

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 3, 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:

Homogenized Cottage Cheese
Frozen French Toast
Meat Thermometers As Guide to Roasting
Water Puts Pop Back in Popcorn
Add Sour Cream Slowly

Watch for UL Emblem
Keep Coffee Maker Clean
Cleaning Center on Wheels
Food Buying of Older Folks
Frozen Foods Popular
Dairy Food Appeal

WHAT'S NEW ?

Homogenized Cottage Cheese

Fresh, homogenized cottage cheese, one of the newest dairy products still under study in marketing tests, should be of special interest to weight-watchers or budget-watchers.

This cheese combines high nutritional value and low calorie content with a smooth texture which makes it ideal as a dip, spread or snack. It may also be used as a dressing on hot baked potatoes or cold salad.

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Frozen French Toast

Frozen French toast is a recently developed convenience food. This "instant" product was developed to help boost the protein content in breakfasts, often neglected in the important first meal of the day. Each slice of toast includes one-half egg. It can be reheated in the toaster.

Studies show that the French toast could be produced and marketed at a price "reasonably competitive" with the cost of making it at home.

-jbn-

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

FOOD AND NUTRITIONMeat Thermometers As Guide to Roasting

The most accurate way to tell if a roast is done is by using a meat thermometer, say University of Minnesota extension home economists.

Just insert the bulb in the center of the thickest part of the meat. Be careful not to touch a bone. Bones are conductors of heat and will throw the thermometer reading off.

Beef may be cooked to any degree of doneness you want. Rare equals 140 degrees, medium, 160 and well done, 170.

Veal usually is cooked well done to soften the connective tissues and to develop good flavor. Because veal is from a young calf, it has little fat.

Lamb can be either medium or well done. Lamb chops are juicier if they are not overcooked.

Fresh pork should be thoroughly cooked to bring out its flavor and to make it safe to eat. A temperature of 185 degrees indicates well done.

* * * *

Water Puts Pop Back in Popcorn

Popcorn that refuses to pop is probably too dry. University of Minnesota nutritionists say that you can recondition it by adding one tablespoon of water to one quart of popcorn. Just fill a jar three-fourths full of popcorn and add the water. Put on the lid and shake at intervals until the water is absorbed.

The corn should be suitable for popping three or four days after treatment.

* * * *

Add Sour Cream Slowly to Hot Mixtures

Remove soups, hot sauces and gravies from the heat before adding sour cream. Add the sour cream slowly and stir well to blend, suggest University of Minnesota extension nutritionists. Do not boil the mixture as it tends to curdle.

HOME MANAGEMENTWatch for the UL Emblem on Electrical Appliances

When purchasing electrical equipment look for the Underwriter's Laboratory emblem. It means the product has passed the laboratory's test for safety and is safe to use.

You should never buy an electrical product for your home without the UL seal, but remember the emblem doesn't guarantee quality or performance of the product, warns Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension specialist in home management at the University of Minnesota.

When you buy an appliance with a separate cord, make sure the emblem appears on both the appliance itself and on the cord.

* * * *

Keep Your Coffee Maker Clean

Good coffee can only be made in a very clean coffee maker.

Clean your coffee maker regularly according to the instructions given in the appliance information sheet or booklet.

Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota says some manufacturers suggest that besides regular cleaning you should boil a solution of baking soda or cream of tartar in water in the coffee maker once a week or so.

Use about one tablespoon of baking soda or cream of tartar to four cups of water. Cream of tartar is satisfactory for any kind of metal coffee maker but baking soda should not be used for one that is aluminum lined.

* * * *

Cleaning Center on Wheels

Have you ever wished your cleaning closet would follow you around the house on cleaning day so things would be handy as you needed them?

The new cleaning centers on wheels do just that. Commercially produced centers provide these items on a rack on wheels--a small stepladder, two plastic pails, a handy bag for small cleaning supplies and plenty of places to carry other necessary cleaning equipment.

CONSUMER MARKETINGReport on Food Buying of Older Folks

How well do older folks manage their food purchasing as related to their food needs? A recent study of 283 households of persons 55 years or over found some answers to this question, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The older folks shopped largely at nearby stores and shopped only once or twice a week for food items. They often shopped at large chain stores or supermarkets but also went to smaller grocers, delicatessens or other markets.

About half the householders obtained some items from route salesmen, such as milk and eggs, and sometimes bread, vegetables and fruit.

Average income was \$2,666 for two-person households and \$1,649 for one-person households. The average expenses of purchased food used for one week was \$15.54 for two-person homes and \$7.65 for one-person homes. Householders with the lowest food expense shopped less often, and tended to shop at a store close to them, generally at a supermarket or a chain store.

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Frozen Foods Popular

Last year Americans ate more than \$500 million worth of frozen prepared dishes, mostly in convenient containers that could be discarded after use.

The average person today is buying over 50 percent more frozen and canned vegetables than was the case 20 years ago, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. The consumer of 1940 was buying about the same amounts of fresh as processed vegetables.

* * * *

Dairy Food Appeal

Appetizing taste and appearance have the greatest appeal to shoppers in buying such products as cheese, ice cream and the various fluid milks, according to recent studies.

Next to taste and appearance in sales appeal came price. The appeal of convenience, that is, ease of use or preparation, was much less persuasive to shoppers.

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Immediate release

CORN-SOYBEAN DAY PLANNED AT ROSEMOUNT

Farmers who grow corn and soybeans can compare different varieties and various dates for planting them at Corn-Soybean day, Thursday, Oct. 13, at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Experiment station.

About 50 commercial corn hybrids will be on display and husked out, in side-by-side comparisons. Yield data will be published in a University publication this winter.

Five different soybean varieties will be on display.

How the planting date affects maturity of both corn and soybeans will be shown by other research. Farmers will see soybeans planted May 31, and others planted two and four weeks later.

How to make ear corn and shelled corn silage and facts on wet corn storage, are other program topics.

Research reports will be made by three University agronomists, J. W. Lambert, R. H. Peterson and Harley Otto. Otto is extension agronomist.

Charles V. Simpson, Waterville, president of the American Soybean association, will discuss "Developing Markets for Minnesota Soybeans."

E. H. Rinke, professor of agronomy and plant genetics, will preside.

The program starts at 1 p.m. at the office-auditorium area.

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Immediate release

(with mat of 4-H president)

STATE 4-H OFFICERS BEGIN DUTIES THIS MONTH

Dairy and beef livestock, cars, music and church work--plus 4-H activities--are among the varied interests of the four young people chosen to head Minnesota's 50,000 4-H club members.

The four officers of the Minnesota State 4-H federation begin their term of office this month. They are Ina Street, 17, Mahtomedi, president; Richard Tangen, 18, Hawley, vice president; Sonja Lake, 17, Aitkin, secretary; and Gary Johnson, 18, Delavan, treasurer.

Although she is active in clothing projects, the new 4-H president likes her dairy animal and sheep projects best. "It's interesting to watch the confidence the animals gain in you," she says. Because she loves to be outdoors, canoeing, badminton and working on the home lawn have special appeal for her.

Ina is a freshman at Gustavus Adolphus college, where she will major in home economics. In high school she was president of the Girls' Athletic association and treasurer of her class. She has been the top 4-H junior leader in Washington county for two years.

When Richard Tangen, 4-H vice president, isn't working on 4-H or college activities, his car gets lots of attention. His hobby is working on his car or on any kind of engine.

Beef livestock is his major 4-H project, but junior leadership is another favorite. Richard is secretary of the Clay county 4-H leaders' council. Now a sophomore at North Dakota Agricultural college, he is majoring in animal husbandry.

Music and square dancing--popular activities at 4-H gatherings--are favorite pastimes of Sonja Lake, 4-H secretary. She says clothing is the 4-H project she likes best. She has received the Haas award for being Aitkin county's outstanding junior leader. A senior in high school, she has held offices in choir and Future Homemakers' club and has been a member of the school paper staff.

4-H treasurer Gary Johnson has been a champion beef showman and for six years has won a health award. He has also found time for active participation in his church. He is now church circuit president and has been an officer in the local church.

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MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

OCTOBER

- 7 Livestock-Corn-Soybean Day, West Central School and Experiment station, Morris.
- 10-11 Farm Income Tax Short Course, Hotel Lowry, St. Paul.
- 11 Corn-Soybean Field Day, Southern School and Experiment station, Waseca.
- 13 Corn-Soybean Day, Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.
- 18-27 Area 4-H Recreation Training Meetings
(Oct. 18, Perham; Oct. 19, Plummer; Oct. 20, Grand Rapids;
Oct. 21, Cambridge; Oct. 24, Chaska; Oct. 25, Montevideo;
Oct. 26, Windom; Oct. 27, Rochester)
- 21 4-H Career Exploration Conference, St. Paul campus.

NOVEMBER

- 2-4 State 4-H Electric Training Conference, St. Paul campus.
- 18-19 Southeast district Rural Youth and YMW Conference, Faribault.
- 19 Southwest district Rural Youth and YMW Conference, place to be selected.
- 25-Dec. 3 International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.
- 27-Dec. 1 National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago.
- 29-Dec. 1 Minnesota Institute for Town and Country Churches, St. Paul campus.

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To all counties
For immediate release

FARM FILLERS

One thing you probably don't have to worry about is the needle fall on your pine trees this fall. Most evergreens shed their older needles--those closest to the trunk--each year. As old needles turn color a tree may appear to be diseased but Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, says there is no reason for concern unless young needles on this year's growth are dying. Then some insect or disease problem may be present.

* * * *

Japan is one of the most important customers for U.S. farm goods anywhere in the world. She has bought more than a third of a billion dollars worth annually for the last decade. Extension agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota say Japan is our biggest single soybean market, buying \$100 million worth last year.

* * * *

Cattle lice begin to move about and reproduce as cool weather comes and the days get shorter. The best time to clean up your herd is early in the fall before lice have a chance to get established. Entomology Fact Sheet No. 5 has recommended insecticides, doses and methods for louse control. Pick up your copy at the county extension office.

* * * *

Barns, homes and poultry houses. Those were the buildings most often destroyed in Minnesota farm fires last year. Over 400 farm buildings were turned to ashes in 1959--and 22 persons lost their lives because of fires, burns and explosions on farms. Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says fire prevention week--Oct. 9-15--is a good time to practice safe living by checking your farmstead for fire hazards.

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A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

NEW USES FOR STARCH MAY HELP REDUCE SURPLUSES

Reduction of food surpluses through new industrial uses of starches may result from fundamental research under way on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Progress in the project, which involves "remodelling" of corn starch molecules, was reported by Fred Smith, University biochemist.

Smith explained that heating corn starch either alone or with a small amount of an acidic substance brings about what is called dextrinization to produce compounds with gum-like properties. Compounds of this type are now used on a vast scale in the adhesive, mining and textile industries.

The University researcher traced the discovery of this gum back to a fire in an Irish starch plant in 1821. The fire roasted the starch, and when water was poured on the flames the result was a gum which was found useful for such things as sealing envelopes.

Until University of Minnesota researchers began recent investigations, however, no one knew exactly what chemical changes occurred during the roasting process.

When various compounds are mixed with the corn starch during dextrinization, it was found the added compound forms an integral part of the remodelled corn starch molecule, resulting in a variety of entirely new substances. They are the forerunners of new types of adhesives which may prove to be the beginnings of a new industry based on starch.

What can be done with starch from corn can also be done with starches from potatoes, wheat and other crops which are in surplus as foods.

University researchers hope their efforts will directly result in, or stimulate industry to find, new chemical uses for starch.

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60-325-rpr

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HOG PROSPECTS
GOOD FOR FIRST
HALF OF 1961

Hog price and profit prospects look good for at least the first half of 1961, according to Kenneth E. Egertson, extension economist in marketing, and Raymond L. Arthaud, extension animal husbandman, at the University of Minnesota.

This information was passed along from the specialists this week by County Agent _____.

Some expansion is expected in 1961 spring farrowings.

Hog farrowings and slaughter turned down in 1960 after two years of expansion. Hog marketings are expected to increase seasonally this fall but should remain below 1959 levels.

The 1960 average price for barrows and gilts on eight large markets probably will average around \$15.80 per cwt., according to Egertson and Arthaud. This is about 10 percent higher than last year but 20 percent lower than in 1958.

A downward trend in prices for the remaining fall months of 1960 will be caused by the expected seasonal pick-up in marketings, the specialists add. "Based on late spring farrowing reports, this trend should be gradual, with a good possibility that short periods of strength will show up in early months."

Other comments on the hog outlook by Egertson and Arthaud:

The seasonal pick-up in marketings expected this fall will cause a downward price trend for the remaining fall months. Based on late spring farrowing reports, this trend should be gradual, with a good possibility that short periods of strength will show up in the early months.

Price differentials between weight groups will be quite wide until December. Weights around 210 pounds usually command highest prices during the late fall.

MORE

Add 1 - Hog Prospects

Based on farrowings late last spring and early summer, marketings should taper off in the first two months of 1961 at levels below last year. This should permit hog prices to bounce back from the fall low to around \$17 per cwt. in January and remain fairly good through most of the winter.

The June 1 estimate indicated a 3 percent cut in 1960 fall farrowings. If a change occurs from this estimate, it is likely to be upward. However, if production stays within expected levels, prices and profit prospects should be good for at least the first half of 1961.

The 1961 summer and fall outlook depends largely on actions of hog producers this coming winter and spring. It is highly unlikely that another cutback will take place or that a large increase will develop in the spring of 1961.

Present indications are that farrowings will probably increase by about 5 percent. Thus, price and profit prospects should remain in the good to fair range through much of next summer and fall, unless producers expand to the 10 percent or greater level.

The University specialists' analysis of the hog outlook is one in a series of single sheet publications on "What's Ahead for Minnesota Farmers," issued by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. It's available in the county agent's office.

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PROTEIN SUPPLEMENT
SHOWS NO VALUE IN
BEEF CATTLE STUDY

Don't buy protein supplement for feeder cattle unless you're certain your ration is protein-deficient. You could only be throwing money away.

Research at the University of Minnesota's Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston, clearly shows that a ration of alfalfa hay and a barley-oats grain mixture normally supplies plenty of protein for fattening yearling cattle.

In two trials, livestock scientists compared 40 steers per trial fed in four lots of 10 each. A pelleted grain mixture and alfalfa hay were fed according to appetite and the cattle had free access to a 50-50 mixture of trace mineralized salt and steamed bone meal.

Grain pellets of 70 percent barley and 30 percent oats were fed to two lots of steers. For the other two lots, 3 percent of dried cane molasses was substituted for 2 percent of the barley and 1 percent of the oats. With each kind of grain pellet the steers were fed either one pound of soybean oil meal or one pound of ground shelled corn per head daily. The corn was added only to balance the TDN supplied by the soybean oil meal in the other ration.

Steers fed the ground shelled corn supplement made slightly more rapid gains and took about 31 pounds less per hundred pounds of gain than those fed soybean oil meal supplement. The margin per steer over feed cost was \$10.03 for those fed the corn supplement and \$5.70 for those whose ration contained soybean oil meal.

Substituting dried cane molasses for part of the grain in the pellet had little effect on feed consumption, daily gain or efficiency of feed use. But adding molasses did increase the feed cost of gains and cut down the return over feed cost per steer.

Steers fed a corn-supplemented ration with molasses showed a margin of \$8.95 per steer over feed cost. This compares with a \$3.71 margin for those fed molasses with the soybean oil meal supplement.

Stilbestrol implants increased gains an average of 23 percent with no apparent effect on live market grade.

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NOW'S TIME TO
TAKE FIRE
PREVENTION STEPS

There is still time during Fire Prevention week, Oct. 9-15, to take steps to prevent losing your home or barn from fire.

Inspection of the house, yard and farm buildings is a first step in fire prevention, points out County Agent _____.

Glen Prickett, University of Minnesota extension safety specialist, lists these steps in farm fire prevention:

1. Check electrical fuse cabinet to see that proper fusing is used. Fuses are safety valves against fires.
2. Check, clean and repair chimneys, stoves and furnaces. Store ashes in metal containers.
3. Store flammable fuels outside and away from house and farm buildings.
4. Prohibit smoking in farm buildings. Store matches in metal containers, away from children.
5. Rake and clean yard, clear attic and basement; see that any rubbish burning is done on a still day and that unattended fires are put out.
6. Store dust cloths in metal containers and clean granaries to prevent spontaneous combustion.
7. Have available for fire fighting portable, sturdy ladder long enough to reach highest roof, with water pail, pump can and water hose.
8. Maintain water supply by having direct electrical connection from yard switch to water pump.
9. Have UL approved fire extinguishers available in home, barn and on tractor to stop small and flash fires.
10. Organize and practice family method of escape from home in case of fire.

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To all counties

Immediate release

**INDIAN MEAL MOTH
MAY GO ON WARPATH**

If you'll be storing shelled corn this fall you'd better do a good job of cleaning up and spraying your bins. The Indian meal moth may go on the warpath.

John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, says the moth has become one of the most common insect pests of stored shelled corn in the state--probably because of the large amounts of shelled corn in storage.

Indian meal moths lay about 200 eggs each, placing them loosely on the grain. Small, dirty-white colored caterpillars hatch from the eggs and grow to about 1/2 inch long. They feed on grain debris, broken kernels and chaff.

The caterpillars stay pretty close to the surface of the grain and spin a silken webbing. Sometimes the grain is completely webbed over.

When the worms are fully grown they spin cocoons, mostly on the surface of the grain. Some of the larvae move out of the grain and make their cocoons on braces, rafters or window frames in the bin. The moths emerge from the cocoons, mate and lay eggs and the cycle is complete.

Dirty high-moisture corn is more likely to become infested than dry, clean grain that is free of damaged kernels.

To assure safe storage, clean your bins thoroughly and spray with a residual bin spray, such as methoxychlor or malathion. Use 2 1/2 percent methoxychlor or one to 1 1/2 percent premium grade malathion spray and apply until it runs off.

You can count on a season's protection if you spray or dust the shelled corn with a grain protectant as you bin it. For spraying use one pint of 50-57 percent premium grade malathion emulsion concentrate in 5 gallons of water. Use the same mixture as a surface spray after the grain is in the bin. Apply as a fine misty spray at about 2 gallons per 1,000 square feet of grain surface and also to the bin walls and structures above the grain.

Bins for market corn and sealed corn should be located as far as possible from livestock feed or feed grains. Don't store shelled corn in a barn which houses livestock. The presence of infested feed and favorable temperature and humidity in the barn will contribute to infestation of the corn.

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To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For immediate release

WASH HOSE DAILY FOR LONGER WEAR

A rough edge on a chair--and another pair of nylon hose ruined!

How to make nylon hose wear longer is a question many _____ county women would like answered.

Protection from rough edges of furniture, of fingernails and toenails is a must. But Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that the way stockings are put on and the way they are cared for also determines how long they will last.

Launder new hose before wearing them and launder all hose after each wearing, for good service as well as for good grooming. Wash in a mild suds, rinse the stockings well, then roll them in a towel to absorb moisture. Hang them away from direct heat to dry. If your hands are rough, use cotton or rubber gloves to wash nylon hose or wash them in a mesh bag.

The way you put your stockings on also affects their length of life, Miss Scheid says. Roll the leg of the stocking down to the ankle, put the foot of the stocking on with the seam in the center of the heel. Then draw the stocking up the leg, keeping the seam straight. Never pull a stocking on from the top without rolling the leg down.

Incorrect gartering of stockings is a major cause of runs. When stocking length is correct in relation to the length of the girdle, garters will fasten in the top inch of the welt without strain and without the necessity of folding the stocking down. Fasten back garters first to one side of the seam and flex the knee to prevent too tight gartering. Fasten remaining garters at the same angle they are attached to the girdle.

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To all counties

4-H NEWS

Enrollment series

**STOP FIRES
BEFORE THEY START,
4-H'ERS URGE**

Farm fires destroyed more than \$2,000,000 worth of farm property in Minnesota last year.

Yet the loss might even have been greater, if residents had not been alert to fire hazards and removed them. _____ county 4-H members have been particularly active in fire prevention. Last year they made _____ farm and home safety checks as part of their safety project. They marked hazards on their own and other farms and later checked to see if those fire hazards had been removed. (Add any other special accomplishments of your 4-H'ers in fire prevention.)

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that county families would do well to follow the example of 4-H'ers by making a check of specific areas of the home and farm where fire might start to prevent the tragedies resulting from fire--death, injury and property damage.

_____ county 4-H safety members, along with Prickett, urge _____ county residents to observe National Fire Prevention Week, Oct. 9-15, by taking these precautions to prevent fires.

- . Check electrical wiring in your home and farm buildings. When a fuse blows, it's a danger signal that the circuit is overloaded. Never use a larger fuse than is called for; it's the safety valve of the electrical system.
- . Check electrical appliances, lamps and extension cords.
- . Keep the furnace and other heating devices clean and in good repair. Keep rubbish, kindling and paints away from the furnace.
- . Provide metal cans for ashes.
- . Have all chimneys cleaned and inspected periodically.
- . Clean out refuse from basements and storage buildings. Never let papers, old rags and other rubbish accumulate.
- . Don't keep explosive cleaning fluid such as gasoline in the house.
- . Keep matches out of the reach of children.
- . Have adequate fire fighting equipment, including a dry chemical powder extinguisher for electrical or flammable oil fires.
- . Plan several escape routes from the house with the family and post the fire department number near the telephone.

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University Farm and Home News
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 6, 1960

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* For release at 1:15 p.m. *
* Friday, October 7 *
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HIGH MOISTURE CORN HARVEST MOST PROFITABLE, AG ECONOMIST SAYS

MORRIS--Whether a farmer feeds his corn or sells it as a cash crop, he'll be money ahead to harvest at high-moisture content--from 25 to 30 percent, according to a University of Minnesota extension agricultural economist.

Paul Hasbargen told Livestock-Corn-Soybean day visitors at the University's West Central School and Experiment station today (Friday) that a farmer who feeds livestock can harvest his corn at lowest cost if he puts it up as high-moisture ear corn or shelled corn silage. With the lower cost, he also gains a labor saving advantage, since grinding is done all at once and the feed is handled fewer times.

The total expense for picking, hauling, grinding, storage and storage loss averages about 16 to 17 cents per bushel for ensiled high-moisture corn, Hasbargen said. This compares with a cost of about 20 cents per bushel for picking, storing and grinding in the conventional manner.

In addition to cutting field loss as much as one half, early harvesting helps assure more time to plow the fields in the fall.

A grower who harvests his corn as a cash crop should consider mechanical drying to get the early harvesting advantages, according to Hasbargen. Each drying system must be designed to fit the situation. Large producers will need a high capacity system that can handle corn as rapidly as it is picked.

A heated-air batch drier is a practical investment for the grower with at least 7,000 bushels of corn to harvest, Hasbargen said. But farmers who grow less than that amount will probably be money ahead to have their corn custom dried or to dry with unheated air or low cost supplemental heat.

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* For release at 2:30 p.m. *
* Friday, October 7 *

CORN ROOTWORMS CAUSE TROUBLE IN SOME MINNESOTA FIELDS

MORRIS--Corn rootworms could cause a lot of trouble for Minnesota farmers who plan to grow continuous corn, or even corn on the same field for more than a couple of seasons.

John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, says rootworm damage has been especially severe in the state this year.

Lofgren told Livestock-Corn-Soybean field day visitors at the University's West Central School and Experiment station today (Friday) that rootworms aren't much of a problem until corn follows corn on the same field. But infestations build up in the soil as corn is repeated year after year.

Rootworms are slender, whitish colored worms about half-an-inch long which tunnel in the roots of the corn plant and feed on root hairs. Their feeding causes stalks to lodge and "goose neck," and sometimes stunts plant growth. Heavy infestations result in chaffy ears and nubbins and heavy picking losses due to bent and broken stalks.

The adults are pale green beetles which spend the summer feeding on the pollen and silks of corn. Along in the fall the beetles lay eggs around the roots of the corn plant. The eggs overwinter in the soil and rootworms hatch from the eggs in the spring

Usually, a farmer can break the cycle by rotating his field out of corn for one season. But as infestations build up, fields may have to be taken out of corn for more than a year if the cycle is to be broken.

There is a bright side to the picture. With present day chemicals, the rootworm is easy to control. Chemical soil treatments can be broadcast, sprayed or applied in band application. Best method is to broadcast 1 to 1-1/2 pounds of aldrin or heptachlor per acre. Such an application costs about \$2 to \$4 and usually keeps a field rootworm-free for 3 or 4 years.

Over a period of time--about 5 years--a farmer can expect a return of \$5 to \$6 per acre per year over the cost of soil treatment.

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4-H RECREATION TRAINING MEETINGS ANNOUNCED

Eight area recreation training meetings will be held in October for 4-H county recreation committees throughout Minnesota.

E. H. Regnier, associate professor of rural recreation, University of Illinois, and University of Minnesota 4-H staff members will conduct the training.

Purpose of the meetings, according to Wayne Bath, district 4-H club leader, is to strengthen the recreation phase of the 4-H club program. Members of county 4-H recreation committees will be trained in recreational leadership, skills and knowledge of resource material.

Following the area meetings, they will train recreation leaders of local 4-H clubs in their counties.

Schedule for the meetings follows: Oct. 18, Perham, 4-H building; Oct. 19, Plummer, City Hall; Oct. 20, Grand Rapids, North Central School and Station; Oct. 21, Cambridge, Co-op hall; Oct. 24, Chaska, VFW Club room; Oct. 25, Montevideo, Court House; Oct. 26, Windom, Catholic church; Oct. 27, Rochester, 4-H building.

Meetings will start at 10 a.m. and conclude at 3:30 p.m.

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60-328-jbn

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TAKE STEPS TO CONTROL PEONY DISEASE NOW

To control disease in your peonies next spring, give them some special care now.

That reminder comes from Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. Here are his suggestions:

Rake up and carry away all leaves around the peony clumps. Cut off the peony plants just below the soil line.

If you plan to mulch peonies, use dry material such as leaves or straw. Never use manure. Mulching will help protect the plants against injury that may occur in winter from alternate freezing and thawing.

In spring, remove the mulch before shoots start to grow. That precaution is important because some fungi which cause disease will grow on mulching material in spring.

As another preventive measure in spring, spray with a fungicide such as Bordeaux mixture, fixed copper, maneb or zineb when shoots are 3 to 6 inches tall and again when they are 10 to 18 inches tall.

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60-329-jbn

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

Immediate release

TIPS GIVEN ON CLOSING SUMMER COTTAGE

Closing your summer cottage soon?

One of the most important tasks in closing a cottage for winter is draining the water system completely, according to Mary Lou Muller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. If your cottage is new and this is the first time it is being closed for winter, it's especially important to check with the plumber about draining the water system, she says. All water pipes should be drained, as well as outside water faucets, the hot water tank, traps and water seals under sinks, lavatories and toilets. After draining toilets, follow the plumber's directions on how to prevent sewer gas from escaping into the house. Those directions may be to fill the toilets with kerosene to the usual water level.

Miss Muller gives some further tips to cottage owners:

Check with your utility companies about discontinuing telephone service and directions for shutting off gas and electricity. If you have gas, it is important to shut it off by closing the main intake valve to prevent the house from accidentally filling with gas. Protect your electrical equipment by disconnecting it. Defrost the refrigerator, clean it and leave the door ajar. If the interior of the refrigerator is completely dry, the door may be closed.

To prevent damage from rodents and other animals, dispose of all perishable foods. Store dry staples as well as matches in tightly covered metal or glass containers. Make sure the fireplace chimney, all vents, grilles, louvers and flues are covered with screens to prevent squirrels and other small animals from getting inside.

Protect clothing, blankets and linens from mildew, moths and dust by laundering them and then storing them in a clean, dry place. Use moth flakes or a moth spray to protect blankets or use the moth preventive EQ-53 in the wash water. If mildew is a problem, use a mildew deterrent spray. Vacuum rugs and furniture; then cover furniture with paper or sheets.

As a precaution against vandalism, lock all doors and windows and if you have shutters, put them in place, bolting them from the inside if possible. If there are no shutters, cover windows completely from the inside with paper and masking tape.

Arrange to have a neighbor check the cottage occasionally in your absence. Check on your insurance to make sure the cabin is fully covered during your absence. Don't leave soiled dust cloths or greasy rags in the cabin. They may cause a fire.

If mail is delivered at the cottage, don't forget to leave your change of address at the post office.

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60-330-jbn

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

* For release: January, 1961 issue *

SPECIAL TO garden magazines

WAYZATA IS NEW YELLOW 'MUM

A double yellow garden chrysanthemum with bright bronze-tinged buds has been developed by horticulturists at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station and named Wayzata (wi-zăta).

The 3-inch blossoms are especially good both for cut flowers and as garden specimens because they are borne on fairly long stems. On the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, where Wayzata was developed, the plants normally bloom by the latter part of August.

Plants are vigorous, with clean green foliage. They reach a height of 2 feet and a spread of 3 feet. They are prolific bloomers.

Plants of Wayzata will be available from nurseries in spring, 1961.*

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-jbn-

* Plants will be generally available from nurseries and florists in Minnesota and adjoining states.

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

* For release: January, 1961 issue *

SPECIAL TO garden magazines

NEW PARSLEY VARIETY DEVELOPED

Minncurl is a new parsley variety introduced by the University of Minnesota department of horticulture.

The name is descriptive of one of its chief characteristics--its crisp, tight curl. The plant is uniform in size and has a compact growth habit. The deep green color, finely cut leaf and curl make it especially attractive. Its tenderness and high flavor add to its appeal.

Quality, general attractiveness and yield make Minncurl suitable for both home and commercial production.

Minncurl resulted from six generations of selection and inbreeding. Moss Curled is the original parent.

Seed will be available this spring.*

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-jbn-

* From Farmers' Seed & Nursery company, Faribault, Minn.

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

* For release: January, 1961 issue *

SPECIAL TO garden magazines

MOONGOLD AND SUNGOLD, NEW APRICOTS DEVELOPED IN MINNESOTA

Two new apricots have been developed by horticulturists of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station to meet the need for varieties that are winter hardy and are adapted to the moisture conditions prevailing east of the Great Plains.

Called Moongold and Sungold, the apricots will be available from nurseries in the spring of 1961.*

The two varieties--about the size of plum trees--should be planted together to provide satisfactory pollination. Trees are vigorous and productive, and the fruit hangs very well on the trees.

Moongold is light orange, sometimes blushed or dotted with carmine. The fruit is chubby, up to 1-3/4 inches wide and 1-1/2 inches long--slightly broader than it is long. The flavor is sweet, with a slight acidity. The quality is good for eating and for sauce and very good for jam.

Moongold is the earlier of the two varieties.

Sungold is a bright, clean gold with orange blush. The fruit is slightly longer than it is broad--up to 1-5/16 inch long and somewhat compressed on the sides. The firm freestone flesh is a clear orange. It is tender, with practically no fiber. The mild, sweet flavor makes Sungold a good apricot for eating, very good for jam and fair to good for sauce.

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* Nurseries and garden stores in Minnesota and adjoining states.

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

* * * * *
* For release at 1:30 p.m. *
* Thursday, October 13 *
* * * * *

CORN WITH MOISTURE ABOVE 18% NEEDS SPECIAL CARE

Corn that contains 35 percent kernel moisture--the stage when kernels are fully dented and firm at the base--is safe from frost as far as yield is concerned. But as long as the moisture content is above 18 percent a farmer still needs to give his corn special care to keep storage losses at a minimum.

A farmer whose corn contains in the neighborhood of 25 to 35 percent kernel moisture has several alternatives for storage, according to Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

The method used most widely in the past--leaving corn standing in the field until it is safe for storage--offers the danger of high field loss from dropped ears and broken stalks, Otto told Corn-Soybean Field day visitors at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station today (Oct. 13). For that reason, he recommends one of the following methods:

- * Storing high-moisture corn in silos as ears or shelled corn--ground coarsely in either case.
- * Drying with heated or unheated air.
- * Storing in cribs not over 5 1/2 feet wide or putting additional ventilators in standard width cribs.

Otto said corn stored in wide cribs shouldn't contain more than 18 to 20 percent kernel moisture. But corn stored in narrow cribs can be cribbed when kernel moisture is as high as 30 to 32 percent.

Shelled corn can be stored safely for short periods during the winter months with a moisture content of 15 to 16 percent, Otto said. But for longer storage periods, moisture content shouldn't be higher than 13 percent.

For immediate sale as U. S. No. 2 corn, the maximum allowable kernel moisture is 15.5 percent.

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

Immediate release

STATE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE NAMED

Eight representatives of U. S. Department of Agriculture agencies have been named as members of the USDA Minnesota Emergency Planning committee.

Such state committees are being set up as part of an emergency organization to plan activities for meeting food and other agricultural needs of the nation in time of national crisis.

Chairman of the Minnesota committee is M. B. Dickerman, director of the Lake States Forest Experiment station, with headquarters on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. His appointment had been announced recently by True D. Morse, acting secretary of agriculture. Dickerman, in turn, has announced the appointment of E. J. Person, Commodity Stabilization Service, St. Paul, as deputy chairman of the state committee.

Other members of the Minnesota committee and the USDA agencies they represent are:

Skuli Rutford, Agricultural Extension Service; D. F. Werring, Agricultural Research Service; Gordon F. Klenk, Farmers Home Administration; Herbert Flueck, Soil Conservation Service; Roy Bodin, Agricultural Marketing Service--all of St. Paul; and John Van Barga, Forest Service, Cass Lake.

The Minnesota Emergency Planning committee has been set up to help carry out the emergency responsibilities of USDA under the national plan for civil defense and defense mobilization promulgated by the President. Members will carry out their committee work as part of their regular jobs, with no new positions or personnel involved.

Each state committee will provide supervision to similar committees to be established at the county level.

A major objective of the plan, according to Morse, is the development of "built-in readiness," integrating, insofar as feasible, defense planning as part of regular and continuing programs and activities."

National co-ordination and immediate supervision of state chairmen will be provided by the director of the Foods and Materials division, Commodity Stabilization Service, who is responsible for co-ordination of major defense planning within the USDA.

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

Immediate release

FIRST ANNUAL STATE 4-H ELECTRIC CONFERENCE

The first annual State 4-H Electric conference will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus Nov. 2-4, Earl Bergerud, district 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

Fifteen 4-H boys have been selected to attend the meeting because of their achievements in the 4-H electric project. They will represent 1,100 members in the state who are enrolled in the project.

Trip winners are David Burton, Rice; Paul Dietz, Sleepy Eye; Dean Lindeman, Glenville; James Nelson, Welch; Dean Schutte, Osseo; James Klima, Lakefield; Kenneth Christiansen, Williams; Richard Poulson, Granada; Douglas Adams, Cosmos; Rallah Madison, Lismore; Garland Kotek, Pine City; Gary Hansen, Wabasso; Alvin Borchert, Blooming Prairie; Darrell Kringen, Browerville; and Milfred Ollila, Menahga.

Purpose of the conference is not only to give recognition to older 4-H members for their electric achievements but to offer them an opportunity for further education in the understanding and use of electricity and to provide opportunities for career exploration in fields related to electricity.

Sponsor of the State 4-H Electric conference is the University's Agricultural Extension Service, in cooperation with the North Central Electrical league, Minneapolis. The North Central league represents electric utilities and Minnesota electric cooperatives.

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60-333-jbn

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

Immediate release

HOUSE PLANTS TIRED? REJUVENATE THEM

If your house plants are tired, repotting them will rejuvenate them so they will be healthy and vigorous for winter enjoyment.

For foliage plants, C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, recommends a potting mixture of 3 parts garden soil, 2 parts organic matter and 1 part sand. Such flowering plants as African violets and gloxinia need more organic matter. A good potting mixture for such plants would be 2 parts garden soil, 2 parts organic matter and 1 part sand.

African violets which have developed long crowns can be shifted to larger pots and set deeply into the earth. Or the crowns may be cut off about 1 inch below the bottom leaves and rooted in sand before repotting.

Water the plants well after repotting them. It may not be necessary to fertilize them until next spring if the potting mixture is good. Usually during winter the growth is slow, Hard says, and requirements for fertilizer are less than in summer when growth is more rapid.

Instead of bringing in the geranium and coleus plants from the garden, take cuttings, root them and then pot them, Hard suggests. Cut off seed heads of the coleus and take cuttings 3 to 4 inches long. Take 5- to 6-inch cuttings of geraniums. Root them in water or moist sand. When they are well rooted, plant them in the potting mixture recommended for flowering plants. Keep the plants in a sunny location.

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60-334-jbn

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

DAIRY INDUSTRIES STUDENT AWARDED \$300 SCHOLARSHIP

John Charles Anderson, Cambridge, has been awarded the Gilbert O. Larson Dairy Industries scholarship of \$300 for the academic year 1960-61.

The award was announced jointly today by Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, and Samuel T. Coulter, head of the department of dairy industries.

Anderson, a 1960 graduate of Cambridge high school, is a freshman in dairy industries at the University.

The scholarship was established by Gilbert O. Larson, Cambridge Dairy, to help and encourage students majoring in dairy industries at the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

The scholarship is open to regularly classified students, including entering freshmen, from Isanti and Mille Lacs counties.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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October 11, 1960

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

STILLWATER STUDENT AWARDED FEDERATED GARDEN CLUBS SCHOLARSHIP

James F. Ritzer, Stillwater, horticulture senior at the University of Minnesota, has been named to receive a \$100 Federated Garden Clubs of Minnesota scholarship.

The award was announced jointly today by W. C. Snyder, head of the University's department of horticulture, and Mrs. L. A. Wright, president of the Federated Garden Clubs of Minnesota.

Purpose of the scholarship is to encourage competent and deserving students to complete their college training in landscaping, ornamental horticulture and floriculture so that they may help carry forward a program of improvement of private homes and gardens, public and private lawns, public parks and recreational grounds in Minnesota.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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October 11, 1960

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

SOILS STUDENT AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP

Gary E. Spalding, 1684 Minnehaha ave. W., St. Paul, has been appointed to a \$200 Smith-Douglass company, Inc. scholarship for the academic year 1960-61.

The award was announced today by Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Spalding, a junior in agriculture at the University, is majoring in soils.

The objective of this scholarship, provided by the Smith-Douglass company, Inc., Norfolk, Virginia, is to help competent and deserving students to obtain college training aimed at the conservation and improvement of the productivity of the soils of this country.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

FARM FILLERS

Complete herd records are the foundation of a good dairy cattle breeding program. And prompt eartagging of newborn calves--before their identity is forgotten---plays an important part. Write down the names and numbers of the sire and dam with the eartag number of the calf. Extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota say a breeding program can lose much of its value if you don't know a replacement heifer's sire and dam.

* * * *

A farmer who feeds livestock can harvest his corn at lowest cost if he puts it up as high-moisture ear corn or shelled corn silage, say University of Minnesota extension agricultural economists. With the lower cost he also gains a labor saving advantage: grinding is done all at once and the feed is handled fewer times.

* * * *

Idle acres are a luxury few farmers can afford. Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, says tree production is a key to restoring idle land to profitable use. Posts, poles, saw timber and pulpwood are all possibilities of profitable products from unused acres.

* * * *

The value of U.S. farm products exported to the Philippines amounted to almost \$68.5 million in the fiscal year 1958-59. About 30 percent of this total was for dairy products. Agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota say opportunities for expanding U.S. agricultural exports to the Philippines appear to lie in three commodities: dry milk solids, wheat and cotton.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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October 11, 1960

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

POULTRY HUSBANDRY STUDENT AWARDED \$300 SCHOLARSHIP

Larry J. Klaustermeier, Lester Prairie, has been awarded the newly established Sonstegard Brothers scholarship of \$300 for the academic year 1960-61.

The award was announced today by Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Klaustermeier, a 1960 graduate of Lester Prairie high school, is a freshman at the University. He plans to major in poultry husbandry.

The Sonstegard Brothers scholarship was established this year by Goodwin J., Donald M., and Oleen S. Sonstegard, who operate Paynesville Turkey Industries, Paynesville.

Purpose of the scholarship is to encourage and assist worthy students who have a major interest in the poultry field and who are enrolled in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, to complete their college programs.

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

COLLEGE FRESHMEN AWARDED \$1,500 IN SCHOLARSHIPS

Awards of five freshman scholarships worth \$300 each were announced today by Keith McFarland, director of resident instruction at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Receiving Augustus L. Searle scholarships are Marcella J. Swenson, Mahtowa, and Charleen G. Halvorson, Plato.

Sears-Roebuck Foundation agricultural scholarships go to Jerald R. Luscomb, Fairmont, and Lawrence C. Thimijan, Lake City.

A Minnesota Dairy Industry scholarship has been awarded to Paul E. Tavernier, 4037 17th ave. S., Minneapolis.

Recipients all entered the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics this fall.

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-hrs-

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

SPECIAL to all counties

LOCAL YOUTHS
WIN HONORS AT
LIVESTOCK SHOW

_____ 4-H members from _____ county took honors at the 42nd annual Minnesota Junior Livestock show Oct. 3-6 at the South St. Paul stockyards.

These youths won _____ purple, _____ blue, _____ red and _____ white ribbons. They competed with nearly 700 other young showmen.

(List names and awards of any local championship or showmanship winners, or other awards.)

Winner of the 1959 4-H Livestock Achievement award was David Lyle, 20, Oakland, who has been active in 4-H club work for 11 years and has an impressive array of ribbons and plaques to show for his livestock activities. The achievement award is based on 4-H leadership ability, 4-H project record and over-all knowledge of livestock management. The winner receives a \$100 U.S. savings bond.

David, who is engaged in farming with his father and brothers, has seen his beef project increase from one animal in 1950 to feeding out 14 steers in 1960. He and a brother also have a herd of 23 beef shorthorns. In addition, he has also taken part in the 4-H pig project and has been raising 130 market pigs in partnership with his brother.

David has been a junior leader for six years, has served as a 4-H club president and vice president and president of his county 4-H Leaders' Council. His club record also includes three years as livestock project leader, and he received the 4-H Key Award in 1958.

He has also served as livestock show manager at the Freeborn county fair. David was a member of the winning judging team at the 1960 Spring Barrow show Albert Lea. In 1958 he was a member of the Freeborn County 4-H General livestock judging team which participated in the national contest at Chicago.

His trips also include eight trips to the Junior Livestock show at South St. Paul, where this year he placed second in his Angus class.

Runner-up for the Achievement award was Stanley Burmeister, 19, Faribault. He receives a \$50 U.S. savings bond.

MORE

Add 1 - Local Youths

Grand champion steer of the show was a 1010 pound Hereford shown by Jo Ann Rahn, 14, Bingham Lake, and sold at auction to the Frederick Martin Hotel, Moorhead for \$2.75 per pound. Reserve champion steer was a 1040 pound Shorthorn exhibited by Cheryl Kramer, 13, Magnolia, which went to the Hamm Brewing Company, St. Paul, for 60¢ per pound.

Carolyn Moses, 15 Kasota, showed the grand champion lamb, an 85 pound Southdown, which was purchased by Doughboy Industries, New Richmond, Wisc., for \$5.50 per pound. The reserve champion lamb, a 95 pound Southdown, was exhibited by Janice Hanson, 12, Austin. It was sold to the Normandy Hotel, Minneapolis, for \$3.50 per pound.

In the hog show, the grand champion was a 250 pound Hampshire shown by Billy Miller, 16, Glenville. It was bought by the Red Cedar Inn, Austin, for \$3.35 per pound. John Grass, Jr., 19, LeRoy, showed the reserve champion hog, a 235 pound Spotted Poland China which was sold to Doughboy Industries for \$2.50 per pound.

The grand champion trio of lambs, brought to the Junior Livestock show by Barbara Carson, 17, Pipestone, weighed a total of 270 pounds and was sold to Doughboy Industries for \$1.75 per pound.

Champion showmen were Don Kramer, 19, Marshall, for sheep; Roger Hallstrom, 20, Mora, hogs; and Steven Rust, 16, Lismore, cattle.

A requirement in the sheep showmanship contest this year for the first time was a demonstration of blocking. Rough sheep were brought to the show especially for the demonstration, during which the finalists in the contest impressed judges and observers with their blocking ability during a 20-minute session in front of the crowd.

Herdsmanship laurels at the show were won by the Redwood county exhibitors, with runner-up honors going to Norman county. This award is based on the way in which the exhibitors keep their animals and stalls at the show.

During the Junior Show auction sale, 30 hogs brought \$5,758.25; 57 lambs, \$7,941.50; and 69 cattle, \$28,548.75.

Following are the _____ county animals sold at auction, with their prices and buyers: (Pick out your county individuals from the attached sheets.)

