is much higher in sugar than later sap.

Clean and sterilize the gathering tank, the storage tank, and all the buckets and spiles. Have about a cord of firewood on hand for every 70 buckets hung.

Sap flow usually starts when daytime temperatures get up to 43 degrees. Best runs occur during warm days followed by freezing nights. Sap flow depends on the tree and the weather and usually lasts from 17 days to a month. With average sugar content, you can expect about a fifth of a gallon of syrup for each bucket hung.

Tap the trees with a 3/8 inch bit between 2 and 4 feet above the ground. Holes should be 2 to 3 inches deep and about 6 to 8 inches apart. Which side of the tree you tap makes little difference.

Trees 10 to 16 inches in diameter will take one bucket, a 16 to 20 inch tree can handle two buckets, and trees over 20 inches can take three or four. It doesn't pay to tap trees below 10 inches in diameter.

-more-

add 1 maple syrup

Keep the buckets covered so you have clean sap, and empty the buckets each night or oftener.

Evaporation is the next step. Cover the bottom of the pan or evaporator with 1 or 1 1/2 inches of sap. Skim off scum and impurities that rise to the surface and use a thermometer to tell when the syrup is done. When the syrup is 7 degrees above the boiling point of water, run it through wool filter bags to remove impurities.

Then put the syrup in sterilized jars when the syrup temperature is about 180 degrees. Screw the top on tight, and a partial vacuum will be formed when the syrup cools. The syrup is then ready for market or storage. If you store it, keep it in a cool place with a fairly even temperature.

There are three government recognized grades of syrup. The light amber colored syrup has the highest quality and is No. 1 Grade. Medium amber colored syrup is No. 2 Grade. Dark amber colored syrup, the poorest quality, is No. 3 Grade.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 29, 1960

To all counties
For immediate use

SPRAY NOW FOR
SCALE INSECTS
ON TREES, SHRUBS

Here are some tips on controlling scale insects that may attack your trees or shrubs this year.

One way is to spray early this spring, with a dormant-type spray of petroleum oil, according to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. Spray before the buds open, but when the temperature is above freezing. Rate is a half cup of the spray oil in a gallon of water, or 3 gallons oil in 100 gallons.

The oil is fine for all except pine needle scales. For those insects, use a liquid lime-sulfur spray, mixed at 1 part in 9 parts of water. Spray before new growth starts in the spring and when temperature won't go above 75 degrees during the day of spraying.

For spraying later on in summer, use either malathion or DDT as a "crawler spray," Lofgren advises.

For example, you can use 3 teaspoons of 50% malathion emulsion in a gallon of spray after eggs have hatched and while crawlers are still active. Actual time varies with the insects; pine needle scales, for example, hatch about when lilacs are in bloom.

Another malathion mixture that works just as well is 6 tablespoons of 25% wettable powder in a gallon of water.

For oystershell scale, a better choice is 2 tablespoons of DDT 50% wettable powder in a gallon of spray. This, too, should be applied when crawlers have hatched, which occurs about a week after apple petals fall.

add 1 scale insects

Scale insects often go unrecognized. They may appear as brownish, reddish or grayish growths or small swellings on twigs or foliage. Pine needle scales show up as white spots on needles.

In feeding, many scale insects produce a sticky fluid called "honey dew" which may become a nuisance on cars or other objects parked below. Sometimes a black fungus grows on the honey dew, causing foliage and branches to look black.

For trees and shrubs other than evergreens, oystershell scale is the most common one. These when mature are about an eighth of an inch long and grayish-brown. They look like tiny oystershells, with one end somewhat broader than the other.

Oystershell scales are most common on apple, elm, birch trees, lilac bushes, rugosa roses and cotoneaster shrubs.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 29, 1960

To all counties
A Farm and Home Research Report

For use week of
April 4 or later

ALL FORMS OF
NITROGEN GIVE
EQUAL RESULTS

Don't believe claims that one kind of nitrogen fertilizer is much better or worse than others.

Instead, check the bag label where it says "plant food analysis." The amount of total nitrogen in the fertilizer is the important thing. Form of the nitrogen, though, whether it's ammonium nitrate, urea, anhydrous ammonia, or nitrogen solutions, makes little difference as long as the fertilizer is properly applied.

Any nitrogen fertilizer will probably lose some nitrogen after applied to a field, according to J. M. MacGregor, soils scientist at the University of Minnesota. The type of loss varies. Some fertilizers lose it through leaching below plant roots, some to the air.

Total nitrogen loss in Minnesota, however, doesn't vary much among different kinds of fertilizer--despite some claims to the contrary.

So the end result on non-legume crops is about the same with any form of nitrogen, as MacGregor has found in year after year of careful research.