#####

HOGS

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Buyer</u>	<u>Per lb.</u>	<u>Net Price</u>
Billy Miller	Glenville	Red Cedar Inn, Austin	\$3.35	\$ 837.50
John Grass, Jr.	LeRoy	Doughboy Ind., New Richmond, Wisc.	2.50	587.50
Bruce Thompson	Ellendale	Normandy Hotel, Mpls.	1.00	230.00
Mary Jo Pichner	Owatonna	F. O. K. & Co., St. Paul	1.00	225.00
Donald Meese	Faribault	Our Own Hardware, Mpls.	.75	176.25
Gerald Myhre	Caledonia	Minn., Linseed Oil, Mpls.	.60	162.00
Marlowe Wangen	Hayward	Archer Daniels Midland, Mpls.	.60	147.00
Roger Hallstrom	Mora	St. Paul Fire & Marine, St. Paul	.80	192.00
Bill Rentschler	Lakefield	Kuhene Electric, St. Paul	.60	144.00
Betty Nelson	Northfield	Ammonia Products Co, Pine Bend	.70	189.00
Dan Gee	Cottonwood	Standard Bldg., So. St. Paul	.60	150.00
Curtis Armstrong	New Richland	KSTP, Mpls. -St. Paul	.70	164.50
Jeanette Brochberg	Jasper	Schmidt Co., St. Paul	.60	141.00
Joyce Schweim	Mankato	Ford Motor Co., St. Paul	.60	141.00
James Toothaker	Fairmont	Mpls. Star-Tribune, Mpls.	.60	153.00
Verlyn Nickel	Mountain Lake	Weyerhauser Co., St. Paul	.60	144.00
Tom Hovde	Hanska	Griggs Cooper Co., St. Paul	.50	130.00
Jerome Pichner	Owatonna	Doughboy Ind, New Richmond, Wis	.60	135.00
Betty College	Mountain Lake	Southview County Club, W. St. Paul	.50	122.50
DuWayne Sonnenberg	Vergas	Grain King Ind., St. Paul	.55	132.00
Renee Rayman	Glenville	WCCO, Mpls. -St. Paul	.50	142.50
Lynn Wichmann	Balaton	1st National Bank, Mpls.	.50	140.00
Jeffry Post	Lakefield	Doughboy Ind, New Richmond, Wis	.50	122.50
James Hammann	Owatonna	Red Owl Stores, Mpls. -St. Paul	.50	127.50
James Sheehan	Rochester	Red Owl Stores, Mpls. -St. Paul	.70	178.50
Leland Jonason	St. Peter	Am. Steel & Wire, St. Paul	.60	168.00
LeRoy Deters	Eitzen	Dayton & Co., Mpls.	.55	148.50
Tom Seykora	Owatonna	Schmidt Beer, St. Paul	.55	126.50
Billy Naas	Sherburne	Cargill Inc., Mpls.	.55	132.00
Sharron Veien	Ellendale	Dayton-Schuneman's, St. Paul	.65	169.00

LAMBS

Carolyn Moses	Kasota	Doughboy Ind, New Richmond, Wisc.	5.50	467.50
Janice Hanson	Austin	Normandy Hotel, Mpls.	3.50	332.50
Donald Anderson	Moorhead	Frederick Martin Hotel, Moorhead	1.25	106.25
Tom Schroeder	Bemidji	St. Paul Fire & Marine, St. Paul	1.25	118.75
Kathy Freking	Heron Lake	Brown & Bigelow, St. Paul	1.25	150.00
Jacob S. Harder	Mountain Lake	Great Northern Oil, Pine Bend	1.35	121.50
Mark Eidenschink	Detroit Lakes	Northern Pacific RR, St. Paul	1.40	175.00
Janet Hart	Winnebago	Hamm's Brewing Co., St. Paul	1.50	172.50
Barbara Bredeson	Hawley	Donaldson's, Mpls.	1.40	126.00
Nancy Nelson	Albert Lea	Marquette Nat'l. Bank, Mpls.	1.45	137.75
Ruth Ann Campe	Fairmont	1st National Bank, Fairmont	1.50	180.00
Carol Nelson	Northfield	Midland Cooperatives, Mpls.	1.35	148.50
Anita Anderson	Jackson	1st. National Bank, Mpls.	1.50	142.50
Carla Jean Parsons	Vernon Center	D. W. Onan & Co., Mpls.	1.00	115.00
Lynn Ash	Crookston	Ottertail Light & Power, Fergus Falls	1.50	135.00
Dorral Kramer	Magnolia	1st National Bank, St. Paul	1.25	100.00
Larry Sele	Lake Bronson	Farmers Union Central Exchange, So. St. Paul	.25	150.00
Ronald Raatz	Pipestone	Lowell Inn, Stillwater	1.35	114.75

LAMBS (Continued)

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Buyer</u>	<u>Per lb.</u>	<u>Net Price</u>
Kathryn Hansen	Garden City	Hamm's Brewery, St. Paul	\$1.35	\$ 141.75
Judy Reiter	Owatonna	Red Owl Stores, Mpls. -St. Paul	1.25	131.25
Michael John Rouillard	Osseo	B. F. Nelson Mfg. Co., Mpls.	1.35	175.50
Vicki Miller	Morton	Land O'Lakes, Mpls.	1.25	112.50
Gary Hagen	Walker	Great Northern RR, St. Paul	1.40	126.00
Lyle Pearson, Jr.	North Mankato	Red Owl Stores, Mpls-St. Paul	1.40	112.00
Gaylord Sadusky	Jackson	B. F. Nelson Mfg. Co., Mpls.	1.25	131.25
Duane Olson	Fosston	Great Northern RR, St. Paul	1.35	141.75
Mary Ellen Olson	Worthington	Dayton & Co., Mpls.	1.25	118.75
David Nystuen	Kenyon	St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. Paul	1.35	121.50
Sammy Smith	Delavan	Waldorf Paper Co., St. Paul	1.35	128.25
Lowell Christenson	Wells	Raddison Hotel, Mpls.	1.35	135.00
Dean Christopherson	Worthington	Weyand's Furniture, St. Paul	1.25	106.25
Barbara Anderson	Benson	Farmers Union Grain Terminal, St. Paul	1.35	121.50
Robert Tuma	Lonsdale	Armour's Hotel Supply, St. Paul	1.25	118.75
Karen Howell	Truman	1st National Bank, Fairmont	1.25	150.00
Mary Kahnke	Janesville	Young-Quinlan, St. Paul	1.25	106.25
Bruce Radtke	Correll	Farmers & Merchants State Bank, Appleton	1.50	112.50
Larry Sherwood	Magnolia	Newport-St. Paul Cold Storage, Newport	1.50	142.50
Arlen Olson	Fosston	B. F. Nelson Mfg. Co., Mpls.	1.40	161.00
Sandra Loen	Benson	Swift County Bank, Benson	1.40	119.00
Janet Coleman	Rochester	St. Paul Pioneer Press-Dis- patch, St. Paul	1.25	118.75
LeRoy Swenson	Atwater	1st National Bank, Willmar	1.65	181.50
Richard Hulne	Wolverton	NW Bell Telephone, St. Paul	1.25	112.50
Stanley Sievers	Lake City	St. Paul Fire & Marine, St. Paul	1.40	133.00
Dick Nystuen	Kenyon	Midway National Bank, St. Paul	1.25	94.50
Robert Koenig	Belle Plaine	WTCN, Mpls.	1.25	118.75
Charles Bobendrier	Elk River	Northern Pacific RR, St. Paul	1.40	154.00
Billy Wagner	Bertha	Hamm's Brewing Co., St. Paul	1.25	118.75
Edward Smisek, Jr.	Lonsdale	NW National Bank, Mpls.	1.35	108.00
Rita Coleman	Rochester	Red Owl Stores, Mpls-St. Paul	1.25	112.50
William M. Cook	Aitkin	Northern Pacific RR, St. Paul	1.35	135.00

TRIO OF LAMBS

Barbara Carson	Pipestone	Doughboy Ind., New Richmond Wisc.	1.75	472.50
Shirley Boerboom	Marshall	Newport-St. Paul Cold Storage, Newport	1.50	375.00

CATTLE

Jo Ann Rahn	Bingham Lake	Frederick Martin Hotel, Moorhead	2.75	2777.50
Cheryl Kramer	Magnolia	Hamm's Brewing Co., St. Paul	.60	624.00
Kathryn Walser	Minnesota Lake	St. Paul Fire & Marine, St. Paul	.40	406.00
Lois Bush	Ellsworth	B. F. Nelson Mfg. Co., Mpls.	.35	334.25
Brian Harder	Mountain Lake	National Tea, Mpls.	.36	372.60
Joan Kuehl	Fulda	Citizen's State Bank, Fulda	.37	421.80

CATTLE (Continued)

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Buyer</u>	<u>Per lb.</u>	<u>Net Price</u>
Alan Kramer	Magnolia	Henry Brantjen, St. Paul	\$.36	\$ 342.00
Karen K. Harder	Mountain Lake	Montgomery Wards, St. Paul	.35	386.75
James Bush	Ellsworth	B. F. Nelson Mfg. Co., Mpls.	.36	363.60
Michael Harder	Mountain Lake	Sears Roebuck, Mpls.	.35	325.50
Steven Rust	Lismore	St. Paul Athletic Club, St. Paul	.35	364.00
Allan Wall	Comfrey	Coca-Cola Company, Mankato	.36	441.00
Allen Nelson	New Richland	St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul	.34	346.80
Chas. L. Shellenbarger	Montevideo	Peavey & Co., Mpls.	.36	403.20
James Sawyer	Ellendale	Paper Calmenson, St. Paul	.35	369.25
Roger Tollefson	Starbuck	Northern States Power, St. Paul	.39	471.90
David Lyle	Oakland	American Hoist, St. Paul	.38	315.40
Phyllis Butman	Pipestone	Doughboy, Inc., New Richmond, Wisc.	.36	325.80
Robert Bush	Ellsworth	Ellerby & Co., St. Paul	.36	340.20
Marlis Krabbenhoft	Pipestone	Lowry Hotel, St. Paul	.34	341.70
Richard Carroll	London	West Publishing Co., St. Paul	.35	399.00
Anthony Burke	Blooming Prairie	St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. Paul	.35	369.25
Randal Rust	Lismore	Dayton & Co., Mpls.	.35	379.75
Margaret Ann Bush	Magnolia	Crane-Ordway, St. Paul	.36	354.60
Arlo Feder	Madelia	International Harvester, St. Paul	.36	408.60
Gary Kramer	Worthington	American Nat'l. Bank, St. Paul	.35	381.50
James Kramer, Jr.	Worthington	Ajax Transfer, St. Paul	.35	360.50
Donald Balster	Arco	Minn. Mutual Life Insurance Co., St. Paul	.34	334.90
Janet Hedquist	Heron Lake	National Tea, St. Paul	.35	325.50
Randy Sprau	Elkton	NW National Bank, Mpls.	.35	383.25
Robert Kuehl	Fulda	Citizens' State Bank, Fulda	.36	419.40
Larry Saathoff	Alpha	Gould Nat'l. Battery, St. Paul	.35	271.25
Dianna Groebner	Fairfax	H. B. Fuller Co., St. Paul	.35	357.00
Lester Otkins	Verdi	Jefferson Trans. Co., St. Paul - Mpls.	.33	346.50
Stanley Kolstad	Lakeville	Coca-Cola Bottling Co., St. Paul	.35	346.50
Cheryl Steele	Albert Lea	NW National Bank, Mpls.	.36	360.00
Barbara Kuehl	Fulda	Citizens' State Bank, Fulda	.35	357.00
Jeffrey Hinrichsen	Blue Earth	Minnesota Mining, St. Paul	.35	427.00
Rodney Morlock	Jordan	Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Mpls.	.36	383.40
Sharon Lindquist	Dawson	Minnesota Mining, St. Paul	.35	367.50
Kent Johnson	Jackson	Farmers Elev., Jackson	.36	390.60
Daniel Schafer	Buffalo Lake	Hilex Company, St. Paul	.36	361.80
Allan Nelson	Sabin	Minnesota Mfg. Co., St. Paul	.35	357.00
Connie Kramer	Worthington	Southview Chev. Co., S. St. Paul	.36	338.40
Roger Haberman	Brewster	The Farmer, St. Paul	.35	376.25
Gary Rogert	Albert Lea	The Emporium, St. Paul	.36	361.80
Susan Phillips	Montevideo	Brede, Inc., Mpls.	.34	397.80
Wayne Feder	Madelia	Farm Bureau Service Co., St. Paul	.35	406.00
Gerald Schumann	Rice	Northern Pacific RR, St. Paul	.36	369.00
John Hedquist	Heron Lake	KSTP, Mpls. - St. Paul	.35	355.25
Connie Anderson	Kerkhoven	Great Northern RR, Mpls. - St. Paul	.36	356.40
Joyce Sonnek	Brownsdale	Red Cedar Inn, Austin	.37	401.45
Gary Hansen	Jackson	Armour Hotel Supplies, St. Paul	.38	347.70
Janice Klukow	Albert Lea	Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Albert Lea	.36	342.00
Shirley Warner	Owatonna	Jenson Liquor Stores, St. Paul	.32	360.00
Roman Huiras, Jr.	Fairfax	Hilex Co., St. Paul	.35	339.50

CATTLE (Continued)

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Buyer</u>	<u>Per lb.</u>	<u>Net Price</u>
Sharon Gordon	Kerkhoven	Buckbee Mears, St. Paul	\$.36	\$ 369.00
Richard Heger	Lime Creek	L. W. Hill, Jr., St. Paul	.35	406.00
Donald Walser	Minnesota Lake	Chanlder-Wilbert Vault, St. Paul	.35	381.50
Sherry Rogert	Albert Lea	NW Airways, St. Paul	.33	399.30
Carol Meyer	Ellsworth	Anderson Corporation, Stillwater	.35	329.00
Carolyn Kolstad	Lakeville	Twin Cities Milk Prod., Mpls- St. Paul	.34	311.10
Karen Dumke	Canby	Clapp-Thomssen, St. Paul	.35	378.00
Glen Zearth	Brandon	Farmers Union Marketing, So. St. Paul	.35	376.25
Janice Baumgarn	Lake Park, Iowa	So. St. Paul Chamber of Com- merce, So. St. Paul	.34	319.60
Russell Bierbaum	Eyota	Spencer Packing Co., Spencer, Iowa	.35	385.00
Charles Meschke	Welcome	1st National Bank, St. Paul	.36	376.20
Daniel Eberhart	Garden City	Piggly-Wiggly, Mpls-St. Paul	.38	387.60
Eugene Averill	Tracy	Central Livestock Assn., So St. Paul	.39	436.80
James Christianson	Butterfield	Whirlpool-Seeger, St. Paul	.36	424.80

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

6.6
SPECIAL to Shorthorn World

Bill Stunkel, editor

Cheryl Kramer, 13, Magnolia, Rock county, Minn., exhibited the reserve champion beef steer, a shorthorn, at the 42nd annual Junior Livestock show in South St. Paul, October 3-5.

The 1040 pound animal was sold at the auction which closed the show to the Hamm's Brewing Company, St. Paul, for 60¢ per pound, netting \$640.00.

Steven Rust, Lismore, Nobles county, Shorthorn exhibitor, won the beef showmanship championship.

Other purple awards winners for Shorthorn classes at the show were the following:

Shorthorn class I

Virginia Carson, Pipestone, Pipestone county, second (Cheryl Kramer was first in this class); Phyllis Butman, Pipestone, Pipestone county, third; Donald Balster, Arco, Lincoln county, fourth; Barbara Kuehl, Fulda, Murray county, fifth; Allen Nelson, Sabin, Clay county, sixth; Connie Anderson, Kerkhoven, Swift county, seventh; Carol Meyer, Magnolia, Rock county, eighth; Daniel Eberhardt, Garden City, Blue Earth county, ninth; Carol Nelson, Westbrook, Cottonwood county, tenth; Stanley H. Thurston, Madelia, Blue Earth county, eleventh.

Shorthorn Class II

Brian Harder, Mountain Lake, Cottonwood county, first; Steven Rust, Lismore, Nobles county, second; Randal Rust, Lismore, Nobles county, third; Lester Otkins, Verdi, Lincoln county, fourth; Sharon Lindquist, Dawson, Lac qui Parle county, fifth; Wayne Feder, Madelia, Watonwan county, sixth; Shirley Warner, Owatonna, Steele county, seventh; Karen Dumke, Canby, Yellow Medicine county, eighth; Larry Miller, Delhi, Redwood county, ninth; Charles Wolff, Jackson, Jackson county, tenth.

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

Special to 15 counties concerned

Immediate release

LOCAL 4-H BOY
WINS TRIP TO
ELECTRIC MEET

_____, a member of the _____ 4-H club, has won a trip
(name) (town)
to attend the first annual state 4-H Electric conference on the University of
Minnesota's St. Paul campus November 2-4.

_____ is one of 15 4-H members in the state selected to attend the confer-
ence because of their achievements in the 4-H.

These 4-H members will represent 1100 members in the state enrolled in the
electric project.* A number of agricultural agents and 4-H adult leaders will also
attend the conference. **

Purposes of the conference are to recognize older 4-H members for their
electric achievements, to give further education in the understanding and use of
electricity and to provide opportunities for career exploration in fields related to
electricity.

Highlighting the program for the event will be tours of the Elk River atomic
plant and Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company and a session devoted to
careers connected with electricity. State Fair electrification demonstrators will
give their demonstrations the first morning of the conference.

Curtis Motchenbacher, research engineer, Minneapolis-Honeywell, will talk
on results of modern research at the banquet closing the event.

The State 4-H Electric conference is being sponsored by the University's
Agricultural Extension Service with the cooperation of the North Central Electrical
League, Minneapolis, representing electric utilities and Minnesota electric
cooperatives.

-jbn-

* Go into some detail on the achievements of your 4-H trip winner.

** If you have been asked to attend or have 4-H leaders who will attend mention here.

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

Special to Clay Co.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

ON POLITICS IS

YOUR JOB

Residents of Clay county will have an opportunity to get background information on the coming elections in a series of meetings called "Politics is Your Job," Mrs. Eleanor Fitzgerald, home agent, announces.

The meetings are being planned by the Home Extension council in the county and are open to the public free of charge. Purpose of the programs is to help citizens realize that with the privilege of living in a democracy, there is also the responsibility of being an informed voter, Mrs. Fitzgerald says.

The meetings will include discussions of proposed constitutional amendments to be voted on at the coming election and qualifications for offices to be filled.

Among speakers will be:

(give names and positions)

The meetings are scheduled as follows:

(give hour, date and place)

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

To all counties
Immediate release

LEPTOSPIROSIS
SHOWS UP IN
SOME DAIRY HERDS

Leptospirosis (lepto), a disease whose effects vary from mild, unnoticed infection to death, is showing up in some Minnesota dairy herds this fall.

The disease affects farm animals, rodents and man. Infection is seldom noticed in most animals but can be costly to dairymen because of losses from abortion and decreased milk production.

Dr. Raymond B. Solac, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, says lepto is usually spread from animal to animal or from animal to man through contact with infected urine. The infection spreads through contaminated water, feed and soil.

Cattle may shed the disease organism in their urine for at least three months, dogs and swine for much longer periods, and rodents throughout their lifetime. Aborted fetuses and milk from acutely infected animals may also be sources of infection .

The lepto organism enters the body of humans and animals through cuts or breaks in the skin or through the lining of the nose and throat.

A lepto outbreak in a dairy herd may produce one or several symptoms: fever and loss of appetite, bloody urine, anemia, and lowered milk production with yellowish, colostrum-like milk which may be tinged with blood. The udder may become flabby or hardened--but not inflamed.

Cattle may abort at any stage of pregnancy but especially in the last one-third. Full-term calves may be born very weak or dead.

A blood serum test is a valuable aid in the diagnosis of lepto in a herd. Vaccination will usually protect a dairy cow for about one year but should be repeated

MORE

Add 1 - Leptospirosis

where re-exposure exists. An animal needs 2 to 4 weeks to build up immunity following vaccination.

Antibiotics as a treatment for lepto may be of value in certain stages of the disease.

Best control method is good herd management and sanitation. Because of the risk of cattle picking up the disease from unnoticed infections in swine, Solac recommends keeping cattle and hogs apart. He also recommends isolating sick and aborting animals and providing sanitary feeding and watering conditions --- especially watering tanks that prevent contamination and exposure to disease.

Solac says your local veterinarian is your best source of information on leptospirosis prevention and control.

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

To all counties

For immediate release

**SAFE HUNTING
DEPENDS ON YOU**

If you'll have anything at all to do with rifles, pistols or shotguns this hunting season, stop right now and review some firearm safety. Your life depends on it.

Last year 43 Minnesotans were killed in firearm accidents--24 in the home and 19 in public fields. Dozens more were injured.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives these precautions to help you live through the hunting season:

- * Never point a gun at anything you don't plan to kill. Teach youngsters this rule and they'll know firearm safety when they're old enough to hunt.
- * Always unload your gun before bringing it into a car, camp or home.
- * Carry your gun so the muzzle does not cross your companion--and so you can control it in case of a stumble or fall.
- * Be sure of your target before you pull the trigger. It's better to lose the game than to kill your friends.
- * Unload your gun before crossing or going through a fence, then place the gun through ahead of you and lay it on the ground until you're safely across.
- * Make certain you have the right-size cartridge and shell with proper load for your gun. Mixing shells of slightly different sizes is a dangerous practice
- * Always store guns and ammunition separately--under lock and key if possible.
- * Remember, gunpowder and alcohol can be a tragic mixture. If you're going to drink don't hunt. If you're going to hunt don't drink.

Firearms training courses for youth--conducted in most counties under the direction of sportsmen's clubs--are helping cut the firearms accident toll. But safety is for everyone. Don't take chances with unloaded or loaded guns and you'll enjoy safe hunting this fall.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

**LAMB FEEDING
RETURNS MAY
BE LOWER**

Lamb feeding returns are expected to be slightly lower in 1960-61 than a year earlier, according to University of Minnesota outlook information passed along to _____ county farmers by Agricultural Agent _____.

The information originated with Kenneth E. Egertson and Kenneth H. Thomas, agricultural extension economists at the University of Minnesota, who point out that sheep numbers continued to show a moderate increase in 1960, on both a national and state basis.

Profit prospects look good, they say, for well managed native flocks in 1961, especially those in which lambs are dropped early for a May or June market.

Other sheep and lamb outlook information passed along by the county agent from the University specialists:

U.S. sheep numbers are expected to be up about 2 percent on Jan. 1, 1961, and Minnesota numbers should show a gain of about 3 percent. However, lower lamb prices and drought conditions in some western range areas could cause heavy culling of flocks, thus slowing or halting the expansion rate in 1961 or 1962.

Lamb prices are expected to be lower next year, due to the expected increase in lamb and beef slaughter. However, the normal seasonal spring pick-up in prices expected in 1961 will again offer the best prices and profit prospects to the producer who lambs earlier, creep feeds the lambs and gets them to market in May or June. The price break after June is generally quite sharp.

Wool prices in 1961 will again be supported at 62¢ per lb. of wool sold, unless an investigation carried out by USDA shows that some change should be made. Open market price for wool in 1961 is likely to be about the same to slightly higher than in 1960.

MORE

Add 1 - Lamb Feeding Returns

Present indications point to somewhat lower prices on feeder lambs early this fall compared with last year. They have recently been approximately \$1.50-\$2.00 less than last year, but this margin will probably narrow when the heavy runs are completed in early October.

Choice fat lambs have been lower this fall than in 1959. Increased lamb feeding and expanded cattle slaughter will mean lower prices on lambs this winter than a year ago. However, lamb feeders should be able to expect a normal rising trend in the market from November to March.

With feeders lower this fall, it appears that feeder lambs will offer some profit possibilities, but less than last year. Best chance will probably be on the light lambs purchased early and marketed in January.

The University specialists' analysis of the lamb outlook is one in a series of single sheet publications on "What's Ahead for Minnesota Farmers" issued by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. It's available in the county agent's office.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

MAKE SMALL ROOM LOOK LARGER

A small room can look more spacious than it really is with careful arrangement of furniture, choice of textures and colors.

Start enlarging your room by removing unnecessary furnishings that give a cluttered appearance. By limiting your furniture to the pieces you need, you'll gain extra space, according to Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota. Keep the center of the floor free.

Texture and color can add to the apparent size of your room, too. Paint walls, ceiling, woodwork, doors and any painted furniture the same color. Pastels of cool colors add size, as do muted, dull or neutral colors.

Any textures in the room should be simple and small. Use small-scale patterns, fine-grained wood, closely woven rugs and smooth plaster when possible.

Decorative accessories in the same light scale will complement the small room. Mirrors and paintings with deep perspective may also help create a feeling of more depth.

Mrs. Zabel gives these suggestions for furniture arrangement to add space to your room.

- . Arrange large pieces of furniture against the walls of the room. Don't waste space by placing them at angles to the walls. Put the largest pieces in place before arranging smaller pieces.
- . Keep pieces fairly close together, but don't crowd them.
- . Leave enough room for the movement of people. Leave lanes free of furniture where the traffic is heavy.
- . Place furniture informally rather than use formal balance if it seems to save space.

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Enrollment series

TOWN YOUTH
CAN JOIN
4-H CLUBS

Boys and girls in cities, towns and suburban areas can be 4-H'ers, too. Many town boys and girls in the state are organizing 4-H clubs or joining those already established.

Nearly half of the nation's 4-H'ers come from non-farm, suburban and metropolitan homes, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. In the Twin Cities area, for example, more than three-fourths of the 4-H'ers are from non-farm areas.

Many 4-H projects are suitable for boys and girls in town. Boys may be interested in shop and electric projects or the new 4-H automotive project in which they learn about driving and highway safety, plus engine operation and repair. Other appealing projects are conservation, entomology, gardening, safety and fire prevention.

Girls can choose any of the homemaking projects, for example, food preparation, frozen foods, clothing or home improvement. They might also like the automotive, entomology, safety or gardening projects. Other favorites for 4-H'ers in town are health and junior leadership.

Besides the satisfactions that come from working on projects, 4-H'ers make many new friends and have fun at events such as talent shows, picnics, camping, club parties and tours.

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

Anyone between the ages of 9 and 21 is eligible to join a 4-H club, says county agent _____. If you live in town and would like to belong to a 4-H club, contact the county extension office for help in forming or joining a club.

-rlr-

NOTE: Delete the reference to the automotive project if you do not have it in your county. In paragraph 2, give local figures for number of town members and name town clubs.

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

Immediate release

SMUT TESTING AIDS STATE BARLEY GROWERS

Minnesota barley growers are ahead by about half a million dollars this year, thanks in part to a seed testing program at the University of Minnesota.

In 1959, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the barley grown in Minnesota was infected by loose smut, a seed-borne disease. Losses to growers were estimated at \$1.5 million.

Last winter, barley growers were invited to send in samples of their seed for laboratory test. Testing pointed out infected seed which otherwise might have been planted in 1960 and helped chop loose-smut losses in Minnesota this year.

Loose smut can't be controlled by chemical seed treatment. Best way to avoid heavy losses from the disease is to avoid planting infected seed. That's where the University's seed testing program comes in.

At the laboratory the embryos are separated from the rest of the barley kernels, cleared, stained, and checked under a microscope to find the percentage of infection.

Infection rates ran as high as 26 percent in some of the samples tested last winter, with an average rate of about 4 percent. Field trials of 200 samples of infected seed on the University's St. Paul campus fields this summer showed the percentage of loose smut infection in the field averaged about 70 percent as much as the percentage of infection in the seed. But differences in planting time and field conditions may cause a shift in percentage of smutted heads.

Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, says it definitely pays a barley grower to have his seed checked before it is cleaned and treated. That way there is no risk of complete loss if barley should be useless for seed, and chemical treatment has already made it unusable for feed.

Samples for testing should be marked "Smut Test" and sent to the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1.

Be sure your name, return address and sample identifications are plainly visible or enclosed. A check in the amount of \$5 per sample should be made out to the Minnesota Crop Improvement association. The samples are turned over to the University for testing.

Each sample should contain about one pint of seed, and must be a random and representative sample of the seed lot.

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60-335-hrs

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

Immediate release

WISE BUYMANSHIP SECRET TO LONGER WEARING NYLONS

What is the secret to longer wear from nylon hosiery?

Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says it's wise buymanship. To get most satisfactory wear out of nylons, build a wardrobe of hose for specific uses, she suggests. For example, sheer party hose can't be expected to last long when worn in walking shoes, nor will a service weight stocking be as flattering for dress-up occasions as sheer hose.

In order to select the proper weight hose for different purposes, it's necessary to know which denier to buy for particular uses. Denier refers to yarn size. The lower the number, the finer the yarn and the more sheer the finished hose will be. Thus 12 denier is luxury hose; 15 denier is suitable for dress wear; 20 for daytime wear; 30-40 for street wear. Service weight is 70 denier.

But yarn weight alone doesn't determine sheerness. Closeness of knitting--called gauge--must also be considered. Gauge designates the number of loops in each 1 1/2-inch section. The higher the gauge number, the closer the stitch and the more snag-resistant and fine the fabric will be. Thus a 60-gauge hose will be more durable than a 51-gauge.

Most popular nylon hosiery sold today is 15 denier, 60 gauge or dress sheer weight. However, a 20-denier daytime sheer hose will wear considerably longer than a 15-denier dress sheer.

For economy's sake, buy three pairs of hosiery at one time so the mates can be matched when one or two stockings have to be discarded, Miss Scheid suggests.

For proper fit, the stocking foot should be 1/2 inch longer than your foot to allow for the foot sliding forward.

Check on construction, too, if you want nylon stockings to wear well. The seam in full-fashioned hosiery should be straight, narrow and with no raw fabric edges showing. The welt or hem should be 3 to 4 inches long, with a well constructed afterwelt directly below to give added strength and with a row of run-stop stitching around the stocking. Reinforcement in toe, heel and sole should be in proportion to weight and style of the hosiery.

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60-336-jbn

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

Immediate release

MINN. VEGETABLES GOOD BUYS

Minnesota-grown fall vegetables are among the most thrifty buys at fresh produce counters this week, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

Minnesota carrots, squash, cabbage, cauliflower and red potatoes are in liberal supply and of good quality. There are plenty of pumpkins, too, for pumpkin pies and for Hallowe'en jack-o-lanterns.

Lettuce and tomatoes from California are plentiful and reasonably priced.

Most plentiful and highest quality fruits at local markets include California Tokay grapes, Midwest McIntosh and Delicious apples, Jonathan apples from the Northwest and cranberries. Some Concord grapes are still available.

Beef, eggs and cheese are good choices for protein foods for October meals. Choice and good grades of beef are being featured in markets this week. Medium sizes are likely to be the best buy in eggs.

In the canned goods section look for special buys in corn, peas, green and kidney beans, tomatoes and asparagus this week, Mrs. Loomis suggests.

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60-337-jbn

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

Immediate release

RURAL ARTISTS ELIGIBLE FOR U ART SHOW

Rural artists of the state will have a chance to exhibit their work on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota in January, it was announced today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the U.

The occasion will be the 10th annual Rural Art show, to begin Jan. 9 and continue through Farm and Home Week, Jan. 17-20. Eligible to enter works are non-professional artists of high school age or over, living in rural Minnesota or in Minnesota towns of not more than 15,000 population.

The show will be held in the student center on the St. Paul campus. The American Swedish institute will exhibit ribbon-winning paintings during February.

Works entered in the show must be original--not copies--and not previously exhibited in the Rural Art show, according to Russell A. Barton, a member of the staff of the University's Institute of Agriculture, who is chairman of the show.

Artists may enter any type of painting, sculpture or graphic art. No photos will be accepted. Management of the show reserves the right to select final exhibits.

Exhibits, accompanied by entry blanks, can be sent beginning Dec. 28 and must reach the St. Paul campus student center no later than Jan. 5.

Application blanks and entry rules are available from the Rural Art show, Agricultural Short Course office, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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

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60-338-rpr

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

SPECIAL to selected counties

POULTRY MEETING SCHEDULED

How chicken growers may increase returns by better management, disease control, feeding practices and quality eggs will be discussed at a meeting to be held in the (place) at (town) on (date).

(Fill in blanks from information at the end of story.)

Announcement of the meeting was made by County Agent _____. The gathering is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service

Expected to attend are egg producers, especially the larger ones, industry representatives and individuals giving service to the poultry industry.

Following the serving of coffee at 10 a.m., Dr. R. B. Solac, University of Minnesota extension veterinarian, will discuss laying house mortality. At 11:15 a.m. E. L. Johnson, head of the University of Minnesota poultry department, will speak on feeding practices to improve efficiency.

The afternoon program will begin at 1 p.m. with a talk by R. W. Berg, University of Minnesota poultry specialist, on how environmental factors can affect cost of production. M. H. Swanson, associate professor of poultry husbandry, at the University, will speak at 1:30 p.m. on "What Does Better Egg Quality Mean to the Industry and How Can It Be Obtained?"

The program will close with a discussion period at 2:15 p.m.

Meeting schedule:

Owatonna, Oct. 25, at Sacred Heart Hall on Hwy. 65
Redwood Falls, Oct. 26 at Redwood Falls Golf Club
Wadena, Oct. 27 at Equity Creamery

(Pick meeting closest to your county)

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

file
SPECIAL to

Grant County
with mats

NEW COUNTY AGENT NAMED

K. Russel Bjorhus, assistant agent in Douglas County since October 1, 1957, is the new agricultural extension agent for Grant County.

He succeeds William Penning, who became farm and home development agent at Thief River Falls on September 1.

Bjorhus was born near Driscoll, North Dakota, and was raised on a farm in Minnesota's Clay County. He and a brother operated a 360-acre farm there from 1948 to 1950.

Bjorhus was a 4-H club member in Clay County for six years. He carried projects in beef and dairy cattle. He was also a member of a dairy judging team for two years.

The new Grant County agent served in the U. S. Air Force from April, 1951, to December, 1952.

He graduated from the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics in 1957.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 17, 1960

To Wire services
& TC dailies

SPECIAL

U PROFESSOR TO SPEAK IN SPAIN

L.E. Hanson, head of the University of Minnesota department of animal husbandry, will present a paper at the second annual International Animal Feed symposium, to be held in Madrid, Spain, Wednesday through Friday this week.

The symposium is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's ^c ~~State~~ Foreign Agricultural service, the Soybean Council of America, Inc., and the U.S. Feed Grains council.

With Mrs. Hanson, he left by air for Spain Sunday and is expected to return the first week in November.

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

SPECIAL TO
TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate Release

DR. POMEROY TO SPEAK IN SPAIN

Dr. Benjamin S. Pomeroy, University of Minnesota staff member, will present a paper on diseases of poultry at the second annual International Animal Feed symposium October 19-21, in Madrid, Spain.

Dr. Pomeroy is head of the division of veterinary bacteriology and public health at the University's College of Veterinary Medicine.

The symposium is sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural service, the Soybean Council of America, Inc., and the U. S. Feed Grains council.

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-hrs-

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

Immediate release

TAKE SOIL SAMPLES NOW, FARMERS URGED

With freezing weather due soon, Minnesota farmers should take soil samples for testing immediately, Lowell Hanson, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, said today.

Hanson urged farmers to cooperate in the Extension Service's "Minnesota Fall Soil Sample Roundup" program. They may contact their county agents for information on how to take the samples.

Hanson pointed out that a big advantage of fall sampling is that soils are usually in better condition for testing at this time of year than in the spring and results are available in plenty of time for planning fertilizer use.

"Fertilizer is usually applied on a 'guess' basis in the spring if samples are not taken in the fall," said Hanson. "This is likely to mean a lower crop return."

The "Roundup" campaign is designed to inform farmers of the advantages of fall testing through newspapers, radio and TV stations, posters and other media and to make it convenient to get samples to the University soil testing laboratory on the St. Paul campus.

The unusually large number of samples arriving at the University laboratory so far this year indicates that the 1960 testing campaign has been highly successful so far, said Hanson. Increased interest in fall sampling is shown by the fact that during the week of October 10, 1177 soil samples were received at the lab--about four times the summer and early fall rate.

He credited this success to the efforts of county agricultural agents and fertilizer /dealers, with special sampling and pickup services organized in many counties. As an example, Hanson cited Winona county, where 11 pickup stations have been established. Soil sample probes have been furnished for farmers in the county by the Winona Kiwanis club.

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60-339-rpr

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

Immediate release

HEAVIEST CORN LEAF BLIGHT IN 25 YEARS HITS SE MINN.

The heaviest infection of Northern Corn Leaf Blight to hit Minnesota in the past quarter century has shown up lately in the southeastern part of the state. In some fields, leaves of the entire plant population have been killed by the disease.

According to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, losses are expected to be only light to negligible because the disease occurred so late in the season.

In fact, says Johnson, some farmers may have benefitted from the disease. That's because the drying process in late maturing corn got an earlier start when leaf blight killed the plants.

The disease occurs as large, oblong, dead spots on the leaves. The spots generally are up to an inch wide and 4 inches long. However, in some fields the spots were hard to recognize because the infection was so heavy it killed all the leaves. In other fields as much as 50 percent of the leaf area was spotted, giving the disease a striking appearance.

Northern Corn Leaf Blight is not always a late-season infection. Corn plants are susceptible throughout the growing period but the presence of spores of the fungus and suitable weather conditions are necessary for the infection to take place.

Johnson says areas to the south and east of Minnesota had a moderately heavy attack of the disease this year. Leaf blight has been found in many fields across Minnesota this fall with the heaviest concentration in the southeastern corner of the state.

Chances of a serious outbreak next year are slight.

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60-340-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 18, 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:

Green Bean Sticks

Cranberry Table Syrup

Get Rid of Kitchen Shadows

Color Helps Good Desk Lighting

Sewing Needs Twice the Light

What About a Combination Washer-Dryer?

Avoid Heavy Suds

Right Bleach

When Do Families Spend Most for Food?

WHAT'S NEW?

Green Bean Sticks

Frozen green bean sticks are a product recently developed as a new outlet for beans that are excellent in quality but too large or irregular in shape for customary commercial processing.

For making into "sticks," the green snap beans are precooked, chopped, pressed into molds and frozen. Then they are cut, breaded, deep-fat fried and refrozen. This new convenience food, not yet on the market, like other frozen foods, is ready to serve after heating 10-15 minutes at 400 degrees.

Frozen green bean fritters are another new product that may be marketed soon.

* * * * *

Cranberry Table Syrup

A new cranberry product, cranberry table syrup, is making its debut in Massachusetts. Members of Massachusetts 4-H clubs will introduce the product, selling the syrup in their spare time to make money for the State 4-H Club Federation.

If the new product succeeds in Massachusetts, consumers can expect it on markets elsewhere in the future. It is brilliant red and developed to be "not too tart and not too sweet." It may be used on pancakes or waffles, grapefruit, ice cream and other desserts.

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

HOME LIGHTINGGet Rid of Kitchen Shadows

Working at a kitchen counter puts you in your own shadow unless there's added light.

The best overhead kitchen lighting doesn't prevent you from being in your own shadow when you're working at a counter, sink or range. You'll always be between the light and the work surface, says Mary Muller, extension specialist in home improvement at the University of Minnesota.

A well lighted kitchen has a good overhead light plus special lighting located at each work center and near appliances.

Electric light bulbs or tubes can be placed behind wood or curtain valances over the sink, or under a range hood or cupboard overhang. Place these lights so no direct light shines in your eyes. Lights may need specially built shields.

Color Helps Good Desk Lighting

The colors around your desk may help or hinder the lighting you have.

Mary Muller, extension specialist in home improvement at the University of Minnesota gives these suggestions for improving desk lighting:

. Use a light colored desk blotter or paint your desk top a light color. However, be sure the color has very little gloss so there is no glare.

. Finish nearby walls in light colors of low gloss.

. Use lamp shades for desk lamps which are light colored and opaque (meaning you can't see the outline of the bulb through the shade).

Sewing Needs Twice the Light

Did you know hand sewing requires twice as much light as casual reading if it is to be done with ease and a minimum of strain? Specialists in home improvement at the University of Minnesota suggest these two lighting arrangements for hand sewing:

A swing arm lamp -- Place this lamp for reading and then move the top forward quickly and easily for better sewing light.

Lamp with spot light -- For prolonged sewing a floor lamp with a small spot lamp (75 watt) fastened to the stem adds extra light at the spot where the sewing is being done.

LAUNDRYWhat About a Combination Washer-Dryer?

Is a combination automatic washer-dryer better than separate appliances? There's no definite answer to that question, says Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

A combination washer-dryer will save you floor space and it doesn't require transferring wash loads from one appliance to another. A disadvantage, however, is that only one load can be handled by the combination while in separate appliances one load can be washed while another is dried. Also, the total wash-dry cycle for a load usually will be longer than with the separate appliances.

A combination appliance may cost more than inexpensive models of a washer and dryer, but less than the more expensive pairs.

Avoid Heavy Suds

It's wasteful to have too much suds in your washing machine. Extra water is needed to wash out a heavy bank of suds. Excess suds may slow down the motor on a regular washing machine, too. You can avoid too much suds by using the amount of soap or detergent recommended for your washing machine. Use the detergent that's recommended for your particular machine, too.

The Right Bleach

Use the right bleach on various fabrics in your laundry.

Chlorine bleach has a strong bleaching action for white cotton and linen. It's useful for stubborn stains, but damages color and may damage fiber as well. Chlorine bleach should not be used on silks, wool, acetates, drip-dry fabrics and most blends of fibers.

Peroxide bleach is gentle and safer in action and is suitable for use on wool, silk, nylon and other synthetics. Since it does not affect dyes, you can use it safely on fast colors. Peroxide does not weaken fibers, but it will not remove bad stains.

CONSUMER MARKETINGWhen Do Families Spend Most for Food?

Peak expenditures for food are made by families in which the homemaker is between 30 and 50 years old. That's the stage at which families are largest. By that time, too, some of the children have become hearty eaters. Since the family is growing both in number and in age, both per person food consumption and household food expenses are increasing.

When the homemaker is between 50 and 60, there are proportionally more adults in the household, and it is then that food expense per person tends to be greatest. The food expenditure for the whole household is then at almost the same level as that of the under 30 group, with the smaller size of the family approximately balanced by the greater consumption per member. When the homemaker is 60 years or older, family size is still smaller, and the per person money value of food declines -- but not to the level of the youngest families.

These are findings of a recent food consumption study made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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About three-quarters of the food money in this country is spent by households in which the homemaker is under 50, and only 10 percent by those in which the homemaker is 60 or over.

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Diets of older families -- those with homemakers 60 years or older -- rate lower nutritionwise than those with younger homemakers.

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One out of three families in the United States still lacks calcium, because they don't use enough milk.

* * * * *

In 1958 Americans spent almost 2 billion dollars on soft drinks -- approximately 80 percent of the amount we spent on frozen foods. The same year we spent almost as much money for chewing gum and candy as we did for frozen foods - including frozen vegetables, fruits, meats and precooked foods.

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

To all counties

Immediate release

FARM FILLERS

During the week of October 10, nearly 1200 soil samples were received at the University of Minnesota Soil Testing Laboratory. That's about 4 times the summer and early fall rate. Advantages of fall testing are that soils are usually in better condition for sampling than in the spring and test results are available in plenty of time for planning next year's fertilizer use.

* * * *

Lice irritate chickens, cause the birds to lose weight, and sometimes kill them. Heavy infestations may reduce egg production as much as 10 to 20 percent. Extension entomologists at the University of Minnesota say dusts, sprays and painting solutions of malathion are all effective in controlling lice. The county extension office has latest recommendations on application rates and methods.

* * * *

Check the hose connections between the air cleaner and carburetor on your tractor often. Agricultural engineers at the University of Minnesota say a small break in the hose could let enough dirt enter the fuel mixture to ruin the engine in a short time.

* * * *

Yearlings or older cattle are better suited to gleaning cornfields than are calves. However, if calves are to be used, heavy animals--500 pounds or over--are most desirable. Also, says Ray Arthaud, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, thin cattle will make more economical use of cornfield gleanings than cattle that are carrying considerable finish.

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

Immediate release

CLOSE WORK DEMANDS GOOD LIGHTING

How does your home rate when it comes to lighting?

The right kind and the right amount of light in the right place add up to good lighting, according to Mary Lou Muller, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota.

As days grow shorter, the family depends more and more upon artificial light for reading, studying, sewing and various household tasks. Providing proper lighting will conserve precious eyesight and will make it possible to do these tasks more efficiently.

Miss Muller gives some suggestions on using lamps to best advantage:

Place a table lamp for reading in line with the shoulder so the lower edge of the shade is at eye level when you are seated. A shade 16 inches in diameter will spread the light satisfactorily. Use at least a 150-watt bulb in a table lamp for reading.

For reading under a floor lamp, place the lamp stem about 10 inches behind the shoulder, near the right or left rear corner of the chair. Because the lamp is taller and farther away from the reader than a table lamp, she recommends a larger shade--18 inches in diameter--and higher wattage--300 watts for reading.

For desk lighting, the lamp shade should be fairly dense or opaque in a light color. A good size for the shade is 15 inches in diameter at the base. A three-way bulb 50-100-150 watts is a good choice.

Since the contrast of a very dark or shiny desk with white reading and writing materials is hard on the eyes, it's a good idea to cover such a desk with a large light blotter.

Miss Muller gives these further tips to improve home lighting:

- . Plan for good over-all room lighting. A small bright light in a dark room is hard on the eyes.

- . Paint walls and ceilings in light colors when possible. It's easier and more economical to light such rooms. A flat or semi-gloss paint will cause less glare than a high-gloss paint.

- . Use plenty of light for close work such as sewing, desk work and reading.
- . Use glass or plastic diffusing bowls to cover light bulbs for softer light.
- . Clean fixture bowls, reflectors and light bulbs often for better light.

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

Immediate release

BICYCLING ACCIDENTS INCREASING

Bicycling accidents are on the increase, Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, warned today.

Eleven persons were killed and 346 injured in bicycle accidents in Minnesota in the first eight months of 1960, according to a Minnesota Highway department report. Those figures indicate an increase of 7 deaths over the same period in 1959 when 4 persons were killed and 337 injured in bicycling accidents.

Observing traffic rules and lighting and reflectorizing bicycles if they are to be used after dark are two ways of reducing the accident toll, the University safety specialist says.

"Bicycle riders should understand that they are subject to the regular vehicle traffic rules. Like any motorist they must drive in the proper lane of traffic, use turn signals, observe traffic lights and road signs. It is only when a bicycle rider is old enough to know how to ride in traffic and to obey the rules of the road that he is a safe cyclist," Prickett says.

The time to train a future motorist in safety is when he is learning to ride a bicycle safely, according to the University safety specialist.

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

TEACHERS TO HEAR ABOUT SCIENCE CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Hennepin county high school basic science teachers have been invited to hear about "Career Opportunities in Chemistry and Biology" at a meeting Saturday morning, Nov. 5, on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The teachers will meet, beginning at 8:50 a.m., in the St. Paul campus student center with members of the teaching staffs of U of M College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the College of Veterinary Medicine.

A limited number of high school science students with special interest in the subjects to be discussed is expected to accompany the teachers.

Hosts, along with University personnel, will be members of the agriculture committee of the Minneapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Sessions will include review of the manner in which high school instruction in biology and chemistry leads into college work, outlining of biology- and chemistry-oriented career outlets and discussion of research of special interest to biology and chemistry instructors.

The morning's program will include separate chemistry and biology meetings, as well as a general session, and visits to the departments of agricultural biochemistry, soils, plant pathology, fishery and wildlife management, dairy industries, forestry and veterinary medicine.

Staff members in the various departments will review research as it relates to the future of students of biology and chemistry.

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH SOCIETY TO MEET

"What the User Expects from Forest Products" will be the theme of a meeting of the Upper Mississippi Valley section of the Forest Products Research society on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Thursday and Friday (Oct. 20-21).

The meeting is being tied in with National Forest Products week, Oct. 16-22, proclaimed by President Eisenhower to recognize the importance of the forest products industry to the U. S. economy. The sessions are open to the public.

Registration at 11:30 a.m. Thursday in Green hall, School of Forestry building, will open the program.

Thursday afternoon sessions will include the presentation of papers by authorities in the forest products field and a tour of the new forest products building on the St. Paul campus.

William B. Cavin, University of Minnesota lecturer in architecture and a member of Cavin and Page, architects, St. Paul, will be the featured speaker at a banquet Thursday evening. His topic will be "An Architect Looks at Wood."

Friday morning activities will consist of a panel discussion on the theme of the meeting, with F. H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry, acting as moderator.

Panel members will include Wayne Meek, Minnesota and Ontario Paper company, International Falls; Ed Berset, Wood Conversion company, Cloquet; George Doege, Wabash Screen Door company, and John Engstrom, Brenmac Millwork, Inc., both Minneapolis; Richard Fylstra, Rilco Laminated Products, Inc., St. Paul; and L. A. Ropella, Roddis Plywood corporation, Marshfield, Wis.

A business meeting in the St. Paul campus student center will conclude the sessions Friday afternoon.

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

To all counties
For immediate release

SLACK DEMAND
SEEN FOR SOME
FOREST PRODUCTS

A weaker demand for most forest products "in the round" seems likely for the fall and winter logging season this year.

In the case of rough pulpwood, demand for spruce and balsam has weakened the most, according to Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Aspen and jackpine demand is generally normal.

Buyers report an excellent market for pine piling; a good demand for jackpine poles. The pine post market will be active in the Cass Lake area.

The market for cedar poles and posts is holding up well and should be good through the winter months. Poplar and birch veneer bolts for match stock should also be in good demand. But demand for railroad ties and mining timbers is likely to remain poor.

Limited markets for peeled pulpwood in the months ahead probably reflect over-production in some areas this past summer.

The timber market definitely fell off last April, according to Smith, and there are no signs of an early recovery. Buyers' current heavy inventories are a factor in the weak market.

Smith cautions producers to get in touch with a buyer or mill before doing any cutting. A wood producer who gets both the specifications for the product he wants to cut and a contract will avoid the misfortune of cutting timber he cannot sell.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

'61 MILK PRICES EXPECTED
TO HOLD AT 1960 LEVELS

With production expected to continue to increase in 1961, milk prices should hold at about 1960 levels.

That's the way County Agent _____ sizes up the Minnesota dairy outlook.

Passing along information received from Martin K. Christiansen, University of Minnesota extension economist in marketing, the county agent points out that during the early part of this year butterfat prices compared with beef prices were more favorable to butterfat than was the case in 1959.

From April through July, the price relationship was more favorable to butterfat than it was in the two previous years. The relationship between prices of milk and feed has favored heavy feeding for the last several years, according to Christiansen.

He continues:

"The prospect for generally lower beef prices and abundant feed supplies in the future favors continued increase in milk production for the remainder of 1960 and well into 1961.

"Prices paid for milk by creameries in Minnesota have averaged somewhat higher so far this year than for the same period in 1959. For the remainder of the year prices are quite likely to strengthen, much as they did last year.

"The outlook seems to indicate that production will continue to increase in 1961 so that prices should be at about 1960 levels."

The University specialist's analysis of the dairy outlook is one in a series of single sheet publications on "What's Ahead for Minnesota Farmers" issued by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. It's available in the county agent's office.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

CONSIDER ROOM WHEN HANGING PICTURES

Pictures must harmonize with their surroundings to look most attractive.

Replacing or rearranging the pictures in your home or adding a new one is a way of giving your home a new look this fall, according to Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. But choose pictures that seem to belong with the colors, furnishings and any other pictures with which they will hang, she cautions. She gives these further tips on showing your pictures off to the best advantage:

- . In a vertical space, use a picture of the same shape or a group of pictures that form a vertical unit. Follow the same rule for a horizontal space--use a horizontal shape. Either of these shapes or square pictures are appropriate in square wall spaces.
- . Hang in a group only those pictures that are alike in some way--perhaps in color, size, subject or technique.
- . Arrange a group of pictures so the outer edges form a square or rectangle. Combine square and rectangular pictures of different sizes if you like, but avoid using oval, round or diamond shaped pictures with square and rectangular shapes because the result will be more confusing than pleasing.
- . Place pictures at a height where they can be seen easily. In a living room place them low enough for enjoyment during seated conversation. In children's rooms keep pictures low enough so the youngsters can enjoy them.
- . Don't use a picture on a distinctly patterned wall unless it has a large mat to separate the picture itself from the busy background of patterned paper.

Mrs. Zabel suggests that an easy way to decide where to hang a picture is to cut the size of the picture from a piece of cardboard, newspaper or wrapping paper and place it on the wall with masking tape. If it is right, mark the place lightly with a pencil and then hang the picture.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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October 18, 1960

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Enrollment series

PLANS FOR NEW
PROJECTS FOR
OLDER 4-H'ERS

4-H is making plans for new projects and programs for older members--those in high school and beyond high school age.

As a result of a detailed study being made of what older members want in 4-H, some new pilot projects of interest to these older 4-H'ers are being put into operation this year, announces Robert Pinches, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Career exploration is one of the concerns of older members, according to a recent survey of junior and adult 4-H leaders. Career exploration will be a pilot project this year in 11 Minnesota counties. Leaders from these counties met Oct. 21 for a special training session on the University's St. Paul Campus.

Other areas to be expanded for older 4-H members are recreational leadership, family living-preparation for marriage, leadership skills, personal finances, social skills and grooming, public affairs, town and country business, community service, and citizenship-human relations. Sometime within the year a training session in automotive care and safety will be held for 4-H representatives from 15 counties.

In addition to new 4-H projects being tested on a pilot basis, many long-time 4-H projects are being revamped to provide additional opportunities and challenges for older 4-H members. Requirements and educational materials are being more closely geared to the varying abilities of beginners, juniors and advanced members.

A financial grant from Sears-Roebuck foundation has helped finance the study of older members' needs. The study includes surveying the older members to find out what their interests are, setting up pilot programs for older members, getting materials for training leaders and conferring with other states about their programs for older members.

County Agent _____ urges older 4-H members to re-enroll in their 4-H club this year to take advantage of the growing program for older youth.

Youth from 9 to 21 years of age are eligible to join a 4-H club. If you have never been a member you can get information about the club near you from the County Extension Office.

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

SPECIAL to TC dailies
& wire services

PHYSICIST WILL SPEAK

David H. Gatos, assistant chief of the upper atmosphere and space physics division of the National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, Colo., will lecture on "The Energy Environment in Which We Live" at 8 p.m. Monday (Oct. 24) in Green hall on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Gatos is a physicist with a special interest in helping field biologists solve problems of environmental measurements.

The lecture is sponsored by the Minnesota chapter of Sigma Xi, honorary science society, and the University of Minnesota departments of entomology and botany. It is open to the public, with no admission charge.

Gatos will describe the human environment, as well as the environments of plants and animals, in terms of visible light, infrared or heat radiation, wind transfer of energy, conduction of energy, moisture and food nutrients.

He will also describe contrasting conditions on the surface of the planet Earth, in terms of the usual meteorological parameters which are designed for a different purpose, as well as in terms of energy factors.

Gatos will also compare deserts, rain ~~lands~~^{forests,} tundra, alpine meadows, grass lands and forests.

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

Immediate release

FREEZE APPLE PIES NOW TO ENJOY ON BUSY DAYS

Next time you make apple pie, plan to make five or six instead of one or two and freeze the extra pies to enjoy on busy days this winter.

That suggestion comes from Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota's food processing laboratory.

Apple pies that are baked before freezing will keep well for four to six months, Miss Trantanella says.

Though apple pies may be frozen baked or unbaked, tests in the University food processing laboratory show that the frozen baked pies are preferable. In unbaked pies, the lower crust tends to absorb juices from the filling and become soggy.

Lightweight aluminum pie pans designed especially for freezing are satisfactory for apple pies, though any type of pie pan may be used. For best results in using the lightweight aluminum pans, Miss Trantanella recommends baking the pies on a cookie sheet on the bottom shelf of the oven.

When the pie is cool, place another pie plate over the top to protect the crust, wrap in good packaging material or slip into a polyethylene bag or special plastic container for freezing.

To thaw a frozen pie, remove the wrap and let the pie stand for about half an hour at room temperature. Then place it on a cookie sheet on the bottom rack of a 325°F. oven and heat it until it is just warm.

Minnesota apple varieties recommended for pies at this time of year include Haralson, Prairie Spy and Northwestern Greening.

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

Immediate release

PENNINGTON COUNTY WINNER IN 4-H ELECTRIC PROGRAM

Pennington county 4-H clubs have been named winners in the statewide 4-H electric program.

The Pennington county extension office will receive a plaque citing its outstanding record as top-ranking county in the 4-H electric program. Paul J. Stelmaschuk is county agricultural agent.

Twenty-nine members have been enrolled in the 4-H electric project this past year in Pennington county. During that time members have given 24 individual demonstrations, 7 team demonstrations and 13 talks on some phase of electricity.

Three meetings were held during the year to provide electrical training for 63 4-H club leaders. One meeting was devoted to giving leaders training in electrical safety, another in helping 4-H'ers with electrical projects and a third in home lighting. City electricians and REA utility advisers provided information and assisted with leader training. Following the meetings, leaders supplied information and suggestions to 4-H'ers for project talks and demonstrations. Eight of the 14 county clubs checked for electrical hazards during 4-H club tours.

Pennington county 4-H clubs have doubled their enrollment in the electric project in the last four years, according to County Agent Stelmaschuk.

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

Immediate release

FARM INCOME DEPENDS ON COST OF PRODUCTION

Farmers' income problems will continue to be closely associated with the relentless rise in the quantity and price of the production items they buy during the coming year.

That's the way the farm cost outlook is sized up by Kenneth H. Thomas and Paul R. Hasbargen, extension economists in farm management at the University of Minnesota.

During 1960-61, items bought from other farmers--livestock, feed and seeds--are expected to trend lower, they say. "Most other items, particularly those coming from or competing with industry, will likely remain at present levels or rise. Fertilizer may be a notable exception."

Net incomes on typical hog-dairy farms will remain fairly constant, with a minor increase in cash expenses being offset by improved gross returns on hogs, according to the specialists.

"On typical hog-beef fattening farms, net incomes will likewise show little change, with a 6-8 percent decline in total cash expenses being offset by lower slaughter cattle prices."

The University specialists' analysis of the farm cost outlook is one in a series of single sheet publications on "What's Ahead for Minnesota Farmers" issued by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Others in the series deal with dairying, sheep and lambs, hogs, beef cattle, soybeans, poultry, feed supply and the general economy. The publications may be obtained from agricultural extension agents' offices in counties throughout the state.

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60-344-rpr

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

GRANARY WEEVILS BOOST HIGH MOISTURE AND MOLD LOSS IN GRAIN

Granary weevils have a lot to do with high moisture and spoilage from storage mold in stored grain, according to University of Minnesota research workers.

In columns of wheat, moisture content and storage mold increased greatly where the weevils gathered, say C. M. Christensen, plant pathologist, and A. C. Hodson, entomologist, at the University.

The scientists put known numbers of granary weevils in cylinders of seed-grade wheat with a moisture content of 13 to 14 percent. That's too dry to allow mold growth but moist enough for the insects to live.

The researchers put the same number of weevils in brass cloth cages filled with about 5 pounds of wheat and put them in the bottom of other wheat-filled cylinders.

They next filled other cylinders with weevil-free wheat of the same moisture content to serve as controls. All of the samples were stored at 77 degrees and at 65 to 70 percent relative humidity.

Samples were taken at 5-inch intervals from each cylinder at the end of 2, 4 and 6 months. Where weevils were not confined, the moisture content increased to 20 percent in the upper portion of the grain. Millions of mold colonies were found throughout the wheat.

Where weevils were confined to cages at the bottom of the grain column, moisture content increased as much as 3 percent in the grain several inches above the cage and about one-half percent in the grain 1 to 2 feet above the infested portion. Mold was present, but in lesser amounts.

Grain in the control cylinders showed no noticeable change.

The scientists found that fumigation killed all the insects but didn't stop the mold from living and growing.

Complete insect control wouldn't take care of all fungus problems in stored grain; some mold can get started without any help from insects. But insect control would get rid of a lot of mold problems in grain stored in elevators and bins.

To further study the growth of storage fungi, Christensen and Hodson are repeating the experiment with No. 2 grade wheat from commercial bins.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 25, 1960

Immediate release

MINN. HOME AGENT TO BE HONORED

Ruth D. Johnson, Ada, will receive national recognition next month for distinguished service as a Minnesota home agent.

Miss Johnson is among a number of home agents from different states who will be cited for distinguished service at the annual meeting of the National Home Demonstration Agents' association Nov. 6-9 at the Sherman hotel in Chicago. A highlight of the annual meeting is the recognition service which will be held this year on Nov. 9 at the Sheraton Towers hotel, Chicago.

Each year the National Home Demonstration Agents' association honors home agents who have given outstanding home and community service as educational leaders. The citations are given only to agents who have served 10 years or more in home economics extension work.

Miss Johnson joined the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service staff in July, 1949 as home agent in Grant county. During the eight years she was in Grant county the extension home economics program grew to include 500 members in more than 49 groups. She went to Norman county as home agent in 1957. In both counties she has directed a well rounded home economics extension program, touching many phases of home and family living.

In 1954 Miss Johnson was promoted to the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff, in recognition of her experience and record as a home agent and for the contributions she has made to the University's extension home program.

Active in the Minnesota Home Agents' association, she served as its president in 1956.

A native of Fargo, North Dakota, she is a graduate of North Dakota Agricultural college and has taken graduate work at the University of Wisconsin. Before going to Grant county as home agent, she taught home economics in Barnesville, Minn., and in Tower City, N.D. She has also had experience as a nursery school supervisor and as manager of a community canning center.

About 1,000 home agents from all parts of the United States and Puerto Rico are expected to attend the 27th annual meeting of the association at which Miss Johnson will be honored. The agents are home economists who help nearly 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ million women throughout America learn to apply the latest research for more efficient homemaking and healthier happier families.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 25, 1960

To all counties
Immediate release

FARM FILLERS

Production totals on all seeds are not yet available, but it looks as though the production of most grass seeds will exceed the rather short crop of 1959. Extension economists at the University of Minnesota say with the exception of alfalfa, most legume and grass seeds will average considerably below last year's prices.

* * * *

Don't just put your silo unloader up in the silo and forget about it. Set up a regular inspection and maintenance schedule. USDA agricultural engineers say regular attention goes a long way towards eliminating slow delivery or mechanical failure.

* * * *

The number of Minnesota dairy herds has dropped 40 percent in the past 15 years. Farmers staying in the dairy business are enlarging their herds and increasing production per cow. And more and more good dairymen are putting their herds on a production testing program. To find out how you can get your cows on test, stop by or call the county extension office.

* * * *

Your newly-planted evergreens may suffer from winter drought if the ground is dry when it freezes. To save your trees, Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, recommends soaking the ground around the trees thoroughly before freeze-up. Since evergreens keep their leaves, they use some water all winter. If there's no water available in the soil a tree uses up the moisture stored in its trunk and finally dies.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 25, 1960

Immediate release

NINE 4-H CLUBS HONORED FOR RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS

Nine Minnesota 4-H clubs have been cited for outstanding recreational programs.

Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced that the following clubs will receive certificates in recognition of their achievements: Watertown Willing Workers, Carver county; Middletown Livewires, Jackson county; Helen Juniors, McLeod county; the Flying Swans, Morrison county; Lockhart Larks, Norman county; Clear Lake Go-Getters, Sherburne county; Hyde Park Hi-Lites, Wabasha county; Happy Hustlers, Wadena county; and the Waldorf Peppy Peppers 4-H club, Waseca county.

The winning clubs have leaders or committees plan recreation for each meeting so that every member has the opportunity to participate. Sports are included in their activities: kittenball and softball tournaments, bowling, volleyball and badminton, skating and swimming parties. The clubs have Hallowe'en, Christmas caroling and Valentine parties, some of them sponsored for children in the community, others for all family members. One club holds a carnival for the children in town; another has a special parents' night honoring parents. Talent shows, county club picnics and summer club tours are other popular activities of the group.

Junior leaders in many of the clubs take special training in recreation.

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60-347-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 25, 1960

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

JAPANESE QUAIL SPEED UP RESEARCH

The Coturnix quail, sometimes called the Japanese quail, is speeding up and reducing the cost of poultry research at the University of Minnesota.

Major advantages of this new basic research animal are its extremely small size and its exceptional egg-laying rate, reports Elton L. Johnson, head of the department of poultry husbandry.

The adult Coturnix quail weighs only 130 grams -- less than 5 ounces -- compared with 1900 grams for the small, modern type Leghorn hen. It lays the first egg at only 35 to 40 days of age, while the hen takes 160 days to reach this stage of maturity. This makes five generations to a year possible instead of two generations under rather expensive conditions with hens.

In addition, the Coturnix quail egg requires 16 to 18 days to hatch, while the chicken egg needs a full three weeks.

Other advantages of this type quail are:

It weighs only 5 grams at hatching time but multiplies its body weight more than six times during the first 10 days of life.

Because it is small, it is easy to handle during experiments. The quail egg is easier to handle, too. The chicken egg weighs approximately seven times as much as the quail egg, and the quail egg takes less laboratory space and involves less production cost per unit.

(more)

add 1 Japanese quail

The approximately 4 cents needed to raise the quail compares with the \$1 needed to rear a hen.

Ten times more adult quail can be kept in a given floor area than would be possible with the chicken, and it is easier to stack decks of Coturnix quail because of reduced head room requirements.

The quail's relatively small feed consumption, as well as its other characteristics, makes smaller amounts of labor necessary in its general management.

The University's poultry husbandry department began using Coturnix quail about a year ago under the supervision of R. E. Burger, assistant professor of poultry husbandry. Burger is investigating stress, high temperatures and the use of tranquilizers, hormones and other techniques to relieve the effects of stress.

The small quail are ideal for studies in physiology, genetics, nutrition and perhaps products technology, say University researchers.

The Coturnix quail, an exotic bird, was originally imported from Japan. The University of Minnesota obtained its stock from the University of California.

An article concerning research with these quail appears in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, quarterly publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station. Copies are available from county extension agents.

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60-348-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 25, 1960

To all counties

Immediate release

**SELECT WITH CARE
WHEN PICKING SWINE
BREEDING STOCK**

Future profits from your swine herd depend a lot on the breeding stock you select this fall. For that reason, it's wise to use all the information you possibly can get when picking out boars and gilts.

Select breeding stock from litters of 10 or more. Ray Arthaud, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, says litter size is only about 10 percent heritable but is so important that it must be continually emphasized.

Look for gilts with at least 12 sound, functional nipples. A boar also should have 12 or more sound nipples; he will pass the trait to the future sow herd he sires.

Growth rate is important. Set your minimum standards for 180 day growth at 240 pounds or more for boars, at least 220 pounds for gilts.

Backfat measurement is best measured by probing when hogs weigh about 200 pounds. At that weight a boar should have 1.2 inches or less, a gilt not over 1.4 inches.

Use testing station results on litter mates or other relatives whenever possible. Test data includes rate of gain, efficiency--a pound of gain on 3 pounds of feed or less--and carcass data. Based on live slaughter weight, a 35 percent or better yield of lean cuts is a good goal.

Along with freedom from excess fat, both boars and gilts should show thick, deep, plump hams, thickness and fullness in the back and loin and considerable length from front to rear.

Breeding stock should be sound in feet, legs and other body parts, and free from defects, particularly heritable traits such as hernia and cryptorchidism (undescended testes) in the male.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 25, 1960

To all counties

Immediate release

EGG DEMAND NOT
EXPECTED TO
STRENGTHEN MUCH

Demand for eggs is not expected to strengthen much during the remainder of 1960 and the first two quarters of 1961, according to County Agent _____.

"Even though consumer incomes will remain strong during those months, per capita egg consumption declines of recent years, plus abundant supplies of substitute foods, work against prospects of much increase in the demand for eggs," he said.

The county agent was quoting from a poultry outlook report by R. W. Berg, poultry specialist, and B. G. Crewdson, marketing assistant, with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Smaller egg supplies, say the specialists, can be expected during the late months of 1960 and early months of 1961, or until late-hatched pullets come into full production.

Although the rate of culling is not as heavy as last year, due in part to the reduced number of layers on hand Jan. 1, 1960, and the shortage of early 1960 hatched pullets, a 7-8 percent decrease is expected in the Jan. 1, 1961, laying flock compared with that of a year earlier. The proportion of hens in the laying flock Jan. 1, 1961, should be down only 2-3 percent from last year, according to Berg and Crewdson.

They continue:

Declining flock size and rate of lay during remaining months of 1960 will result in price increases this fall. However, some seasonal decline may be expected near the end of 1960.

Monthly average prices, however, will likely remain above the cost of production for the same period.

After Jan. 1, 1961, prices should remain at a respectable level through the first quarter and result in a hatch which will nearly equal that of 1959. Flock size should approximate or exceed that of 1959.

The University specialist analysis of the egg outlook is one in a series of single sheet publications on "What's Ahead for Minnesota Farmers," issued by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. It's available in the county agent's office.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 25, 1960

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

CRANBERRIES AND
TURKEY AMONG
PLENTIFUL FOODS

The traditional team of turkey and cranberries leads the list of foods due to be plentiful in November, reports Home Agent _____.

Turkeys in all sizes will be coming to market, but the larger sizes will be most plentiful.

Bountiful supplies of 1960 cranberries are already filling produce centers. For the second year in succession the cranberry crop is making a record. It's expected to be 4 percent larger than last year's record crop and 29 percent above average. Homemakers can be assured of a plentiful supply for use now and for freezing for year-round use in sauce, jelly, pies and desserts.

Pork and beef will be plentiful at meat counters in November. Beef of the less expensive grades, suitable for hamburger or stew, will be most abundant. Supplies of pork are expected to near their peak in November.

Plenty of potatoes, onions and cabbage should make economical vegetable choices. The firm heads of cabbage are easy to slice thin for slaw and salads. Creamed onions are traditional on many a Thanksgiving menu. The late-crop potatoes are excellent quality for mashing, baking and most other favorite cooking methods.

Dates from California will be on markets for Holiday baking and confections, between-meal snacks and lunch box items.

November markets will also have generous supplies of vegetable fats and oils for cooking and salads.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 25, 1960

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

CORRECTION

Helps for Home Agents, October 18 issue

On page 2, in the last item, The Right Bleach, paragraph 3, the first and third sentences should read perborate bleach instead of peroxide bleach.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 25, 1960

To all counties

4-H NEWS

4-H AGRONOMY
PROJECT NEW
FOR 1961

Crop production is big business in Minnesota.

But if Minnesota's position is to be maintained, young people need to learn all they can about the scientific approach to production, according to extension crops and soils specialists at the University of Minnesota.

With that fact in mind, the state 4-H office has replaced the 4-H field crops project with a new agronomy--crops and soils--project, which will appeal to boys and girls in town as well as on the farm. It will be available to Minnesota club members in 1961.

The agronomy project is set up for beginners, intermediate and advanced members. The beginning unit is especially adapted to boys and girls in town, since it does not require growing a crop. For intermediate and older members it includes growing a crop as well as taking crop production practice units that offer additional challenge for new knowledge and practical experience.

University extension soils and crops specialists, who planned the project, say that experience gained in the new agronomy project should open the door of opportunity to crop members and serve them well in adult life whether they are on the farm, in a related field of agriculture or away from agriculture completely.

The club member who decides to take the beginning units in the agronomy project does not need to grow a crop. He may take crop production practice units which include learning to know seeds and plants, building a plant press, collecting weeds, legumes and grasses, making germination tests, soil test sampling and attending a crop production field demonstration meeting. Specific requirements are included in each unit.

By the time the 4-H'er has advanced to the intermediate stage, however, he must grow at least one acre of corn, soybeans, small grains or forage. In the advanced group, the requirement is to grow at least five acres of any one of the basic crops. In addition the advanced member takes units which may include methods of planting, rate of seeding and certified seed production. Intermediate members study units on weed control and variety comparisons or conduct fertilizer trials.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 27, 1960

Immediate release

TEN 4-H CLUBS TOP HEALTH ACHIEVEMENT CONTEST

Ten Minnesota 4-H clubs will receive certificates as state winners in 4-H health achievement.

The clubs cited for their work in promoting health projects in the community and health improvement of individual members are the Stork Happy Hustlers 4-H club, Brown county; Prairie View 4-H club, Clay county; Maple Grove 4-H club, Hennepin county; Okabena B 4-H club, Jackson; Lake Fremont 4-H club, Martin; Culdrum Comets, Morrison; Elmira X-L, Olmsted; Gray Livewires, Pipestone; Spirit of Moland 4-H, Rice; and Woodbury 4-H club, Washington.

The winning clubs have taken an active part in health fund drives, have contributed materials for cancer dressings, made regular visits to rest homes, taken part in Christmas caroling for the sick, sent clothing and food to needy families in the community, made first-aid kits for homes, cars and tractors. One club distributed 87 African violet plants to the sick in the community.

Monthly programs have stressed first aid, well balanced meals, better breakfasts and various aspects of health improvement through talks, skits, demonstrations and movies.

Some of the clubs had special programs on home nursing conducted by the county nurse. In many groups, all members were weighed and measured at the beginning of the club year; many received immunization shots, Mantoux tests, dental checkups and eye examinations. Individual members learned mouth to mouth respiration and demonstrated it before groups. Some of the 4-H'ers took special measures to control flies and rodents on their farms. Campaigns against litterbugging have been included in many programs.

The Elmira X-L club in Olmsted county cooperated with the PTA in Chatfield to make the polio clinic a success by providing the publicity--making posters and window displays, distributing leaflets and sending announcements to newspapers, radio and TV stations.

The Okabena B 4-H club in Jackson county gave a program to entertain crippled children and helped with a special drive at the Crippled Children's school. Another of its projects was donating trash barrels and painting them white with green letters to keep Okabena clean.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 27, 1960

Immediate release

4-H ALUMNI WINNERS NAMED IN STATE CONTEST

An educator, a farmer and two homemakers have been named state winners in the national 4-H alumni recognition program, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

The 1960 winners are Harry W. Kitts, 2921 North Victoria, St. Paul; Russell B. Johnson, Route 2, Maple Plain; Mrs. Charley Hoffman, Aitkin; and Mrs. Ray Rasmussen, Arco.

The winners will receive plaques at the State 4-H Junior Leadership conference next June from Olin Mathieson Chemical corporation, Plant Food division, Little Rock, Ark.

The former 4-H members were selected for their leadership, interest in youth and participation in civic, public, church and school activities.

Kitts is associate professor of agricultural education at the University of Minnesota. He holds B. S. and Ph. D. degrees from Cornell university. Nationally known for his contributions to the field of agricultural education, he has pioneered in the development of teaching aids and standards for equipment in agricultural education in the public schools.

Kitts was a 4-H club member for 10 years in New York state. Since coming to Minnesota in 1948, he has served as secretary-treasurer and president of the Ramsey county 4-H camp, Inc. and has been a leader of the Lake Owasso 4-H club for six years. He has been active in Boy Scout work and has supported Little League activities. As chairman of youth activities and then as president of the North Suburban Kiwanis club he has helped sponsor special programs in the interests of youth. He has been Mayor of Roseville and is past president of the Lake Owasso Improvement association, a charter member and vice president of the Roseville Chamber of Commerce.

(more)

add l 4-H alumni

In 1950 he was awarded the honorary State Farmer degree and in 1958 the American Farmer degree by the Future Farmers of America.

Russell Johnson farms more than 500 acres with his son. They have 90 beef cattle, 35 dairy cows and a large herd of hogs.

He was instrumental in establishing a 4-H club in the Maple Plain area and served as a leader for 10 years. His present 4-H activity is devoted to helping members with their dairy project--his favorite project as a 4-H'er in Hennepin county.

For seven years Johnson was clerk of the local country school district and was instrumental in getting the district consolidated. He is a member of the Civic and Commerce association, has been PTA president, secretary-treasurer of the Co-op Farmers Truck company, is a trustee of the town board, a member of the board of directors of the Co-op Fire Truck company, of the Minnesota Valley Breeders' association, the Watertown Telephone company and is secretary-treasurer of the county Dairy Herd Improvement association. He has been active in numerous health drives. The Johnsons have five children, four of them in 4-H and one waiting to join.

Mrs. Hoffman is a charter member of the Spirit of Aitkin club. Among awards she won during her 10 years in club work was a trip to the National 4-H club congress in Chicago.

Her interest in 4-H led her to organize the Twin Oaks 4-H club in Aitkin county and she has served as one of its leaders since 1949. She has interested many 4-H'ers in dairy projects and has assisted numerous 4-H members throughout the county in learning cattle showmanship and selection through dairy judging sessions held at the Hoffman dairy farm. As chairman for the Aitkin county 4-H council she helped with fund-raising projects for improvements in the 4-H club building.

Other activities include acting as princess committee chairman in the county and district for N. E. Dairy Day in 1959 and serving as chairman of a talent program for the benefit of a local hospital. She is a charter member of the local hospital auxiliary. She is a member of the American Guernsey Breeders' association and has worked on its Parish Show awards committee.

As a 4-H member in Lincoln county for 11 years, Mrs. Rasmussen won a variety of awards in home economics projects and was county health queen. Since 1952 she has been a project leader of the Lake Stay 4-H club and has been an adult organizational leader for the past four years. As an adult leader she has worked on committees for county achievement day and county fair and has helped 4-H members with demonstrations.

Active in church work, she has been Sunday school superintendent for seven years and has held local and district offices in church organizations.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 27, 1960

Immediate release

MINNESOTA BULLS CULLED BY NEW ORLEANS MACHINE

As evening lights wink on in New Orleans, a night-shift operator pushes a button on a giant electronic computer that may decide the future of hundreds of Minnesota bulls before dawn.

The computer silently scans a magnetic tape containing thousands of dairy production records and automatically prints sire evaluations. It is the latest tool in the U. S. Department of Agriculture's program to provide dairymen with a complete, up-to-date way to measure their herd sire's value.

Records began rolling from the New Orleans center in August. Today, over 21,000 sire provings have been made by the new method, 1,913 of these on Minnesota herd sires, according to Ralph W. Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Automation in dairy record keeping is nothing new to Minnesota dairymen. Machine processing of production records for Minnesota dairy herds began March 1, 1958. Today the records of cows in 579 herds enrolled in production testing programs in the state are handled by electronic computers.

In the past, sire improvement--and herd improvement--depended mainly on daughter-dam comparisons. These were made from data reported by Dairy Herd Improvement association supervisors and were simply comparisons between the production of a sire's daughters and their dams.

For instance, if the daughters averaged 430 pounds of fat in a lactation and their dams had averaged 350, the sire was given a "plus" rating of 80 pounds of fat. Such a high proving greatly increased the value of the daughters and the sire and practically nominated the bull for a stall in an artificial insemination stud.

(more)

add 1 Minn. bulls

On the other hand, if the daughters produced less than their dams, the sire was given a "minus" proving and, more often than not, a one-way ride to the slaughter house.

For a long time dairy scientists and cattle breeders have known that the dam-daughter comparisons don't always tell the whole story of a sire's genetic value. A plus or minus proving obviously means a lot more than no proving at all, but records result from a lot of things besides breeding.

The skill of the man who handles the herd and the quality of the feed the cows eat may have a lot more to do with the record than the transmitting ability of the sire.

This new evaluation method is furnishing dairymen with more reliable data than they've had in the past. The computer can scan a master file of over six million DHIA records in less than six working days. At the same time it can bring the file up to date with current lactation records as they are reported.

The machine stores DHIA lactation records and herd data on large reels of magnetic tape--as many as 150,000 records on a 2,400 foot reel of tape. It handles data from the tapes at the speed of light, making thousands of logical decisions per second and printing sire lists and proved sire records at the rate of 600 lines per minute.

It scans the master file of records and selects dam and daughter records by sire and by herd, picks out stabledmates of daughters of a sire or the other cows in the herd and automatically processes the records.

This is the information added to conventional dam-daughter comparisons that makes for more accurate sire evaluation:

- * A "feed index," that shows how feeding levels of the daughters compare with those of their dams.

- * A 305-day "contemporary" herd average that shows the average production levels of the daughter's stabledmates who were not paternally related and who were in milk at about the same time. This gives some indication of the average producing ability of the stabledmates and the care and handling of the herd during about the same time the lactation records of the daughters were made.

- * The average yearly production of the entire herd is also listed so the daughter's production may be compared with the producing ability of the entire herd.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 31, 1960

Immediate release

FARM AND HOME WEEK BEING PLANNED

Various departments of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture are already busy making plans for the 59th annual Farm and Home week on the St. Paul campus Jan. 17-20.

Approximately 3,500 persons usually attend the annual 4-day event, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses and co-ordinator for the week.

The program this year is being built around special fields--animal science, crops, physical science, social science, agricultural economics and others. Meetings for Farm and Home week in 1961 will be fewer but larger than in previous years.

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

To be held in connection with Farm and Home week again this year is the tenth annual Rural Art show. Information concerning the show may be obtained from the Agricultural Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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60-352-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 31, 1960

Immediate release

4-H GIRLS WIN CLOTHING AWARDS

Five Minnesota 4-H'ers will each receive either \$100 or a sewing machine for their achievements in sewing projects, Evelyn Harne, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The girls are Algene Mischke, 17, Westbrook; Katherine Kloehn, 16, Garfield; Arlys Klukken, 17, Osakis; Karen Smith, 18, Stillwater; and Mary Ann Fobbe, 17, Maple Lake.

The awards are given by Dayton's, Minneapolis.

A first-year nursing student at Fairview hospital and a 4-H'er for nine years, Miss Mischke has been secretary and junior leader of the Westbrook Willing Workers 4-H club in Cottonwood county. During the six years she has been in the clothing project she has won blue ribbons for construction and styling and has been junior style queen.

In the seven years Miss Kloehn has carried the clothing project she has sewed a total of 54 garments. She makes all of her own clothes because she is assured of getting a perfect fit. Miss Kloehn has been a junior leader in the Chippewans 4-H club for three years and twice its president as well as president of the Douglas county 4-H federation.

Miss Klukken has been in 4-H for nine years and in clothing projects for eight. In addition to championship and blue ribbon awards in her county for food preparation and clothing construction, this year she was Todd county's dress revue queen and attendant to the state dress revue queen. Miss Klukken is a junior leader and has been club secretary, treasurer and president.

Now a sophomore at Macalester college, Miss Smith has been in club work for 10 years and has had a clothing project for nine. In her clothing projects, she has won seven blue ribbons at county dress revues and this year was selected to represent Washington county in the State Fair dress revue.

Miss Fobbe has taken the clothing project each of her six years in club work. She has received two home economics pins as awards for her clothing achievements and blue ribbons in both county and state dress revues. Miss Fobbe is a junior leader in her club and has been president of the Wright county 4-H federation. She is now a freshman in home economics at the University of Minnesota.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 31, 1960

Immediate release

SHOPPING HABITS STUDIED

American food shoppers spend an average of 23 minutes in the grocery store each time they go marketing.

During those 23 minutes they buy 13 different items at a cost of about 56 cents for each item.

Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reports that these were average figures for some 3,200 food shoppers who were observed in a study conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at the request of retail grocers.

Only about 30 women out of 100 came to the store equipped with a shopping list. They bought about four more items than the women who came without a list, spent about 4 to 6 cents more per minute of shopping and spent more minutes doing their shopping. Mrs. Loomis points out that consumers who use a list are likely to shop once or twice a week, whereas those who don't use a list buy fewer items at a time but shop more frequently--sometimes every day.

In stores with no cross aisle, about 25 percent of the shoppers covered virtually the entire store. If there was a cross aisle, however, most shoppers took short-cuts. Only about 5 percent shopped every aisle. One of the store manager's problems, Mrs. Loomis explains, is to arrange his store so it will be convenient for shoppers to see everything the store has to offer.

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60-354-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 31, 1960

ImeImmediate release

SHERBURNE CO. IS STATE WINNER IN 4-H SAFETY CONTEST

Sherburne county 4-H clubs have won top placing in the state in this year's national 4-H safety contest.

The county extension office will receive a plaque as an award, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Ten 4-H clubs in the state will be awarded certificates for outstanding safety programs: the Farmer-ettes 4-H club, Big Stone county; Monte Wide-Awake 4-H club, Chippewa county; Elmore Soaring Eagles, Faribault county; Caledonia Champion Racers, Houston county; Ericsburg 4-H club, Koochiching county; River-side Rockets, Lac qui Parle county; Iona Lucky Aces, Murray county; Cascade Cruisers, Olmsted county; Smiley 4-H club, Pennington county; and the Vail Skyrockets, Redwood county.

Safety projects of the clubs have included erecting stop and yield signs at approaches to the highway from farm yards; reflectorizing machinery; making first-aid kits for each family's car; emphasizing bicycle, school bus and pedestrian safety; making safety posters; taking part in safety radio programs; conducting special campaigns on bicycle safety; conducting a safe teen-driving crusade; posting "No Smoking" signs; presenting safety demonstrations; building safety window displays and showing films on safety. One club presented safety demonstrations on "How to get out of a fire alive" and "Play in safe places" to 2,000 people at nine different events. Individual members took part in a firearms safety contest, swimming and first aid classes.

In Sherburne county this past year 465 4-H members have been enrolled in the 4-H safety project. Of these, 100 4-H'ers made a survey of hazards in homes and on farms. More than 100 members attended a special civil defense class at 4-H camp. During the year 125 demonstrations have been given by members on safety. The clubs in the county have safety captains who report on safety or give safety tips at each meeting.

At 4-H camp Sherburne county members eradicated poison ivy, roped off a safe swimming area, gave demonstrations on artificial respiration, sprayed the camp grounds and roadway to control flies and mosquitoes. Clubs sponsored waste paper drives and spring cleanups. Members sent 15 news articles on safety to newspapers and radio stations.

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60-355-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 31, 1960

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

RESEARCHERS SEEK BETTER OIL-BEARING FLAX

A search for new commercial flax varieties which will bear more and better linseed oil is being combined with basic research in a project under way at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station.

The project is under the direction of V. E. Comstock, U. S. Department of Agriculture agronomist with headquarters on the University's St. Paul campus. Working with him are Thor Kommedahl, associate professor of plant pathology at the University, and J. O. Culbertson, head of industrial crops investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture Research center, Beltsville, Md.

Attempts are being made to breed desirable characteristics of yellow-seeded flaxes into brown-seeded ones.

Yellow-seeded flaxes are desirable for the quantity and fast-drying quality of the linseed oil which they bear. However, yellow-seeded flaxes are unpopular with growers because they are lower-yielding, more susceptible to diseases, more readily damaged and lighter in weight than brown-seeded varieties.

Along with their importance in genetics research, the researchers' findings are expected to produce new commercial varieties of flax. If a plant seems to combine much of the high oil quality and quantity of yellow-seeded varieties with the desirable traits of brown-seeded ones, field trials will be conducted with an eye to releasing new varieties.

In their work to date, the University experimenters have had some success in transferring high oil content to brown-seeded varieties.

Additional information concerning this work is contained in University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station Technical Bulletin 234, which may be obtained from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 31, 1960

SPECIAL TO WEEKLIES

Immediate release

RURAL ART SHOW AT U JAN. 9-20

Entry blanks for the 10th annual Rural Art show, to be held in January on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, are now available, it was announced this week by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

The show will begin Jan. 9 and continue through Farm and Home week, Jan. 17-20. Application blanks and entry rules may be obtained from the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

Exhibits, accompanied by entry blanks, can be sent beginning Dec. 28 and must reach the St. Paul campus no later than Jan. 5. Eligible to enter works are non-professional artists of high school age or over, living in rural Minnesota or in Minnesota towns of not more than 15,000 population.

The show will be held in the student center on the St. Paul campus, with the American-Swedish institute exhibiting ribbon-winning paintings in February. Works entered must be original--not copies--and not previously exhibited in a rural art show, according to Russell A. Barton, a member of the staff of the University's Institute of Agriculture, who is chairman of the show.

Artists may enter any type of painting, sculpture or graphic art. No photos will be accepted. Management of the show reserves the right to select final exhibits.

A program of art gallery tours, painting criticism and demonstration lectures is being planned during Farm and Home week.

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

To all counties

Immediate release

FARM FILLERS

Greater profits from a farm woodlot are assured if the owner cuts and markets his own timber, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. A woodlot owner can put his off-season labor to profitable use turning his standing timber into poles, posts, pulpwood, rough or finished lumber and other processed commodities.

* * * *

Fall is the best time to apply lime to your fields. It takes time for the lime to dissolve and establish areas of "sweet" soil favorable to early growth of young plants. Also, fall spreading gets away from delivery problems associated with soft fields and road restrictions in the spring. If you have questions on liming you'll find the answers in extension folder 210, "Liming Minnesota Soils," by John Grava and Merle Halverson, soils specialists at the University of Minnesota. Pick up your copy at the extension office.

* * * *

Poultry research at the University of Minnesota is going ahead at a faster rate and a lower cost because of the Coturnix quail. The adult quail weighs less than 5 ounces and begins laying at 35 to 40 days of age. That makes five generations a year possible instead of two generations with hens. And 10 quail fit nicely in the same laboratory space it takes for one chicken. Cost of raising the quail is about 4 cents each. That compares with a cost of \$1 to rear a hen.

* * * *

Heavy lice infestations cause lowered feed efficiency, arrested growth of young pigs, and general unthriftiness. This makes the animals subject to the attack of other parasites or diseases. Also, lice probably transmit a virus which causes swine pox. University of Minnesota specialists say lice are easy to control, if you spray pigs with a suspension of 1 ounce of 25 percent wettable lindane powder in 4 gallons of water.

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University Farm and Homes News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 1, 1960

To all counties

Immediate release

LOWER TURKEY PRICES,
NO BIG INCREASE FOR
BROILER CHICKENS SEEN

Lower prices for turkeys and no high increase in the price of broiler chickens is the outlook for the coming year, according to County Agent _____.

This statement is supported by R. W. Berg, extension poultry specialist, and B. G. Crewdson, extension marketing assistant, at the University of Minnesota.

"Since it appears that the 1961 crop of turkeys is going to be larger than the 1960 crop, we can expect lower prices, say the specialists. "The trend is to raise more heavy turkeys which will put the small fryer-roaster in a more favorable position. This situation will prevail for the first half of 1961."

Berg and Crewdson also made these comments on the turkey situation:

"In general, prices should be favorable for the first half of 1961 for all turkeys." If there is a large increase, as we anticipate, lower and less favorable prices will exist in the last half of the year.

"We have a good year ahead of us but we must do a good job of management, and don't overcrowd your house and you'll be money ahead."

They made these comments on the broiler chicken situation:

Broiler prices will continue to be very competitive with other meats. There will be no high increase in the price of broilers, and there may be some decrease. If other meat items remain relatively high priced, it seems possible that the broiler industry can continue to expand slowly and still maintain its present price.

Week to week and month to month price fluctuations will prevail, but 1961 is going to require good management, because the margin of profit is going to be limited, the specialists conclude.

Berg and Crewdson's analysis of the poultry outlook is one in a series of single sheet publications on "What's Ahead for Minnesota Farmers" issued by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. It's available in the county agent's office.

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

Housewares in Bronze

Shift to Early American

Houses of Our Times

A Return to Country Kitchens

Fireplace Accessories

Serve Cranberries--Freeze Some, Too

Did You Know?

Families Lowest in Milk, Vegetables,

Fruit

Some Notes on Raisins

Employed Wives and Food Buying

An Hour's Labor Buys More Food

HOME FURNISHINGS

Housewares in Bronze

There's new color emphasis on the bronze look in housewares this year.

Wooden kitchen cabinets and brown-toned appliances have called for a beige color to harmonize--and the bronze-tone seems to be the answer.

It's used now for plastic handles on cutlery for other plastic accessories such as dishpans and for nearly any other colored product in housewares.

* * * *

Shift to Early American

The sentimental quality of women's buying is showing up in increased sales of early American furnishings for the home.

According to those who sell home furnishings, women have acquired more and more power to make major purchases of home furnishings, with less restraint or direction from their husbands. As a result, their sentimental tastes for the traditional have been reflected in increased sales of early American style furniture.

-jbn-

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

HOUSINGHouses of Our Times

Just what features have been added to the typical American home during the last few years?

According to recent studies, the 1950's added these features to change our ideas of what to expect in a new American home --

- . Living room fireplace
- . Family room-dining room
- . Conveniently located laundry center
- . Screened outdoor living area
- . Lots of storage space
- . More modern kitchen
- . A study, den or extra bedroom

A Return to Country Kitchens

The large, friendly kitchen of grandmother's time is in this year's decorating scheme.

The modern convenience of new kitchen appliances can be combined with the warmth of a country kitchen if you aren't afraid to use brick and wood surfaces with the sleek new appliances.

Mary Lou Muller, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that stainless steel appliances have a metallic look that combines well with a hardwood floor, provincial print curtains and wooden cabinets. Copper accessories are the perfect accent in a country kitchen with brown-toned appliances, wood cabinets and wrought iron hardware.

Even sleek white appliances will work if they are combined with white brick, white painted wooden cupboards and brass accessories for a refined country kitchen feeling.

* * * *

Fireplace Accessories

If you're lucky enough to have a fireplace in your home, you may want to use some of the many decorative hearth and fireplace accessories on the market this fall.

New styles for these accessories include: Oriental, Danish, French provincial, early American and colonial. The Oriental flavor is in wrought iron and brass, while the Danish accessories, chosen to go with dark Danish woods, are bronze. Cast brass is being shown to go with French country furnishings and wrought iron is used most with early American or colonial.

FOOD AND NUTRITIONServe Cranberries Often -- Freeze Some, Too

1960's fresh cranberry crop is a real record-breaker -- a whopping 32 percent above average. And -- good news for Mrs. Housewife -- they're a "best buy"!

Crunchy fresh cranberries add a bright note to molded salads and make excellent relishes ground with oranges or other fruits. Fresh whole cranberries bake up into luscious pies and cook up into the sauce we all enjoy with turkey.

When cranberries are such a good buy, it's a good time to freeze some for use when they're out of season. Simply sort and wash the berries, drain them and pack them in plastic bags. Nothing could be easier!

* * * *

Did You Know ?

Back in the days of clipper ships, American seamen ate fresh cranberries by the handful to prevent scurvy, just as British tars used limes.

Cranberries were here when the Pilgrims landed. Though there's no proof that Pilgrims ate cranberries with their turkey and bear meat at the first Thanksgiving dinner, it's certain they enjoyed the wild berries at many another feast.

* * * *

Families Lowest in Milk, Vegetables and Fruits

Recent food consumption and nutrition studies show that when families are poorly fed, the foods they neglect most often are milk and milk products, vegetables and fruits--especially the dark green and deep yellow vegetables and citrus fruits.

Cooking in milk just at the simmering point will tenderize your vegetables as quickly as water at a full boil, because milk has a slightly higher boiling point than water.

* * * *

Some Notes on Raisins

For a delicious confection for the youngsters, try sprinkling salt on raisins.

Plump dried-up raisins by covering them with fruit juice and storing them in the refrigerator until they have softened.

Fry raisins gently in butter, then toss in slaws or fruit salads for flavor.

CONSUMER MARKETINGEmployed Wives and the Food They Buy

A wife's employment outside her home doesn't affect the nutritive value of her family's food, but it does affect cost of that food.

In general, working wives spend more for food and choose more expensive types of foods, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. A recent USDA survey shows families with employed homemakers spend about \$.56 more per person on weekly food supplies than families where the wife isn't employed.

Employed wives bought more meat, fish and poultry of expensive types, more baked goods, and generally more fats, oils and beverages. They used some prepared foods more than nonworking wives, but in other cases the nonworking wives used more.

Generally the diets furnished were the same in nutritional value for both groups of homemakers. However, there was a tendency for more families with employed wives to fall below recommendations for thiamine and riboflavin. Families low in riboflavin weren't getting enough milk, and those low in thiamine often weren't using enough whole-grain, enriched or restored-grain foods.

* * * *

An Hour's Labor Buys More Food Than 25 Years Ago

Americans today buy more food for an hour's take-home pay than they did 25 years ago.

Back in 1935-39 when food prices were low, an average factory laborer could buy 7 loaves of bread or 5 quarts of milk with an hour's pay. Now he could buy 10 loaves of bread or 8 quarts of milk.

Food took an average of 23 percent of the budget in 1935-39; now an average of 21 percent of the budget goes for food. If Americans ate the same foods as they did 20 years ago, they would spend an average of only 16 percent.

Today we eat 39 percent more citrus fruit, 20 percent more meat, 22 percent more eggs, 11 percent more leafy green and yellow vegetables and drink more than 14 percent more milk than in 1935-39 for food. The fact is, says Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, for more and better foods we are spending about the same percentage of our income as 25 or 30 years ago.

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

To all counties

Immediate release

TAKE SOIL
SAMPLES NOW

Take soil samples for testing now, before the freeze-up, County Agent _____ urged this week.

He suggested that farmers take part in the Extension Service's "Minnesota Fall Soil Sample Roundup" program. The county agent will provide information on how to take the samples.