On oats fields with sandy soil, MacGregor found that 40 pounds of nitrogen in both ammonium nitrate and urea form produced yields of 20-23 bushels per acre, compared to 13 bushels in unfertilized fields.

At 80 pounds of actual nitrogen, oat yields went up to 26-28 bushels per acre. But again, whether the nitrogen was from ammonium nitrate or urea made no measurable difference.

Same story holds for corn. Field trials in West Central Minnesota showed that pound for pound of nitrogen, corn yield increases from urea, ammonium nitrate,
-more-

add 1 nitrogen loss

anhydrous ammonia and nitrogen solutions all were about the same. The only exception was that anhydrous ammonia was a bit less effective than other forms on sandy loam soil.

Some people have claimed that urea fertilizer loses so much nitrogen to the air that it isn't as effective as other forms. MacGregor checked this in the laboratory, and here's what he found:

When a rate equal to 100 pounds of urea fertilizer per acre was put on the surface of a silty clay soil, only 3 percent of the nitrogen escaped as ammonia gas over a 4-week period. The loss on a sandy loam over a 2-week period was 6 percent for surface application and 4 percent where the urea was covered with a half inch of this soil.

These losses aren't great enough for much concern, MacGregor says. The crop recovers anywhere from 25 to 75 percent of the nitrogen, but usually no more than half the year the fertilizer is applied. And amount of total nitrogen recovery in the crop isn't affected much by type of nitrogen fertilizer.

So in Minnesota, at least, MacGregor says the end result on crops other than legumes will be about the same per pound of nitrogen applied--regardless of the form.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 29, 1960

To all counties
For immediate use

EGG PRODUCERS
CUTTING HATCH
TOO SEVERELY

Minnesota egg producers may be cutting back too severely on the spring hatch.

Farm egg prices for the rest of 1960 should average above prices for the same period of 1959. Most of the time, according to W. H. Dankers, eggs may bring as much as 5 to 6 cents per dozen above the level of a year ago.

Dankers is an extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota.

He says that if Minnesota egg producers don't get their spring baby chicks immediately, they may find that when egg prices do improve, they will have only a limited supply of eggs to sell.

For the first three months of 1960, the spring hatch in Minnesota was down more than half, compared to 1959. In the U. S. as a whole, producers reduced spring hatch for this period more than a third.

Dankers urges producers to get new chicks as early as possible--as many as brooding and laying houses will hold.

If you buy too late in spring, birds won't reach maximum production of full-size eggs until a time when egg prices are seasonally low.

Number of layers on U. S. farms in the first three months of 1960 was about 3 percent under the same months of 1959. However, number of eggs laid per hen has been up enough so that total egg production for this period is only 1 percent below last year.

The slight drop, though, was still enough to bring the egg supply and market demand into better balance. Therefore, egg prices to producers have strengthened.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 29, 1960

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENT

PLAN, THEN SHOP
TO CUT FAMILY
FOOD BILLS

Preplanning pays off when it comes to grocery shopping. A few minutes spent planning the week's food budget will show up in dollars and cents when the cashier rings up your week's food bill.

The first step in food budgeting is to figure out how much money you have to spend for food, according to Kathleen Jeary, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that a family of two, 20-34 years old, can live on \$16.10 for a week if they plan a low-cost diet. For a moderate cost menu, \$19.90 is the estimated average. A liberal plan will cost \$22.70 a week.

Two preschool children will increase the menu cost to \$21.80 for a low-cost diet, to \$26.60, for a moderate or \$30.60, for a liberal diet. School children push costs up even further: \$25.30 for a low-cost diet, \$31.10 for a moderate and \$35.50 for one that is liberal.

After deciding on a food allowance, break down the food costs by the day and meal, suggests Miss Jeary, to make it easier to check the budget daily. For example, a \$35.50 budget will give you \$5.08 per day or \$1.27 per person in a family of four. You can break it down further into the amount for each meal per person -- 25 cents for breakfast, 40 cents for lunch and 62 cents for dinner.

Plan more than one day's meals at a time, Miss Jeary suggests. You will be able to have more interesting foods with less repetition and buy more accurately to avoid leftovers.

add 1 cut family food bills

After the meals are planned, make a shopping list of the foods needed and supplies to be replenished.

When shopping you can save money by taking advantage of specials, comparing prices between stores and between brands and buying in quantity whenever possible. Even two or three cents saved on an item will add up to dollars quickly.