The county agent pointed out that the big advantage of fall sampling is that soils are usually in better condition for testing at this time of the year than in the spring and results are available in plenty of time for planning fertilizer use.

"Fertilizer is usually applied on a 'guess' basis in the spring if samples are not taken in the fall," said County Agent _____. "This is likely to mean a lower crop return."

A highly successful testing campaign for 1960 is indicated by the unusually large number of soil samples arriving at the University of Minnesota soil testing laboratory so far this year, according to information received by the county agent from Lowell Hanson, University extension soils specialist.

Increased interest in fall soil sampling is shown by the fact that 2,570 samples were tested at the University during the week ending October 29. During October, this year, 6,526 samples were tested--2,500 more than during the same period last year.

Hanson praised county agents and fertilizer dealers for their efforts in the 1960 Fall Soil Sample Roundup.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

DRIED FRUITS
KEEP AT ROOM
TEMPERATURE

The dried apricots or raisins you buy for holiday cooking won't lose quality at ordinary room temperatures if they're properly packaged.

But store them away from radiators, stoves or other sources of heat.

Scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Research Service recently studied the keeping quality of dried apricots and raisins in different packages and at different temperatures. They measured darkening of color, sugaring and moisture loss which can make the fruit hard.

Apricots in treated cellophane bags kept well at 70° F. or below in the study, but darkened and lost quality within two or three months at 90° F.

Light raisins, popular for white fruit cake, also turned dark quickly at higher temperatures. Both light and dark raisins held quality much better in cartons than in treated cellophane bags. The best type of carton was that covered by foil wrapping which provided vapor resistance and prevented the fruit from becoming too dry. Both light and dark raisins in cartons kept well for a year at 70° F. or below.

These studies at the Agricultural Research Service Western Utilization Research and Development Division in Albany, California, are part of the research to aid growers and processors in preventing quality loss and in making further improvements in methods of processing and distributing dried fruit.

-jbn-

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Enrollment series

NEW PROJECT
TO INTEREST
4-H MEMBERS

Do you know the difference between an insect and a spider? Do you know what an insect is? If you like to collect bugs or to find out about the mysteries of the insect world, 4-H has a new project to interest you.

The project, dealing with entomology or the study of insects, is entitled "The Insects and You." The entomology project will be available to all 4-H'ers for the first time this year on a state-wide basis. It proved very successful when tried last year as a pilot project in about 12 counties, according to John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist, and the state 4-H Club office.

The project is divided into beginners', junior and advanced units. Collecting 25 different kinds of bugs is one of the requirements for beginners; collecting, classifying and mounting 50 specimens are among requirements for the junior division--this number is increased to 100 for the advanced unit. Life history studies, insect rearing and insect control are also included in the junior and advanced units. A 4-H'er is not required to start in the beginners' project if he has experience which would qualify him for more advanced work.

The new entomology project, set up basically the same as other projects, is designed to help the 4-H'er:

- . learn the life history and habits of insects and the relation of insects to modern living.
- . learn to recognize major insect pests and beneficial insects common in the area where the club member lives.
- . apply the fundamentals of insect control by carrying on and evaluating insect control practices.
- . learn about insecticides--the kinds, their specific uses and safety practices to be followed.
- . apply knowledge of control to other 4-H projects and support community activities related to insect control.

"This project will be interesting and beneficial to both rural and urban 4-H'ers," Lofgren said.

Awards are available for the project on a county, state and national level. County awards are four gold medals for the blue ribbon group. The state award is an all-expense paid trip to the National 4-H Club Congress. Six national winners will receive scholarships.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 2, 1960

SPECIAL TO TRADE JOURNALS
(with program)
Immediate release

SOILS-FERTILIZER SHORT COURSE DEC. 5

The tenth annual Soils and Fertilizer short course will be held in Coffey hall auditorium on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Dec. 5, it has been announced by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Theme of the course will be "Soil Fertility and Management in the Decade Ahead."

Attending will be several hundred dealers and other representatives of the fertilizer industry, plus others interested in soils and fertilizers.

One of the highlights of the short course will be a talk on "Agronomic Education and Service" by Harold Jones, director of the Kansas State college Agricultural Extension Service, Manhattan, Kan. Jones, a former extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, is scheduled to talk at 10:40 a.m.

Registration will be open at 8:30 a.m.

The morning program, starting at 9 o'clock, will include a welcome address from T. H. Fenske, associate dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, and a talk on "The Changing Farmer and Changing Land Use" by Roland Abraham, assistant director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

"Increased Flexibility in Soil Management--Possibilities with Fertilizer and Tillage" will be discussed during the morning by Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist, and Richard Rust, assistant professor of soils, will speak on "A New Look at Land Use."

A. C. Caldwell, professor of soils, will report on new studies of plant populations, fertility level and moisture in Minnesota's corn belt.

Another feature of the morning session will be presentation of "The Farmer" magazine county soil testing award. The presentation will be made by Robert Rupp, managing editor of The Farmer.

(more)

add 1 soil-fertilizer short course

The closing discussion of the morning will be presented by Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist; John Grava, assistant professor of soils; and Donald Hasbargen, Mower county agricultural agent. They will report on the effect of commercial fertilizers on 75 Minnesota corn fields.

University of Minnesota soils department highlights will be presented at the opening afternoon session, beginning at 1:15 p.m., by W. P. Martin, head of the department. William H. Kircher, editor-in-chief of The Farmer, will discuss "Our European Neighbors--Will They Buy What We Produce?"

The remainder of the day will be devoted to workshop sessions under the chairmanship of Richard Rust. The workshop meetings will be held in designated sections of the St. Paul campus student center.

"All sections will be run concurrently and each will be repeated so an individual can attend two of the four workshops. Ample opportunity for questions and discussion will be provided," according to Lowell Hanson, program chairman.

The workshop sections will be as follows:

1. Quality aspects of fertilized crops. Leaders--J. M. MacGregor, professor of soils, chairman; Robert Meade, professor of animal husbandry; and Wallace Nelson, superintendent, University's Southwest Experiment station, Lamberton.

2. Methods of fertilization. Leaders--Paul Burson, professor of soils, chairman; and Merle Halverson, extension soils specialist.

3. Soil testing and fertilizer recommendations. Leaders--John Grava, chairman; Lowell Hanson; and Loyal Hoseck, Dodge county agricultural agent.

4. Fertilizer material. Leaders--Curtis Overdahl, chairman; A. C. Caldwell; and Richard Curley, TVA representative, St. Paul.

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November 2, 1960

* For release at 10 p.m. *
* Thursday, November 3 *

3 MINNESOTA COUNTY AGENTS HONORED

MIAMI, FLA.--Three Minnesota county extension workers this (Thursday, Nov. 3) evening received the Distinguished Service award of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

They are Vernon Hoysler, Glencoe, McLeod county agricultural agent; Howard G. Grant, Litchfield, agricultural agent for Meeker county; and Oswald A. Daellenbach, Moorhead, Clay county agent. The awards were made at the annual banquet of the NACAA in Miami.

Hoysler has been an extension worker for 15 years, including 13 years as agricultural agent in McLeod county. He has been especially active in dairy improvement, horticulture and 4-H club work. At present more than 20 percent of the cows being milked in McLeod county are under Dairy Herd Improvement association test.

Hoysler attended Osseo high school and obtained his B. S. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1941. He attended summer school in Colorado in 1951 and 1954. He served 18 months in the veterinary branch of the U. S. Army Medical corps in World War II.

Before coming to Glencoe he was Becker county agent at Detroit Lakes.

Earlier he served as a vocational agriculture instructor at Lake Park and Park Rapids. Hoysler has been serving as a director of the Minnesota County Agents' association in 1960.

(more)

add 1 county agents honored

Grant, with 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ years of extension work behind him, has been agricultural agent in Meeker county since March, 1953. Before that he served as county agent in Ramsey and Crow Wing counties and as 4-H club agent in Houston and Isanti counties.

Grant is a graduate of Red Wing high school and obtained his B. S. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1942. He has served on the 4-H livestock committee and as chairman of the ritual committee of the state County Agents' association. He has attended summer school in both Wisconsin and Colorado.

In Crow Wing county, Grant was recognized by farmers as having made significant contributions to the development of the dairy industry. As agent in Ramsey county, he is credited with working most effectively in truck crop production. In Meeker county his program has been built around general agriculture with emphasis on dairying.

Daellenbach has been in extension work for 11 years, including five years as county agent in Clay county. Before that he was engaged in private business at Ada, Minn., served as agricultural agent in Norman county and as a vocational agriculture instructor at Ulen, Minn.

He attended high school at Siren, Wis., and Webster, S. D., and received his B. S. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1938. He has attended summer school at the University of Minnesota and in Colorado.

At present he is a director of the Minnesota County Agents' association, and he has worked on 4-H club, crops and soils and junior livestock show committees of the association.

Daellenbach is ranked high in agricultural extension circles for the quality of his work and for his subject matter teaching. He is recognized for outstanding work in soils management and conservation, artificial breeding, weed control, farmstead improvement and work with organized groups.

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60-357-rpr

PLEASE OBSERVE RELEASE TIME noted at top of page 1

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 2, 1960

Immediate release

THANKSGIVING FAVORITES PLENTIFUL THIS MONTH

Turkeys and cranberries--the traditional twosome--share the spotlight on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for November.

The 1960 cranberry crop is expected to be 4 percent greater than last year's record crop and 29 percent above average, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. Consumers can be assured of a plentiful supply of cranberries for use now and for freezing.

All sizes of turkeys will be coming to market, but the larger sizes will be most plentiful and the best buy per pound.

Beef and pork will be abundant all month. Beef of the less expensive grades, suitable for hamburger or stew, will be in heaviest supply. Since hog supplies in November are expected to near their fall peak, pork prices should be reasonable.

Three late-fall vegetables will be especially good buys at produce counters--potatoes, onions and cabbage. The late-crop potatoes are excellent for mashing, baking and almost all other cooking methods, Mrs. Loomis says.

Dates, a traditional holiday favorite, will be in abundant supply during November.

Dry beans, vegetable fats and oils are other foods on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful list for November.

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60-358-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 2, 1960

Immediate release

ACTIVE 4-H'ERS RECEIVE \$150 SCHOLARSHIPS

Dianne K. Josephson, 18, Virginia, and Kenneth E. McCoy, 17, Aitkin, will receive \$150 scholarships for their active participation and leadership in 4-H work, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The scholarships are being given by the J. R. Watkins company of Winona.

Miss Josephson, a home economics major at St. Olaf college, has been active in the Sub-Ettes 4-H club for nine years. She had served as president and vice president of her club and president of the district 4-H leaders' council. She was a junior leader for six years. In addition to championship and blue ribbons in various home economics projects on both the county and state level, Miss Josephson received the 4-H key award in 1959.

Miss Josephson feels that her home furnishing project has been her most rewarding one because for this project she did much of the major work decorating a bedroom for herself in their basement. She was chosen state champion demonstrator in home furnishings in 1954.

McCoy will use his scholarship as a freshman at Hamline university. He has been a junior leader in the 4-H Cardinals club for five years and president of both his club and the county 4-H federation. He has twice been Aitkin county's delegate to the State Junior Leadership conference and last year was voted outstanding 4-H boy in the county.

McCoy's projects include gardening, swine, safety, health, conservation and dairy. He has received blue and championship ribbons in his favorite, the swine project, at county fairs and livestock shows at Duluth and So. St. Paul. He has been champion swine showman in his county and at the Duluth show.

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A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

BUSINESS NOT HURT BY HIGHWAY BY-PASS

A new superhighway which by-passed the central business district, diverting 5,000 cars a day--two-thirds of the total--from Main street did not hurt business as a whole in Faribault, Minnesota.

This is one of the findings of a study, the fourth in a series on the economic impact of highways in Minnesota, made by the University of Minnesota departments of agricultural economics and geography in cooperation with the Minnesota Department of Highways and the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

Author of the latest report is Dale Gustafson. James Schwinden is director of the study project. Both are research fellows in agricultural economics at the University.

Some of the conclusions of the report:

Gross sales for retail and service firms and for firms located both on and off the old route through the central business district increased each year before, during and after completion in September, 1955, of the new alternate route, Trunk Highway 65, on the western edge of the city.

Gross sales of firms assumed to be sensitive to through traffic--gasoline stations, bars, cafes, motels--did suffer a drop in 1957 but showed an increase in 1958. The firms that received a large percentage of their volume from through traffic were more severely damaged unless they adjusted and added other lines to increase their sales.

Drops in sales experienced by traffic-sensitive firms were offset by a rise in sales of retail, service and total firms. This increase was steady--not even a temporary drop was recorded. Therefore, except for a small number of firms, reduced daily traffic through Faribault's central business district did not hurt business as a whole.

It appears that the decrease by loss/^{of}through traffic was more than offset by relief of traffic congestion and improved shopping conditions which induced local people or attracted others to spend more. Another possibility is that the drop in gross sales in the central business district was balanced by an increase in sales for the firms near the new alternate route.

**University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 4, 1963**

**SPECIAL to Minn. Daily, Mpls, Star,
Mpls. Tribune, St. Paul Pioneer Press,
St. Paul Dispatch, Int. Falls, Daily
Immediate release Journal, Maynard Speece,
Don Walker**

ART EXHIBIT AT ST. PAUL STUDENT CENTER NOV. 7-23

**Eighteen oil paintings by Mrs. Mary Bergstedt, International Falls, will
be exhibited in the Student Center Grill room gallery on the University of
Minnesota's St. Paul campus Nov. 7-23.**

**Mrs. Bergstedt is a member of the Minnesota Rural Artists' association
and has been a blue ribbon winner at the University's Rural Art show. She is
also a member of the Palette Painters, an organization of artists in and near
International Falls who paint historical scenes of early Koochiching county and
the border country. Mrs. Bergstedt and her husband live on a small island in
Daisy lake.**

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

SPECIAL to selected counties

DEALER CONFERENCE
DATE SET FOR AREA

_____ has been set as the date for a conference of seed, fertilizer and
date
agricultural chemical dealers of this area, according to an announcement from
_____, county agricultural agent at _____.

The conference will be held at _____.

The meeting, one in a series of dealer conferences under the sponsorship
of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will include the
following topics:

Proper and safe use of agricultural chemicals; plant diseases in 1960;
fungicides for plant disease control; insecticides for field crop insect control.

Soil tests and fertilizer recommendations; the story behind fertilizer use.

Herbicides in forage establishment; forage testing in Minnesota; pre-innoca-
tion of legume seeds; forage seed production in Minnesota; hybrid corn maturity
ratings; crop variety surveys; crop varieties recommended for planting in 1961;
chemicals for weed control in 1961.

"Credit Problems and the Dealer" will be discussed at evening meetings.

Two teams of University of Minnesota Agricultural extension specialists
will speak at the meetings, presenting material appropriate to the area. Each
meeting will start at 1:30 p. m., with a "Dutch treat" dinner planned for 6 p. m.
An evening session on credit problems will start at 7 p. m.

The extension specialists and county agents will present the afternoon pro-
grams. The evening program will include representatives of industry, banking
and farm credit agencies.

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-rpr-

MORE

November 4, 1960

NOTES to CA: Fill in with available details concerning extension personnel and local representatives who will appear. You may wish to release a more detailed story later when complete information is available.

Here is list of dates for this conference. Please send to outlets in your county, picking out date and place most convenient for farmers of your county.

November 29 -- Rochester, The Markay, N. of Rochester on Hwy. 52, near John Deere plant; and New Ulm, Eibner's Restaurant.

November 30 -- Fairmont, Augusta Hotel; and Owatonna, Owatonna Hotel.

December 1 -- Worthington, Ehlers Steak House; Isanti, Bar-L-Ranch Golf Club (just W. of Isanti).

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 8, 1960

To all counties
Immediate release

FARM FILLERS

A hog producer who is feeding light hogs now for a December market will probably be money ahead to go on a delayed feeding program for January sales. Extension economists at the University of Minnesota say the expected price strength in January will likely make delayed marketing pay.

* * * *

There is nothing to indicate that farm machinery prices won't continue to rise, according to Kenneth H. Thomas and Paul R. Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension economists in farm management. The increase could be less but still up two to three percent. Prices of 1961 models are likely to increase, perhaps less than the 3.5 percent of recent years, they say.

* * * *

It's easy to figure needs for any farm building job from the trees on your own land, says Parker Anderson, extension forester. Get the board foot volume tables for standing trees from the county agent's office. They tell you estimated board feet and volume of trees of different diameters and heights. You can cut your trees this winter accordingly. The agent also has tables you can use to scale your own logs, according to the decimal C rule, after they're cut.

* * * *

Beware of carbon monoxide when starting the car, truck or tractor inside the garage or shed. Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says the safest way is to back motor vehicles out into the open before warming them up. Have doors and windows open while working on any running motor in the shop. Or at least attach a hose to the exhaust pipe and run it outside. It's a good idea to leave a car window open slightly while driving, too.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 8, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

STUDENT IN DAIRY PRODUCTION AWARDED \$300 SCHOLARSHIP

Todd K. Fetsch, 5907 Hodgson road, St. Paul, has been awarded a \$300 dairy husbandry scholarship for the academic year 1960-61. Fetsch is a sophomore in dairy production at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

The scholarship is provided by the Minnesota Dairy Industry committee to help and encourage worthy students majoring in dairy production.

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-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 8, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

U DAIRY JUDGING TEAM WINS INTERNATIONAL HONORS

The University of Minnesota dairy products judging team won top honors judging milk in international competition at Chicago Oct. 31, according to Elmer Thomas, associate professor of dairy industries and team coach.

The team, made up of Robert P. Israels, Colfax, Wis.; David L. Jarl, Annandale; and H. Douglas Johnson, Fergus Falls, won a silver cup for skill in milk judging. They also placed ninth in cheese and fifth in all products.

The 3 dairy industries seniors competed with 24 other teams at the 26th Collegiate Students International Contest in Judging Dairy Products.

In individual competition, Johnson placed second in butter, missing first place by a narrow margin. He tied for first place with two other students, then dropped to second place when officials tried to break the tie on the basis of flavor scoring.

Johnson also placed ninth in individual milk judging and ninth among all individuals. Jarl placed ninth in judging ice cream.

Robert E. Sprenger, Plainview, junior in dairy industries, was alternate team member.

First in all products was taken by the University of Illinois with Iowa State university second and Texas A & M college third.

The contest is co-sponsored by the American Dairy Science association and the Dairy Industries Supply association. Team members are selected for their general scholastic ability, research aptitude and skill in judging dairy products.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 8, 1960

Immediate release

SAFETY SPECIALIST REPORTS 1960 FARM ACCIDENT FATALITIES

Forty people were killed in farm work accidents from January 1 through September 30 this year. That's five more than during the same period in 1959 and an increase over farm fatalities in 1956, 1957 and 1958.

Farm work accidents began to climb during the hazardous spring work period and have continued well into the fall.

There were seven farm work fatalities during September. They include a man, 47, caught in a running combine; a young man, 19, caught between truck frame and grain box when a hoist gave way; a 49-year-old man who fell from a running tractor.

A 38-year-old man was killed when his horse ran under the low branches of a tree; a man, 78, lost his life when his tractor tipped on him in a silo pit; and a 68-year-old man fell from a silo against some iron steps.

Accidents classed as motor vehicle non-traffic killed three. A 43-year-old man died when his tractor tipped into a ditch, pinning him underneath. A 2-year-old child was run over by a pickup truck, and a 5-year-old child was fatally injured when she was run over by a grain binder.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, urges all operators to accept and consider the dangers of their job--"then slow down, avoid taking chances so you're around to benefit from work accomplished and crops harvested during the year."

Unshielded power shafts on corn pickers, portable elevators and other farm machinery are potential killers. Plowing and heavy travel with farm machinery is extra dangerous in late fall.

Keep power shields in place and tractors and drawn equipment lighted and reflectorized all the time to save expensive damage, prevent injuries and perhaps save a life. Practice safety everywhere, Prickett urges.

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60-361-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 8, 1960

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR GIRLS WANT PROFESSIONAL OR CLERICAL WORK

Either professional or clerical jobs look most inviting to high school senior girls who are considering their careers.

In their choice of vocation, their mothers and teachers are the most influential.

These were findings in a study of high school senior girls in 21 schools in northeastern and southwestern Minnesota. Rural sociologists in the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture studied the occupational aspirations of high school seniors as part of a larger study of farming as an occupation.

Nearly half of the girls--about 46 percent--said they would like a professional career such as teaching, nursing or medicine. Most of these girls, however, indicated teaching as their preference.

Almost as many of the girls--42 percent--said they would like to be stenographers, typists, salesgirls or receptionists.

Only 4 percent of the girls said they wanted to become housewives immediately upon graduation. Eight percent hoped to get semiskilled jobs and less than 1 percent wanted careers in either the proprietary, managerial and official class or the unskilled category.

Half of the girls felt it would be necessary to move to another area to find the type of position they wanted.

Nearly half of the town girls--49 percent--wanted to go into the professions, compared with slightly more than a third of the farm girls and 40 percent of the

(more)

add 1 job choice of high school senior girls

girls living in the country but not on farms. More of the rural girls wanted clerical jobs than did the girls living in town.

Although these results indicate that town girls have a higher level of aspiration than rural girls, the latter may be more realistic, since clerical and related types of positions are most available to young girls from rural areas, according to Clarice Olien, assistant extension specialist in rural sociology at the University of Minnesota.

Nearly two-thirds of the girls felt that the careers they chose required additional training--college, vocational schooling or some type of apprenticeship. More than half expected their parents to pay for their schooling, but almost a third indicated that they would work part-time to pay for additional training. Only about 3 percent thought they could get scholarships and about 1 percent considered borrowing money to finance their education.

To see if the girls had made any preparation toward fulfillment of their aspirations, they were asked if they had applied for further education, for training programs or jobs. Slightly more than a third had applied for further education--considerably fewer than the number who felt additional training was necessary for the careers they had chosen. Less than a fourth had applied for jobs and more than a third had made no applications for either further education or jobs.

Mothers were the most influential persons in helping the girls choose their occupations. As a matter of fact, Miss Olien points out, adults are far more important in setting the aspiration levels for high school students than young friends. Teachers were cited by 18 percent of the girls as influencing their choice, prominent friends by 14 percent, vocational counselors by 11 percent but fathers by only 7 percent. Less than 1 percent said they were primarily influenced in their occupational choices by television, radio or the movies. Magazines and books influenced about 5 percent of the girls.

The study on occupational aspirations of high school girls is reported by Miss Olien in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, University agricultural research publication.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 8, 1960

Immediate release

EX-MINNESOTAN GETS HIGH FEDERAL 4-H JOB

An ex-Minnesotan, Edward W. Aiton, has been named assistant administrator for programs of the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

For the past several years he has been serving as director of the 4-H and Young Men and Women division of the Federal Extension Service. Announcement of his promotion was received on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

A native of Grand Rapids, Minn., Aiton was a 4-H club member in Itasca county for nine years.

Following graduation from the University of Minnesota in 1933, he taught vocational agriculture in the Grand Rapids high school, then went to Wright county as county agricultural agent.

After five years he was appointed to the staff of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, with headquarters on the St. Paul campus. There he served first as an extension information specialist and later as an assistant state 4-H club leader.

In 1944, Aiton went to Washington, D. C. to serve as 4-H field agent for the northeastern states. He became executive secretary of the National 4-H Club foundation in Washington in January, 1951. He was named national leader of the 4-H and Young Men and Women programs of the Federal Extension Service in December, 1952.

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60-363-jbn

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 8, 1960

To all counties
Immediate release

HOGS NEED PROTEIN SUPPLEMENT WITH NEW CORN

Hog producers who feed new crop corn without protein supplement are throwing away a lot of profits, according to an extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

R. E. Jacobs says too many farmers feed corn without protein supplement because they feel it is cheap feed. This is especially true in the fall when the new crop is harvested. But a hog on a corn-only ration needs 2 1/2 to 3 times as much corn per pound of gain as a hog fed corn and protein supplement.

Jacobs strongly emphasizes that protein supplement need not be mixed with corn or grain. Let hogs help themselves to corn or protein supplement as they wish and don't worry if they eat up to 3/4 pound protein supplement each per day. There is little danger of overeating protein supplement; hogs will balance their own rations.

According to Jacobs, the most efficient way to feed new corn is on the ear-- as long as hogs have free access to protein supplement. When bad weather makes ear corn feeding unhandy, shell the corn and feed it in self-feeders.

There's no need to grind shelled corn until the moisture content drops to about 14 percent and pigs have trouble handling the hard dry kernels.

A 40 pound feeder pig with free access to both corn and protein supplement will finish at 240 pounds on about 600 pounds of corn and 100 pounds of 36 to 40 percent protein supplement. That's figuring the corn on a 14 to 15 percent moisture basis.

Hogs fed both corn and protein supplement will average 1.5 to 2.0 pounds of daily gain. But hogs on a corn-only diet do well to gain half-a-pound per day.

"Remember," says Jacobs, "you can't afford to feed a corn-only ration to your hogs, even if you have lots of corn and even if it were worth only 50 cents per bushel."

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 8, 1960

To all counties

A Farm & Home Research Report

Immediate release

**EARLY WEANING
OF CALVES FOUND
GOOD PRACTICE**

Weaning herd replacement calves at four weeks can save marketable milk or purchased milk replacer, it has been found by dairy researchers at the University of Minnesota.

W. A. Olson and J. B. Williams, research fellow and associate professor, respectively, in the dairy husbandry department at the University, report that in their tests all but a few calves have responded well to early weaning.

In their experiments, all liquid feeding was stopped when the calves reached 28 days of age. During the pre-weaning period, the calves gained an average of more than one-half pound per day. During this time they ate an average of .37 pound of grain supplement per day.

For the two weeks after weaning, the calves ate 2.35 pounds of grain supplement daily while gaining more than one pound per day.

Most calves adjusted rapidly to the decrease in nutrient intake from the milk or milk replacer part of their diet by increasing grain consumption.

Points for farmers to remember are:

1. Feed limited quantities of milk or milk replacer to four weeks of age. In the University tests not more than four pounds of liquid per 100 pounds of body weight per feeding were given.
2. Have grain supplement and water available from the first week. A simple ground grain supplement was offered from the fourth day of age in the University tests.
3. Offer fresh, good quality hay daily.
4. Watch to see that the calf is healthy and is eating grain and hay after it is weaned. If a calf does not eat one pound of grain per day after weaning, it may still require milk or milk replacer.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 8, 1960

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

USDA FARMHOUSE
PLANS AVAILABLE

Efficiency and flexibility are features of five house plans developed recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Although designed for farmhouses, the plans would suit many suburban and urban locations. They are one, two and three-bedroom houses.

The one-bedroom plan (Plan No. 7146) is economical and is well suited either to childless or retired couples, according to Mary L. Muller, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota. It includes a living room, bedroom, utility room and kitchen with dining area, making a total of 1,025 square feet. There is also a carport.

Since there is no basement, the heater is enclosed in a space near the center of the house. A 75-square foot storage closet is provided at the rear of the carport. The plan includes a 12-foot long divided bedroom closet, closets for linen, canned goods and cleaning supplies.

Spacious, flexible room arrangement and an energy-saving kitchen are featured in USDA's two-bedroom farmhouse plan No. 7149. It calls for masonry and frame construction with low-pitched roof, large window areas, a carport and a basement under the main living area.

At the center of the L-shaped floor plan is the Beltsville energy-saving kitchen, which incorporates the results of USDA research on work space, storage and kitchen arrangements that require the least amount of effort in kitchen activities. The kitchen is combined with the family room, which is also the main dining area. Directly off the family room and in view of the kitchen is a covered patio convenient for all-weather play or outdoor dining.

The bedrooms are large and well separated from the living area. The house includes one and a half bathrooms and ample storage space.

MORE

Add 1 - USDA Farmhouse Plans

The basement provides adequate space for a utility room, food storage and freezer and recreation room.

Plan No. 7157 is a two-bedroom frame farmhouse which could be built for a reasonable price since the construction is simple. Kitchen and dining area are combined in one room. Additional space for company dining is available at one end of the large living room. Generous storage space is provided. All rooms can be reached from the back entrance without going through the living room or the kitchen work area. If additional space is necessary, bedrooms could be finished in the basement.

Plan No. 7158 is similar to 7157 but without a basement.

The energy-saving kitchen came first in the development of the new USDA Plan No. 7152 for a one-story, three-bedroom brick veneer farmhouse. This house is the second to be designed around the Beltsville energy-saving kitchen.

The exterior of the house carries a touch of traditional design with shutters to accent the brick veneer walls. The interior includes a family room with dining space and fireplace adjoining the kitchen, three bedrooms, three bathrooms and a workroom for laundry equipment and storage. The generous living areas should appeal to families with children, Miss Muller says. There is also a carport. The plan does not provide for a basement.

Stop at your county extension office to see leaflets containing drawings and floor plans, and to get information about working drawings with construction details. There is a small charge for the working drawings.

-jbn-

NOTE TO AGENT: Mary L. Muller, extension home improvement specialist, has sent you a letter about charges and where to get plans. She has also sent you two copies of each of five leaflets showing sketches and floor plans of houses mentioned in the story.

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 8, 1960

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Enrollment series

4-H FILLERS

The 4-H program is not just a rural program. In fact, only about six out of every 10 4-H'ers in the United States live on farms. The "town and country" trend in 4-H is apparent in Minnesota, too. In the Twin Cities area over three-fourths of the 4-H'ers are from non-farm homes and throughout the state over one-fifth are from non-farm residences.

* * * *

Urban boys and girls can derive many benefits from 4-H. Of the many 4-H projects members may carry, more than 25 are as adaptable and as useful to urban as well as rural young people.

* * * *

The 4-H clothing project is celebrating its 20th year. Some three-quarter million 4-H club girls throughout the nation are in the clothing project. In Minnesota, 14,954 are enrolled in the project for 1960. The project has been supported since its beginning by Coats & Clark Inc., of New York, which gives college scholarships and trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

* * * *

The automotive care and safety project will be extended to seven more counties in Minnesota this year. A total of 15 counties in the state will then have the project.

Purpose of the project is for 4-H'ers to learn and practice automotive care, highway safety, skillful driving, economical car operation, automotive fundamentals and good auto housekeeping.

MORE

Add 1 - 4-H Fillers

In the 25 years of the 4-H home economics program, 129 college scholarships have been awarded to national winners. The most popular occupations followed by the winners after using the scholarships were teaching, secretarial and county home agent positions. Eighty percent are married and the present occupation given by the majority is that of homemaker.

* * * *

Some 285,000 4-H club members and leaders have learned more about the proper use and care of the sewing machine during the last five years. They have been participating in the 4-H Clothing Leader Training Program, "Getting the Most Out of Your Sewing Machine." The leaders then teach club members the fine points of sewing and give ample opportunity for them to "learn by doing."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 9, 1960

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

DAY LENGTH AFFECTS LAYING HABITS OF TURKEY HENS

Go into a butcher shop or supermarket any time of the year and notice the wide selection in ages and sizes of fresh and frozen turkeys available. You'll find roasters, fryers and broilers, fresh birds of just about any size you can imagine.

The ever-widening selection is due to year-round marketing, a recent innovation in the turkey industry that's due in part to research of turkey habits at the University of Minnesota.

Turkeys, like many other birds, are phototropic. That means some of their habits are governed by day length. It's phototropism that makes wild geese fly south as fall days grow shorter and return to the north as daylight hours lengthen in the spring.

A tom turkey doesn't pay much attention to the changing rhythm of longer and shorter days. As long as he has 12 hours or so of daylight per day he's ready to do his part to perpetuate the race.

But it's a different story with a turkey hen. She won't begin to lay eggs until a period of short days is followed by increasing day length.

That complicates matters for turkey growers. In the past a turkey hen laid eggs in the spring, the eggs hatched and little turkeys grew up during the summer

(more)

add 1 turkeys

and fall. Most were marketed around Thanksgiving. Some hens were kept over winter, laid eggs the next spring and the cycle went on and on.

But consumers began to show an interest in fresh turkey at seasons other than Thanksgiving and Christmas. Turkey growers were anxious to supply the demand, but eggs were hard to get during the summer, fall and early winter, making off-season production too costly to be practical.

To study the possibility of practical year-round egg production using artificial light, R. N. Shoffner, poultry researcher at the University, housed three groups of turkeys born last November in windowless houses under strictly controlled light conditions.

- * One group had artificial light for 24 hours a day.

- * A second group had artificial light corresponding to the hours of natural daylight--a photoelectric cell turned the lights on at dawn and off at dusk.

- * A third group had only 6 hours of light per day.

By April the birds were mature but still not laying. As long as the experimental conditions were maintained, the 6 hour and 24 hour day groups would never be expected to lay. The group on regular daylight hours would be expected to pass through the period of shorter days this fall and begin laying as days grew longer next spring.

But by extending the day length for the 6 hour group and first shortening for three weeks and then lengthening the "daylight hours" of both other groups, Shoffner brought all of the birds into production in May.

Once the birds began to lay they continued as long as their "day-length" remained unchanged.

Therefore, after a turkey grower's hens reach maturity he can start them laying as he pleases by first shortening and then lengthening their hours of light. In this way he can regulate his flock for year-round egg production, hatching and marketing.

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Institute of Agriculture
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A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

U SCIENTISTS SEEK WAY TO COMBAT GRAIN MOLDS

Drying before storing and keeping a close watch afterward is the only safe way discovered so far to combat molds which attack grain in the bin, a University of Minnesota scientist points out.

The problem of mold in grain storage is discussed by Robert L. Glass, assistant professor of agricultural biochemistry, in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, quarterly publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station.

A cooperative program between the University departments of agricultural biochemistry and plant pathology has been under way since 1940 to investigate the deterioration of grain by molds.

For absolutely safe storage, the University agricultural scientists say that grain should not contain more than 13 percent moisture. They have found that a certain species of mold, *Aspergillus restrictus*, will grow at moisture levels as low as 13.2 percent. At moisture levels of 14 percent and higher, many other species of molds will grow rapidly, particularly at temperatures between 85 and 95 degrees.

This does not necessarily mean that grain placed in an elevator at 13 percent moisture will remain at that level and keep indefinitely. Often moisture will move through a bulk of grain, producing accumulations of water and pockets of mold growth with resulting heat and spoilage.

The moisture moves because of temperature differences caused by rodent and insect activity or the sun's rays. As a result, the air moves slowly from warm areas to cool ones. As the air moves, it deposits moisture on the cooler grain.

(more)

add 1 grain molds

If this continues long enough, moisture will accumulate for molds to grow, producing heat as well as moisture. The moisture will then be carried to another part of the grain, where the process will continue. To prevent such local "hot spots," stored grain can be turned at intervals or cooled by low rates of air flow.

Mold-damage in grain shows up in lowered percentage of germination. A later stage of damage in damp wheat is known as "sick wheat." Such grain has a dull appearance, and the germs show discolorations ranging from light brown to black. This grain will not grow and when milled yields flour of inferior color and baking quality.

As damage continues, fats are destroyed, liberating fatty acids which may readily be determined. The sugars disappear later in wheat, although in corn this occurs prior to a change in fat acidity. As these processes continue the grain will eventually be almost completely consumed, although it is commercially worthless long before this.

As a possible alternative to pre-storage drying, studies have been made of hermetic storage in airtight bins. Scientists do not agree on the effectiveness of this method. But they do agree that with damp wheat a highly disagreeable sour odor develops quickly, and this odor carries through to the bakery.

Studies at the University of Minnesota show that inert atmospheres produced by replacing the air in the bin with a gas such as nitrogen or carbon dioxide delay deterioration of damp wheat for a few days but otherwise offer little advantage over storage in air.

Nor has a search for chemicals to slow the development of molds in grain been successful. The use of ionizing radiations has been found impractical because of its expense and the undesirable changes it produces in the grain.

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Institute of Agriculture
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November 9, 1960

Immediate release

TOP 4-H BREAD BAKERS TO RECEIVE AWARDS

The ability to turn out loaves of golden-crusted bread is paying off in such awards as a trip to Chicago, a scholarship and cash awards to 4-H girls in Minnesota.

Sharon Lea Petersen, 18, Princeton, has been named the state's outstanding club member in the bread project and winner of a trip to the National 4-H Club congress in Chicago.

Appropriately, Sharon has been a member of the Bread and Butter 4-H club for 10 years. She has won two State Fair championships and numerous blue ribbons on the 456 loaves of bread she has baked. She is a freshman at St. Cloud college.

Another top-notch bread baker is Peggy Eryan, 18, Jasper, named outstanding long-time club member in the bread project. She was this year's champion silent bread demonstrator at the State Fair. She will receive a \$125 scholarship from King Midas Flour mills, Minneapolis. King Midas is also sponsoring Sharon's trip.

Three girls will receive \$50 bonds as outstanding demonstrators: Margaret Boots, 18, Redwood Falls; Jean Kraft, 15, and Rose Marie Lueck, 16, Brewster. All three won championships with their oral bread demonstrations at the Minnesota State Fair--Margaret for her individual demonstration, Jean and Rose Marie for their team demonstration. Standard Brands, Inc., New York, awards bonds to the girls.

Four district winners in the 4-H bread project will receive \$25 savings bonds from the Russell-Miller Milling company: Annita Zimmerman, Waseca; Sally Thompson, Hills; Barbara Kollodge, 605-40th ave. N.E., Minneapolis; and Rose Marie Sparks, Henning.

Eighteen girls will receive \$5 awards for their records in the bread project: Karolyn Klammer, Mankato; Jean Carpenter, Dover; Theona Thoreson, Wanamingo; Ilene Bremer, Lake City; Florence Gaulke, 3924 Douglas drive, Minneapolis; Beverly Swenson, Montevideo; Jean Miller, Glencoe; Judy Carlson, Grove City; LuAnn Herrig, Iona; Deanna Zeug, Walnut Grove; Judy Mejdrich, Aitkin; Jean Trunk, Princeton; Janet Kuklinski, Hillman; June Erickson, Brook Park; Helen Gartheridge, Humboldt; Bonita Gilbertson, Battle Lake; Geri Thiel, Wheaton; and Ada Dahlen, Verndale.

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60-366-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 9, 1960

SPECIAL TO WEEKLIES

Immediate release

TOWN AND COUNTRY CHURCH INSTITUTE NOV. 29-DEC. 1

"Inspiration and information" will be combined in the Minnesota Institute for Town and Country Churches, scheduled for the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota November 29 through December 1.

The program for the institute was planned by many religious denominations and organizations, with the University responding to the expressed needs of the groups by providing facilities, organization and personnel, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

The institute is open to representatives of all church groups and anyone else interested. Registration should be made in advance. Dormitory rooms will be available on the St. Paul campus. All arrangements should be made through the Short Course office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

Discussions will center on problems of the rural community and family life today, with leaders on the national as well as state and local levels, participating.

Two of the speakers will come from Washington, D. C. They are Phillip Aylsworth, who is engaged in program relationships work with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Extension Service; and John M. Brewster, an agricultural economist, who is head of Farm Size and Resource Requirements Investigations, Marketing Service, USDA.

Aylsworth will speak on "Keeping Abreast with Change." Brewster will discuss "Values in Rural Living."

(more)

add 1 town and country church institute

Other speakers will discuss the rural community from the standpoint of solutions to its problems, guidance to better family living and development of industry. The rural family will be discussed in terms of values, social network, economic pressures, decision making and career exploration.

Sessions will be in the form of both panel discussions and talks by individuals.

Other participants in the program will include:

Clint Hess, secretary, Minnesota Farmers Union, St. Paul; Kenneth Snyder, administrative secretary, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, St. Paul; William Pearson, master, State Grange of Minnesota, Olivia; James W. Clark, commissioner, Department of Business Development, St. Paul.

University staff members taking part will be: Marvin J. Taves, associate professor of sociology, who is program chairman; Reuben Hill, professor of sociology and child development; Natalie Gallagher, instructor, School of Home Economics; Charles Martin, extension family life specialist; Willard W. Cochrane, professor of agricultural economics; Harlund G. Routhe, extension economist in farm management; Edna Jordahl, extension specialist in home management; Ralph E. Miller, associate professor in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics; George Donohue, extension rural sociologist.

Members of the program committee, in addition to the University staff members, are representatives of the Rural Life and Family Life bureau, St. Cloud Diocese; the Minnesota Convention of American Baptist Churches; Town and Country commission, Minnesota Conference of the Methodist church; Upper Midwest region, National Association of Evangelicals; Town and Country committee, Northern Synod, Evangelical and Reformed church; Department of Town and Country Churches, Minnesota Council of Churches; Lutheran church, Missouri Synod; Lutheran Student Foundation of Minnesota.

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

November 14, 1960

To: County Agricultural Agents

Here is a packet of 9 news stories, a series of special radio shorts, 3 radio or TV interview outlines and suggestions for extra stories and items to be used in the DHIA sign-up campaign in your county. We have worked up this material in cooperation with our extension dairy specialists.

A big contribution to the series was made by Harlan Stoehr, a graduate student working in the Information Service news section. Harlan is a former DHIA supervisor in Lyon and Lincoln counties.

PLEASE NOTE that the first news release is dated for the week of November 21 (the cow judging contest starts December 10), with one dated for release each week thereafter. It's important to have at least one story used by media each week during the campaign.

Fillers for CA newspaper columns will be sent with our weekly packet each week during the campaign. We also plan to send you matted pictures of cows and their correct ranking as to production records, to be released to newspapers at the close of the cow judging contest. In addition, we will probably release progress report news stories for state-wide distribution to daily papers, radio and TV stations as the campaign develops. Comment on the series generally will be appreciated.

Other sections of the Information Service have also been busy on materials for this campaign. Ray Wolf plans 3 radio programs on KUOM, and 3 or more with Maynard Speece on WCCO. He will also work with W. E. Petersen of KSTP, and he will send 3 or more tapes on the campaign, as part of the "Farm Topics" series, to 24 radio stations. Ray also worked with the news section on radio shorts and interview outlines.

Gerry McKay and John Fuchs in the visual aids section have been busy with the cow judging contest poster and materials for publications under the supervision of Maxine Larson. Maxine's projects include 4 mailing inserts and a folder, "How Much Are Your Cows Paying You?" The folder will be distributed by county agents as they see fit, and the inserts can be used to accompany such mailings as bank statements and others.

Sincerely yours



Robert P. Raustadt
Assistant Extension Information Specialist

RPR:dhh
Enc.

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

SPECIAL to 16 counties

SUGGESTIONS FOR EXTRA STORIES AND ITEMS IN DHIA CAMPAIGN

1. Suggested for use as item for personal column or radio program AFTER results of contest have been announced:

"People are still talking about how far off they were in trying to place the cows according to their production records in the contest recently held in connection with the campaign in _____ county to stimulate dairy record keeping.

"Most of those taking part in the contest are now convinced that it is only through production records that one can really evaluate a cow and what she can do for her owner. When you realize that a cow producing 400 pounds of butterfat returns three times as much to the owner as the average cow in the state and that a cow giving less than 6000 pounds of milk contributes little or nothing in return for the labor involved in taking care of her, you realize that you just cannot afford to hold onto low producers. Records will ferret them out."

2. See story on dairy records going electronic, herewith.
3. See suggestions on writing up your own theory of testing in your own county, herewith.
4. Follow up stories: Get publicity going on new sign-ups for records in your county--what some of your AI technicians have done; work of others; stories on what new members are finding out about their cows. We will supply a few state-wide stories from the Information Service. Keep it hot!

Note to County Agents:

Write up your own theory on use of testing in your own county.

Here are some suggestions:

1. How a herd owner has materially increased his average production over a three or four year period.
2. What a new member found out about individual cows after four or five months testing.
3. How production increased by more accurate feeding according to production.
4. How feed costs have been reduced by more accurate feeding.
5. How a good cow was saved which might otherwise have been sold had records not been started.
6. How a good brood cow was discovered through production records.
7. List names of your DHIA board and supervisors.

Many other ideas can be picked up. Use names if owner doesn't object.

Get your DHIA before the public when interest is high. Give a little history and growth of DHIA in your county.

* * *

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

SPECIAL to 16 counties

DHIA campaign story No. 1
Release for week of November 21

DAIRY RECORDS
CAMPAIGN GETS
UNDER WAY HERE

_____ is one of 16 Minnesota counties in which a special campaign to promote dairy production record keeping is being launched, according to County Agent _____.

This county was selected because it is one of the state's leading dairy counties and because of the interest shown by its dairymen in record keeping.

The campaign will bring the latest information on record-keeping programs, how they can be used to improve income from the dairy herd and how herds can be put on test.

Included in the program will be judging contests in which every dairyman in the county may participate. Prizes for high-scoring individuals will be donated by local business organizations.

The campaign is under the leadership of County Agent _____ and the county Dairy Herd Improvement Association board. Members of the board are _____.

The campaign got off to a fast start _____ at _____
(date and time) (place)
_____ when local dairymen met with representatives of several interested organizations. Cooperating with the dairymen in kicking off the campaign were _____
(name cooperating groups, etc.)

It was pointed out at the meeting that, while _____ county ranks above the state average in percentage of cows on test, production records actually are being reported on only _____ percent of the dairy cows in the county. "This means that nearly _____ out of every _____ dairymen in the county has only a vague idea of what his individual cows are producing," said

add 1
Dairy Record (DHIA story No. 1) --

County Agent _____ . He continued:

"While testing alone does not make a good cow out of a poor one, it does give concrete information on what each cow produces and provides a guide by which to weed out the low producers and a guide for feeding better cows for more production.

As dairymen come to realize how valuable the practice is for the individual herd, record keeping in _____ county will greatly expand," said the county agent.

-rpr-

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

SPECIAL to 16 counties

DHIA campaign story No. 2
Release for week of November 28

PRODUCTION PER COW
HIGHLY IMPORTANT

_____ county dairymen are showing real interest in increasing their income through keeping of records of production per cow, said County Agent _____ this week (today) in connection with a campaign being conducted in the county.

_____ county is one of 16 Minnesota counties in which a special program to promote the keeping of dairy production records has been launched. Many farmers in this county are now testing their herds for the first time.

"Production per cow is the greatest single factor affecting returns from the dairy herd," said the County Agent. "It is also something that every dairyman can do something about if he sets out to do so. The individual dairy farmer cannot change prices very much, but he can make changes right in his own cow barn that will increase his income, especially if he has records on his cows to serve as a guide," he stated.

Average production of all dairy cows in Minnesota was 267 pounds of butterfat in 1959, whereas the 107,000 cows on Dairy Herd Improvement Association test averaged just 400 pounds.

This table shows what cows on these two levels of production did for their owners.

-more-

add 2 - Production Per Cow
(DHIA story No. 2)

<u>Production</u>	<u>267 Fat</u>	<u>400 Fat</u>
Feed cost	\$106	\$137
Other overhead costs*	80	80
Total cost other than labor	186	217
Sale of Milk, grade B price	230	345
Returns for labor	44	128
Cows needed to give \$3000		
Annual Labor Income	68	24
Lbs. butterfat needed to give		
this labor return	18,156	9,600

* Taxes, interest, equipment, barn depreciation, etc.

As these figures show, the 400-pound producers returned \$128 for a year's labor, or about three times the state's average cow with \$44.