One reason why people often over-spend their food budgets, according to Miss Jeary, is that they continue to buy more and more items besides food at the markets and don't know how much of the total bill is actually spent for food. Household detergents, personal supplies of soap, shampoo, toothpaste are added right in with the food bill. For an accurate account of what you're spending for food, these items must be separate.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 29, 1960

To all counties

4-H NEWS

For release week of
April 4 or after

(Last in a series of project stories)

PAPER PLANNING
HELPS INSURE
GOOD GARDEN

Start your summer vegetable garden on paper this spring.

That's the advice of University of Minnesota extension horticulturist Orrin C. Turnquist.

A successful garden depends on careful planning. 4-H'ers taking the garden project should start at once to select the proper site and draw garden plans.

It is important to choose a good location for your garden, Turnquist says. The land should be fairly level and well drained. It should have no soil pockets where water might stand or where late spring and early fall frosts might strike. The garden should be away from trees. The trees will not only shut out sunlight, but will also rob the soil of water and minerals the vegetables need.

The next step after the spot is picked is to draw your garden plan on paper, according to Turnquist. Draw it to scale, showing spacing between rows, crops and varieties to be planted, date of planting, length of each row, spacing of transplanted crops in the row, succession planting and general arrangement of the crops.

As you do the drawing, keep in mind that poorly located tall plants like sweet corn and pole beans will shade small plants. Group the crops according to the time they mature. Don't crowd the plants; allow ample room for each vegetable to develop properly. To insure good pollination of sweet corn, plant several short parallel rows in blocks rather than in a long single row.

When the garden is small, paper planning becomes even more important. Turnquist suggests the following practices to help you use land more efficiently:

-more-

add 1 garden planning

Succession planting -- following a quick maturing crop like lettuce with a fall crop like cabbage.

Intercropping -- planting a quick-maturing crop which requires narrow spacing (peas or spinach) between rows of crops requiring wide spacing (melons or cucumbers).

Companion cropping -- sowing an early maturing crop like radishes thinly in the same row as a late maturing, slower germinating crop such as parsnips.

Staking or trellising -- using supports for plants like tomatoes, pole beans and vine crops.

All 4-H members are eligible to enroll in the garden project. Beginning gardeners should have at least 400 square feet of garden space. 4-H gardeners last year totaled 8,778 -- 638 above the year before. They planted 2,729 acres in vegetables.

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

Special to Wilkin county agent.

March 31, 1960

ASSISTANT AGENT
NAMED FOR COUNTY
EXTENSION SERVICE

Kenneth E. Just, a recent graduate of the University of Minnesota, has been named assistant agricultural agent in Wilkin county. He took up his duties here April 1.

He will work with county agent Glen Chambers in the overall county extension program, with major emphasis on youth activities.

Just was born and raised on a grain and livestock farm near Wood Lake, in Yellow Medicine county.

As a 4-H member, he was particularly active in livestock projects.

He was employed by an elevator at Wood Lake from 1951-53, where he worked closely with farmers on livestock feeding and use of seed grains. He served in the U. S. Army in Korea from 1953-55, then attended the University, where he earned his BS. in agricultural education this spring.

While at the University, he worked part time in the state soil testing laboratory, helping test samples from around Minnesota.

He is married and has two children.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 31, 1960

* For release at 6:30 p.m. *
* Saturday, April 2 *

SERVICE AWARD TO OLMSTED COUNTY RY-YMW GROUP

FARIBAULT--Thirty-one Olmsted county Rural Youth members were named winners of the state Community Service Award of \$50 Saturday (April 2).

The group received the award at the closing banquet of the annual state Rural Youth-YMW (Young Men and Women) conference here.

Training 4-H clubs in recreation and parliamentary procedure, helping with city clean-up and making toys for children were among the projects that helped win the title for the Olmsted county group.

Runner-up for the service award was the Kandiyohi county group. Big Stone county Rural Youth members placed third. They received \$25 and \$10 respectively. Kandiyohi community service projects included painting the county fair 4-H building, running a refreshment stand at a 4-H field day and building a safety exhibit at the county fair. Big Stone county members assisted in moving extension office equipment and worked for farm safety. Honorable mention went to the Houston and Goodhue county clubs.

The awards program, sponsored by the Midland Cooperatives, Inc., and the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, is designed to stimulate additional community service activity on the part of each of Minnesota's 20 RY-YMW groups.

RY-YMW is a program for young adults started 26 years ago by the University.

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60-113-sah

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 31, 1960

Immediate release

PROTECT CHILDREN AGAINST SPRING ACCIDENTS

Swollen streams and kites in the air indicate spring, but they can also mean danger to children.

Accidents killed 264 Minnesota children, 14 years old and younger last year. Four were killed in work accidents, 132 in home accidents, 72 in traffic accidents and 56 in other types of accidents of which 31 were drownings, according to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Swollen streams, holes filled with water and ^{covered with} thin ice on cold days are all drowning dangers, Prickett says. Kites flown near electric lines could shock or electrocute a child. Children riding bikes that have been in storage all winter are often victims of traffic accidents.