The county agent emphasized the line in the table which shows that it takes a herd of 68 state average cows but only twenty-four 400-pound producers to return \$3,000 annually for labor. He pointed out that the 400-pound group would have to produce only about half as much total milk or butterfat to give this labor return, thus putting one-half the production on the market in proportion to labor returns after other expenses are taken care of.

"Remember," said the county agent, "that one-half the cows in Minnesota produce less than half the state average of 267 pounds. Cows producing 200 pounds of butterfat or 6,000 pounds of milk per year leave little or nothing for their owners to take care of them after expenses are deducted."

The county agent cited these facts to show the importance of production per cow in determining income from the dairy herd.

"It is common to find some cows producing three times as much as others in the same herd during the first year a herd is on test and before weeding out the poorer cows. That is why it is so important to have production records as guides to find the low producers which are eating up the profits from the best cows."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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November 14, 1960

SPECIAL to 16 counties

DHIA campaign story No. 3
Release for week of December 5

DAIRYMEN CAN'T AFFORD
'BARN WARMING' COWS

"Forty years ago a dairyman could keep some low-producing cows around in the winter to keep the water system from freezing up, but those days are "gone forever."

Ralph W. Wayne, University of Minnesota extension dairyman, made this observation in a statement to County Agent _____ in connection with the campaign under way in this county to promote the keeping of dairy production records.

"With today's big investments in equipment, cows, labor and other costs, we can no longer afford to have just 'barn warmers'," said Wayne. He continued:

"Time was when all one needed was a wheelbarrow, a couple of forks, milk stool, a few milk cans and pails and a wooden cooling tank and he had all the required dairy equipment. Today, with milking machines, mechanical coolers, barn cleaners, silo unloaders, running water, etc., one has several thousand dollars tied up instead of less than \$50.

"Only good-producing cows will pay for this kind of an investment. In fact, unless a dairyman is getting good production from his herd he had better go easy on getting too much money involved in equipment," said Wayne.

Even so, one will have more than \$900 per cow invested. This might be broken down something like this:

-more-

add 1 - Dairymen Can't
(DHIA story No. 3)

The cow	\$250
Annual feed cost	125
Interest, taxes, vet, etc.	50
Labor	100
Equipment	25 +
Barn, if built today	<u>400</u>
Total	\$950

"With this big present-day investment, it seems a poor saving of money not to put annually, at least, $\frac{1}{2}$ of one percent of the investment in finding out what each cow in the herd is doing toward paying for this expenditure and leaving something for the owner," according to Wayne. "Thousands of cows on Minnesota farms are not even paying for their feed, to say nothing of all the other items."

Agricultural Agent _____ added that _____ county dairymen are really becoming aware of the situation and doing something about it by getting their herds on test.

-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
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SPECIAL to 16 counties

DHIA campaign story No. 4
Release for week of December 12

CAN YOU JUDGE A
COW BY HER COVER?

Dairymen of _____ county are studying pictures of cows posted in different business places and estimating the production ability of each animal.

Posters showing pictures of six cows with production records are posted at

The farmers are filling out tickets listing these cows in the order they judge their ability to produce. They are also estimating what each cow produces.

The contest will continue until _____, when placings will be tabulated and actual production records announced. Those coming closest to the actual records will be awarded prizes by the businessmen in whose establishments the posters are placed.

"While a cow's appearance may give some indication of her production ability, it may often be highly misleading. You cannot always judge a cow by her cover," stated County Agent _____ in urging participation in the contest.

-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
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SPECIAL to 16 counties

DHIA campaign story No. 5

MUCH INTEREST SHOWN
IN COW JUDGING CONTEST

"Tremendous interest" is reported by County Agent _____ in a contest being held in the county to estimate the production of cows on the basis of their appearance.

The contest, being held in connection with a campaign to stimulate interest in dairy record keeping, opened last week and closes _____.

Pictures of cows are on display in several business establishments around the county, where farmers may drop in and estimate the cows' production records.

(List places)

Contest winners--those coming closest to estimating the actual records -- will be awarded prizes by businessmen of the county at the close of the contest.

_____ reports that farmers calling at his establishment, the _____, are not in very good agreement on how the cows should be rated for production. County Agent _____ points out that this disagreement bears out the fact that a cow's production ability cannot be judged from appearance alone and that actual production records are the true guide.

-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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SPECIAL to 16 counties
DHIA campaign story No. 6

COW JUDGING
CONTEST TO CLOSE

The contest being held in _____ county to judge the production of dairy cows from pictures posted in various business establishments will close _____, according to County Agent _____.

(List places where pictures are posted.)

During the past several weeks dairymen have been placing the cows according to what they think the animals will produce. Interest in the contest has been tremendous, according to the county agent.

Discussions by farmers studying these pictures reveals a wide difference in opinions as to which are the best and the poorest producers, and it is expected that there will be a wide spread in the final placing when the farmers' estimates are checked against actual production records.

At the close of the contest the true production figures for the cows will be posted at each place cooperating in the contest. Those placing the cows closest to their actual records will receive prizes from firms cooperating in the contest.

Results will be published in next week's issue.

-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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SPECIAL to 16 counties
DHIA campaign story No. 7

COW JUDGING
WINNERS NAMED

_____ persons have been named winners in the cow judging contest conducted in _____ county in connection with a campaign to stimulate interest in dairy production record keeping, County Agent _____ has announced.

The winners, awards they will receive and donors of the awards are:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

etc.

Actual production records of the six cows which were judged from pictures posted in various business establishments have now been posted at the business places.

DHIA butterfat records of these cows are listed here. The figures are averages of all records for all cows, with each Holstein cow having at least three yearly records and each Guernsey and Jersey having at least two records. All cows were in the same herd under the same feeding and management conditions, with each having an equal opportunity to produce.

	<u>Holsteins</u>	<u>Guernseys</u>	<u>Jerseys</u>
Cow A	_____	_____	_____
Cow B	_____	_____	_____
Cow C	_____	_____	_____
Cow D	_____	_____	_____
Cow E	_____	_____	_____
Cow F	_____	_____	_____

-more-

add 1 - Cow Judging
(DHIA story No. 7)

This shows that there were two high, two medium and two low producers for this herd.

Only ____ (None?) of the ____ dairymen making placings put the cows in the actual order of their production records. Only ____ had the highest producer in first place, and only ____ had the two highest producers in the two top places. Also, only ____ had the low producer at the bottom, and only ____ had the two low producers in the last two places in their listings.

In all, the dairymen in the contest placed the cows in ____ different ways.

"From this it will be seen that one cannot tell what a cow will produce just from her appearance," pointed out County Agent _____. "Only actual production figures give an accurate basis for finding and culling out the poor producers.

"This also shows how far off dairymen who are not keeping records can be in really knowing what each cow is doing for them," the agent stated. "In practically every herd there are real good cows, worth keeping and feeding better, and there are some cows so poor that they will never make money for their owners. The important thing is to locate and weed out the poor ones."

-rpr-

CAMPAIGN SPURS
RECORD KEEPING

_____ dairymen have started dairy record keeping for the first time as
(No.)
the result of interest aroused by the cow judging contest recently held here in
_____ County.

County Agent _____ said today that interest in record keeping
has never been so high in the county. He credited this to the campaign which
has been under way the past several weeks to enlist participation in production
record keeping.

Three programs are available, according to the county agent:

1. The most complete program is the Standard DHIA in which a tester weighs,
samples and tests the milk of each cow. From information obtained by the tester,
complete records on milk and butterfat are computed. Amounts and costs of feed,
amount of grain to feed each cow, analysis of the feeding program, record of all
breedings, calvings and identification of calves are all part of this program.

More than 4,000 farmers in Minnesota are taking part in the Standard DHIA
program, including _____ in _____ County. The dairyman invests
(No.)
about 1½ cents per cow daily to obtain this complete record.

2. The Owner-Sampler program provides the same information as the Standard
DHIA, if on the Central Processing System, at about 60 per cent of the invest-
ment. The only difference in the second program is that the owner weighs and sam-
ples the milk. Calculation and records are the same. Records are not publicized.

add 1 - Campaign Spurs
(IHIA story No. 8)

3. In the Milk Record and Culling Guide program, the owner weighs the milk of each cow one day a month and records it on a form obtainable from the county agent's office for 25 cents. This and a milk scale are all he needs to get a year's record for all cows in the herd. This program enables the owner to weed out his poorest cows and do a better job of feeding the money-makers.

County Agent _____ suggests that after a year or two under the Milk Record and Culling Guide program, a more complete record-keeping set-up, as provided by the Owner-Sampler program, be used. "For the dairyman who has never kept records on individual cows, the Milk Record and Culling Guide will serve to cull out low producers for a couple of years for a minimum investment," he said.

"Dairy production record programs are investments and not costs if the records are really used, since the benefits can be several times the amount of money put into them," stated the county agent.

-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
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SPECIAL to 16 counties

DHIA story No. 9

_____ COUNTY DAIRY RECORDS GOING ELECTRONIC

High-speed electronic calculators, a vital part of American business and research development, are now being used to calculate _____ County DHIA and Owner-Sampler dairy production records.

Here's the way machine processing works:

On test day each month, the tester makes out a report form known as a barn sheet. He lists the milk weights for each cow, the butterfat test, price of milk, the amount and quality of feeds fed, breeding and freshening dates and other data.

Barn sheets are mailed to a processing center for calculations. Minnesota records are now processed at Iowa State University as the University of Minnesota does not have access to the required equipment.

Records are audited, calculated, printed and mailed back to the herd owner within about three days from the time they arrive at the center.

Machine records are far more accurate and complete than most records available in the past. They show production for each cow and for the entire herd, and the portion of feed value which comes from each kind of feed in the ration.

Feeding recommendations for each cow are given, along with information for rating her efficiency to convert feed to milk.

Time to breed and dry off each cow is listed.

This information is kept up to date each month so a dairyman has a continual check on trends of production and feed utilization in his herd.

To date _____ county dairymen have their herd
(number) (county)
records electronically processed and are very enthusiastic about it. As one dairyman recently said, "It's worth twice as much as the old DHIA record."

* * *

November 14, 1960

TESTING TELLS ALL ABOUT A COW

A dairyman's encyclopedia is his DHIA herd book. It tells him just about everything he has to know to get the most from each cow in his herd. It tells how much milk she gives, how much it tests, how much feed she needs and how much she eats.

The herd book tells when the cow has calved, when she's bred, when it's time to dry her off, and how much money she's making -- or losing -- for her boss.

With that kind of information it's hard to go wrong. And that's why top dairymen have their herds on DHIA test. Remember: DHIA records are your guide to a profitable dairy herd. See your county agent for more information.

* * *

TESTING SHOWS THE WAY

Trying to manage a dairy herd without a good record keeping system is about like trying to drive a car in a bad snowstorm. You can't see where you're going, and you can't tell where you've been.

But there is a way to tell where you are with a dairy herd. And that's by keeping and using production records on every cow. You can choose from DHIA or owner-sampler testing, or you can use the low-cost Minnesota milk record and culling guide. Your county agent will help you pick the best record system for your herd.

* * *

RECORDS AREN'T EXPENSIVE

Mr. Dairyman, how much more milk per year does your best cow give than your poorest one? If you can't answer that question you'd better start keeping production records. With competition in the dairy business getting keener every day, there's just no place for a dairyman without good herd records.

You don't have to spend a lot of money to get started. The Minnesota milk record and culling guide has space for records on 35 cows -- costs 25 cents.

With the guide and a scale you're on your way to valuable herd records. Pick up your milk record and culling guide at the county extension office.

* * *

RECORDS SPOT THE LOAFERS

Not many farmers would keep a hired man who did nothing but eat and sleep. But a lot of dairymen still keep cows that loaf around and don't even pay for the feed they eat.

There's only one way to really spot a loafing cow and that's with production records. You can keep the records yourself with the low-cost Minnesota milk record and cow culling guide -- or you can put your herd on owner-sampler or standard DHIA test. The main thing is to get started. Your county agent is the man to see.

* * *

RECORDS PROTECT YOUR DAIRY INVESTMENT

There was a day when a farmer could get into the dairy business with a couple of cows, a milk stool, a pail and a fork. But today things are different.

Extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota say it now takes an investment of \$900 or more per cow to be in the dairy business. With that kind of money at stake, you can't afford to fool around with low producers. You have to know whether or not a cow is paying her way and you can't find out by guessing.

Production records on every cow are the only reliable guide to profitable dairying. See or call your county agent for details.

* * *

RECORDS SHOW THE WAY

Records may mean the difference between profit and loss in managing today's dairy herd.

With high equipment and operating costs, a dairy farmer needs records today more than ever to help him cull out low producers.

There are three record-keeping plans to choose from. Any one will boost a dairyman toward a more profitable herd. See or call your county agent today. He'll be glad to help you pick the testing program that fits your needs.

* * *

PRODUCTION RECORDS HELP BUILD HERD

When it comes to managing and improving a dairy herd, you can't afford to guess. Most dairymen remember the high month or high day of a cow's lactation but don't know a thing about her total production. That way it's easy to overlook the steady producer who outmilks her "flash-in-the-pail" herdmate by the end of the season.

Experienced dairymen don't guess. They use accurate milk production records to point out their top producers -- the kind of cows it takes to build a profitable dairy herd. For higher profits, you need production records. See your county agent for details.

* * *

DAIRY RECORDS HELP CUT COSTS

A farmer doesn't have much to say about the price he gets for his milk. But he can give his income a boost by shaving off the other end of the stick -- by cutting his costs and getting larger net returns.

Milk production records are about the most effective cost-cutting tool you can get. Records point out the unprofitable cows so you can get rid of those loafers and concentrate on the profit-makers. Records show you how to feed for top production. You can't afford to be without production records. See your county agent today about a testing program for your herd.

* * *

RESOLVE TO KEEP HERD RECORDS

If you have a dairy herd, the best New Year's resolution you can make is to start keeping production records. Good records are your guide in meeting feed requirements, in feeding economically, and in selecting breeding animals and herd replacements.

You can't afford to go through another year without records on your herd. Resolve today that you'll get started. Then see your county agent. He'll be glad to help.

* * *

OWNER-SAMPLER TESTING SAVES MONEY

If you want complete production records on your cows at the lowest cash outlay you'll want to know more about owner-sampler testing.

Here's the way it works: The DHIA supervisor leaves sample bottles at your farm once a month. You weigh and sample each cow's milk one night and morning, jot down breeding, calving and dry dates and feeding information.

The supervisor picks up the figures and samples, tests the milk and sends the information to a computing center. Your records are electronically figured and printed. A few days later they're back in your mailbox -- complete, low-cost records.

Owner sampler testing is not a replacement for the DHIA program. It's a way to meet the needs of the nine out of 10 Minnesota farmers who don't have their herd on DHIA test. Talk it over with your county agent.

* * *

PRODUCTION RECORDS POINT OUT PROFITS

Production records on your dairy herd will help you cull out low-producing unprofitable cows -- help you feed each profitable producer according to her milking ability -- and help select the best animals from which to raise your herd replacements.

The Minnesota milk record and culling guide is a low-cost start in record keeping for the nine out of 10 Minnesota dairymen who don't have their herd on DHIA test -- costs only 25 cents -- handles up to 35 cows for a year.

Remember, there's no substitute for production records in managing and improving a dairy herd. Ask your county agent for the milk record and culling guide.

-hrs-

RADIO SCRIPT - INTERVIEW WITH DAIRYMAN WHOSE HERD HAS BEEN ON DHIA TEST
SEVERAL YEARS

COUNTY AGENT: Half a century of Dairy Herd Improvement testing in Minnesota has proven beyond a doubt the value of production records on a dairy herd. Last year the average Minnesota cow produced 7,640 pounds of milk; 267 pounds of fat. By the time her owner paid for her feed and overhead, he had only about \$44 left to cover his year's labor -- not very much money for taking care of a cow for a year.

By contrast, the average cow on DHIA test in _____ county last year averaged over _____ pounds of milk and _____ pounds of fat. Her owner paid \$ _____ for taking care of her.

Just multiply the difference between \$44 and \$ _____ by the number of cows in your herd and you'll see how much production records can be worth to you.

Today we're going to visit with _____, dairyman from _____. _____ knows the value of production records. His herd has been on test for several years -- _____, when did you start your herd on test?

HERD OWNER:

COUNTY AGENT: How did you happen to start testing?

HERD OWNER:

COUNTY AGENT: How many cows do you have in your herd?

HERD OWNER:

COUNTY AGENT: With that many cows, don't you find testing pretty expensive?

HERD OWNER: (DHIA doesn't cost, it pays -- personal experience.)

COUNTY AGENT: How do you use your production records for (feeding, culling, breeding).

HERD OWNER:

COUNTY AGENT: Some folks say record keeping is a lot of extra work. How much time do you spend keeping and going over your records?

add 1 - Interview - Dairyman in DHIA Several Years

HERD OWNER: (Not much -- time well spent -- figure I make \$_____ an hour for the time I spend on my records).

COUNTY AGENT: For you, what is the most important part of DHIA testing?

HERD OWNER:

COUNTY AGENT: Some dairymen I know say they wouldn't go back to milking cows without keeping records. How do you feel about DHIA testing?

HERD OWNER: (Words to the effect that he can't afford to stop testing.)

COUNTY AGENT: Thanks _____. Today we've been visiting with _____ county dairyman _____ has told us how important DHIA records are in his dairy operation.

Remember: When it comes to breeding, feeding and caring for a profitable dairy herd, there's no substitute for production records. To start your herd on test just call me at _____ or drop a card to the extension office. The sooner you get started the sooner you'll be on your way to a more valuable and more profitable dairy herd.

-hrs-

INTERVIEW OUTLINE - BANKER

Not many years ago a farmer could go in business with a couple of cows, a wheelbarrow, a couple of forks, a few milk cans and pails and a wooden cooling tank.

Today, with milking machines, bulk tanks, barn cleaners, silo unloaders and other things, a farmer has many thousands of dollars tied up in his dairy business.

It takes above-average cows to pay for this kind of an investment. In fact, if a dairyman doesn't get good production from his cows he can't afford to invest much money in dairy equipment.

There's only one way to find out if a cow is paying her share of the investment and making her owner any money -- and that's with production records. But hundreds of cows in _____ county herds aren't even paying for their feed, let alone paying their share of any investment.

Today we're going to visit with _____, _____ of _____ bank in _____, _____, what do DHIA records mean to a banker? (office held)

BANKER: (Farmer who has records on his cows knows what is going on, makes a good loan risk, banks willing to help finance on basis of records, etc.)

COUNTY AGENT: Can you give us examples (NOT USING NAMES) of farmers who did and did not get loans on the basis of herd records?

BANKER:

COUNTY AGENT: Many young farmers feel they can't afford to spend much money to test their cows -- what advice would you give them?

BANKER: (DHIA doesn't cost, it pays. Recommends DHIA as sound investment. Asks county agent what other forms of testing are available.)

COUNTY AGENT: Explains owner-sampler set-up in the county and speaks of the Minnesota milk record and culling guide.

BANKER: Stresses value of DHIA records but adds that owner-sampler looks like a good way to get started at least cost. Says there is no excuse for

add 1 - Banker Interview

being without at least as much information as milk record and culling guide offers.

COUNTY AGENT: All in all, then, you recommend dairy production records as a sound investment?

BANKER: Definitely, etc.

COUNTY AGENT: (Thanks banker). Today we've visited with _____, who strongly recommends production records for every dairy herd. Remember, to build a profitable herd, there's no substitute for the information you get from herd records. To start your herd on test call me at _____ or drop me a card at the county extension office.

-hrs-

INTERVIEW OUTLINE - NEW DHIA MEMBER

COUNTY AGENT: A farmer doesn't have much to say about the price he gets for his milk. But he can give his income a boost by trimming off the other end of the stick -- by cutting his costs and getting larger net returns.

Top dairymen -- those who have built profitable herds -- say they wouldn't milk cows without keeping production records. Yet today in _____ county only ____ out of every ____ farmers who milk cows are keeping records on their cows.

Today we're going to visit with _____, who farms over near _____. Although _____ just started testing his cows _____ months ago he has already learned a lot from his production records.

_____, how many years did you milk cows before you started testing?

HERD OWNER:

COUNTY AGENT: What made you decide to start your herd on test?

HERD OWNER: (Neighbor -- County Agent -- Banker, creamery operator - losing money.)

COUNTY AGENT: What were some of the first surprises your records showed you?

HERD OWNER: (Perhaps cows he thought were good turned out to be bums.)

COUNTY AGENT: Many DHIA members say that feeding according to production more than saves them the cost of their records. Do you feel that DHIA testing saves you money?

HERD OWNER: (Bears out the idea that DHIA doesn't cost, it pays.)

COUNTY AGENT: Do you think you'll ever go back to milking cows without keeping production records?

HERD OWNER: (Words to the effect of "no.")

COUNTY AGENT: Folks, today we've visited with _____, another _____ county dairyman who is sold on DHIA testing.

Remember, when it comes to building a valuable, profitable dairy herd, there's no substitute for production records. To start your herd on test just call me at _____ or drop a card to the county extension office, _____.

Make a New Year's resolution today to put your herd on DHIA test.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

FARM FILLERS

Don't jam your brakes and hold them down when on slippery roads, Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota warns farm truck and auto drivers. Instead, pump the pedal up and down rapidly. Locking the wheels is likely to skid you into the path of an oncoming vehicle, Prickett says.

* * * *

Warfarin, fumarin and other anti-blood clotting poisons are the most effective and widely used rat poisons, points out Berkeley Peterson, assistant district agent for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service at the University of Minnesota. Place baits so rodents can't miss them. To protect pets, place baits under boxes or behind boards. Self-feeding containers assure a constant supply of bait. Continuous baiting will serve as a check on reinfestation.

* * * *

It's not a good idea to turn milk cows into the corn field after harvesting, according to Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. He says a violent change in feed can upset milk production. If there is some waste feed to be used up, do it with heifers and dry cows.

* * * *

The size litter a gilt will farrow depends to a considerable extent on good management, points out Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. Gilts should be removed from the fattening lot before they weigh 200 pounds and then should be fed less grain, so as not to be too fat at breeding time. Do not breed them until they are about eight months old and weigh 240 pounds. If they are not bred until at least the third "heat period," they will farrow more pigs than if bred earlier.

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

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

NOVEMBER

- 18-19 Southeast district Rural Youth and YMW Conference, Faribault.
- 19 Southwest district Rural Youth and YMW Conference, Kandiyohi.
- 25-
Dec. 3 International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.
- 27-
Dec. 1 National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago.
- 28 Annual meeting, Keep Minnesota Green, Inc., Green hall, St. Paul campus.
- 29-
Dec. 1 Minnesota Institute for Town and Country Churches, St. Paul Campus.
- 29 Retail Seed, Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemical Dealers' Conferences, Rochester and New Ulm.
- 30 Retail Seed, Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemical Dealers' Conferences, Fairmont and Owatonna.

DECEMBER

- 1 Retail Seed, Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemical Dealers' Conferences, Isanti and Worthington.
- 5 Soils and Fertilizer Short Course, St. Paul campus.
- 6-8 University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service Annual Conference, St. Paul campus.
- 7 Christmas assembly, University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, St. Paul campus student center.

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Institute of Agriculture
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November 15, 1960

Immediate release

4-H MEMBERS WIN TRIPS TO CHICAGO CLUB CONGRESS

Thirty-one Minnesota 4-H members have won expense-paid trips to the 39th National 4-H club congress in Chicago Nov. 26-Dec. 1 as state champions in project work or demonstrations.

They are among some 1300 prize-winning delegates in the nation who will receive trips from sponsors of the various 4-H programs. They will compete for national honors, including about a hundred thousand dollars in scholarships. During their stay in Chicago they will take part in a variety of educational activities and will be entertained by donor companies with dinners, tours and special programs.

Two of the 31 club members have won their trips as sectional awards--Jean Thompson, Ulen, in dairy foods, and Roger Sorvari, Toivola, in forestry. Jean is one of two state dairy foods winners receiving the award in the north central region. Roger is one of two state forestry champions in the north central region to be awarded the trip.

Other club members who will receive trips to Chicago and the field of achievement in which they have won are: Robert L. Schmidt, Detroit Lakes, shop; Eugene J. Lauritsen, Granite Falls, dairy; Craig Shulstad, Barnesville, health; Suzanne Hulteen, Clearbrook, and Millard Johnson, Kenyon, meat animal;

(more)

add 1 4-H club congress

Dennis Breamer, Albert Lea, boys' leadership; Karen Krapf, Jasper, girls' leadership; David Lyle, Oakland, beef; Julie Ann Jarvinen, Zumbrota, soil and water conservation; Rochelle Swee, Pine Island, clothing; Karen Schutte, Osseo, achievement; Diane Stieg, Rogers, frozen foods.

Frances Bezdicek, Jackson, home improvement; Marlys Aden, Okabena, recreation; Betty Green, Lynd, dress revue; Lennis Spicer, Kasson, and James Eisenbarger, Granada, swine; Joanne Ardolf, Silver Lake, canning; Rallah Madison, Lismore, electric; Dawn Johnson, Borup, food preparation.

Mary Ann Lendobeja, Goodridge, home beautification; Bruce Russell, Thief River Falls, tractor; Virginia Fellingner, Pine City, home economics; Donald Untiedt, Edgerton, garden; Elsie Clasen, Glenwood, safety; Stanley Prokosch, Bird Island, agriculture; Sharon Petersen, Princeton, bread; Eugene L. Lenk, Browerville, field crops; Arthur Kempf, Roberts, Wis. (Washington county), poultry.

Club members who have won trips to the International Live Stock exposition in Chicago Nov. 25 to Dec. 3 include James Folkerts, Jasper, state champion in livestock conservation demonstrations and James Gute, Donald Gute and William Kriesel, Owatonna, members of the state championship livestock judging team.

Mrs. Oliver Marti, Sleepy Eye, a club leader for 11 years in Brown county, has been selected to represent Minnesota 4-H leaders at the congress. Mrs. Ilene Naley, Long Prairie, will represent Minnesota county extension agents.

Accompanying the group will be state 4-H staff members Leonard Harkness, Evelyn Harne, Arleen Barkeim, Robert Pinches and Wayne Bath.

The Conrad Hilton hotel will be headquarters of the 1300 delegates, who will represent about 2,300,000 4-H club members in the nation. Also attending the congress will be hundreds of 4-H club leaders and representatives of more than 50 4-H program sponsors, including many large industrial firms and business enterprises.

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Immediate release

TURKEY GOOD BUY FOR THANKSGIVING

You shouldn't have any trouble getting the size turkey you want for Thanksgiving this year--and with little strain on the pocket book.

Birds are available in almost any size, but the big toms are the best buy per pound, according to Robert Berg, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Tom turkeys range from about 16 to 24 pounds, hens from 10 to 14 pounds. A bird labeled "young turk" is actually a young tom turkey the size of a hen, ranging in size from 14 to 16 pounds. A young turk will usually sell for a few cents per pound less than a hen.

Read the label before you buy your turkey, Berg urges, so you know what you are getting. Birds labeled "young hen turkey," "young tom turkey" or "young turk" are under eight months of age and should cook tender in the normal roasting time. So should "fryer or roaster" turkeys, which range from 6 to 8 pounds. On the other hand, birds labeled merely "hen turkey," "tom turkey," "mature turkey" or "breeder turkey" are usually over 10 months of age and may need longer cooking in a covered pan. Whatever kind of turkey you buy, check to see that it is light colored and attractive in appearance--your assurance of proper handling--and has a good deal of meat on the breast, Berg suggests.

Turkeys carrying the U. S. Grade A label enclosed in a shield are the finest table quality. Since lower grades--such as B and C--are not indicated on the label, Berg urges consumers to check with the butcher to find out what grade they are getting. Minor tears, bruises and deformities are allowed in B-grade turkeys. "Parts missing" turkeys and grades B and C will be considerably lower priced than grade A.

Prices on turkeys are generally lower in the Midwest during the fall and holiday season than they are in other parts of the United States. A major reason for this, Berg says, is that many Midwestern food retailers allow themselves smaller handling and selling charges than retailers in other parts of the country. Many stores offer turkeys at very low prices to attract customers, on the theory that if shoppers buy their turkeys there, they will buy the rest of the groceries as well.

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Immediate release

USDA LEADERS TO SPEAK AT CHURCH INSTITUTE

Two officials from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., will be among the speakers at the Minnesota Institute for Town and Country Churches, to be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota November 29 through December 1.

They are Phillip Aylesworth, who is engaged in program relationships work with the USDA Federal Extension Service, and John M. Brewster, head of Farm Size and Resource Requirements Investigations, Marketing Service, USDA, according to J. O. Christianson, director of Agricultural Short Courses on the St. Paul campus.

Aylesworth will speak on "Keeping Abreast with Change" and Brewster on "Values in Rural Living."

Other topics will be the rural community from the standpoint of solutions to its problems, guidance to better family living and development of industry. The rural family will be discussed in terms of values, social network, economic pressures, decision making and career exploration.

Other speakers, in addition to University staff members, will be Clint Hess, secretary, Minnesota Farmers Union; Kenneth Snyder, administrative secretary, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation; and James W. Clark, commissioner, state Department of Business Development, all of St. Paul; and William Pearson, master, State Grange of Minnesota, Cgilvie.

Members of the program committee, in addition to University staff members, are representatives of the following groups:

Rural Life and Family Life bureau, St. Cloud Diocese; Minnesota Convention of American Baptist Churches; Town and Country Commission, Minnesota Conference of the Methodist Church; Upper Midwest Region, National Association of Evangelicals; Town and Country Committee, Northern Synod, Evangelical and Reformed Church; Department of Town and Country Churches, Minnesota Council of Churches; Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod; Lutheran Student Foundation of Minnesota.

The institute is open to representatives of all church groups and anyone else interested. Registration should be made in advance. Dormitory rooms will be available on the St. Paul campus. Arrangements should be made through the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

ZONING WILL BE DISCUSSED

Rural and urban zoning will be discussed at the day-long annual meeting of the Minnesota Soil Conservation society Jan. 11 in the Lowry hotel, St. Paul.

Several authorities on suburban problems in metropolitan areas will speak, according to Curtis L. Larson, agricultural engineer on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, who is program chairman.

Speakers will include W. A. Rowland, co-ordinator of land use and planning and development, University of Wisconsin; Ralph Keyes, St. Paul, executive secretary of the Minnesota Association of County Commissioners; Chester Wilson, Stillwater, former Minnesota state conservation commissioner; and Richard Rust, assistant professor of soils, University of Minnesota.

"Significant progress has been made in the application of Minnesota's new enabling law for zoning," Larson said. "Such problems as urban sprawl, flooding, highway location and beautification, reforestation, recreation and soil conservation all may be attacked through zoning."

The meeting will be open to the public. Program details will be announced later.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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To all counties
Immediate release

INCREASE IN
INFESTATION OF
'HOPPERS SEEN

Prospects for increased grasshopper infestation over much of Minnesota, especially in west central and extreme southwest counties were reported this week to County Agent _____.

The report came from Hart Graeber, U. S. Department of Agriculture plant pest control inspector with headquarters on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota. His organization has recently completed its annual adult grasshopper survey.

The increase is marked by a gain in numbers of two large, heavy feeding species, known as the "two-striped" and "differential" hoppers. If weather conditions favor hatching, farmers can expect increased infestation next spring.

Farmers are urged to plan to check their fields for evidence of hatching early next spring--about the third week in May--as control measures are more effective when the insects are small.

Farmers should check with their county agent in advance of spraying time for recommended insecticides.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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To all counties
Immediate release

COW CARE
PAYS OFF

Spend a little extra time caring for your dairy herd as the winter season begins. Clifford L. Wilcox, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota says your cows will pay you back with better health and higher production.

If you have a stanchion barn, check each cow's stanchion to be sure it is properly adjusted. Matching the length of the stall to the cow will help keep her clear and avoid injury to the teats and udder.

Check those water bowls to see that the cups are clean and valves are in good working condition. Always have trace mineralized salt available.

Work into your winter dairy schedule gradually. Your cows find it hard to adjust to confinement after roaming the pasture all summer and prefer to get out for exercise in all but the most severe weather.

Most dairymen have been working into their winter feeding programs as their pastures become less productive. Dry cows and heifers may still find enough feed in corn fields and pastures, but it's a good idea to keep the milking string on stored feed. A cow can't take time to look for feed if she's to maintain high production.

Many new calves come into the herd at this time of the year. Don't rely on your memory to keep them straight; ear tag them right away and enter the tag number in your record book so you can identify them later.

Give your calves a good start in life by providing clean, dry, well ventilated quarters. Antibiotics are a poor substitute for cleanliness and good management in raising healthy calves.

Raise replacement heifers from the best producing, best type cows in your herd. And cull out misfits and inferior animals.

You need health, breeding and production records for all your cows. Dairy-men who test their cows and keep records nearly always make more money than those who don't. To find out more about production testing for your herd, call, write or stop at the extension office in _____ . The office phone number is _____ .

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

PARENTS HAVE
RESPONSIBILITY
TO BABY SITTERS

Baby sitting involves responsibility on the part of parents as well as the baby sitter.

If as parents you expect the baby sitter to care for your children properly, you owe her certain considerations, says Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist, and Charles Martin, extension family life specialist from the University of Minnesota. They have these suggestions for parents:

- . Select someone old enough to handle the responsibility of caring for the children.
- . Decide with the babysitter her duties and rate of pay.
- . Leave a phone number where you, or another adult who knows the children well, may be reached. Also leave the phone numbers of the family doctor, fire department and police.
- . Give specific written instructions for feeding the youngsters and for operating appliances, especially a gas stove.
- . Tell the babysitter if you object to her using the phone or having friends call.
- . Set a time when you expect to return home and try to abide by it. If you find that you will be home much later than planned, call the sitter.
- . See that the babysitter gets home safely by providing transportation to her home.

-jcm-

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To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

TIPS GIVEN TO BABY SITTERS

Are you a baby sitter ?

Teenagers find baby sitting a good way to earn money. But anyone who accepts a baby sitting job should realize that it involves definite responsibilities. "Baby sitting is an important safety assignment," says Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. He and Charles Martin, University extension family life specialist, have these tips for baby sitters:

- . Accept caring for children as an important job to be done safely.
- . Keep outside doors locked. Never open the door for strangers.
- . Follow parents' instructions as given, doing such extra work as agreed upon.
- . Answer the telephone courteously and take the message in writing.
- . Eat only the food that has been left for you.
- . Have guests only if the parents agree.
- . Stay awake and on the job as you are hired to do.
- . Leave the house in as good order as it was when you arrived.

-jcm-

University Farm and Home News
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file
SPECIAL To Faribault County

NOTE: No pic available; therefore no mat.
If you can provide pic, Information Serv.
will get mats made for you.

NEW SOILS AGENT BEGINS WORK

First hand experience in farming as well as 4-H club work and a college education make up the background of Harlan L. Johnsrud, who began work November 16th as the new assistant agricultural agent in soil conservation for Faribault County.

He succeeds Francis Januschka, who is now agricultural agent in Houston County.

Johnsrud, under the direction of County Agricultural Agent James Johnson, will work on various aspects of soil conservation in the county, plus general 4-H work and livestock production.

His efforts will be directed toward stimulation of interest among new farmer co-operators in applying conservation measures to the land and renewing interest among owners and operators of land to which conservation practices were applied in the past.

He will also work to stimulate soil conservation practices among 4-H and other youth groups and will do general education work on the need and value of soil conservation.

Johnsrud is a native of Spring Grove, Minnesota. He was reared on a 150-acre general farm in Houston County and worked on various other farms in the neighborhood during his high school years.

He attended high school at Spring Grove and received his bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics in 1959.

His experience has included Dairy Herd Improvement Association supervision plus farming at Spring Grove the past year.

Johnsrud was a 4-H club member for nine years, serving as both vice president and treasurer of his club. He was also treasurer of his Future Farmers of America chapter.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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November 16, 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:

Number for Meat Tenderness

Salad Dressing for Freezing

Turkey High in Protein

Plenty of Time Needed to Thaw Turkey

Turkey Facts

Mrs. Shopper's Profile

Stores Open Nights for Working Women

Use Caution with Small Appliances

Notes on Electric Fry Pans

WHAT'S NEW ?

Number for Meat Tenderness

The day may be coming soon when you'll be able to buy meat marked with a number to tell how tender it is.

Research workers in the U.S. Department of Agriculture have been working on a mechanism which will measure tenderness of meat and assign it a tenderness index.

The gadget measures pressure required to force a sample of meat through a tiny hole. If the meat goes through the hole with less than 200 pounds of pressure per square inch, it is classed as tender. The more pressure it takes, the less tender the meat.

* * * *

Salad Dressing for Freezing

A salad dressing that will not separate when frozen and thawed is being developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The basic mixture includes safflower oil, waxy-rice flour and fresh egg yolks. This remains stable at temperatures as low as 10° F. The oil and water do not separate on thawing. Now researchers are working for a dressing that is stable at 0° F., the temperature at which frozen food should be held.

-jbn-

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

FOOD AND NUTRITIONTurkey High in Protein

Turkey is highest in protein and lowest in cholesterol of all other poultry and red meats except veal, according to recent tests at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. The same tests revealed that turkey meat is low in calories. In terms of the number of calories for each one percent of protein supplied, turkey breast and leg meats show a lower ratio than any other meat except the young chicken roaster.

* * * *

Plenty of Time Needed to Thaw Turkey

Allow plenty of time to thaw a frozen turkey.

Whole turkeys 18 pounds and up in the original wrapper will require two to three days to thaw in the refrigerator according to Verna Mikesh, University of Minnesota extension nutritionist. Never thaw a turkey at room temperature or in warm water. If you need to hasten the thawing, place the turkey--in its original wrapper--under cold running water. But don't run water over an unwrapped bird to speed the thawing process. Once thawed, do not refreeze uncooked turkey meat.

* * * *

Turkey Facts

One turkey sandwich containing four ounces of meat will supply over one-half the daily protein requirement for an adult man or woman.

* * * *

Turkey meat is a rich source of riboflavin and niacin. One four-ounce serving provides more than one-third of the daily requirement of a man, woman or teenager.

* * * *

Today's turkey has almost 50 percent more finished meat than turkeys of just a few years ago. Two-thirds of the flesh is white; one-third is dark.

-sah-

CONSUMER MARKETINGMrs. Shopper's Profile

Mrs. American Shopper is a well educated young homemaker, age 25 to 44, in a family of four with a total income of \$100 a week. She makes three weekly trips to one of our 30,000 supermarkets, and spends \$7.74 each time. On each visit she shops nearly half an hour.

This shopper profile is the result of a recent survey of more than 4,600 family shoppers across the country.

The survey also showed that impulse buying accounts for over half the purchases made. Such completely unplanned purchases are steadily increasing. Supermarkets are now complete shopping centers with a big variety of items that stimulate impulse shopping.

Over half the shoppers were women shopping alone. Friday and Saturday purchases were 70 percent higher than during the early part of the week.

* * * *

Stores Open Nights for Working Women

Women now employed outside their homes must shop at night. Some stores which stay open evenings for these women shoppers claim 35 to 50 percent of their sales are made during the late hours.

According to recent market reports, most department stores are open at least one night a week, while specialty stores, especially in home furnishings, often stay open several week nights.

Most stores feel the most profitable time of the year for these evening hours is either during top buying seasons, such as fall, or during the summer when shoppers want to avoid the heat by shopping in the cooler evenings.

-jbn-

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCESUse Caution with Small Electrical Appliances

Handle small electrical appliances with care. Their special features often mean added caution is necessary in using them.

Here are some safety reminders from the extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

- . Don't let permanently installed thermostats and electrical units get wet when washing appliances.
- . When serving food at the table from appliances such as the toaster, grill, waffle iron or fry pan, place them out of the way of those sitting at the table to prevent burns. Use padding under them so the table top won't be marred.
- . Connect table appliances carefully. A dangling electrical cord or one stretched across a traffic lane can easily cause falls.
- . At the table or in the kitchen be sure cords are not hanging within children's reach. Teach children not to play with electric cords.
- . Use closed electrical outlets whenever possible, and teach children the dangers of poking objects into outlets.

* * * *

Notes on Electric Fry Pans

A vented lid is important if the fry pan is to be used for baked products. The vent prevents baked products from becoming too moist.

* * * *

Are you going to use your fry pan chiefly for frying? Then buy a model with sides which are not too high for convenient use.

* * * *

Brown stains on the underside of an electric fry pan do no harm. If you wish to remove them, however, vinegar or lemon juice may be effective.

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* For release at 4:05 p.m. *
* Wednesday, December 7 *

GUARANTEED FERTILIZER ANALYSIS MAY NOT SHOW PHOSPHORUS
AVAILABILITY

CHICAGO--Yields from crops grown on acid peat soils may depend on the kind of phosphorus fertilizer plants get as well as on the guaranteed analysis of the fertilizer, according to recent University of Minnesota research.

H. P. Hermanson, research assistant, and R. S. Farnham, assistant professor of soils, compared fertilizer applications of 67 pounds per acre of 0-53-0 and 79 pounds of 0-45-0 per acre on different plots of celery. According to the guaranteed analysis, each application supplied the same amount of phosphorus to the crop.

But when harvest time came, the celery yield from the 0-53-0 fertilizer was over a ton per acre higher.

In the same trials fertilizers of other analyses--0-5-0; 0-62-0; 0-55-31; and 21-53-0--were also compared with the 0-45-0 control. The 21-53-0 furnished yields about equal to the 0-45-0. But all the others offered only lower yields--nearly three tons per acre lower in the case of rock phosphate (0-5-0).

Hermanson and Farnham, who reported their research at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy today, say the difference in crop response is probably due to differences in availability of the phosphorus.

Main importance of their work, the researchers say, is to show that phosphorus sources are becoming available--mainly through TVA research--which are more efficient than the widely used 0-45-0 fertilizer. But more work is needed to find the best fertilizers for various field and economic conditions.

Value of these trials is hard to measure at present. But if the need for food should become critical this information could help point the way to survival through efficient use of marginal peat and acid soils.

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Institute of Agriculture
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* For release at 10:35 a.m. *
* Wednesday, December 7 *

HARVEST DELAY CAUSES PROTEIN LOSS IN FORAGE CROPS

CHICAGO--Delay of harvesting increased total yields of dry matter but decreased crude protein content of 12 annual forage crops tested at the University of Minnesota.

This was reported in a paper on "Effect of Species and Harvest Date on Yield and Crude Protein of Several Annual Forage Crops" at the 53rd annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy today (December, 7) in Chicago.

The paper was presented by W. F. Wedin, U. S. Department of Agriculture research agronomist with headquarters on the Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. He was co-author, along with R. M. Jordan, associate professor of animal husbandry at Minnesota.

The report concerned tests on six early-summer and six late-summer forage crops at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

For every three days delay in harvest, researchers found that as dry matter yield increased by approximately 340 pounds per acre, crude protein decreased by 1 percent.

Early-summer crops tested were oats, oats-rape, oats-peas-rape, oats-peas, peas and winter rye. Delays in harvest caused increases in yield of dry matter and decreases in percentage of crude protein for all species.

Late-summer crops tested were solid-seeded corn, Sudangrass, soybeans and Sudangrass-soybeans. Crude protein decreased significantly for these crops as harvest was delayed.

Combinations which included rape or Sudangrass ranked highest in total seasonal yield. These are crops with notable capacity to recover and regrow after being cut.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 16, 1960

* For release at 3:35 p.m. *
* Thursday, December 8 *

FORAGE EVALUATION METHOD MAY IMPROVE PASTURE YIELD

CHICAGO--One of a dairyman's most perplexing problems--how to select the most valuable forage mixtures for a pasture--may be nearer solution today because of a measurement technique recently explored by University of Minnesota agricultural scientists.

Agronomist G. C. Marten told the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy today that Minnesota pasture trials show a simple test, the chromogenic oxide method of measuring pasture yield, is more sensitive than older evaluation techniques.

Accurate pasture evaluation has always been a problem for agricultural scientists. Measuring pasture yields by mowing and weighing forages didn't work; a cow doesn't eat like a mower clips. It seemed that any reasonably accurate method had to employ the dairy cow to harvest the forage.

So scientists developed the clipping-grazing method. With this system a sample area of a measured pasture plot is picked at random, clipped and the clippings weighed. Cows are turned on the plot for a week, taken off and again a sample area is selected, clipped and weighed.

(more)

add 1 forage evaluation

By comparing the difference in weight of the clippings, researchers figured out how much the cows harvested from the entire plot.

This system had a few obvious flaws. For one thing, a cow is pretty choosy about where she grazes. She may chew right down to the ground in one place and scarcely touch the grass in another. That means the clipped areas may not represent the whole grazing plot. Also, the measurement completely ignores natural growth of the forage mixture during the time the cows are pastured. Then, too, it gives no measurement of forage quality.

By contrast, the chromogen-chromic oxide method, a technique developed at Cornell university, has several advantages. It is simple, more accurate, and measures only what the cow eats. Also, it gives measures of quality by reporting the digestibility of the forage. Here's the way it works:

Each day each cow gets a small capsule of chromic oxide, a green, indigestible chemical. The chromic oxide moves through the cow's digestive tract at a steady rate. Twice a day a sample of her feces is taken.

By comparing the amount of chromic oxide in a pound of feces with the amount fed in the capsule, researchers can compute the amount of feces excreted per day.

Finally the chromogen content of the feces--chromogens are undigestible natural plant pigments--is compared with established digestibility measurements. This gives the digestibility of the pasture forage. Knowing both feces output and forage digestibility, the researcher can easily compute how many pounds of dry matter the cow harvests from the pasture per day.

Marten, with W. F. Wedin, agronomist, and J. D. Donker, dairy researcher, compared the clipping and chromogen-chromic oxide evaluation methods on three forage mixtures at the University's Rosemount Experiment station. They found the new method more sensitive in measuring dry matter consumption in 8 out of 9 cases, significantly more sensitive in 5 of the 9 cases.

As a result of this more accurate forage evaluation method, agronomists may now be able to develop more profitable pasture mixtures for Minnesota dairy farms.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 17, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

ALASKA 4-H MEMBERS VISIT MINN.

Seven 4-H members from Alaska will spend Thanksgiving with Minnesota club members before going to Chicago to attend the National 4-H Club congress Nov. 26-Dec. 1.

The Alaska delegation will arrive at Wold Chamberlain airport Tuesday (Nov. 22). On Wednesday they will visit Southdale and various industrial firms in the Twin Cities. They will spend Thanksgiving with 4-H families in Dakota county. Saturday morning they will leave for Chicago with Minnesota delegates to the National 4-H Club congress.

The Alaska 4-H members include Suzanne Jackson, Kristen Marks, Ed Buzby and Judy Triggs of Fairbanks; David Martin and Elaine Pinkham, Palmer; Patricia McDonald, Seward.

Accompanying the group will be Marian Larson, Alaska state 4-H club leader and former home agent in McLeod county.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 17, 1960

Immediate release

4-H FARM AND HOME SHOP WINNERS NAMED

Robert L. Schmidt, 18, Detroit Lakes, has been named state winner in the 4-H shop project, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

He will receive an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club congress in Chicago Nov. 27-Dec. 1 and a \$25 bond.

Seven blue ribbon winners were selected in the shop project: Kenneth Meier, 16, Askov; Richard Christopherson, 18, Marshall; Gerry Lee, 16, Dennison; Patrick Steffl, 18, Sleepy Eye; Kenneth Knutson, 16, North St. Paul; Robert Tyson, 16, Hibbing; and Dennis Johnson, 16, Osakis.

Schmidt will receive the bond and the others will receive tools from Republic Steel corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.

Blue ribbon winners in the shop project have made such articles as coffee and end tables, work benches, chests of drawers, picnic tables, barbecue grills, chicken feeders, tool boxes and four-wheel trailers.

The first year state winner Bob Schmidt/^{was}enrolled in the shop project he made a bread board and a bird house. Since that year he has progressed to more difficult items, including a checker board of black walnut and birch, a chest of drawers, picnic tables, coffee and end tables, a kitchen cabinet and several lamps. He is now helping his father build a combination laundry room and garage attached to the house.

A 1960 graduate of the Detroit Lakes Community high school, he has been a member of the Burlington Cubs 4-H club for nine years. He is president of the county 4-H federation.

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60-371-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 17, 1960

Immediate release

RURAL YOUTH TO HAVE DISTRICT CONFERENCES

Conferences of Rural Youth-Young Men and Women's groups have been scheduled in Faribault for the southeast district Nov. 18-19 and in Kandiyohi for the southwest district Nov. 19.

"The U. N. and Us" will be the theme of both conferences.

Paul Brown, instructor, agricultural short courses, University of Minnesota, will talk on "Our World Neighbors" at the buffet supper in Hotel Faribault at the Faribault meeting Friday night. Robert Pinches, Minnesota assistant state 4-H club leader, will give the keynote speech Saturday morning. Speaker for the evening banquet will be Darryl Klukow, Albert Lea, 1960 International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Venezuela.

Featured speaker for the Kandiyohi conference at the Kandiyohi grade school will be Cyrus P. Barnum, Jr., professor of physiological chemistry at the University of Minnesota. The program will also include a panel discussion on the conference theme. Members of the panel will be foreign students who are living in Watonwan county: Warner Gross, and Helmut Mieklich, Germany; Joszias Kaster, the Netherlands; and Otto Svenstrud, Norway.

District officers and state executive members will be elected at the meetings.

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60-372-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 17, 1960

Immediate release

PER PERSON COST FOR FOOD LESS IN LARGE FAMILY

It still costs less per person to feed a large family than a small one, but possibly not to the same extent as in former years.

Large families often save on food bills through buying in quantity and having less food waste and spoilage, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

Per person cost of food in a family of five is 5 percent less than in a family of four and 10 percent less in a family of six than in a family of four, according to figures released by the Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. On the other hand, researchers found that food costs per person are 5 percent higher in a family of three and 10 percent higher in a family of two than in a four-person family.

These figures were developed from survey information on family food consumption. Survey data are not complete for people living alone or in families of seven or more, but the home economists estimate that food costs per person for people living alone are at least 15 percent higher than if they lived in a family of four.

Here are some of the Department's estimates for providing a nutritious diet on a moderate cost food budget for individuals in a family of four for one week:

Children under 1 year, \$3.80; 1-3 years, \$4.60; 4-6 years, \$5.70; 7-9 years, \$6.80; 10-12 years, \$8.20.

Girls - 13-19 years, \$8.70.

Boys - 13-15 years, \$9.60; 16-19 years, \$11.20.

Women - 20-34 years, \$7.60; 35-54 years, \$7.40; 55-74 years, \$6.90; 75 years and over, \$6.50.

Men - 20-34 years, \$9.70; 35-54 years, \$9.10; 55-74 years, \$8.60; 75 years and over, \$8.30.

Costs for a young couple 20 to 34 years old on a moderate-budget plan would be \$9.70 for the man and \$7.60 for the woman per week--\$17.30 for both--if they were in a family of four. However, in a family of two their costs would be 10 percent higher per person, or \$10.67 for the man and \$8.36 for the woman, totaling about \$19 weekly.

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60-373-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 17, 1960

Immediate release

U AG SCIENTISTS TO WORK WITH "MADE TO ORDER" CLIMATE

Climate will be "made to order" for plants to be grown in the University of Minnesota's new Crop Research Laboratory building.

The building is now in the early stages of construction on the St. Paul campus. It is expected to be completed in about a year.

Climate control chambers will occupy a substantial part of the lower floor of the structure. Four of them will be custom-made, "walk-in" chambers of room size, equipped to control temperature, light intensity, "day-length" and humidity. Four others will be a prefabricated, cabinet-size, "reach-in" type to control light and temperature.

A substitute for sunlight in the chambers will be provided by a combination of fluorescent and incandescent electric lamps.

The climate control facilities are being made possible by a grant from the National Science Foundation of \$80,000, plus a nearly equal amount from state funds. The NSF grant was obtained as the result of a joint request by three University departments--agronomy and plant genetics, plant pathology and botany and soils.

(more)

add 1 crop research laboratory

Leaders in preparing written material for the request were W. M. Myers, W. P. Martin and J. J. Christensen, heads of the agronomy, soils and plant pathology departments; E. H. Rinke, professor of agronomy; and associate professors A. J. Linck, plant pathology, and L. A. Snyder, agronomy.

Plans for the climate control chambers were made by G. R. Blake, associate professor of soils; L. J. Elling, associate professor of agronomy; and Snyder and Linck. The facilities will be supervised by an interdepartmental committee and will be available to anyone in the three departments working on problems which need to be investigated under precisely controlled "climatic" conditions.

It is expected that the million-dollar Crop Research Laboratory building will eventually be six times the size of the structure now being built, and space will be provided in future additions for more climate control facilities.

The value of climate control facilities in fundamental agricultural research is already established. They allow experiments to be performed during all months of the year, even when field or greenhouse studies would be impossible or impractical.

Some climate control equipment, of a make-shift nature, already exists on the St. Paul campus. It has been operated at full capacity ever since its installation but is adequate for only a small part of the demand.

The new climate control rooms will improve the accuracy and value of studies on:

Grain rusts; varietal differences in wheat chromosomes; behavior of herbicides and fungicides; corn germination and seedling growth; root rots of cereals and forage crops; deterioration of wood, stored grains and food; behavior of plant viruses in insect hosts; cold hardiness of crop plants; effect of toxins in plants; soil moisture-drought; soil genesis; and soil aeration structure.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 22, 1960

Immediate release

GOLD DRAINAGE, FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

How serious is the threat of a drain on the U. S. gold supply?

Does this country have an unfavorable foreign trade balance?

These questions, as well as the problem of farm surplus disposal, are dealt with in a timely new pamphlet published by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and General Extension Division. Author of the pamphlet, "Trade, Aid and Surplus Disposal," is O. B. Jesness, retired head of the University's agricultural economics department.

Jesness points out that this country's problem is one of a lack of balance of international payments rather than an unfavorable balance of foreign trade. U. S. exports actually exceed imports by a wide margin.

Says Jesness:

Lack of balance in international payments arises from U. S. military expenditures abroad and certain dollar aid to other countries. Investment of American capital abroad also has some influence in creating an unbalanced condition.

This creates a situation in which other countries have claims against the U. S. which they may translate into drains on its gold stocks. But no real emergency is likely to result as long as other nations have confidence in the American dollar. "To retain this confidence, it is important that we keep the dollar stable by avoiding any threat of inflation," according to Jesness.

"The problem will not be solved, as some think, by restricting trade. In fact, the major hope for improving the balance lies in expansion of our commercial exports."

Jesness continues:

Disposal of agricultural products under Public Law 480 makes up an important share of U. S. farm exports. These involve exchanging our farm surpluses for

(more)

add 1 gold drainage . . .

foreign currencies in the case of under-developed countries which lack dollars, as well as some donations of surplus products. However, they do not add to the problem of lack of balance in international payments.

The Public Law 480 program is very useful in easing our surplus problems but is not the final answer. We must look for our longer-run export opportunities in the economic development of the under-developed areas. This will provide them with a means of paying for their requirements.

The accumulation of inconvertible foreign currencies by the U. S. is creating some problems of its own. We can get only very limited returns from such currencies because of the limited resources of under-developed countries.

According to Jesness, "We need to bear in mind that money by itself is not a resource but instead is a claim on resources. We do not add to the resources of other countries merely by turning these currencies back to them for their own use. We need to be on guard to avoid the danger that the products thus disposed of interfere with our regular markets or the markets of friendly nations."

He also warned that the U. S. should see that products disposed of under this law encourage rather than hinder the agricultural progress of the receiving countries.

The pamphlet was prepared for use in a series of seminars in rural-urban leadership sponsored by the General Extension Division and the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota. The seminars and the pamphlet were made possible by a grant from the Fund for Adult Education, an independent organization established in 1951 by the Ford Foundation, according to Luther Pickrel, extension public affairs specialist at the University.

Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 22, 1960

Immediate release

SOIL TESTING DRIVE SETS NEW RECORDS

More than 1,200 soil samples per week are still pouring into the University of Minnesota's Soil Testing laboratory. By mid-November the year's total stood at 25,500--more than 13,000 of these received between September 1 and November 15 during the Fall Soil Sample Roundup.

Soils specialists say the boost in soil sampling is brought about by farmer's favorable experience with the results. To save money and gain greater yields, more farmers each year base their fertilizer applications on a soil test. And each year more farmers take soil samples in the fall so they have test results before they order fertilizer for the next spring.

A demonstration of soil testing enthusiasm took place recently during a two-day sampling drive in Minnesota's Pennington county. According to Paul Stelmaschuk, county agent, 763 soil samples were brought in within 48 hours. That's almost twice the number turned in during a similar drive a year ago.

In the Pennington county campaign 188 farmers brought in samples, an average of 4.1 apiece. A single sample furnishes the plant food analysis for up to 10 acres of land. Total acreage represented by the samples was 23,776. That compares with 12,240 acres sampled there a year ago.

Stelmaschuk says cooperation between farmers and fertilizer dealers and the assistance of a Thief River Falls trailer company went a long way toward the drive's success.

The trailer company furnished a house trailer and parked it on a downtown street to serve as a collection depot. Fertilizer dealers from Thief River Falls and St. Hilaire volunteered their services and worked in shifts to man the trailer. They completed information sheets, packaged the samples, prepared them for shipment and furnished a truck to deliver the samples to the testing laboratory.

Minnesota farmers still have a chance to get in on the benefits of fall soil testing. Sample boxes and information sheets are available without cost at the county extension office.

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60-376-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 22, 1960

Immediate release

RURAL PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED AT CHURCH INSTITUTE

Problems of the rural community and modern family life will be discussed by speakers at the Minnesota Institute for Town and Country Churches on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota November 29 through December 1, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Topics will include solutions to problems of the rural community, guidance to better family living and development of industry. The rural family will also be discussed in terms of values, social network, economic pressures, decision making and career exploration.

Speakers, in addition to University staff members, will include John M. Brewster, head of Farm Size and Resource Requirements Investigations, Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Phillip Aylesworth, who is engaged in program relationships work with the USDA Federal Extension Service. Both are from Washington, D. C.

Other speakers will be C. W. Myers, Blue Earth, president, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation; William Pearson, Ogilvie, master, State Grange of Minnesota; Clint Hess, secretary, Minnesota Farmers Union, and James W. Clark, commissioner, state Department of Business Development, both of St. Paul.

The institute was planned by a committee representing a wide range of denominational viewpoints, according to Marvin J. Taves, associate professor of rural sociology at the University, who is program chairman. The planning committee includes representatives of Catholic, Evangelical, Lutheran and other protestant groups.

The institute is open to representatives of all church groups and anyone else interested. Dormitory rooms for those attending are available on the St. Paul campus. Arrangements should be made through the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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60-377-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 22, 1960

To all counties

Immediate release

FARM FILLERS

Before cutting timber for sale this winter, spend time checking your woods so that you can do a better job of selling only what should be harvested, suggests Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Timber which is healthy and growing at a good rate should be left to produce more board feet of high quality lumber or veneer products. Cut trees which are unhealthy and declining in growth rate. Good-size, mature trees should be cut, but find your market first. Estimate volume of standing trees you have for sale. Buyers need to know how much you have and what species your trees are, says Anderson. See the county agent for estimating cards.

* * * *

Minnesota is a very important agricultural state, points out W. H. Dankers, University of Minnesota extension marketing specialist. Our state's U.S. rank for various commodities is as follows: FIRST in butter, dried milk, turkeys and honey. Second in milk, oats, flax, and sweet corn. Third in eggs and farm-raised chickens. Fourth in livestock and livestock products, cheddar cheese, barley and green peas. Fifth in corn and hogs. Sixth in soybeans, potatoes and sugar beets.

* * * *

The outlook for 1961 indicates that farmers' prices and incomes will remain at about the levels of the past two years, says Harold Pederson, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

Play safe with axes, urges Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. See that the handle is strong and the head is mounted solidly. Carry the axe by the handle, close to the blade. When chopping, have a firm footing and see that tree limbs are clear overhead. In chopping ice in a water tank, beware of glancing blows. A sharp axe does the job more safely than a dull one. Keep children away from the chopping area.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 22, 1960

To all counties
Immediate release

FAILURE TO DETECT HEAT IN CATTLE MAY CUT FARM PROFITS

Costly losses in production can be prevented by doing a better job of detecting heat in cattle, farmers of this county were reminded today (this week) by Agricultural Agent _____.

The county agent suggested that farmers be familiar with and take time to observe all signs of heat and that they keep records and consult their local veterinarian for examination and treatment of problem animals.

Every missed heat means a delay of at least three weeks in the next calving and in resumed production. Losses in production may easily soar up to \$100 or more per animal.

A survey of certain herds in Minnesota shows that \$15 to \$20 were lost annually for every animal of breeding age because of failure to detect heat, reports Dr. Raimunds Zemjanis, head of veterinary science in the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. Zemjanis suggests:

Examination of all animals failing to show heat 4-6 weeks before the planned service. This will allow ample time for treatment and recovery.

Pregnancy examination of all animals that have been bred 30 or more days. As many as possible should be examined 35-40 days after breeding so that those not pregnant can be re-bred during the second heat.

Improved observing for heat signs. Most breeders agree that watching for heat, especially when animals are confined to a barn, requires skill, experience and time.

Signs of heat are: Standing for and mounting other animals, vaginal discharge and mucus crusts on the tail and thighs, increased alertness to surroundings, restlessness, reduced appetite and milk production and occasional bellowing.

MORE

Add 1 - Failure...heat in cattle

These signs can be detected more easily by keeping records on each animal. Most fresh cows and heifers show heat before the time of planned breeding. Post-estral bleedings are often observed. Recording the dates of these observations will often help in detecting heats later.

Turning the animals out twice a day for adequate observation of any mounting or standing. Just turning them out will not do any good if the animals are observed only while they are leaving or returning to the barn.

Watching for animals showing increased alertness during feeding and milking time. Most of them, however, will be too occupied during this time to show heat signs. Therefore, it is advisable to go to the barn before noon and before bed time. An animal in heat will very likely stand up, and its eyes will follow the observer's every step, while the rest of the herd is resting or ruminating.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 22, 1960

For release week of

November 28

CATTLE FEEDING PROFITS IMPROVED WITH FEEDER PIGS

How much extra money can feeder pigs contribute to a cattle feeding operation?

According to Paul Hasbargen and Robert Jacobs, extension specialists at the University of Minnesota, on a typical yearling cattle feeding program with shelled corn in the ration and hogs following the cattle, a pound of pork can be produced for every bushel of corn the steers get.

That means if a cattle feeder finishes a steer on 50 bushels of shelled corn he can also market 50 pounds of pork with each steer. Figuring 16 cent hogs and subtracting \$2 per pig for protein and other costs, he will net an extra \$6 for every steer he sells.

Recent Iowa studies indicates as much as 21 percent of high moisture (35 percent) shelled corn went through the cattle undigested. The way to get around this loss is to have hogs in the feedlot or to grind the corn before you feed it.

The number of pigs it takes to follow steers in a feedlot depends mostly on the kind of feed you use and the age of the cattle being fed. If you're feeding yearling cattle on ground ear corn, figure on about one pig for every four steers. But if you feed shelled corn two steers will usually support a pig.

Two-year-old cattle will support slightly more pigs, feeder calves a few less.

If it looks as though your pigs aren't gaining quite as much as they should you may have to feed them a little extra grain. On the other hand, if you feed them too much they won't get out and clean up feed the cattle have wasted.

Regardless of whether or not you furnish the pigs extra grain, give them about one-half pound of protein supplement per day.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 22, 1960

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

HERE ARE TIPS ON BUYING TOYS

When you stop at the toy counter to buy a toy, do you ever ask yourself what it will do for your child? Will it aid in his growth and development and give him fun and enjoyment for a long time?

Give your selection of toys careful thought, urges Charles Martin, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota. Because good toys will provide children with lasting benefits as well as immediate delight, money spent on them is actually wise investment in development of their abilities and interests.

Children need toys, not only to satisfy the urge to be active, but for all of the exploring, experimenting, discovering and creating that is a part of growing.

Since toys contribute to a child's growth and development, they should be selected to fit that development at any given stage, Martin says. He gives some tips to keep in mind when buying toys:

- . Consider the age of the child. Toys should be suitable for the capabilities of his general age group. Since age suitability is scientifically tested by many American toy manufacturers, look for tags, labels and instruction sheets which give information on adaptability of the toy for a particular age group, how the child can use it and how he will profit from the play activity.
- . Consider what the toy will do for the child: what enjoyment it will give him and how it will aid in his development.
- . Select a balance of toys to contribute to the child's all-round development. Every child, Martin says, should have toys which satisfy his interest in different types of play:

Add 1 - Tips on Buying Toys

Active, physical play. Push-and-pull toys, wheel toys, balls, sports equipment are typical playthings which aid physical development.

Manipulative, constructive and creative play. Blocks, construction toys, drawing and painting equipment give opportunity for expression of ideas.

Imitative, imaginative, dramatic play. Dolls, housekeeping equipment, train systems and dress-up costumes are typical of the equipment which encourages imaginative expression and helps the child to understand the world around him.

Social play. Games in which several children can take part are important aids to social development.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 22, 1960

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Column Fillers

More than 9,000 adults are contributing valuable time and effort as leaders in their local 4-H clubs to help members and to give some guidance to the program.

* * * *

Chicago will roll out the welcome mat for some 1300 prize-winning 4-H'ers in the nation who are being awarded trips to the National 4-H Club Congress Nov. 26 to Dec. 1. Among them will be 31 Minnesota club members who have won their trips as state champions in project work or demonstrations. Sponsors of the various 4-H programs are awarding the trips and providing top entertainment, educational programs and tours for the group.

* * * *

Seven Alaska 4-H members are spending Thanksgiving with 4-H families in Dakota county before leaving for Chicago to attend the National Club Congress. Accompanying the group is Marian Larson, Alaska state 4-H club leader and former home agent in McLeod county.

* * * *

The 4-H club idea now circles the globe. More than 40 countries in widely separated areas of the world have adopted all or part of the plan and adapted it to their own needs and conditions.

* * * *

Girls in Minnesota 4-H clubs outnumber boys by some 3,000.

* * * *

About 8,000 young people who are junior leaders in their 4-H clubs are getting training in responsible leadership and in assisting younger members in project work.

* * * *

Safety projects carried on by Minnesota 4-H clubs are good examples of the community service these groups render. Many of the clubs have erected stop and yield signs at approaches to the highway from farm yards. They have reflectorized machinery and bicycles; made first-aid kits for cars of 4-H families; conducted special campaigns on bicycle safety; built safety window displays. Members have presented safety demonstrations to thousands of people at different events.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 23, 1960

file
SPECIAL to Maynard
Speece and Jim Hill, WCCO

MINN. CHURCH INSTITUTE RADIO SHORTS

Problems of the rural community and family life will be discussed at the Minnesota Institute for Town and Country Churches on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Tuesday through Thursday (November 29 through December 1). Two of the speakers will come from the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. They are Phillip Aylesworth, who is engaged in program relations work with the Federal Extension Service, and John M. Brewster, who is head of Farm Size and Resources Requirements Investigations of the USDA Marketing Service. Arrangements for enrolling in the institute may be made through the Short Course office on the St. Paul campus of the University.

* * *

Representatives of all church groups and anyone else interested may enroll in the Minnesota Institute for Town and Country Churches. The Institute will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Tuesday through Thursday (November 29 through December 1). Discussions will center on problems of the rural community and family life today. Leaders on national, state and local levels will participate. Information on how to enroll may be obtained from the Short Course office on the St. Paul campus of the University.

* * *

Farm organizations of the state will be represented on a panel which will discuss solutions to problems facing the rural community, at the Minnesota Institute for Town and Country Churches. The Institute will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Tuesday through Thursday (November 29 through December 1). Members of the panel will be C.W. Myers, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation; William Pearson, master of the State Grange of Minnesota; and Clint Hess, secretary of the Minnesota Farmers Union. Enrollment in the Institute should be made through the Short Course office on the St. Paul campus.

* * *

MORE

ADD 1 -- Minn. Church Institute radio shorts

"Rural Families Face the Future" is the theme of the Minnesota Institute for Town and Country Churches, which will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Tuesday through Thursday (November 29 through December 1). Representatives of all church groups and anyone else interested may enroll in the institute. The Short Course office on the St. Paul campus is the place to inquire for more information.

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Special

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 23, 1960

CALENDAR OF ART SHOWS

Immediate release

DOROTHEA DARRELL ART EXHIBIT ON U ST. PAUL CAMPUS

Fourteen oil paintings by Mrs. Dorothea Darrell, 68 Otis ave., St. Paul, will be on display in the Student center on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus Nov. 28-Dec. 16.

The show is sponsored by the Student center Board of Governors.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 23, 1960

SPECIAL to selected
weeklies in S. E. Minnesota

Immediate release

SE MINN. FARM MANAGEMENT SERVICE
WILL MEET DECEMBER 10

The Southeast Minnesota Farm Management Service will hold its thirty-third annual meeting Saturday, December 10, in St. Francis Church, Rochester, according to an announcement by Harvey M. Bjerke, West Concord, University of Minnesota extension agent in farm management.

Following registration at 10 a.m., Sherwood O. Berg, head of the department of Agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota, will speak on "Agriculture in this Satellite Era."

A business meeting and election of officers will follow his talk.

Luncheon will be served at noon in the church cafeteria.

"The Dairy Cow Goes Modern" will be the topic of Bert Sundquist, University of Minnesota graduate student in economics, following lunch.

Wayne Hanson, district supervisor for the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will serve as moderator of a discussion on "How Our Rural Society Responds to Change."

Panel members will be Mrs. Harvey Zeller, West Concord, farm wife and short story writer; George Donohue, extension rural sociologist at the University of Minnesota; George Robertson, Winona, banker; and Roland Zimmerman, Racine, farmer and seed grower.

Presiding at the meeting will be Charles Radatz, Lewiston, president of the group.

Other officers are Alvin Ulland, Austin, vice president; and Fred Scholljegerdes, Waseca. University of Minnesota representatives are Truman Nodlund, associate professor of agricultural economics; and Harlund Routhe, extension farm management specialist.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 25, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

GREENLEAF TO SPEAK AT FEED DEALERS' SCHOOL

George G. Greenleaf, executive secretary of the Ohio Grain and Feed Dealers Association, Inc., Worthington, Ohio, will be a featured member of the staff of the annual Retail Feed Dealers Training school to be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Jan. 10-13.

This announcement has been made by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Greenleaf was active in the short course program at Michigan State college, East Lansing, for a number of years.

In addition to Greenleaf, the staff will be made up of other representatives of industry and of the University of Minnesota.

Subject matter to be presented will be of interest to the general dealer in feeds and related products, according to Harold Pederson, University of Minnesota extension economist, who is program chairman for the school.

In addition to formal lectures, the program will include discussion periods with local dealers taking part. During the evenings, open discussions supplemented with films and slides concerning the feed industry will be held.

(more)

add 1 Greenleaf

Topics to be discussed by Greenleaf will be employee and public relations, advertising and promotion. He will also speak on "Growing on the Job."

Subjects to be presented by other speakers will include credit management, analyzing sidelines, home produced feed and the local feed dealer, developments in the retail feed business, analyzing the financial statement, outlook in view of changing agricultural policies, improving operating efficiency, strategies needed to meet change, poultry, dairy cattle, swine and beef cattle management and nutrition.

Those taking part in planning the school and presenting material on the program including the following University of Minnesota staff members:

S. O. Berg, head of the agricultural economics department; S. A. Engene, professor; and R. P. Dahl, associate professor, agricultural economics; Martin Christiansen, Francis J. Smith, Jr., and Harold C. Pederson, extension economists.

Elton L. Johnson, head of the department of poultry husbandry; Paul E. Waibel, professor of poultry husbandry; Robert J. Meade, professor, and Olaf E. Kolari, assistant professor, animal husbandry; J. B. Williams, associate professor of dairy husbandry.

Others are Joseph E. Donovan, general manager, Donovan's, Inc., Albert Lea, Minn; W. D. Flemming, Minneapolis, secretary, Northwest Retail Feed association; George W. Kolb, Belgrade, Flour Mill company, Belgrade, Minn., vice president Northwest Retail Feed association; and W. H. Lenton, manager, Farmers Elevator company, Inc., Stewartville, Minn.

Dormitory facilities for those attending the school will be available on the St. Paul campus. Arrangements for enrollment should be made through the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 25, 1960

Immediate release

FORMER U STAFF MEMBER TO ADDRESS SHORT COURSE

Harold Jones, director of the Kansas State University Agricultural Extension Service, Manhattan, Kan., will be a featured speaker at the tenth annual Soils and Fertilizer short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Dec. 5.

Jones took over his duties in Kansas in June, 1956, after spending six years as an extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Theme of the course will be "Soil Fertility and Management in the Decade Ahead," according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University. Attending will be several hundred dealers and other representatives of the fertilizer industry.

Jones will speak on "Agronomic Education and Service."

Speakers will also include W. H. Kircher, editor-in-chief of The Farmer magazine, St. Paul. His topic will be "Our European Neighbors--Will They Buy What We Produce?"

Robert Rupp, managing editor of the same magazine, will present his publication's annual county soil testing award.

Other speakers will be University of Minnesota faculty members. Following several talks in the morning, the afternoon will be devoted to workshop sessions, according to Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist, who is program chairman for the course.

Additional information concerning the course may be obtained from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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60-378-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 25, 1960

* For release Monday a.m. *
* November 28 *

POPE CO. 4-H GIRL WINS \$400 SCHOLARSHIP

A Minnesota 4-H girl, Elsie Clasen, 18, Glenwood, has been named national winner of a \$400 scholarship for her work in safety.

She is one of eight 4-H'ers in the nation selected to receive the scholarship for achievements in the 4-H safety program. The award was announced today (Mon. a.m., Nov. 28) at the National 4-H Club congress in Chicago, which the Pope county 4-H girl is attending as state winner in safety.

The award is given by General Motors, Detroit, Mich.

Miss Clasen will use her scholarship at Mankato State college, where she is a freshman. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Clasen.

A member of the Villard Livewires 4-H club for nine years, she has been secretary, safety leader and junior leader for several years. She has planned many special safety meetings for her 4-H club and has helped set up safety displays and booths. She has conducted safety checks of her own and other farms and has located and corrected many hazards.

For her leadership and her achievements in a variety of 4-H projects, Miss Clasen has won the 4-H key award. She has received the Pope county dress revue medal, the county clothing award and has won blue ribbons in food preparation, food preservation, potatoes and garden exhibits. In 1954 she was a member of the state championship poultry demonstration team. In 1956 she was named state champion for her safety demonstration and two years later received a trip to the National Safety congress in Chicago.

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60-379-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 25, 1960

Immediate release

MINN. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY GIVES ANNUAL AWARDS

A. E. Hutchins, professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, and Mrs. E. L. Swanson, 2801 Jefferson st., Duluth, will receive the Minnesota State Horticultural society's 1960 awards of honorary life membership.

The life memberships are among the annual awards announced by E. M. Hunt, executive secretary of the society.

Eighteen persons and two organizations will receive honorary awards from the society this year for outstanding horticultural activities. Presentation of the awards certificates and medals will be made at meetings of the various district and local societies affiliated with the State Horticultural society.

The Lake Minnetonka Garden club and the St. Paul Garden club will receive the bronze medal of the society.

The distinguished service award will go to Mrs. R. S. Bryant, Hopkins; Mrs. B. I. Evans, Windom; Mrs. E. J. Koempel, 702 S. Wilder, St. Paul; Mrs. G. Victor Lowrie, 2107 Glenhurst road, Minneapolis; and Mrs. Cortis N. Rice, Hopkins.

Eleven gardeners were selected for the certificate of merit: John Grantman, Red Wing; C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist, University of Minnesota; Mrs. Anna Helfer, Brainerd; Mrs. Ray Hellickson, Bemidji; Mrs. John Johnson, Taopi; Mrs. James F. McClaire, 3305-73rd ave. W., Duluth; Mrs. Gus Mohs, Austin; Mrs. A. L. Satterloff, Austin; Mrs. Wilbert G. Sindt, 1847 N. McKnight road, St. Paul; Mrs. D. H. Sullwold, 698 Cherokee ave., St. Paul; Mrs. Harry VanBuskirk, 286 N. McCarrons blvd., St. Paul.

Newly elected officers of the Minnesota State Horticultural society are Robert V. Schwietz, 1062 Iowa ave. W., St. Paul, president; Wilbert G. Sindt, 1847 N. McKnight road, St. Paul, vice president; and Mrs. Lewis Handegaard, Hendrum, Mrs. J. Arthur Johnson, Darfur, Mrs. Frank Jensen, Brainerd and Durant Barclay, Parkville, members of the executive board. New officers will begin their duties Jan. 1.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 25, 1960

* For release at 2:30 p.m. *
* Saturday, November 26 *

PUREBRED, CROSSBRED BOARS PERFORM ABOUT THE SAME

CHICAGO--As far as performance is concerned, it doesn't seem to make much difference whether a pig is sired by a purebred or a crossbred boar.

In University of Minnesota feeder pig trials reported today by W. E. Rempel, 236 pigs sired by hybrid boars averaged 1.85 pounds of daily gain compared with a 1.91 pound average for 231 pigs sired by purebreds.

Rempel, a livestock scientist at the University, told the 52nd meeting of the American Society of Animal Production that feed consumed per hundred pounds of gain amounted to 372.8 pounds for pigs sired by hybrid boars and 371.2 pounds for those sired by purebreds. The pigs were fed out from after weaning age until they weighed between 190 and 210 pounds.

Carcass yield tests on 56 barrows sired by hybrids and 57 barrows sired by inbreds showed very similar results. The small differences in performance which did show up were consistently in favor of the purebred boars. Rempel said, however, that the differences were too small to be significant.

Boars produced from a three-way cross--Minnesota No. 1 X Minnesota No. 2 X Minnesota No. 3--sired the crossbred pigs in the trial. Purebred pigs were sired by either a Minnesota No. 1, 2 or 3 boar. Dams were from comparable groups of Minnesota No. 1's.

Rempel reported that crossbred boars should be used on females of breeds or crosses different from the boar. Also, he said, crossbred boars must prove their worth by the same criteria as purebreds--by growth rate, carcass tests and the like.

Frank Enfield and R. E. Comstock, University animal breeding specialists, assisted Rempel in conducting the trial.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 25, 1960

* * * * *
* For release at 8 p.m. *
* Saturday, November 26 *
* * * * *

CALVES PREFER CORN OR BARLEY TO OATS

CHICAGO--If you're thinking now about a creep-feeding program for the suckling beef calves you'll pasture next summer, you may be money ahead if you add corn or barley to their ration. And if you want to squeeze extra gains from grain you feed, implant your animals with stilbestrol when they go on pasture.

In University of Minnesota trials during 1959 and 1960, researchers found calves ate little oats when they could also choose from corn or barley. And the older they got the more they went after the corn.

J. C. Meiske reported the study today at the 52nd meeting of the American Society of Animal Production. Meiske told the society calves preferred barley or corn in place of oats, even from the day they ate their first grain.

From 60 to 120 days of age, the 48 calves on test in 1959 ate an average of .03 pound of oats, .44 pound of barley and .40 pound of corn per day. Fifty calves on the 1960 trials consumed an average .11 pound of oats, .43 pound of barley and .63 pound of corn daily.

While on pasture in 1959--a period of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ months--the calves put away each day .05 pound oats, .81 pound of barley and 1.67 pounds of corn. The 1960 calves ate .04 pound oats, 1.00 pound barley and 2.15 pounds of corn in an average day.

During the pasture season calves cleaned up a total of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of grain daily. All grains fed were rolled and were of comparable quality both years.

Each year some of the steers were implanted with 12 mg. stilbestrol when they went on pasture. Average gain was 1.95 pounds for implanted calves, 1.82 pounds for calves not implanted. Meiske says the .13 pound difference is significant and amounts to \$3 or \$4 extra value in summer gains.

Calves implanted with stilbestrol graded as well as non-implanted calves at weaning time and performed similarly in a postweaning feeding period.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 26, 1960

SPECIAL - TC Dailies + Wives

Immediate release

DEALER CONFERENCES SCHEDULED

The first half of a series of conferences for seed, fertilizer and agricultural chemical dealers will be held in three Minnesota cities Tuesday, ~~Wednesday~~ Wednesday and Thursday.

Schedule for next week's meetings:

Nov. 29—Rochester at the Markey; and New Ulm at Eibner's restaurant.

Nov. 30—Fairmont, Augusta hotel; and Oustons, Oustons hotel.

Dec. 1—Worthington, Ehlers steak house; and Isanti, Bar-L-Ranch golf club.

The ~~next~~ conferences are being held under the sponsorship of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Teams of U of M extension specialists will speak, presenting material appropriate to the area.

Each meeting will start at 1:30 p.m., with a "Dutch Treat" dinner planned for 6 p.m. An evening session on credit problems will start at 7 p.m. The extension specialists and county agents will present the afternoon programs, and the evening programs will include representatives of industry, banking and farm credit agencies.

Topics to be ^{presented} ~~presented~~ in the afternoon include:

Use of agricultural chemicals, plant diseases, insect control, soil tests and fertilizer recommendations, ^{testing,} forage ~~marketing~~ forage seed production, pre-inoculation of legume seeds, hybrid corn maturity ratings, crop variety surveys, recommended crop varieties, and weed control.

The following conferences will be held in 1961:

Jan. 10—Worthington, Clay county court house; and Hutchinson, Garden supper club.

Jan. 11—Montevideo, Hunt hotel; and Crookston, Animal Products building, N.W. School of Agriculture.

Jan. 12—Park Rapids, American Legion club; and Alexandria, Garden country.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 26, 1960

SPECIAL Te Ladies + Wives

RELEASE after 1:30 p.m.
Tue., Nov. 29

CHURCH LEADERS CHALLENGED TO TAKE PART IN RURAL CHANGES

Church leaders were challenged today to adjust to and take part in the changing nature of the rural community.

The challenge came from Phillip Aylesworth, who is engaged in program relationships work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Federal Extension Service, Washington, D.C. He was speaking at the Minnesota Institute for Town and Country Churches being held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Tuesday through Thursday (Nov. 29-Dec. 1).

He pointed out that "There is increased mingling of nonfarm residents and farm people. Differences between rural and urban people are decreasing--social values are mixing and merging.

"There is greater interdependence of communities beyond the immediate locality, frequently calling for planning and action on a wider basis," he said. "With the community today more complex than formerly, successful programs call for more correlated planning, more effective leadership and group action than in the past. There is greater need to understand the social composition and patterns of social control and leadership of the community," stated Aylesworth.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 26, 1960

file
For release after 7 P.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 29

SPECIAL TC dailies + wires

BREWSTER DEFINES FARM PROBLEM

John M. Brewster Tuesday evening defined the U.S. agricultural problem as a choice between the farmers' privilege to grow whatever and however they please and an equitable share of the benefits of their cost-reducing and output-increasing ~~mechanized~~ technologies.

Brewster, an agricultural economist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., was speaking at the Minnesota Institute for Town and Country Churches, being held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Tuesday through Thursday (Nov. 29-Dec. 1).

Said Brewster:

"All the major conflicts generated among our pre-machine creeds by technical advance in our non-farm society are rooted in the fact that machine advance in industry forthwith wiped out the older industry of family production units by separating labor and managerial roles of life into two rival bargaining classes.

"This is not true of the machine advance in agriculture. As a result, the family farm remains as dominant an institution in American agriculture as in the days of animal power and hand methods.

"The fact remains, however, that within modern market structures and limited outlets for ^o foods and fibers, technical advance in farming now generates excess productivity that is reflected in chronic underemployment of farm people, price depressing surpluses and relatively low incomes that have persisted since the 1920's with only minor exceptions."

Brewster added:

"At issue is not a question of the democratic freedom of each to have an equal voice in laying down the rules which all must observe for the sake of the common good; the issue is the kind of melody from which we must seek liberation.

MORE

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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November 28, 1960

file
SPECIAL T.P. Files + Wives

Release 7:30 p.m.
Wednesday, Nov. 30

FARM GROUPS FACE CHALLENGE, SPEAKER SAYS

Farm organizations today face the greatest challenge of their lives in terms of meeting issues, serving their membership and providing national, state and local leadership.

That was the message from William Pearson, Ogilvie, master of the Minnesota State Grange, to those attending the Minnesota Institute for Town and Country Churches on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota this (Wed.) evening.

Pearson's scheduled talk ¹ was read by Mrs. Hilda S. Archer, Minneapolis, state lecturer of the Grange. Pearson was unable to be present because of illness.

The challenge to farm organizations grows out of the following conditions, according to ⁰ Pearson:

Farmers can no longer control the national elections, although they can sometimes swing an election one way or another.

Farmers can no longer assume that agriculture will automatically receive top priority in terms of national concern."

"Moves designed to reshape the boundaries of election ~~and~~ districts on the basis of population will further deprive farmers of power in legislative bodies. We have seen this in our legislature--we are to lose a representative in Congress.

"Our city cousin no longer understands us. He has had no opportunity to become acquainted with today's agriculture, its problems and what prosperity on the land means to him. Agriculture has been unable effectively to tell its complex story.

"As a result of this, non-farmers to an increasing degree are deciding more and more of the vital rural issues--issues that strike close to the pocketbook and to the home of every farmer across the land..."

file

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 28, 1960

SPECIAL *Ted L. Myers*

For release after 7:30 p.m.
Wednesday, Nov. 30

SPEAKER HITS "UNREALISTIC" FARM PROGRAMS

Governmental efforts to halt the trend toward larger farming units, with fewer people on the land, will not help the real growth of the community, ^C B.W. Myers Blue Earth, said in a talk on the St. Paul ~~camp~~ campus of the University of Minnesota ~~last~~ this evening (Wed., ~~28~~ Nov. 30).

Myers, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, spoke at the Minnesota Institute for Town and Country Churches, being held Tuesday through Thursday (Nov. 29-Dec. 1).

"Because of mechanization and higher costs," he said, "farm units have grown larger, but are still operated by the family. Some have felt this change to larger units, with less people on the land, is not good, and that corrective measures should be taken so that we can maintain the status quo.

"Farming today is a highly competitive business that requires skilled management. Any program that is not economically sound, that keeps more people on the land, will only mean less income per person. This will not help the real growth of the community, as they will have less to spend for goods and services and less to contribute to their church and community."

He continued:

"If we ^{are to} maintain healthy rural communities, we ^{must} recognize economic changes will continue to take place. We must help our people to recognize these changes and adjust ^{accordingly.} ~~accordingly~~

"We must realize that unrealistic programs that smother individual initiative and responsibility will have no value in future adjustments and in building for tomorrow."

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University Farm and Home News
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File

SPECIAL *TC Jones & Wirtz*
For release after 7:30 p.m.
Wed., Nov. 30

RURAL AMERICA MUST ANSWER HUMAN RESOURCES QUESTION, SPEAKER SAYS

Rural America must itself initiate the answer to the question of whether the U.S. places a high priority on human resources, those attending the Minnesota Institute for Town and Country Churches were told this (Wed.) evening.

The speaker was Clint Hess, St. Paul, secretary of the Minnesota Farmers Union.

"Our town and country churches are faced with the inevitable problems which are forced on the rural area as farmers leave the land," Hess pointed out.

He continued:

"If this loss of families in the rural areas was only the result of a voluntary shift in population, it could be looked on with a different perspective. As it is, it predicts the loss of the entire family farm system of agriculture.

"This loss is a personal tragedy to those who have chosen farming as their life's work. It means economic ruin for the business men and the industries of the rural community. It will end the era of abundant food at fair prices for the consumers. It will bring on, instead, an era of manipulated shortages and abnormal prices. A corporate agriculture, in order to protect its earnings for the company and its stockholders, would be forced to shrink the food productive capacity to fit a scarcity economy."

Hess also stated:

"In the eyes of that part of the world which is between the pressures of hunger on the one hand and communism on the other, the democratic-Christian world can hold promise only if human resources are given a higher value than non-human resources.

"If we fail to demonstrate in our own society that we place a priority on human values, how can churches, our people, or our government convince the deprived areas of the world that our system or our principles would be the answer to their problems? The challenge of the next few years is one that will have to be answered by a united

more

ADD 1 -- Rural America etc. (Hess)

front of all church and lay groups. The answer to this challenge, involving people and land throughout the world, must be evident initially in our own rural America."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 28, 1960

* * * * *
* For release after 6 p.m. *
* Wednesday, November 30 *
* * * * *

PINE CITY GIRL GETS AWARD FOR 4-H HOME ECONOMICS RECORD

When Virginia Fellingner, 18, Pine City, was awarded a \$200 scholarship today (Wed., Nov. 30, 6 p.m.) she was the fourth Minnesota 4-H member to receive a national award at the National 4-H Club congress in Chicago.

She is attending the Club congress as state winner in home economics projects.

Miss Fellingner received the \$200 scholarship in recognition of her record of achievement as a 4-H member. The scholarship is provided by Clovia, an organization of college girls who are former 4-H members. Chapters are located at the University of Minnesota and at Kansas State university.

She will use her scholarship at Stout State college, Menominee, Wis., where she is taking home economics.

A member of the Lucky-four, Fast Freighters 4-H club, she has been its president, secretary and a junior leader. She has won the 4-H key award for her all-round achievements and leadership. She has received championship awards for exhibits or demonstrations in rural arts, home furnishings, clothing, pie and bread and has been Pine county dress revue queen. During the nine years she has taken 4-H home economics projects she has sewed 55 garments, baked 558 loaves of bread and 325 dozen rolls, prepared 590 meals, canned and frozen 171 quarts of food.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Fellingner.

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 28, 1960

* For release Tuesday p.m. *
* November 29 *

NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP GOES TO MINN. 4-H WINNER IN DAIRY FOODS

The experience of preparing more than 400 meals this past year, along with skill in using dairy foods, has won a \$400 scholarship for 17-year-old Jean Thompson, Ulen.

The Clay county girl is one of six 4-H'ers in the nation to win \$400 scholarships given by the Carnation company, Los Angeles, Calif., to outstanding dairy foods demonstrators.

Announcement of the award was made at National 4-H Club congress in Chicago today (Tues. p.m., Nov. 29). Earlier this month Jean was notified of another honor--a trip to National Club congress given to two state dairy foods champions in the north central region.

At the 1960 Minnesota State Fair the Clay county girl won the championship --and a 19-jewel wrist watch--in 4-H individual dairy foods demonstrations by showing how to "start the day the dairy way." Her winning demonstration consisted of preparing a breakfast of blended fruit juices, a ham omelet, corn muffins and cocoa. She used her grandmother's recipe for corn muffins, replacing the shortening and liquid with sour cream.

Jean has had plenty of experience in food preparation. Last year, since her mother worked during the day, Jean prepared most of the family dinners after school.

She is one of 10 state finalists in the Betty Crocker Homemaker of Tomorrow contest. At the 1960 Clay county fair she was champion home economics demonstrator.

Jean will use her scholarship at North Dakota Agricultural college where she is enrolled as a freshman in home economics. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Thompson of Ulen.

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60-384-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 28, 1960

* For release at 1 p.m. *
* Wednesday, November 30 *

FUTURE FORESTER RECEIVES NATIONAL AWARD

An outstanding record in the 4-H forestry project has paid handsome dividends to a northern Minnesota youth.

Roger A. Sorvari, 17, Toivola, was named one of six national winners in forestry today (Wed. p.m., Nov. 30) at the National 4-H Club congress in Chicago. Each of the six winners will receive a \$400 college scholarship from American Forest Products Industries, Inc., national sponsor of the American Tree Farm system.

He is the third Minnesota 4-H member to receive national honors at the Club congress.

Roger is attending the Chicago congress as a sectional winner in forestry. He is one of two forestry champions in the north central region awarded the trip.

His achievements in the forestry project have included planting 3,000 seedlings, cutting 121 cords of pulpwood and 33 cords of firewood and helping to cut and saw 7,200 board feet of lumber for home use. With the money he has earned from cutting and selling wood he has paid for his seedlings, bought a purebred calf and a power saw and started a savings account.

During the seven years he has been a member of the Toivola 4-H club, he has won many awards in the forestry and tractor projects. Last year he received first place in the county tractor driving contest. As a junior leader he has helped younger members of his club with their projects and interested a number of them in forestry.

Roger lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Al E. Sorvari, on a 240-acre farm in north St. Louis county. He is a senior in the Meadowlands school.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 29, 1960

To all counties
Release week of
December 4

FARM FILLERS

Favorable experience with the results is the reason for a big increase this year in soil sampling on Minnesota farms, say University of Minnesota extension soils specialists. By mid-November the year's total was 25,500 samples received at the testing laboratory on the St. Paul Campus of the University. More than 13,000 were received during the Fall Soil Sample Roundup. To save money and gain greater yields, more farmers each year base their fertilizer applications on a soil test. And each year more farmers take samples in the fall so they have test results before they order fertilizer for the next spring. Sample boxes and information sheets are available at the county extension office.

* * * *

Thin dense stands of small, pole-size trees to provide more growing space for the better trees, and remove crooked and overly large crowned wolf trees to prevent suppression and permit in more board feet of growth on remaining trees, suggests Parker Anderson, University of Minnesota extension forester.

* * * *

Don't under-estimate the strength or over-estimate the good nature of farm animals, warns Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. The difference between life and death, injury or health may lie in using a lead staff with a bull, a hurdle with a sow or herd boar and caution in handling horses. Keep children away from livestock yards. Six persons have been killed by livestock so far this year.

* * * *

Heavy supplies will continue to be the dominant feature in the agricultural situation next year, says Harold Pederson, University of Minnesota extension marketing specialist. Exports of farm products in 1960-61 are likely to exceed last season's record volume.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 29, 1960

Immediate release

MINNESOTA 4-H AGENT GETS NATIONAL HONOR

Mrs. Mabel Smilanich, North St. Louis county 4-H agent, Virginia, has received the distinguished service award from the National Association of County 4-H Club Agents.

She was also awarded a 25-year recognition pin for years of service.

The awards were made at the meeting of the National Association of County 4-H Club Agents in Chicago this week.

Last year she was elected to the post of treasurer of the National Association of County 4-H Club Agents at its Chicago meeting. She had previously served a two-year term as a director of the national organization.