Prickett says it's necessary to constantly teach, protect and warn children in order to prevent these tragedies. Parents should explain to children why safety practices must be followed.

A good method of teaching children is to set a good example for them, Prickett added.

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60-114-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 31, 1960

Immediate release

EXTENSION DAIRY PRODUCTS SPECIALIST NAMED

Vernal S. Packard, a research worker in dairy industries at the University of Minnesota since 1954, has been named dairy products specialist for the University's Agricultural Extension Service.

He will work closely with the dairy processing industry, county agents and state dairy farmers on improving quality of dairy products.

Originally from Auburn, Me., Packard received a B. S. degree from the University of Maine in 1954, earned his M. S. at the University of Minnesota in 1956 and is currently completing work toward a Ph. D. in dairy industries.

He has helped conduct studies in dairy technology, including research on ice cream packaging for self-service merchandising and quality control in other dairy products. He has also taught courses in dairy testing and technical control of dairy products at the University.

His new position was formerly held by James H. Gholson, who left the University in 1959.

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60-115-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 31, 1960

Immediate release

DON'T CUT FERTILIZER USE, FARMERS ADVISED

Below-normal crop yields last year and low corn prices now are no reasons for using less fertilizer this summer, according to Lowell Hanson and Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialists at the University of Minnesota.

Crop prospects for 1960 are good, and it takes plenty of fertilizer used wisely to make the most profit, Hanson and Overdahl say.

Some farmers may be considering using less fertilizer this year. There are several reasons. Many had poorer results from fertilizer last year than usual. Some have less operating capital now, because of problems in marketing high-moisture corn from 1959.

Other farmers are rather discouraged by lower corn prices and the uncertainty of corn prices in 1960.

Yet, farm management studies show that fertilizer correctly used is always a good investment, the specialists say. The 1959 drouth won't necessarily be repeated; soil moisture is already in better shape than 12 months ago.

True, some farmers and researchers last year reported lower-than-expected yield increases from fertilizing. In a few cases, yield was even somewhat lower in fertilized corn.

Main reason for the cases of poor fertilizer response was low spring subsoil moisture, combined with dry weather in July. Also, fertilizer in some localities speeded up silking and tasseling, so that both occurred in hot, dry weather.

However, 1959 was far from average. On ten southwestern corn fields, records showed July rainfall less than a third of normal. It ranged from 0 to 2.5 inches and averaged 1.1 during July. Normal rainfall for that month on the same fields is 3.5 inches.

The tight money situation does make it important to use the right fertilizer application, Hanson and Overdahl add. This means it pays more than ever to have soil tested, and apply fertilizer according to test recommendations. County agents have information on soil testing.

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60-116-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 31, 1960

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH FEATURE

Immediate release

CHEMICALS MAY SOME DAY BE USED TO ESTABLISH LEGUMES

Chemical weed-killers may some day replace oats and other companion crops for establishing alfalfa stands.

The practice could mean more forage the year of seeding and less competition from weeds, University of Minnesota research shows. And it could mean eliminating low-return companion crops like oats.

So far, though, the idea is only experimental. The most promising chemicals for the practice have not yet been cleared for this use.

Agronomists A. R. Schmid and Richard Behrens tried the method during the last two summers. They seeded the alfalfa alone in early spring, then applied dalapon and 2,4-D butyrics shortly after the legume seedlings came up.

Alfalfa sprayed with the chemicals produced 1.78 tons of forage in two cuttings in 1958, and alfalfa seeded and sprayed in 1959 produced 1.83 tons. In comparison, unsprayed alfalfa last summer yielded only a ton of weed-free legume per acre.

Spraying rates were $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of each chemical per acre in 1958 and 1 pound of dalapon and a half pound of butyrics in 1959.

The 1959 studies showed that in addition to getting more forage the year of seeding, spraying also raised forage quality. The unsprayed field was only 23 percent alfalfa, while the rest was grass and broad-leaved weeds.

In the sprayed plots, all but 4 percent of the growth was alfalfa.

Common practice in Minnesota has been to seed alfalfa with oats, flax or some other crop. While this helps control weeds, the companion crop itself keeps alfalfa from growing much the same year. As a result, such legume produces little pasture, hay or silage until the second summer.

Besides, oats are a low-value crop which some farmers would prefer to eliminate from their rotations--if there were another way to get alfalfa established. Some have tried seeding alfalfa alone, without chemicals, in mid-summer. This works in many cases, but extremely dry weather then can result in failure.