A graduate of the University of Minnesota, Mrs. Smilanich has been 4-H club agent in North St. Louis county for 26 years. She has been active in the Minnesota County 4-H Club Agents' association, having served as both president and historian. As club agent she works with more than 250 volunteer adult leaders and nearly 1,500 4-H members.

A member of the Virginia Soroptimist club, she was safety chairman of the organization last year when it conducted a drivers' improvement training program which won the Carol Lane award of third place in a contest sponsored by the National Safety council.

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Immediate release

ABRAHAM NAMED HEAD OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Roland Abraham, assistant director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, has been elected grand director of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary Extension Service fraternity.

He was named to the post at a recent meeting of the Grand Council of the national organization in Washington. As grand director he will head an organization which has 50 state chapters with more than 5,000 members.

Abraham has been president of the Minnesota Pi chapter, which has 128 active members of present and former extension workers.

Since 1954 Abraham has been assistant director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Previously he was district county agent supervisor for northwestern Minnesota and had been an agricultural agent in both Big Stone and Jackson counties.

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60-387-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 29, 1960

Immediate release

U STUDENT WINS 4-H SCHOLARSHIP SECOND TIME

CHICAGO--For the second consecutive year a Minnesotan, Ronald D. Lindmark of Leonard, was named one of three national winners in the 4-H Forest Economics Scholarship program.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Lindmark, who operate a 160-acre farm at Rt. 1, Leonard, Ronald received a \$300 scholarship from the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company at the 39th National 4-H Club Congress. The scholarship program is administered by the Cooperative Extension Service.

A senior at the University of Minnesota, the scholarship winner is majoring in forestry, in which he became interested through past 4-H activities. He has worked in logging communities in the central Cascades of Washington and has completed several research studies on forest products.

In college, Lindmark is editor and former treasurer and business manager of the forestry yearbook, vice president of Alpha Zeta, member of Xi Sigma Pi, the Forestry Club, a ski club and recent chairman of the FFA "Career Day."

Lindmark was a 4-H'er for four years in Clearwater county.

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60-388-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 29, 1960

Immediate release

CHANGES IN CROP VARIETY RECOMMENDATIONS LISTED BY UNIVERSITY

The University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture today dropped two crop varieties from its recommended list for 1961.

According to Harley Otto, extension agronomist, varieties no longer recommended are:

* Ramsey durum wheat, because it yields less and is more susceptible to lodging than other recommended durum varieties.

* Capital soybeans, because of lower yield records, poor standing ability and lower oil content than other varieties of similar maturity.

Two varieties were moved from the not adequately tested list to the not recommended list. They are:

* Fundy oats, because it is lower in bushel weight and has poor standing ability and rust resistance compared with recommended varieties.

* Nehawka oats, because of low straw strength, susceptibility to Septoria and leaf rust and a lower test weight than comparable recommended varieties.

Stral field peas, developed in Sweden as a result of X-ray radiation, were added to the recommended list during 1960 and will appear on the published list of recommended varieties for the first time in 1961. Stral is a high-yielding, long-vined, dry, edible pea. It produces cream colored seeds of medium size and high bushel weight which have good cooking quality.

Recommended crop varieties for 1961 are:

OATS--Ajax, Andrew, Burnett, Garry, Minhafer, Minton, Rodney; BARLEY--Kindred, Parkland, Traill; SPRING WHEAT--Lee and Selkirk (bread); Lakota, Langdon and Wells (durum); WINTER WHEAT--Minter; RYE--Adams, Caribou, Elk.

FLAX--Army, B 5128, Bolley, Marine, Redwood; SOYBEANS--Acme, Chippewa, Comet, Flambeau, Grant, Harosoy, Merit, Norchief, Ottawa Mandarin.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER--Dollard, Lakeland; BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL--Empire; BIENNIAL SWEETCLOVER--Evergreen, Madrid; SMOOTH BROMEGRASS--Achenbach, Fischer, Lincoln.

ALFALFA--Ranger, Vernal; TIMOTHY--Itasca, Lorain; KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS--Park; SUDANGRASS--Piper; FIELD PEAS--Chancellor, Stral; NAVY BEANS--Michelite, Sanilac; SUNFLOWERS--Arrowhead.

A complete list and description of varieties recommended, not adequately tested and not recommended by the University will be reported in Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops" to be published in January, 1960.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 29, 1960

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY GETS \$40,500 RESEARCH GRANT

The University of Minnesota has received a \$40,500 grant to conduct a three-year study on the fundamental absorption, retention and physiological effects of herbicides and fungicides on plant cells.

Source of the grant is the U. S. Public Health Service. The study will be carried out by the University's department of plant pathology and botany.

This research will emphasize the fate of the chemical after it is absorbed by plants and will include studies on the total breakdown of the compounds to inactive forms and a study of the intermediate products formed along the way.

The project will be under the direction of T. H. King, plant pathologist, and A. J. Linck, plant physiologist, who have carried on studies of herbicide absorption, translocation and metabolic conversion at the University since 1956. One of their findings has been the effect of environmental factors--such as light and temperature--on the absorption of amitrole by field bindweed and Canada thistle.

Chemicals studied under the new grant will be those which are widely used in this country, either over a large agricultural area or in great amounts on certain crops. The chemical must be absorbed and retained by the plant in such a way as to raise questions concerning the amount of residue in parts of the plant to be harvested.

Plants for the experiments will be selected from species of important crops which have a problem of retention of herbicide or fungicide chemicals and which have the ability to absorb, translocate and accumulate the agricultural chemical under study.

For both herbicides and fungicides the amount of the chemical which remains in any part of the plant at the time of harvest is extremely important, especially when the chemical accumulates in significant amounts in plant parts which are harvested and sold directly as food for man or as livestock feed.

Either way, the chemical could later be ingested by man in measurable amounts.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 29, 1960

file

SPECIAL T-8 *Sarkis + Wires*

// Release at 10:15 a.m.
Thur., Dec. 1

Minnesota communities were advised to develop the industries which they now have in embryonic form at a session of the Minnesota Institute for Town and Country Churches on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota today.

The advice came from J.W. ~~Clark~~ Clark, commissioner, state Department of Business Development, in a talk on "Development of Industry for Rural Communities." The institute is being held Tuesday through Thursday (Nov. 29-Dec. 1).

At least 95 per cent of industry is now located where it began," ~~said~~ said Clark. "And, due to the ubiquitous native inventiveness we Americans possess, new products are always in reach.

"There are at least 3 million products on the American market today. There were 4 million in 1940. *There will be 16 million in 1980.* One or more of them may and should be located in your town.

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"Which ones no one can tell you, but we do know any fisherman will buy a lure different from any he now has and any well-heeled housewife will buy a so-called labor-saving ~~contraption~~ contraption if it is something she hasn't got now.

Clark said that "any community which really means business can get business. If their leaders are industrious, they will obtain industry. Success will not come either quickly or easily, but it will come surely as the general store, the school, and the church came 75 or 100 years ago when the community was new.

"It is ~~not~~ not a question of what the community ~~can~~ can do to lift itself by its bootstraps. ^I It is only a question as to what it will do."

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rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 29, 1960

To all counties
Release week of
December 5

NOW'S TIME TO TREAT CATTLE FOR LICE

If you haven't taken advantage of the mild weather so far this fall to treat cattle for lice, you'd better get the job done right away.

By sucking blood and irritating the animals, lice can reduce milk flow and lower gains.

For milk cows, John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist recommends rotenone or pyrethrins. Rotenone comes as a 1 percent dust which can be applied dry, or as a 5 percent powder for mixing in a spray.

Pyrethrins can be used in a spray, mixed according to directions. Either rotenone or pyrethrins treatments should be repeated in 15 days.

For beef cattle, you may use rotenone or pyrethrins, or one of six other materials--Co-Ral, lindane, malathion, Korlan, methoxychlor and toxaphene. But here's a warning--Don't use any of the six last treatments on milk cows.

There are other limitations, too. Don't use Co-Ral spray within 45 days of slaughter, lindane within 30 days, toxaphene within 28 days, or Korlan within eight weeks of slaughter. Malathion shouldn't be used on calves less than a month old.

Complete directions for mixing these materials are contained in Entomology Fact Sheet No. 5, "Controlling Cattle Lice," from the University Extension Service. The county agent has copies.

-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 29, 1960

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

DECEMBER PROMISES FAVORITE FOODS

Many popular foods for family and company meals are in prospect for December, judging from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for the month.

An abundance of tender young chicken is in sight, with supplies of broiler-fryers expected to be up sharply from a year ago.

Cranberries share the top shot with broiler-fryers on the plentiful foods list. The cranberry crop this year is expected to be a record large one--32 percent above average. As a result, cranberries are an unusually good buy, says Home Agent _____ . This is a good time to feature cranberries in many dishes--breads, salads and desserts.

Plenty of onions for turkey stuffing, for creamed dishes and other uses will be available all month.

For holiday baking homemakers can count on generous supplies of fresh dates from California, as well as peanuts and peanut products.

An abundance of vegetable fats and oils will be on hand as December cooking, frying and baking gets into full swing.

A big crop of Michigan navy beans will provide excellent cold weather eating in December.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 29, 1960

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

HERE ARE CLOTHING CARE TIPS FOR MEN

Men as well as women need to follow some clothing care tips to keep wardrobes neat and new looking from season to season.

Whether you're a teen-ager or a businessman, these suggestions from Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, will help to keep you well groomed:

- . Use shaped wooden hangers for your suit and sports jackets.
- . Use trouser hangers that suspend slacks and suit pants by the cuffs. These help shed wrinkles and prevent the unsightly cross-creases made by hanging across a hanger bar.
- . Do not wear the same jacket, slacks or suit repeatedly. The fabric fibers require "rest" and will shed wrinkles and return to press if hung properly for a day or two.
- . If a garment is soiled, have it cleaned as soon as possible so the stains will not set. If possible, clean spots immediately with a clean cloth and clear water or spot remover.
- . Knot your tie for each wearing. Don't leave it knotted and slip it over your head. Hang ties on a good tie rack.
- . Make sure out-of-season clothes are stored in a dry place and protected against dust, moths or mildew.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
(November 1952)

Special to
Lake and Cook counties

NUTRITIONIST TO
GIVE FREEZING
TIPS AT MEETING

The latest information on freezing fruits and vegetables and wrapping
meat and fish for freezing will be given at a public meeting in _____
_____ (building)
in _____ on _____ at _____ o'clock, announces
_____ (town) _____ (date) _____
_____.

Selecting proper varieties for freezing, scalding vegetables and packing
fruits and vegetables in moisture-vapor-proof containers are three of the
important steps in obtaining good quality frozen fruits and vegetables,
according to Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.
Miss Brill will conduct the meeting, which is sponsored by the County Agri-
cultural Extension Service.

Proper packaging and temperatures of zero or below in the freezer are
two of the requirements for maintaining high quality in frozen meat, Miss Brill
said.

Miss Brill will demonstrate some of the techniques in freezing foods.
She will also discuss problems concerned with freezing, such as freezer burn
on meat, refreezing fruits and what to do if the electricity goes off. Time
will be given for questions.

The meeting is open to the public, free of charge.

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

Safe Toys
Ice Hazards
Best Temperature for Cookies
Shiny or Dark Pans?
Make Holiday Foods Ahead and Freeze
Effect of Freezing on Canned Food

Ups and Downs of Hemlines
Growth Rates Affect Clothing Buys
Grease Spots Out of Synthetics
Are You Preparing for Retirement?
Your Chances of Living to Old Age
Needs of the Aging

SAFETY

Safe Toys

Safety is one of the first things to keep in mind when you buy toys for small children. Check to see that the toys are free from sharp corners and sharp edges. Be sure the cuddly toys you buy for baby have no small parts such as buttons that can be pulled off and swallowed.

If you're buying an electrical toy, Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says your best assurance of safety is to look for the U. L. label.

Prickett warns, too, that adults should be cautious about buying chemical sets for children. Toys requiring alcohol, kerosene or gasoline may be hazardous in juvenile hands.

* * * *

Ice Hazards

Skating is one of the most enjoyable winter sports. But at this time of year especially, it can be dangerous.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, warns parents to double check the thickness of ice before permitting children to go skating on lakes and streams. And at all times watch out for spots and holes resulting from springs and swift running water.

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

FOOD AND NUTRITIONBest Temperature for Baking Cookies

Started your Christmas baking yet? Here are some tips to remember.

Rich butter cookies usually require a temperature of 400° to 425° F., according to Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. For drop cookies, set the oven between 350° and 400° F. Chocolate or molasses cookies need a slightly lower temperature. Bake meringue cookies in a slow to moderately slow oven.

* * * *

Shiny or Dark Pans?

Cooky sheets should be neither too shiny nor too dark.

Cookies baked in shiny pans will be light brown in color. Cookies may become too brown if the cooky sheet is very dark.

* * * *

Make Holiday Foods Ahead and Freeze

You can save a lot of time just before Christmas by making your favorite holiday foods now and freezing them.

Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota's food processing laboratory says most unfrosted cookies freeze very well. You can prevent breakage by freezing them in covered metal cans.

Fresh fruit pies, pumpkin, mince and chiffon pies, baked pie shells and graham cracker shells all freeze successfully. But don't freeze meringue toppings on pies because they tend to be tougher, shrink and separate and stick to the wrappers.

Gelatin molded salads freeze well if you use 1 1/2 cups of liquid instead of two cups. And keep gelatin salads in the freezer less than a month.

* * * *

Effect of Freezing on Canned Foods

What effect has freezing on canned foods? Except for a slight breakdown of texture of a few products, a single freezing and thawing does not usually effect canned foods adversely, according to the National Cannery Association. Repeated freezing and thawing will injure the texture of some of the delicate fruits and vegetables, but not the wholesomeness.

-jbn-

CLOTHINGThe Ups and Downs of Hemlines

Did you know that skirt lengths first began to go up in 1913? Before that women wore their skirts floor length. Fifteen years later, in 1928, skirt lengths were just above the knee--the shortest in history.

According to Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, hemlines have made three major ups and downs in 47 years. From above the knee in 1928 they went to below the calf in 1938, then gradually were shortened until they were below the knees. In 1948 fashion in skirt lengths made a drastic change, dropping from just below the knee to just above the ankle. By 1958 skirts were short again and are continuing short.

* * * *

Growth Rates Affect Clothing Buys

Planning a wardrobe for children is often difficult because their growth is varied.

Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota passes on some information about growth rates that may help you decide at what ages to make certain purchases for the children.

The growth of infants from birth to 18 months is very rapid. From 3 to 6 years it is rapid and uneven and from 6 to 9 years, relatively slow and steady.

From this point on, the rate of growth of girls and boys differs. Girls from 9 to 10 years and boys from 10 to 11 years gain the least growth in height. But girls at age 12 and boys at age 14 usually show more rapid growth again. By the time girls are 16 and boys are 18, growth usually stops or slows down greatly.

* * * *

Grease Spots Out of Synthetics

Treat grease spots on wash and wear fabrics before you put the spotted garments into the laundry. One, effective way is to apply a liquid detergent to grease spots on finely woven cotton and dacron mixtures and other wash and wear fabrics. Then rinse. Often, however, you may need to pre-spot with a grease solvent like carbon tetrachloride.

-jbn-

FAMILY LIVINGAre You Preparing for Retirement?

Preparation for old age long before reaching age 65 is essential to happiness in old age, according to a University of Minnesota sociologist.

Marvin J. Taves, associate professor of sociology, declares that a current study he is directing on life after 65 in Minnesota shows that planning for aging and retirement in many aspects of life such as health, housing, social participation, physical activity should insure greater happiness and better adjustment. Only one in 10 has successfully planned for retirement, in spite of the fact that with increased longevity retirement is the rule rather than the exception.

* * * *

Your Changes of Living to Old Age

Today life expectancy at birth for men is 66.3 years; for women it is 72 years. Among adult women about 8 out of 10 will reach age 65; among adult men about 7 in 10 will reach 65.

* * * *

The number of people age 65 and over in Minnesota today is about two and a half times as great as it was a generation ago. The proportion of our population which is age 65 or over has risen from 4 1/2 percent to 9 percent during the last generation.

* * * *

Here Are Some of the Needs of the Aging

Freedom from anxiety is possibly the most important single thing which makes adjustment in old age easier among the mentally alert, according to students of aging. The fear of being helplessly bedridden and dependent is a threatening fear.

These are some of the needs of the aging, according to Marvin J. Taves, associate professor of sociology at the University of Minnesota: bodily, spiritual, and mental health, financial security, friends, a chance to be part of the active world through working, watching young people develop and doing things for others. Older people also need kindness and consideration.

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

Immediate release

U STUDENT AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP AT 4-H CLUB CONGRESS

Ronald Knutson, Montevideo, a junior in agriculture at the University of Minnesota, has been awarded a \$300 agricultural economics scholarship by the Chicago-Northwestern Railway company.

The award was announced at the National 4-H Club congress in Chicago this week.

Knutson, who represented Minnesota at the 1960 National 4-H Club conference in Washington, D. C. last spring, has been active in 4-H for 10 years. He has been president of his local club for two years and a club leader for five.

He was named outstanding junior leader of Chippewa county and received the 4-H key award. He has won many blue ribbons and championships in fair competition. His favorite projects include garden, swine, corn, dairy and tractor.

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60-391-hrs

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

Immediate release

OHIOAN TO SPEAK AT FEED DEALERS' SCHOOL

George G. Greenleaf of Worthington, Ohio, will be a featured speaker at the annual Retail Feed Dealers' Training school on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Jan. 10-13.

Greenleaf, executive secretary of the Ohio Feed and Grain Dealers' association, was active in the short course program at Michigan State college, East Lansing, for a number of years, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

In addition to Greenleaf, the faculty for the school will consist of other representatives of industry and members of the University staff.

Subject matter to be presented will be of interest to the general dealer in feeds and related products, according to Harold Pederson, University of Minnesota extension economist, who is program chairman for the school.

The program will include lectures and discussion periods for the dealers enrolled. During evening sessions open discussions supplemented with slides and films concerning the feed industry will be held.

Arrangements for enrollment should be made through the Agricultural Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. Dormitory facilities will be available on the St. Paul campus.

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60-392-rpr

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

Immediate release

SEVEN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AWARDED \$1,700 IN SCHOLARSHIPS

Seven University of Minnesota students have been awarded scholarships totaling \$1,700, according to Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction at the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Scholarships awarded are:

* A Sears-Roebuck Foundation agricultural sophomore scholarship to William A. Krueger, Dunnell. Krueger was the outstanding student in the Sears-Roebuck freshman scholarship group a year ago.

* The \$100 Burpee Award in Horticulture to Donald Huisingh, Brooten, horticulture junior. The award is given on the basis of scholarship, practical experience, interest in flower and vegetable growing, leadership promise and character.

* A National Plant Food Institute soils and crops achievement scholarship for \$200 to Donald P. Snustad, Guthrie, agronomy junior. In addition to the scholarship stipend, Snustad will receive an engraved key and will have his name inscribed on a Plant Industry club plaque established by the scholarship donor.

* The Northern States Power company home economics scholarship of \$300 to Judith A. Nelson, 934 W. Nevada st., St. Paul. Miss Nelson is a senior in home economics majoring in related art and business.

* The \$100 Medicine Lake Garden Club scholarship in landscaping to Dennis F. Downing, 3331 Logan ave. N., Minneapolis, landscaping senior. This award is based on academic aptitude, vocational promise, personal attributes, leadership and financial need.

* An F. H. Peavey and company-Van Dusen Harrington company scholarship of \$300 to George F. Derscheid, Kenyon, soils senior. The award is based on scholarship, financial need and continuing interest in cereal crops in Minnesota. Derscheid is a member of the Lutheran Student association, Farm House fraternity and the Plant Industry club.

* The \$200 Caleb Dorr junior college scholarship to Julie M. Dupere, 4242 Upton ave. N., Minneapolis. The Dorr award is given on the basis of high scholarship.

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60-393-hrs

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

Immediate release

ANNUAL EXTENSION CONFERENCE NEXT WEEK

More than 350 county agricultural, home and 4-H club agents and specialists of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service will hold their annual conference on the St. Paul campus Tuesday through Thursday next week (Dec. 6-8).

In addition to general sessions, the conference will feature group meetings on various phases of farm and home education and individual conferences of agents and state staff members.

Guest speakers will include E. J. Nesius, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of West Virginia, Morgantown; Helen R. LeBaron, dean of the College of Home Economics, Iowa State university, Ames; Malcolm S. Knowles, associate professor in the School of Education, Boston university; and James M. Gwin, manager, poultry marketing division, Ralston Purina company, St. Louis.

University staff members who will speak are Skuli Rutford, director, and Roland H. Abraham, assistant director, of the Minnesota Extension Service.

Topics for special group sessions will include continuing education, industry relations, teaching methods, farm and home visits, group organization and professional improvement.

Other subjects to be studied at the conference are printed materials, food additives, photography, 4-H projects, work with senior citizens, housing programs, landscaping, swine and dairy production, crops and farm policy.

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

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60-394-rpr

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

Immediate release

4-H'ERS TO NATIONAL DAIRY CONFERENCE

Five Minnesota 4-H members have been awarded trips to Chicago to attend the sixth annual 4-H Dairy conference this week (Dec. 1-3).

Winners of the trips are George Dambowy, Pierz; Henry Schroeder, Rochester; Robert Wermerskirchen, Jordan; Milton Schwartz, Plainview; Luverne Bergs, Arlington.

Trips to the dairy conference are given each year to older members as awards for long-time achievement in the dairy projects. The five young dairymen were selected on the basis of their knowledge of dairy farming and dairy product marketing and for leadership.

The conference, held in conjunction with the eighth International Dairy show, is sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the ^{4-H} National/Service committee.

The program is planned to give 4-H members an opportunity to further education in the production, processing, marketing and use of dairy products. The program will include tours of special interest to the young dairymen, including visits to the International Dairy show.

Earl Bergerud, 4-H district leader at the University of Minnesota, accompanied the group to Chicago.

The awards were given this year by the Dairy Supply company, Minneapolis; Twin City Milk Producers' association, St. Paul; Minnesota Production Credit association, Hastings; and Russell Stansfield, Northern States Power company.

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60-395-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 2, 1960

L. H.
Special to the Jersey Journal
For Immediate Release

MINNESOTA STUDENT RECEIVES \$200 ASTROTH SCHOLARSHIP

Ronald D. Knutson, Montevideo (Minnesota), a dairy husbandry junior at the University of Minnesota, has received the \$200 Frank B. Astroth scholarship for the year 1960-61.

Announcement of the award was made jointly this week by Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction at the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, and C. L. Cole, head of the department of dairy husbandry.

Knutson, who comes from a 200-acre dairy farm in western Minnesota's Chippewa county, participates in campus affairs as a member of the Dairy Science Club and the Lutheran Student Association.

He was FFA state land judging champion in 1955, was a member of the county FFA dairy judging team in 1956, and received the State Farmer degree in 1958.

Active in 4-H Club work for 10 years, he has been president of his local club for two years and a club leader for five. He was named outstanding junior leader in his county and received the 4-H Key award. He has won many blue ribbons and championships in fair competition.

The Astroth scholarship, established in memory of the late Frank B. Astroth, is awarded on the basis of academic aptitude, vocational promise, leadership and financial need.

Astroth was a Minnesota Jersey breeder and one-time president of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

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-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 2, 1960

* For release at 9:30 a.m. *
* Monday, December 5 *

LAND USE CHANGE NOTED AT SOILS SHORT COURSE

Farm leaders from around the state predict changing land use may bring about a 4 percent increase in tillable cropland and an 18 percent reduction in the acreage of permanent pasture on Minnesota farms by 1975.

This was reported today at the annual Soils and Fertilizer Short course on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus by Roland H. Abraham, assistant director of the Agricultural Extension Service. He said other shifts in farm land use are expected to be minor.

Pointing out trends of the past 5 years disclosed by the 1960 census, Abraham said spring wheat acreage is now somewhat higher, whereas other small grains are down in favor with farmers. "Flax is off about 50 percent in acres seeded. Land devoted to pasture is down in all categories.

"Cropping shifts have been to significantly more row crops in the past 5 years in Minnesota. Nearly 7 million acres were devoted to corn in 1959. Although this is one-fourth more corn acreage than in 1954, it was grown by 10 percent fewer farmers," Abraham said.

"Soybeans have increased in acreage also, by about 15 percent."

(more)

add 1 land use change

According to Abraham, these changes are significant, "suggesting that proper tillage practices must be used if these acreages are to be supported without impairment of our soil resource."

The trend in lime and fertilizer use is up, Abraham added. "Even with the drop in the number of farms, 12 percent more farms reported use of commercial fertilizer in 1959 over 5 years earlier, with 50 percent more acres receiving treatment." The acreage treated and tonnage of lime applied has risen substantially also.

Reports of county soil and water conservation needs inventory committees throughout the state indicate these changes over the next 15 years, according to Abraham:

- . Tillable cropland may be expected to increase by a net of 4 percent.
- . Some sparse brushland may be cleared and low-lying permanent pasture land more adequately drained for tilled crops and more productive pasture.
- . An offsetting factor will be some shift to forest and woodland of land poorly suited to agriculture.
- . Some agricultural lands will be lost to highways, urban and suburban development and industrial uses.
- . Forests and woodland are expected to hold about even in acreage.

Abraham pointed out that the committee's estimates were based on a framework which assumed a period of general economic prosperity and progress toward lasting peace. A further major assumption is that farmers can be expected to respond to changing technology, demand and profit potentials, much as they have in the past, he said.

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60-397-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 2, 1960

* For release at 11 a.m. *
* Monday, December 5 *

EFFICIENCY TO KEYNOTE TECHNICAL AGRICULTURE FOR 1970

Efficiency will be the keynote of technical agriculture for the 1970 farmer, the director of the Agricultural Extension Service at Kansas State University said here today.

Speaking at the annual Soils and Fertilizer Short course on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, Harold E. Jones said that recommendations which increase production per acre alone will not be enough for farmers in the next decade.

Jones is a former extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

"Every recommendation you make must be with an eye on the over-all management of the farm and on the economics of farming," he told the soils and fertilizer specialists. "You must keep in mind also what this recommendation will do to further improve the quality of agricultural products."

Producing a quality product in itself will not be enough, Jones added. The quality must be uniform with every lot of crops or livestock sold from day to day or year to year. Even now, he said, quality is a keynote to maintaining markets.

Speaking of the need for trained personnel, Jones said that the "greatest wastage from our farms" is the youth who do not get college educations. Each year 15,000 graduates are needed for new agricultural jobs, yet only about 7,000 are being graduated each year in agricultural sciences from land-grant colleges and universities.

(more)

add 1 efficiency to keynote

A recent survey indicated that only 24 percent of farmers' children are going to college, compared with 48 percent of the children of white-collared workers and 68 percent of the children of professional workers.

"Despite wonders of industrial achievement in the United States, the thrust of our farm technology has far overshadowed industry. Comparing 1959 with 1947, farm productivity per man increased almost 100 percent while non-farm productivity increased about 37 percent. With advancing productivity and higher yields per acre, total farm output in 1959 was almost 33 percent higher than in 1947 despite a 29 percent decline in the number of farm workers."

All predictions are that these trends will increase, Jones said. It is estimated that total farm output in 1970 will be at least 15 percent higher than it is in 1960, and it is evident that research and education must have more than just increased yields as a goal. Every applied research fact must be measured for its efficiency before it is taken to the farmer, he added.

"We should not leave the impression that the agriculture of 1960 or 1970 consisted of just the farmer on the land. Agriculture as an industry is more than that.

"The production and marketing of food, fiber and forest products will remain one of the largest and most important businesses in this country. It is a combination of the farmer, producers on the land, the people working in processing plants, in wholesale organizations, in retail stores, in eating establishments and in transportation work.

"The agricultural industry includes farm suppliers, farm producers, processors, wholesale distributors and retail trade people."

Jones said two of every five laborers in the United States are in some way engaged in handling agricultural products.

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60-398-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 2, 1960

* For release at 11 a.m. *
* Monday, December 5 *

PENNINGTON COUNTY WINS SOIL TESTING AWARD

Pennington county this morning (Monday, Dec. 5) received an award for doing the best job of soil building by soil testing of any county in Minnesota in 1960.

Accepting the award in behalf of the county was Paul Stelmaschuk, Pennington county agricultural agent. The award was announced at the tenth annual Soils and Fertilizer Short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Pennington county was presented a plaque by Robert Rupp, managing editor of The Farmer magazine, St. Paul. He pointed out that the award goes not only to the county extension staff but also to the many cooperators in the soil testing program. Cooperators include fertilizer dealers, farmers and other private and governmental groups.

Other counties placing high in the contest included Roseau, second; Marshall, third; and Rice, fourth.

During this year's Minnesota Soil Sample Roundup, Pennington county farmers, working with the county extension service, had 632 samples tested by the University of Minnesota soils testing laboratory, reports John Grava, head of the laboratory. This amounts to 104 samples per 100 farms in the county.

An outstanding feature of Pennington county's soil sampling record this year was the cooperation between farmers and fertilizer dealers and the assistance of a Thief River Falls trailer company, says Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist at the University.

The company furnished a house trailer and parked it on a downtown street to serve as a collection depot. Thief River Falls and Hilaire fertilizer dealers voluntarily manned the trailer.

The \$1.00 fee which farmers paid to have their soil tested is being deducted by cooperating dealers from the cost of fertilizers bought by farmers in Pennington county.

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

ST. PAUL CAMPUS CHORUS TO GIVE CHRISTMAS CONCERT

A Christmas oratorio by Camille Saint-Saens will be featured at the annual Christmas concert of the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus chorus.

The concert will be held in the North Star ballroom of the St. Paul campus student center at 8 p.m., Wednesday, Dec. 7.

Directing will be Norman Abelson, assistant professor of music at the University. Assistant director is Howard Lerohl, graduate student from Sacred Heart. Accompanist is Steve Gentle, junior in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, 6317 Ashcroft lane, Minneapolis.

The concert will be given as part of the student Christmas assembly.

Also featured at the assembly will be one of the most cherished traditions of the St. Paul campus--presentation of the Little Red Oil Can. The oil can is given annually to a student or staff member who has made an outstanding contribution to student life.

The assembly is open to the public , free of charge.

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- rpr -

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

PICKREL TO BE VISITING PROFESSOR AT IOWA STATE

Luther Pickrel, extension economist in public affairs on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, will serve as visiting professor at the Center for Agricultural and Economic Adjustment at Iowa State university, Ames, January 1 through June 30, 1961.

At Ames he will assist in the development of plans which can be used in all states for doing educational work in agricultural adjustment.

He will also study the program under way at the Iowa center, make recommendations for its improvement and will devote some time to analyzing present and future Minnesota programs in this field.

A member of the University of Minnesota staff since 1955, Pickrel is a native of Virginia and is a graduate of Virginia Polytechnic institute. He did graduate work in agricultural economics and policy at Michigan State university and spent a number of years in foreign service.

He has a broad background in extension organization, development and education. He has also served as a consultant to national and international projects and extension education and has written a number of publications in this field.

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-rpr-

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

U VEGETABLE JUDGING TEAM GETS FOURTH PLACE

The University of Minnesota vegetable judging team won fourth place in the National Collegiate Vegetable Judging contest held recently in Milwaukee, Wis.

Bert Swanson, Taylor, N.D., and Richard E. Goff, 9120 West River road, Minneapolis, topped all contestants in the potato grading phase of the contest. Both of them received perfect scores. This was the first time in the history of the event that contestants received perfect scores.

Other members of the Minnesota team were Fritz Morlock, 2148 Carter ave., St. Paul and Alden Lange, Mound. Lange is a junior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. The other members are seniors.

The team judged vegetables, graded potatoes, identified varieties, insects, diseases, nutrient deficiencies, plant and weed seedlings and seeds.

Coach of the team is O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University.

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-jbn-

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY STUDENT RECEIVES \$300 DAIRY SCHOLARSHIP

Ronald D. Knutson, Montevideo, a dairy husbandry junior at the University of Minnesota, has been awarded a \$300 scholarship by the American Guernsey Cattle club, Peterborough, New Hampshire.

The award was announced jointly this week by C. L. Cole, head of the University's department of dairy husbandry, and Robert D. Stewart, secretary-treasurer of the Guernsey organization. It is given in recognition of Knutson's work in connection with the Cattle club training program last summer at Lookout Valley farm, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

Only three such scholarships are awarded in the U. S. each year.

Knutson, who comes from a 200-acre dairy farm in Minnesota's Chippewa county, is active in campus affairs as a member of the Dairy Science club and the Lutheran Student association.

He has taken part in 4-H club work for 10 years, has been president of his local club for two years and a club leader for five. He was named outstanding junior leader in his county and received the 4-H key award. He has won many blue ribbons and championships in fair competition.

Knutson was FFA state land judging champion in 1955, was a member of the Chippewa county FFA dairy judging team in 1956 and received the State Farmer degree in 1958.

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-hrs-

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

SPECIAL

* For release at 10 p.m. *
* Wednesday, December 7 *

HOME ECONOMICS SENIOR AWARDED LITTLE RED OIL CAN

Lois M. Erickson, Badger, a senior in home economics education at the University of Minnesota, was awarded the coveted "Little Red Oil Can" at the annual St. Paul campus student Christmas assembly tonight.

The award is one of the highest honors the student body can bestow on a student or staff member. It has been awarded annually to an outstanding campus personality for the past 45 years.

Miss Erickson, a leader in St. Paul campus student activities, is president of Gamma Omicron Beta, academic sorority; a member of Phi Upsilon Omicron, home economics professional honorary society; and Eta Sigma Upsilon, senior honorary society for outstanding women in education.

She is a member and past president of the Home Economics association, a member of the Lutheran Student association and the Student Center board of governors.

She was awarded the Sears-Roebuck Foundation home economics freshman scholarship of \$200 for 1957-58, was recipient of the Order of the Gopher award presented by All-University Congress for 1958-59, and was admitted to the order of the Ski-U-Mah in 1960.

Miss Erickson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Erickson, Badger.

The Little Red Oil Can was first presented in 1916 to the late Dean Edward E. Freeman, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, because he had purchased a Model-T Ford, and often forgot to keep an emergency can of gasoline on hand. According to the records, Dean Freeman continued to run out of gas, but the award soon developed into an honor and tradition. It is made each year to a student or staff member who has made an outstanding contribution to student life on the St. Paul campus.

Among the recipients have been University of Minnesota President George E. Vincent, 1917; Herb Joesting, football captain and All-American player, 1925; and Dean A. A. Dowell, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, 1958.

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

Immediate release

50 YEARS' SERVICE NOTED AT CLOQUET FOREST RESEARCH CENTER

CLOQUET, MINN.--A half century of forest research, education and demonstration is summarized in a recent publication by the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

The publication gives the history, achievements and benefits to the state of the University's world-famous 3,710-acre Forest Research center at Cloquet, which began operations in 1910.

In that year, the first headquarters building, a log structure, was built. It is still in use, as the forestry foreman's residence. Facilities have now grown to 35 buildings including a sawmill, planing mill, wood treating plant and educational buildings to accommodate 72 students and the staff.

Research work at the center began in 1911 and has been constantly increasing and expanding to fit the demands of the ever-changing field of forestry. Findings from many projects have been applied directly to stimulate the economy and make for more enjoyable living in both the northeastern section and the state as a whole. These research projects include:

- * Seedling production methods.
- * Weight method of purchasing pulpwood.
- * Wood treating plant development.
- * Continuous forest inventory.
- * Jack pine source of seed.
- * Service tests on treated and untreated posts.
- * Development of wildlife management techniques.

Other facts concerning the Cloquet Forest Research center brought out in the publication:

It is one of the most frequently aerial-photographed research forests in the United States.

(more)

add 1 50 years' service at Cloquet

Facilities for student instruction, which was begun in 1919, are among the best anywhere for undergraduate and graduate student field training. Classroom and field work is supplemented by tours of wood industry plants in Cloquet and Duluth to observe steps in the manufacturing of forest products.

The teaching staff, headed by a resident staff member, consists of University of Minnesota staff members, with alumni and others prominent in industries or public agencies employed for special instruction.

At present, Bruce Brown is acting director of the center. T. Schantz-Hansen was in charge of the Cloquet station from 1924 until his retirement in June, 1960. Under his leadership the center became one of the world's most noted forest research centers.

Other services are offered in the form of workshops or clinics. These include such activities as a workshop for vocational agriculture teachers, a sawmill clinic, an aerial photo interpretation workshop, a county agents' conference on forestry and a ground water development workshop.

Demonstration, one of the original purposes of the forest, continues to be important. The forest is operated to demonstrate that, with proper management of the forest resources, ownership of forested land can be profitable.

The forest has been the site of annual tree farm field days, when tree farmers from all over the state have come to see current forest management practices and their results. Another annual event has been the Timber Producers' association logging equipment day at which the latest techniques and machines used in the logging process are demonstrated.

The Carlton County Keep Minnesota Green institute is a regular event for boys and girls to see and participate in forest and conservation practices. Numerous "show me" trips to the forest are organized for interested groups.

Copies of the publication issued to observe the Cloquet station's first 50 years of service may be obtained from the Cloquet Forest Research Center, Cloquet, Minn., or from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. Its title is "Cloquet Forest Research Center."

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

To all counties
Release week of
December 12

FARM FILLERS

An electric heating cable or hot water is safer than a blow torch or open flame in thawing out frozen pipes, warns Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. If torches are used, see that they do not come in contact with flammable materials. Better have frozen pipes than a building burned to ashes. "Let's have safety everywhere all the time."

* * * *

With dairy cows spending more time in the barn, using plenty of bedding becomes increasingly important, says J. William Mudge, University of Minnesota extension dairy specialist. Keeping udders off cold, wet concrete should help reduce the amount of mastitis in the herd. Another benefit of sufficient bedding is a reduction in the amount of time spent cleaning cows before milking.

* * * *

Rising livestock production is expected in 1961, notes Harold Pederson, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Cattle numbers, now in their third year of increase, probably will rise further, and marketings will increase. Hog production, down sharply this year, appears likely to turn upward next spring. Plans of farmers in leading corn belt states indicate moderately increased farrowings late this year and early next. Above-average corn-hog price ratio this fall points to a likelihood of an increased pig crop next spring. Marketings are likely to stay below a year earlier until mid-1961, then rise above.

MORE

Add 1 - Farm Fillers

When you milk your cows tonight take a good look at each one and ask yourself just how much you know about her. Do you know how much milk she gives in a month? In a year? Or how much it tests? Do you know if she's making you any profits or if you're actually paying for the privilege of milking her twice a day? If you're not sure--dead sure--you'd better start keeping individual production records. Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, says there's money in milking for the man who knows his cows, but no place in the dairy business for a man without records. Record keeping doesn't cost--it pays. To see about getting your herd on test, stop or call at the county extension office. Our phone number is _____.

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

* For release at noon, *
* Wednesday, Dec. 7 *

BARBARA CARSON NAMED INFORMATION CONTEST WINNER

Barbara Carson, Scott county home agent, today (Dec. 7) was named winner of the 13th annual University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service information contest. She was honored for outstanding work with press, radio, visual aids and direct mail.

The award was made at the annual Extension conference held on the University's St. Paul campus, Dec. 6-8,

Runner-up in the competition was Audrey Blum, Big Stone county home agent. Susanne Edman, So. St. Louis county home agent, placed third and received honorable mention.

First place winners and their counties in the individual divisions of the contest were:

PRESS: Fred Heck, Marshall, over-all; Harriet Bakehouse, Steele, women's column; Audrey Blum, Big Stone, women's series of stories; Jeanette Hauschild, Lincoln, women's single story; Mary Jane Beranek, Brown, women's arranged stories; Henry Hagen, Cass, men's column; Fred Heck, Marshall, both men's series of articles and single article; and W. F. Liebenstein, Rice, men's arranged series.

RADIO: Barbara Carson, Scott, over-all winner as well as women's top interview and top straight talk; Don Vollman, Pine, men's interview; Erven Skaar, Isanti, men's straight talk; and Conrad Kvamme, Norman, special radio program.

DIRECT MAIL: David Johnson, Yellow Medicine, over-all; Patrick Borich, Carlton, circular letter; David Johnson, 4-H newsletter; and Barbara Carson, home economics letter.

(more)

Add 1 information contest

VISUAL AIDS: Susanne Edman, So. St. Louis, over-all; Ruth Johnson, Norman, women's series of pictures; Susanne Edman, women's series of color slides and series of pictures arranged; Eugene Williams, Rice, men's series of pictures; Ross Huntsinger and Eugene Ormberg, Nobles, series of pictures arranged; James Hoffbeck, Aitkin, series of slides; and David Radford, Carlton, teaching aid.

Others recognized for general outstanding over-all informational work included: Ruth Spidahl, Grant; John Peterson, Sibley; and Elaine Komula, Isanti.

Blue ribbon winners in the respective sections and their counties were:

COLUMNS: Mari Lu Luetke, Rice; Jeanette Bogue, Kandiyohi; Ruth Spidahl, Grant; Margaret Callsen, Lac qui Parle; Ilene Naley, Todd; Oswald Daellenbach, Clay; Otto Lee, Lake of the Woods; Conrad Kvamme, Norman; Loyal Hyatt, Todd; Delbert Sand, Traverse; Harlem Sandberg, Marshall; James Johnson, Faribault; and Ross Huntsinger, Nobles.

SERIES OF STORIES: Elaine Komula, Isanti; Ilene Naley, Todd; Jeanette Hauschild, Lincoln; Ruth Johnson, Norman; George Holcomb, Lyon; Oliver Strand, Winona; Don Vollman, Pine; Dale Smith, Carver; and James Johnson, Faribault.

SINGLE STORY: Mabel Smilanich, No. St. Louis; Ruth Spidahl, Grant; Margaret Callsen, Lac qui Parle; Audrey Blum, Big Stone; Paul Kunkel, Brown; Oswald Daellenbach, Clay; and Howard Grant, Meeker.

SERIES OF STORIES ARRANGED: Ilene Naley, Todd; Judith Nord, West Otter Tail; Jerry Richardson, Winona; Donald Anderson, Redwood; Conrad Kvamme, Norman; and Ross Huntsinger, Nobles.

RADIO INTERVIEW: Ruth Spidahl, Grant and Patrick Borich and David Radford, Carlton.

RADIO TALK: Audrey Blum, Big Stone; Susanne Edman, So. St. Louis; Elaine Komula, Isanti; and Francis Januschka, Houston.

CIRCULAR LETTERS: Jeanette Bogue, Kandiyohi; Frank Svoboda, Renville; Harlem Sandberg, Marshall; David Radford, Carlton; Jane Sletta, Blue Earth;

(more)

add 2 information contest

Ruth Johnson, Norman; Floyd Colburn, Itasca; Susanne Edman, So. St. Louis; John Peterson, Sibley; Byron Kunkel, Blue Earth; Loyel Hoseck, Dodge; Audrey Blum, Big Stone; and Margaret Callsen, Lac qui Parle.

4-H NEWSLETTER: Joseph Fox and Janice Stroom, Hennepin; John Peterson, Sibley; Barbara Carson, Scott; Ray Newell and George Holcomb, Lyon; Paul Kunkel, Brown; Audrey Blum, Big Stone; Delbert Sand, Traverse; and Eugene Ormberg, Nobles.

OTHER NEWSLETTERS: Audrey Blum, Big Stone; David Johnson, Yellow Medicine; Eloise Kylander, Benton; Mari Lu Luetke, Rice; and Jane Sletta, Blue Earth.

Series of black and white pictures taken by agent: Howard Grant, Meeker; Tim Main, No. St. Louis; Oswald Daellenbach, Clay; and Conrad Kvamme, Norman.

Series of black and white pictures arranged by agent: Ruth Spidahl, Grant; Harriet Bakehouse, Steele; Conrad Kvamme, Norman; and Patrick Borich, Carlton.

Series of 2 x 2 slides: Ada Todnem, Pipestone; Ruth Spidahl, Grant; Judith Nord, West Otter Tail; Roger Wilkowske, Le Sueur; Clayton Grabow, Mille Lacs; John Peterson, Sibley; and Eugene Ormberg, Nobles.

TEACHING AID: George Saksa, Itasca; Barbara Carson, Scott; and Jean Krech, Olmsted.

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60-400-hbs

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

All counties
For release week of
December 12

PRUNE TREES NOW FOR PROFIT

"Prune for profit" is good advice for anyone who has young Norway pine or white pine timber. Wherever limbs grow on the trunk a knot results in the final yield of lumber.

That means the sooner branches are pruned away close to the trunk the sooner you can expect a tree to grow clear, knot-free lumber. And the fewer knots in lumber the higher the grade and the greater its value.

Marvin E. Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, says the time to begin pruning timber is when trees measure at least 16 feet tall. But don't prune trees which are over 6 inches in diameter nor trees intended for the pulpwood market.

Remove branches in two or more stages, so that at least the upper one-third of the tree has live branches. A suggested procedure is to first remove limbs on the lower 8 feet of the trunk. Five to 10 years later a second pruning can remove limbs to a height of 17 feet above the ground, thus producing a limb-free 16 foot log at the time of harvest.

Branches must be pruned flush with the trunk. You'll need a pruning saw to do a good job.

Remember, at the time of sawlog harvest, an acre of forest will contain only 150 to 200 crop trees. Therefore, pick out about 200 healthy well-formed trees on each acre in your young stand and concentrate pruning efforts on them. Distance between these crop trees should be approximately 15-17 feet.

You may be eligible for a Federal cost-sharing allowance for pruning crop trees. The allowance may be up to 80 percent of the total pruning cost but may not exceed \$10 per acre. See your county agent or local forester for details.

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

To all counties
For release week of
December 12

FEEDER PIG-FEEDER CATTLE SHIFT MAY BOOST PROFITS

A farmer may be able to give his income a boost by replacing some cattle in a feeding operation with feeder pigs. Except for feedbunks, most of the feed and facilities in a typical cattle feeding operation can be used for pigs.

But Paul Hasbargen and Ken Egertson, extension economists at the University of Minnesota, warn this doesn't mean that a farmer should jump in and out of the cattle business. It does, however, offer some flexibility in a feeding operation if the need arises.

A feeders decision to shift between cattle and hogs may be based on one or more of several factors, including:

1. If one or the other offers better profit prospects.
2. Whether credit becomes short relative to corn for the cattle feeding.
3. Whether he wants a more diversified feeding program.

The clue to shifting between enterprises is the ability to estimate the most profitable market outlook. A market analysis of the past eight years shows that in 1953 and 1959 the feeder pig operation should have been emphasized for maximum returns. In 1957 and 1958 yearling cattle were by far the best money makers. Other years it was about a toss-up.

To the extent that a farmer can foresee the profit-prospect variations, he can change his cost and income position considerably by adjusting his feeding program.

MORE

Add 1 - Feeder Pig-Feeder Cattle shift may boost profits

Only about half as much capital is needed for pigs as for steers to utilize a given amount of corn. This may be important if credit is short or expensive. Five weanling pigs costing about \$70 will clean up about as much corn as a good yearling steer that costs \$160.

One way to spread livestock income through diversification is to include a feeder pig finishing program in feeding plans. For example, a feeder who buys yearling cattle in early fall, pastures a short time, puts them on full feed and markets in late winter, could then buy and feed out pigs in time to hit the good summer market.

-hrs-

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

First in a series of stories
on outlook for family living

FOOD PRICES WILL
STAY SAME IN '61

Bigger food supplies for 1961 but at no higher prices than in 1960--that's the food outlook for the new year.

Consumer demand for food is expected to be strong throughout 1961 because income will continue high, according to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

Here are forecasts for food supplies for the new year from the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Beef. The big increase in supplies will be mostly in the grass-fed beef used for hamburger, pot roast or stew. Retail prices of this beef may average lower next year.

Pork. Supplies will be smaller until fall.

Broiler chicken and turkey. Supplies will be up somewhat and retail prices are expected to average lower.

Eggs. Supplies will be smaller, especially in the first half of 1961.

Milk and milk products. There will be enough to more than meet civilian demand at present price levels.

Fresh and processed fruits. Stocks will be smaller through the first half of the new year, largely because of this fall's smaller crops of apples and pears. Supplies of fresh citrus fruits will be about the same as this year, but less frozen concentrated citrus juice is in prospect. Imports of bananas will be generous. The quantity of dried fruits will be about the same.

MORE

Add 1 - Food Prices Will Stay Same in '61

Nuts. Very large supplies of tree nuts are expected.

Vegetables. Supplies of frozen vegetables will be as large as this year and canned vegetables stocks probably will be larger. More white potatoes will be available through the winter, but fewer sweet potatoes.

Cereal food products. They will continue in good supply because of record large stocks of corn and wheat.

Fats and oils. Supplies will be large, though down somewhat from 1960's record supplies.

Sugar. There will be plenty of sugar from the record crops of beet sugar and mainland cane sugar. Sugar will also be imported from various countries.

-jbn-

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

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H LEADERS'
INSTITUTES TO BE
HELD IN JANUARY

"Learning Experiences in 4-H Club Work" will be the theme of the 1961 4-H Leaders' Institutes to be held throughout Minnesota, according to _____.

The institutes will be held in January on an area basis. Representatives from six to eight counties will attend each area meeting. The institute for _____ county is scheduled for _____ on _____.

_____ (place) _____ (date)

_____ (agent) and four adult leaders will attend the session. The leaders

are _____ (give names and addresses). These leaders will present the materials to _____ other 4-H leaders in the county at a later date.

(give no. of your leaders)

Planning for learning, learning through 4-H judging activities and learning through wise project selection are among the topics to be discussed.

Mrs. Eleanor Gifford, state home economics agent, and * state 4-H club staff members from the University of Minnesota will conduct the area institutes.

More than 9,000 adults in Minnesota are volunteering their services to their local 4-H clubs, giving in time alone what amounts to a total of 16 days a year or more to their club activities. The 4-H Leaders' Institutes are held each year to help them do more effective work with their local club members.

-jbn-

* Note to Agent: Give names of the State Staff members who will conduct your area meetings. We can furnish mats of them and of Mrs. Gifford. Localize the story as much as possible.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 8, 1960

Immediate release

DAIRY EFFICIENCY AWARDS TO 4-H BOYS

State awards for achievement in dairy efficiency will be presented to two Minnesota 4-H youths.

Roger Zummach, 18, Hutchinson, and Milton Olson, 20, Faribault, will each receive a plaque and \$15 from National Dairy Products, Kraft Foods and National Butter companies, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Ten 4-H'ers have been awarded \$15 each for their efficient dairy production methods: Kerry Hoffman, Aitkin; Floyd Marti, Sleepy Eye; Eugene Lauritsen, Granite Falls; Douglas Tuman, Hutchinson; Danny Minks, Princeton; Donald Myers, Rose Creek; James Schroeder, Rochester; Milton Schwantz, Plainview; Billy Blank, Janesville; Linday Sharkey, Hanley Falls.

During the nine years Zummach has carried the dairy project, he has built up a herd of 12 Jersey cows and one bull of his own. He also has a third interest in 52 dairy cows in partnership with his father and brother.

Awards he has won for 4-H achievement include 29 blue ribbons and several grand championships. He has received the key award for leadership and has been a delegate to the State Junior Leadership conference.

Olson, a 4-H member for 11 years, has specialized in dairy projects and has earned five trips to the State Fair with his Holstein cows.

He firmly believes that dairying is a business that cannot be run profitably without good breeding, good management and good records.

Since his graduation from high school Olson has been farming with his father and now has a one-third partnership in their herd of 45 registered Holsteins. In addition to his dairy and showmanship awards Olson also received the key award. He has been a junior leader in his club for eight years and has served as vice president and president. A former president of the Faribault FFA chapter, he received the state farmer degree and the district Star Dairy Farmer award.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 8, 1960

Immediate release

CRANBERRIES, CHICKEN ON DECEMBER PLENTIFUL LIST

December plentiful foods will provide color, flavor and aroma to contribute to the holiday atmosphere.

Most colorful of the foods and appropriate to the Christmas season, will be cranberries. Homemakers are assured of a bountiful supply of this fruit for all the traditional cranberry dishes at holiday time. This year's cranberry crop, exceeding all previous estimates, is expected to be 32 percent above average, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

Fried chicken can supply flavor and aroma for December meals. Fifteen to 20 percent more broiler-fryers will come to markets this December than a year ago. Since December is not a peak demand time for broilers and fryers, the large supply of these birds may mean that shoppers will find them at lower-than-usual prices, Mrs. Loomis says.

Among fruits and vegetables plentiful during December are fresh California dates for Christmas confections, navy beans for baking and onions for salads and a variety of dishes.

The South is providing an abundance of peanuts for holiday cookies and candies.

Vegetable fats and oils for baking and frying are also on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods.

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 8, 1960

Immediate release

FRUIT GROWERS TO HAVE ANNUAL MEETING

Control of orchard pests and diseases and bulk handling of apples will be among the subjects featured at the 14th annual meeting of Minnesota and Wisconsin fruit growers at Winona hotel, Winona, Dec. 12 and 13.

The meeting is sponsored by the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association and the Wisconsin State Horticultural society.

Other topics to be discussed during the two-day session include the new Wisconsin-Minnesota apple market news program, refrigerated storage of apples and dwarf apple trees for commercial planting. Reports will be given on apple promotion, fungicide demonstration plots and cooperative apple programs.

Special speakers will include staff members from the University of Minnesota and University of Wisconsin and the Minnesota and Wisconsin State Departments of Agriculture.

Maynard Speece, farm service director of WCCO, will talk on "The Agricultural Outlook" at the annual banquet at Winona hotel Monday evening (Dec. 12) at 6:30 p.m.

On display during the two-day event will be commercial exhibits relating to the fruit industry.

Arnold Ulrich, president of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association, will act as chairman of the Monday morning session which opens at 9:30 a.m.

All growers are invited to attend the meeting, according to J. D. Winter, secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association.

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60-403-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 8, 1960

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

FORAGE EVALUATION METHOD MAY IMPROVE PASTURE YIELD

One of a dairyman's most perplexing problems--how to select the most valuable forage mixtures for a pasture--may be nearer solution today because of a measurement technique recently explored by University of Minnesota agricultural scientists.

Minnesota pasture trials show a simple test, the chromogen-chromic oxide method of measuring pasture yield, is more sensitive than older evaluation techniques.

Accurate pasture evaluation has always been a problem for agricultural scientists. Measuring pasture yields by mowing and weighing forages didn't work; a cow doesn't eat like a mower clips. It seemed that any reasonably accurate method had to employ the dairy cow to harvest the forage.

So scientists developed the clipping-grazing method. With this system a sample area of a measured pasture plot is picked at random, clipped and the clippings weighed. Cows are turned on the plot for a week, taken off and again a sample area is selected, clipped and weighed.

(more)

add 1 forage evaluation

By comparing the difference in weight of the clippings, researchers figured out how much the cows harvested from the entire plot.

This system had a few obvious flaws. For one thing, a cow is pretty choosy about where she grazes. She may chew right down to the ground in one place and scarcely touch the grass in another. That means the clipped areas may not represent the whole grazing plot. Also, the measurement completely ignores natural growth of the forage mixture during the time the cows are pastured. Then, too, it gives no measurement of forage quality.

By contrast, the chromogen-chromic oxide method, a technique developed at Cornell university, has several advantages. It is simple, more accurate, and measures only what the cow eats. Also, it gives measures of quality by reporting the digestibility of the forage. Here's the way it works:

Each day each cow gets a small capsule of chromic oxide, a green, indigestible chemical. The chromic oxide moves through the cow's digestive tract at a steady rate. Twice a day a sample of her feces is taken.

By comparing the amount of chromic oxide in a pound of feces with the amount fed in the capsule, researchers can compute the amount of feces excreted per day.

Finally the chromogen content of the feces--chromogens are undigestible natural plant pigments--is compared with established digestibility measurements. This gives the digestibility of the pasture forage. Knowing both feces output and forage digestibility, the researcher can easily compute how many pounds of dry matter the cow harvests from the pasture per day.

G.C. Marten and W.F. Wedin, agronomists, and J.D. Donker, dairy researcher, compared the clipping and chromogen-chromic oxide evaluation methods on three forage mixtures at the University's Rosemount Experiment station. They found the new method more sensitive in measuring dry matter consumption in 8 out of 9 cases, significantly more sensitive in 5 of the 9 cases.

As a result of this more accurate forage evaluation method, agronomists may now be able to develop more profitable pasture mixtures for Minnesota dairy farms.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 8, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

HOME ECONOMICS SENIOR AWARDED \$300 SCHOLARSHIP

Julie M. Dupere, 4242 Upton ave. N., Minneapolis, has been awarded the Borden Home Economics scholarship of \$300 for 1960-61.

The award was announced today by Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Miss Dupere, a senior in home economics education, is a member of the Home Economics association; Sigma Epsilon Sigma, national honorary sophomore society; Phi Upsilon Omicron, professional home economics honorary society; Omicron Nu, national home economics honor society; and Pi Lambda Theta, national honor society in education.

The Borden award is given the eligible student who upon entering her senior year has achieved in all preceding college work the highest average grade among the students of home economics in her class who have completed two or more courses in food and nutrition.

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-hrs-

UNIVERSITY STUDENT WINS AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

James M. Langmo, 2093-A W. Hoyt ave., St. Paul, has been named winner of the Borden Agricultural scholarship award of \$300 for 1960-61.

Announcement of the award came today from Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

The Borden award is presented to the student who enters his senior year with the highest average grade of all eligible students in all preceding college work and who has included in his curriculum two or more dairy subjects.

Langmo, a senior in agricultural education, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Langmo, Willmar.

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-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 8, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1961

Three Minnesota county extension agent associations elected new officers this week during the annual conference of the University's Agricultural Extension Service.

Named president of the Minnesota Association of County Agricultural Agents was J. R. Gute, Owatonna, Steele county. Vice president is Paul Kunkel, Sleepy Eye, Brown county. George Roadfeldt, Minneapolis, Hennepin county, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

New officers of the Minnesota Home Agents' association include Mrs. Ruth Spidahl, Elbow Lake, Grant county, president; Judith Nord, Fergus Falls, West Otter Tail county, vice president; Mrs. Harriet Bakehouse, Owatonna, Steele county, secretary; and Evelyn Gray, Buffalo, Wright county, treasurer.

The 4-H Club Agents' association elected Joseph Fox, Minneapolis, Hennepin county, president; Conrad Kvamme, Ada, Norman county, vice president; Gerald Fahning, Dodge Center, Dodge county, secretary; Deane Johnson, Moorhead, Clay county, treasurer; and Robert Webb, Duluth, South St. Louis county, historian.

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-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 9, 1960

SPECIAL TO
Yellow Medicine County
Newspapers

(6-11) 1/2

OUTLINES ...

David Johnson, Yellow Medicine county agricultural agent, is shown receiving a plaque from Mrs. Maxine Larson, agricultural bulletin editor at the University of Minnesota, during the annual Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service conference on the University's St. Paul campus Wednesday last week (Dec. 7).

Johnson was named over-all winner 1960 winner for direct mail in information contests conducted for county extension agents. He also received a first place award for his 4-H news letter.

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[Handwritten notes and signatures]

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 9, 1960

SPECIAL *to Marshall Co. papers*
Immediate release

CUTLINES ...

Frederick Heck, left, is shown receiving a plaque from Robert El Rupp, managing editor of The Farmer magazine, St. Paul, during the annual Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service conference on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus Wednesday last week (Dec. 7).

Heck, Marshall county soil conservation agent, was named/over-all/winner ¹⁹⁶⁰ ^{press} for men in information contests conducted for county extension agents. He received first place awards for a series of articles and a single news story published in local newspapers.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Institute of Agriculture
Agricultural Short Courses
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

"WINTER VACATION" OFFERED AT FARM AND HOME WEEK

Going south may be all right for the birds, but for those who must remain in the north, how about a four-day midwinter vacation near home that combines fun, mental improvement and economy? And it does seem that our midwinter is not as severe or cold as in the "olden" days.

With that thought in mind, the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota invites residents of Minnesota and surrounding states to attend the 59th annual Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus, Jan. 17-20, 1961.

A complete roundup of the newest ideas in better farm and home living will be featured. There is no charge for registration and you may attend as many or as few sessions as you wish.

A special attraction will be the 10th annual Rural Art Show, being featured Jan. 17-20 on the St. Paul campus. The show is on exhibit Jan. 9-20, but is being featured for the Farm and Home Week, Jan. 17-18-19-20.

In addition to free movies each morning, Farm and Home Week will also include convocation programs with special music and prominent speakers each noon. The Macalester College Bagpipe Band will furnish the music at convocation on Friday noon, Jan. 20.

Convocation speakers include:

Elmer L. Andersen, Minnesota's newly-elected governor; Harvey M. Rice, president of Macalester College, St. Paul; Robert Buck, Waukegan, Ia., farmer and agricultural authority; Dr. Robert Good, Variety Heart Hospital, University of Minnesota; William C. Knaak, assistant state director of vocational education; and Paul H. Cashman, associate professor of rhetoric on the St. Paul campus.

The newly-appointed U. S. secretary of agriculture, Orville L. Freeman, has been invited to speak. Governor Freeman indicates that he will give most serious consideration to this invitation.

The agricultural phases of the program are being built around four general daily themes--agricultural adjustment, crop improvement, soils, and forages in livestock production. In addition, there will be numerous sessions on homemaking, horticulture and 4-H club work. Visitors may view exhibits by practically all departments on the St. Paul campus. An explanatory booklet will be given you when you register.

University subject matter specialists who will appear at agricultural sessions will speak on these subjects and many others:
Agricultural economics and adjustment; beekeeping; dairy husbandry; harvesting; weed control; crop production; plant diseases and insects; growth and care of trees; fertilizer and soil management; swine rations; artificial insemination; forages in livestock production; and Christmas tree farming and sales.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 9, 1960

file
SPECIAL to Convention and
Visitors' Journal

FARM AND HOME WEEK BIG ATTRACTION IN TWIN CITIES

One of the biggest annual attractions in the Twin Cities for visitors, Twin Cities residents and farmers and homemakers from all parts of Minnesota is Farm and Home Week. No charge is made for admission, and visitors may attend as many or as few sessions as they wish.

The event will be held this year for the fifty-ninth time. Dates are Jan. 17-20, and the place is the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. Programs and detailed information may be obtained by writing or calling the office of J. O. Christianson, Office of Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1, Minn.

Approximately 3,500 persons usually attend the annual event.

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

The program this year is being built around special fields--animal science, crops, physical science, social science, agricultural economics and others.

A feature of Farm and Home Week again this year will be the annual Rural Art Show. The show, to be held in the new student center on the St. Paul campus, will open Jan. 9 and continue through Farm and Home Week. Entering works will be non-professional artists of high school age and older who live in rural Minnesota or in Minnesota towns of not more than 15,000 population.

Ribbon-winning paintings will be exhibited in February by the American-Swedish Institute, Minneapolis.

MORE

ADD 1 -- Farm and Home Week

A big attraction of Farm and Home Week each year is a series of convocations at which prominent speakers are featured.

Speaking at the convocations each day at 12:45 p.m. during ¹⁹⁶¹ Farm and Home Week will be the following:

Tuesday, Jan. 17--Elmer L. Andersen, governor of Minnesota, on "Looking at Problems Today and Tomorrow"; and Robert Buck, Waukeo, Iowa, "A Farmer Views Agricultural Adjustment".

Wednesday, Jan. 18--Dr. Robert Good, Variety Heart Hospital, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, on "This Heart of Yours". The newly-appointed U. S. secretary of agriculture will be invited to speak ^{at} either the Wednesday or Thursday convocation.

Thursday, Jan. 19--William C. Knaak, assistant director of vocational agricultural education for the State of Minnesota, will present an award to the State Farm Manager of the Year, and Paul Cashman, associate professor of rhetoric on the St. Paul campus, will speak on "The Serious Purpose of Humor".

Friday, Jan. 20--Harvey M. Rice, president of Macalester college, St. Paul, will speak on "Education for Tomorrow's World".

Group singing and special musical numbers including organ music by Marjorie Christensen will be included in each convocation program. The programs will be held in Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus.

Another special feature of Farm and Home Week will be the showing of movies in the Coffey Hall auditorium each morning from 8 to 9 o'clock. Titles of the movies will be:

Tuesday, Jan. 17--"Flowers at Their Best" and "Breakthrough".

Wednesday, Jan. 18--"The Changing Forest" and "Miracle from Agriculture".

Thursday, Jan. 19--"That They May Live" and "Bread from Stone".

Friday, Jan. 20--"The New Rural America--Opportunities Unlimited" and "Safety Everywhere All the Time".

ADD 2 -- Farm and Home Week

Other special features will include exhibits by practically all of the departments on the St. Paul campus. These will be shown at Coffey hall and Peters hall.

A well-planned program for Farm and Home Week, as suggested by the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, is as follows:

Visit the programs in the forenoon until 11 o'clock; then go to lunch either at the campus cafeteria or one of the student organization luncheon centers.

Visit the Rural Art Show in the Student Center and exhibits in the Coffey hall and Peters hall; then come back to the convocation program at 12:45 p.m. in the Coffey hall auditorium. Carry on with the subject matter program during the rest of the afternoon.

Special features arranged in connection with the Rural Art Show are as follows:

Monday, Jan. 9--Rural Art gallery open to public.

Tuesday, Jan. 17--2 p.m., gallery tour and critique session conducted by Dr. Clifton Gayne, professor and chairman of art education, University of Minnesota.

Wednesday, Jan. 18--12 noon, Rural artists' luncheon, Student Center ballroom. Reservations necessary. Speaker will be Dimitri Tselos, professor of art, University of Minnesota, on "Trends in American Art". Business meeting of the Minnesota Rural Artists' Association will follow.

Thursday, Jan. 19--9:30 a.m., "Problems in Water Color" demonstration, lecture by Richard Abell, instructor in the School of Home Economics, University of Minnesota; 2:30 p.m. Clay sculpturing demonstration and lecture by Peter Lupori, art department, College of St. Catherine, St. Paul.

MORE

ADD 3 -- Farm and Home Week

Friday, Jan. 20--Gallery tour and critique session conducted by Theron Hegg, instructor in art education, University of Minnesota; 5 p.m., Rural Art Show close.

NOTE: Housing for Farm and Home Week visitors may be arranged through downtown hotels. Rooms in private homes near the St. Paul campus may be arranged by contacting Elmer Johnson, chairman of the housing committee for Farm and Home Week, who will be located in the Short Course office on the St. Paul campus.

A limited number of dormitory rooms will also be available on the campus at \$2.50 per person per night. Arrangements can be made through the Short Course office.

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

To all counties
Release week of
December 19

FARM FILLERS

Full use of the information available in DHIA records makes a better dairyman of the association member. Differences due to changing feed and management practices are clearly evident to the dairyman who studies his production records. If your herd is not on test, see your county agent for information on starting production records for your cows.

* * * *

A cold weather fire hazard which needs watching is the water tank heater. Sparks from the heater may ignite straw banking or other materials around the tank or adjacent to buildings. The hot smoke pipe may touch cover materials and ignite them. Better use a damper, spark screen and asbestos pipe insulator, says Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

Before contacting to sell timber, have the buyer visit the woods to help you determine the species and timber types to be cut, suggests Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Mark only trees you wish to sell. Plan to cut for specialty markets such as poles, logs, lumber and veneer plants. Apply standing timber volume data to each tree marked so that you will know what your total sale or cut will be. Have a full agreement on price on or at point of delivery before cutting. Advertise your crop sale in the local paper. Cut to obtain the highest quality product from each tree.

* * * *

Young dairy calves should be supplied with fresh grain and hay daily, says William Mudge, University of Minnesota extension dairyman. Feed which has been "blown on" should be removed from feed boxes and hay racks--it may be used for older heifers. Increased consumption of grain and hay by calves will produce larger early gains, making it possible to stop feeding milk or milk replacer at a younger age.

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

THREE 4-H'ERS WIN BROWN SWISS AWARDS

Three Minnesota 4-H'ers have won awards for their achievement in the Brown Swiss dairy project, according to Earl Bergerud, district 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

The awards, a watch and a Swiss bell to the state winner and Swiss bells to each of the canton winners, were given by the Minnesota Brown Swiss Breeders' association.

State winner is Dale Schoberg, 18, Winthrop, Canton 4. Receiving the bells are Linda Rae Sharkey, 16, Hanley Falls, Canton 3, and Leo F. Schugel, 20, New Ulm, Canton 2.

Schoberg, a 4-H'er for 10 years, has been a dairy project member for eight. Last year he went into partnership with his father on their dairy herd and he now owns 11 cows. During his years in the Be - Square 4-H club he has been a junior leader for four years and has held the offices of secretary, treasurer, vice president and president. He has won three trips to the State Fair and has received a national award for outstanding work in dairy.

Linda has been active in the dairy project each of the eight years she has been in 4-H. She has received blue ribbon and championship honors on her dairy cows at county and state fairs. Linda has been president and vice president of her club and president of the Junior Brown Swiss association for two years.

Schugel has received blue and championship ribbons for his cows at county fairs. He was awarded the Brown Swiss trophy for his champion cow at the South Central Dairy Day. During his 12 years in club work, he has served as secretary, treasurer and president of his 4-H club and secretary-treasurer of the Junior Brown Swiss association.

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

Immediate release

PROGRAM PLANNED FOR HOME GARDENERS DURING U FARM AND HOME WEEK

An all-day program tailored to fit the needs of home gardeners will be a feature of the 59th annual University of Minnesota Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus in January, according to J. O. Christianson, director of Agricultural Short Courses.

"Horticulture for town and country living" will be the theme of the day's sessions scheduled for Wednesday, Jan. 18. Other Farm and Home Week programs are planned for Tuesday, Jan. 17 through Friday, Jan. 20.

Planning the home grounds, preparing the soil for planting, selecting trees and shrubs and planting the flower garden are topics to be covered at the morning session which opens at 9 a.m. in Room 102, Horticulture building.

Suggestions on the home fruit planting, the vegetable garden and the indoor garden will be given during the afternoon program. Speakers will be University horticulturists and soils specialists.

Home gardeners will have an opportunity to ask questions on garden problems of a panel composed of Roger Conklin, Ramsey county agricultural agent; George Roadfeldt, Hennepin county agricultural agent; John Lofgren, University extension entomologist; and Herbert Johnson, University extension plant pathologist.

All sessions of Farm and Home Week are open to the public free of charge. In addition to the horticulture session, programs have been planned on almost every phase of homemaking and agriculture. A complete program for Farm and Home Week may be obtained by writing Office of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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60-406-jbn

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

Immediate release

MINNESOTA COOPERATES IN FLUID MILK STUDY

About one-fourth of all fluid milk received at 104 midwestern markets goes into surplus uses, according to a research report issued this week by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station.

Findings of the study are contained in North Central Regional Publication 113, "Disposing of Surplus Fluid Milk in Midwestern Markets." Authors of the publication are Sheldon W. Williams, University of Illinois, federal-state cooperative agent working with the North Central Regional Dairy Marketing committee, which prepared the manuscript; and Orval G. Kerchner, also of the University of Illinois.

Minnesota was one of 13 states in which agricultural experiment stations cooperated with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the study. Fluid milk associations and distributors in 10 communities of this state provided material, according to E. Fred Koller, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota, who served on the regional committee.

The surplus milk goes largely into butter, cheese, dried milk powders and condensed milk.

This surplus fluctuates widely during the year and on different days of the week. The surplus volume in May typically is three to four times as large as in late summer or fall.

Fluid milk is milk that is high enough in quality to be consumed as bottled milk and cream products. When supplies are larger than needed for bottling, they are diverted into manufactured dairy products such as ice cream, cottage cheese, butter and non-fat dry milk.

Producers' bargaining cooperatives such as the Twin City Milk Producers' association have assumed much of the responsibility for handling surplus milk.

The publication provides information about the amount and character of surplus fluid milk, agencies involved in handling and arrangements used in disposing of it and conditions influencing these arrangements.

The publication may be obtained from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

University Farm and Home News
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Immediate release

GOODDING NAMED TO ST. PAUL CAMPUS ADMINISTRATION

John A. Goodding will become associate professor and assistant director of resident instruction in the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics on January 16.

Goodding will come to the University's St. Paul campus from the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, where he has been serving as assistant professor of agronomy.

He will work with Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction on the St. Paul campus, in coordinating student advising, conducting curriculum studies and handling admissions and academic matters.

A native of Lincoln, Goodding obtained his bachelor of science degree from the University of Nebraska, his master of science degree from Kansas State university, Manhattan, and his doctor's degree from Washington State university, Pullman.

He is a veteran of World War II and has also served on the Kansas State faculty.

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60-408-rpr

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

* For release after 7 p.m. *
* Wednesday, December 14 *

ARGENTINIAN GETS STAKMAN AWARD

The Elvin Charles Stakman award for outstanding research in cereal pathology was presented this (Wednesday) evening to Jose Vallega, formerly of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and now with the Food and Agriculture organization in Rome, Italy.

The presentation took place at a dinner in the Campus club of Coffman Memorial Union on the Minneapolis campus of the University of Minnesota.

Vallega became the fifth recipient of the award, which was established in 1953 by friends and students of Elvin Charles Stakman, retired head of the University of Minnesota department of plant pathology and botany. The award honors ^{was for} Stakman for his lifetime of contributions and his dedication to scholarly leadership in biology and agriculture, education and humanities.

Consisting of a medal, scroll and nominal monetary grant, the award is granted to individuals of any country for outstanding research in cereal pathology.

The presentation Wednesday evening was made by Stakman himself.

Vallega, as director of the Instituto de Fitotecnia in Argentina, is well known internationally for his researches on cereal diseases, for his training and guidance of young plant pathologists throughout South America and for his efforts in helping solve international agricultural problems. He was a research fellow at the University of Minnesota in 1938-39.

The scroll which he received Wednesday evening cites him for "basic studies pursued with intelligence and vigor on the fungi that cause diseases of cereal crops, and for sound and productive researches that have led to the protection of many basic food crops from devastating diseases throughout extensive areas of South America."

It also commends him for "recognition of the urgent need for cooperative research among agricultural scientists throughout South America and the western hemisphere, and for generous, devoted and effective leadership in training men in the methods, aims and concepts of research for improving the crops and the lot of mankind."

The scroll also cites Vallega for "promoting communication among men of different nations whose political aims may differ but whose common goal is to increase the quantity and quality of food for a hungry world, that men may live well and happily together."

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To all counties
Release week of
December 19

SIZE OF STATE'S DAIRY HERDS SHOW RAPID CHANGE

If you should some day notice a dairy cow chewing her cud with greater thought than usual don't be too alarmed. She's probably just thinking about the sharply shifting population in Minnesota dairy herds during the past few years.

The number of herds is dwindling, while herd size is on the increase.

The total number of cows remains about the same. Minnesota farmers built their dairy herds to a peak of almost 1.9 million cows in 1934 and again in 1944. Since 1948, however, the total number of cows remains near 1.5 million.

According to the U.S. Census of Agriculture and S. A. Engene, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, the number of herds with 30 or more cows doubled between 1955 and 1959. In the same period, herds of 1 to 9 cows dwindled by one-third. And herds of 10 to 19 cows decreased by almost one-fourth.

Why the rapid change? Engene says it's due to several factors. For one thing, the number of small farms (120 acres or less), has dropped sharply; these farms have been combined with others to make larger farms. Many such farms had small dairy herds. And some farmers who had small dairy herds have put their farms into the soil bank.

Often the increased fixed investment that has gone with improvements of dairy production--for new or remodeled milk houses, bulk tanks, milking parlors, gutter cleaners and the like--has been too large to be carried on some small herds.

MORE

Add 1 - Size of Minnesota Dairy Herds

Also, modern forage harvesting machinery involves large investments and often can't be justified when a herd is small. And fewer and fewer people are willing to be tied down for two milkings a day, seven days a week, especially on small farms where there isn't enough help to allow an occasional day off.

On the other hand, some people have found it pays to expand their herds. This, says Engene, is because relatively low labor requirements with modern equipment, together with today's potentially high rates of production per cow, make dairying profitable for a farmer whose herd is large enough to handle the overhead.

Often the decision to build or buy equipment is made jointly with a decision to expand the herd. Once the up-to-date equipment has been installed, the extra labor or cash outlay for extra cows is comparatively low. Many farmers then expand their herds even further than they had intended.

Also, modern forage production and harvesting methods increase both the quality and quantity of forage, making it possible to feed larger herds.

What about the future? The forces listed above continue. New types of buildings and equipment are constantly being developed which are likely to add to the fixed costs of dairying--but may also cut the cost of adding cows to the herd once the investment has been made.

The number of dairy herds will probably continue to decline, says Engene. Fifty percent of the dairy cows in Minnesota could be in herds of 30 or more by 1970. More herds will probably have over 50 cows. And many of the larger herds will be on farms with two or more workers.

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-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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December 13, 1960

A Farm and Home Research Report
To all counties
Release week of December 19

SOYBEAN OIL MEAL HELPS BALANCE SWINE RATIONS

Swine rations which are based on corn and soybean oil meal and are complete in other nutrients are seldom improved by replacing part of the soybean oil protein with protein from another source.

This finding of University of Minnesota research is reported by R. J. Meade, professor of animal husbandry.

R. J. Meade, professor of animal husbandry, points out that soybean oil meal is unique as a protein supplement because it supplies enough of the essential amino acids--the building blocks of protein--to balance a ration based on corn. The ration, however, must contain enough total protein for the weight group of pigs to which it being fed.

Protein supplements are added to rations to correct deficiencies in the energy portion of the ration, which is usually corn.

U of M experiments show that replacing part of the soybean soil meal with tankage, fish meal or whey fails to improve either rate or efficiency of gains by swine.

Soybean oil meal has also shown excellent results when used as the only supplemental protein in barley rations. Weanling pigs fed 14 percent protein pelleted barley rations throughout the growing-finishing period gained as rapidly and as efficiently when soybean meal was the only supplemental protein as they did when blood meal, tankage or fish meal was fed.

MORE

Add 1 - Soybean Oil Meal

In studies at U of M branch experiment stations, soybean oil meal was used as the only supplemental protein. Purpose of these studies was to see if the level of dietary protein influenced the rate and efficiency of gain and carcass quality.

Results at the North Central station, Grand Rapids, showed the excellence of corn-soybean oil meal rations when they contain adequate protein for the weight group of pigs being fed.

Meade reports that these results are representative of those obtained in U of M branch experiment station experiments.

For example, in three experiments at the West Central station, Morris, pigs fed corn-soybean oil meal type rations containing 15 percent protein from weaning to 100 pounds and 12 percent thereafter have gained as rapidly and as efficiently as those fed rations containing 18 and 15 percent protein during the same periods.

In an experiment at the Grand Rapids station, replacing part of the soybean oil meal with meat and bone scraps or fish meal did not improve pig performance. These rations contained approximately 16 percent protein until the pigs averaged 100 pounds, then 13 percent protein until they reached market weight.

Similar results were obtained at the West Central station when the same protein supplement combinations were used to provide the same levels of protein.

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Second in series on outlook
for family living

PRICES, SUPPLIES
OF CLOTHING ABOUT
SAME FOR 1961

Consumers will probably pay no more for clothing during the coming year than they did in 1960, though there may be a slight upward drift in prices, according to a report made at the recent Agricultural Outlook conference in Washington, D.C.

Supplies of materials continue to be adequate and in some cases abundant. Since average personal incomes will be slightly higher, sales of apparel for 1961 may be somewhat greater than in this past year.

Since the end of the war, retail prices for clothing have shown less increase than in food, housing, transportation, medical care, personal care, reading and recreation and other goods and services. Fluctuations in apparel prices have been very moderate, particularly since the Korean period, according to Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Not until September, 1960, did the price index for apparel reach a level as high as 10 percent above the three postwar years 1947 to 1949, compared with almost 27 percent for all commodities and services.

Women's clothing, particularly, has shown little increase in prices since the war. Since 1947-49 prices of men's and boys' clothing have increased 12 percent as compared with only 1 percent for women's and girls' apparel. In the past year, the price increase for men's and boys' clothing was 2.7 percent as compared with 1 percent or less for the other groups of apparel.

Accounting for the difference in price increases is the fact that men's and boys' clothes are primarily wool and cotton, whereas manmade fibers play a more important role in women's clothing. Since 1953 prices of wool and cotton apparel have increased, while manmade fiber apparel has gone down.

In the last 10 years, price increases on shoes have been far greater than on any other individual clothing item, Miss Scheid says.

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

Immediate release

PROGRAM PLANNED FOR HOME GARDENERS DURING U FARM AND HOME WEEK

An all-day program tailored to fit the needs of home gardeners will be a feature of the 59th annual University of Minnesota Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus in January, according to J. O. Christianson, director of Agricultural Short Courses.

"Horticulture for town and country living" will be the theme of the day's sessions scheduled for Wednesday, Jan. 18. Other Farm and Home Week programs are planned for Tuesday, Jan. 17 through Friday, Jan. 20.

Planning the home grounds, preparing the soil for planting, selecting trees and shrubs and planting the flower garden are topics to be covered at the morning session which opens at 9 a. m. in Room 102, Horticulture building.

Suggestions on the home fruit planting, the vegetable garden and the indoor garden will be given during the afternoon program. Speakers will be University horticulturists and soils specialists.

Home gardeners will have an opportunity to ask questions on garden problems of a panel composed of Roger Conklin, Ramsey county agricultural agent; George Roadfeldt, Hennepin county agricultural agent; John Lofgren, University extension entomologist; and Herbert Johnson, University extension plant pathologist.

All sessions of Farm and Home Week are open to the public free of charge. In addition to the horticulture session, programs have been planned on almost every phase of homemaking and agriculture. A complete program for Farm and Home Week may be obtained by writing Office of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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60-406-jbn

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

SPECIAL PROGRAM
FOR 4-H LEADERS AT
U FARM AND HOME WEEK

Adapting 4-H club work to town and city will be a special feature of discussions at the 4-H club leadership program presented Tuesday, January 17, as a part of the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus.

All 4-H club leaders are invited to attend this and other sessions of Farm and Home Week through Friday, January 20, says _____.

Tuesday's program for 4-H club leaders begins at 10 a.m. in Green Hall auditorium and continues through the afternoon. An evening session is scheduled for Coffey hall auditorium beginning at 7:30.

Following a welcome by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader, health, safety and conservation projects will be discussed at the morning session by Earl Bergerud, district 4-H club leader; Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist; and Roger Harris, extension specialist in soil conservation.

At the afternoon program beginning at 2 p.m. state 4-H staff members Mrs. Delphia Dirks, Mrs. Lois Ross and Robert Pinches will give suggestions on 4-H recreation and group activities.

Highlighting the evening meeting on "4-H Goes to Town" will be a talk by Lawrence Biever, extension specialist in 4-H club work in Chicago and former Traverse county agricultural agent. He will speak on "The Challenge of Urban 4-H Club Work." Ronald Klietsch, assistant agricultural extension agent and instructor in rural sociology, will talk on "Living in the Twin City Area." Minnesota extension agents and leaders from Ramsey, Anoka and Hennepin counties will report on their experiences in meeting the needs of urban young people through 4-H work.

4-H leaders are also invited to hear a message from Governor-elect Elmer L. Andersen at the Tuesday noon convocation in Coffey hall auditorium and a talk by Robert Buck, one of the founders of the Center for Agricultural Economic Adjustment at Iowa State University. "Looking at Problems Today and Tomorrow" will be the theme of Andersen's message. Buck will tell how "A Farmer Views Agricultural Adjustment."

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

Immediate release

COLLINS NEW PRINCIPAL AT WASECA

Robert M. Collins has been named as assistant professor and principal of the University of Minnesota's Southern School of Agriculture at Waseca.

Collins, who has already assumed his new position, comes to Waseca from Iowa State university, Ames, where he has been serving as assistant professor of vocational education. He was a member of the Iowa State staff since 1951.

The new principal at the Waseca school succeeds Deane Turner, who was promoted to superintendent of the Southern School and Experiment station effective July 1, 1960. In his new position Collins is responsible for a subcollegiate vocational agriculture and home economics program.

Collins was born at West Bend, Iowa, where he attended high school. He obtained his bachelor of science, master of science and doctor's degrees from Iowa State university.

Collins' career also includes service with the U. S. Veterans Administration and the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. He is the author of several articles in professional publications and is a member of a number of professional organizations.

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60-410-rpr

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

* * * * *
* A FARM AND HOME *
* RESEARCH REPORT *
* * * * *
Immediate release

NEW VARIETIES DEVELOPED AND INTRODUCED BY U OF MINNESOTA

Two apricots, a garden chrysanthemum and a new parsley variety have been developed by the University of Minnesota and will be available to gardeners for planting this spring.

The new varieties were developed by horticulturists of the University's Agricultural Experiment station.

Moongold and Sungold apricots are intended especially for the Minnesota climate. At the University Fruit Breeding farm they have produced heavy crops of golden freestone fruits. Juicy and sweet, they are suitable for jam, preserves and for canning as sauce. The fruits are medium in size, but smaller than the commercial fruits shipped into Minnesota markets. As home-grown fruits, Moongold and Sungold can be tree-ripened and will hang on the tree well until they have matured.

The trees are vigorous and productive, about the size of plum trees. The two varieties should be planted together to provide satisfactory pollination unless there are other apricot trees to supply pollination needs.

(more)

add 1 new varieties

Moongold and Sungold are the first apricots to be introduced as a result of fruit breeding projects of the University Agricultural Experiment station. They bring to 68 the number of fruits developed by University horticulturists to meet Minnesota conditions.

The new University-developed garden chrysanthemum has been named Wayzata. It is a vigorous, floriferous plant with bronze-tinged buds and yellow double flowers, 3 inches in diameter. It makes a good cut flower, as well as a garden specimen, because the flowers are borne on fairly long stems.

Plants are vigorous, with clean green foliage. They reach a height of 2 feet and a spread of 3 feet. Blooming usually begins in the second half of August in the Twin City area.

Wayzata is the 40th variety of garden chrysanthemum introduced by the University's department of horticulture. It is the earliest blooming, most prolific of the more recent, yellow-flowered introductions of the University. Wayzata performed well this past fall when many other varieties were adversely affected by the September hot spell.

The new parsley is being introduced with the name Minncurl.

The name is descriptive of one of its chief characteristics--its crisp, tight curl. The plant is uniform in size and has a compact growth habit. It has a deep green color and finely cut leaf. Its tenderness and high flavor add to its appeal.

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60-411-jbn

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

* A FARM AND HOME *
* RESEARCH REPORT *

Immediate release

CREDIT PROBLEMS EVIDENT AMONG FARM SUPPLY COOPERATIVES

A steadily growing volume of accounts receivable is plaguing many Minnesota farm supply cooperatives.

Declining farm income, added production costs, drought and poor crops in some areas all have contributed to the large credit increase.

In a 1959-60 credit practices survey of 52 farm supply cooperatives, Victor F. Amann and E. Fred Koller, agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota, found credit transactions now account for 68 percent of all sales. This compares with 52 percent in 1950.

Total sales in these associations increased from just under \$17 million in 1950 to over \$24 million in 1959--a rise of 45 percent. At the same time accounts receivable shot up by 245 percent, rising from about \$721,000 to nearly \$2.5 million.

Although credit is available to most farmers through production credit associations, local banks and other lending institutions, the amount of open-account credit continues to climb because farmers find it more convenient and because they consider it as credit without interest charge.

Associations with the smallest sales volume have had a larger increase in receivables than the average of all associations. And those with the largest percentage increase in sales also had the largest percent increase in receivables, an indication that they boosted sales by granting easier credit.

Amann and Koller found wide variation in the use of credit from season to season. Monthly accounts receivable have peaked at 114 percent of the monthly average in October and dropped to 77 percent in January, low point for the year.

Credit sales have shown a greater variation than accounts receivable, running up to 130 percent of the monthly average in May but only 79 percent in December.

(more)

add 1 credit problems

A decline in total sales and credit sales during part of the crop season is not reflected in the level of accounts receivable--evidence that a large part of the supplies which are charged are not paid for until after harvest.

One measure of the effectiveness of credit policies is days' sales in receivables, found by dividing accounts receivable by average daily sales. This ratio more than doubled between 1950 and 1959, climbing from 15.2 to 31.2 days over that period. Financial analysts suggest a desirable goal of 15 days.

Supply cooperatives are now carrying a greater proportion of their credit for longer periods. The proportion of total accounts which were outstanding over one year nearly doubled in the past decade, ranging from 5.2 percent in 1950 to 10 percent this year.

Past studies, say the economists, indicate that the longer an account is outstanding the greater is the probability of loss, especially for products like petroleum which are consumed while they are on account.

Farm supply cooperatives have had relatively little success in convincing farmers to shift to financial institutions for their credit needs. There has, however, been some increase in use of outside financing for petroleum purchases.

Many cooperative managers say that a good credit risk for the bank or other lending agency is also a good risk for them. But supply cooperatives are not financial institutions and money tied up in receivables might be invested more profitably elsewhere.

Not all credit sales are bad sales, Amann and Koller point out, Some organizations can handle large amounts of credit successfully.

But the credit problem is becoming more acute. Management must understand that a loose credit policy is a costly and inefficient way of doing business. Patrons should be encouraged to obtain their credit needs from specialized credit agencies. Cooperatives would benefit from better collection methods which would enforce their stated credit policies.

This credit study is reported with greater detail in the November issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, an Agricultural Extension Service publication.

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

file
SPECIAL to TC dailies & wires

TRAINING MEETS SET FOR COOPS

The first two in a series ^{of} county-wide training meetings for directors and managers of cooperative associations in Minnesota will be held next week.

The Stearns county meeting will take place at Sauk Center Monday (Dec. 19) and the Kandiyohi meeting at Willmar Tuesday (Dec. 20).

The meetings, arranged by local county agents at the request of association directors and managers in the various counties, are open to directors and managers of all types of cooperatives.

Speakers at the meetings will be:

W.H. Dankers, University of Minnesota extension marketing specialist; Ralph Gedin, chief, division of cooperatives, State Department of Agriculture; Edward Slotton, executive secretary, Minnesota Association of Cooperatives, and Harry Chlebowski, assistant vice president, Bank for Cooperatives, both St. Paul.

Panel discussions, with these speakers and local directors and managers as panel members, are also features of the meetings.

Topics discussed are responsibilities of directors and management, efficiency measurement, financing and credit problems, cooperatives in today's economy, record keeping, and the role of the coop in the community.

Other county meetings scheduled are:

Martin county, Jan. 6; Brown county, Feb. 28; Redwood county, March 1; Grant county, March 21; East Otter Tail county, March 22; Dakota county, March 27; Steele county, March 28; Rice county, March 29; Carlton county, April 5.

Locations for these meetings will be announced ~~later~~ later.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 16, 1960

file
SPECIAL to Crow Wing county
With Mats

RABEHL NEW ASSISTANT AGENT

James Rabehl will become Crow Wing county's new assistant county agricultural agent on January 2.

He will work with Glenn A. Smith, who has become county agent, succeeding Raymond S. Norrgard. Norrgard has resigned to take a position with the Land O' Lakes corporation at Slayton.

Rabehl attended Rochester high school and junior college and received his bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota on December 15 this year.

He grew up on an 80-acre dairy and turkey farm in Olmsted county. He was a 4-H club member for seven years, serving as club president, vice president, and reporter. In addition, he was secretary of his Future Farmers of America chapter.

As a club member, he was named state 4-H health champion, state dairy demonstration champion and state junior leadership champion. He also won a 4-H safety scholarship.

As a former International Farm Youth Exchange student, Rabehl will be one of Minnesota's most-traveled county extension agents. He spent 13 weeks in India as an "IFYE" in 1954, living on five different farms in the central and northwestern part of the country. On his return trip he visited Jerusalem and Bethlehem.

During his two years service in the U.S. Navy Rabehl visited New Zealand, Australia and the Antarctic.

Following his stay in India he made an IFYE speaking tour in Minnesota as an assistant 4-H club agent-at-large.

He has also served as assistant club agent in Pope county. At the University he was a member of the Block and Bridle and Agricultural Education Clubs.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 16, 1960

To all weeklies, with mat

Immediate release

"SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY" AT FARM AND HOME WEEK

There will be "something for everybody" at Farm and Home Week again this year on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

In addition to a complete roundup of the newest ideas in farming and home-making, the program will include meetings of state-wide organizations and a number of special entertainment and cultural features.

Special events include the annual recognition dinner of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association and the Northwest Crop Improvement association Jan. 18 at 6:15 p.m. Tickets will be available from the Crop Improvement office on the St. Paul campus.

An Agricultural Faculty Women's Club tea for women attending Farm and Home Week will be held at 3 p.m. Jan. 19.

Another special event is the cow clipping contest sponsored by the Minnesota FFA Foundation, Inc., at 2 p.m. Jan. 19. Also scheduled is the annual recognition dinner for the Extra Profit Corn contest of the University of Minnesota soils extension staff and The Farmer magazine Jan. 17. Attendance will be by invitation only.

The 10th Rural Art Show is slated to open in the student center Jan. 9 and to continue through Farm and Home Week. Gallery tours and other special art show events will be held Jan. 17 through 20.

Free movies will be shown each morning, and prominent speakers and special music will be featured at noon convocations. Practically every department on the St. Paul campus will be represented by exhibits being prepared for the week.

A detailed Farm and Home Week program may be obtained by writing or calling the Short Course office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul. Meals will be available and arrangements may be made through the Short Course office for lodging on the St. Paul campus as far as facilities will permit.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 16, 1960

SPECIAL to counties in Rochester,
Garden City, Slayton and Morris
areas.
SWINE FEEDERS day story No. 1

RESEARCH TO BE REPORTED
AT SWINE FEEDERS' INSTITUTE

_____ will be the scene of a district swine feeders' institute
(town and place)
on _____, county agent _____ has announced.
(date)

It is one in a series of six all-day meetings to be held in the main swine producing areas of the state during January. Sponsors of the meetings are the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Animal Husbandry department.

The institutes will replace the annual Swine Feeders' Day program which has been held annually on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota to report progress on hog feeding and management.

District meetings are scheduled this year to replace the state-wide event in order to make it easier for producers to attend and in order to make it possible to present the research information to a greater number of persons.

The meeting at _____ will start at 10 a.m. Lunch facilities will be available at or near the meeting place.

Swine producers from neighboring counties, as well as from _____ county, are invited to attend.

Talks will be given by members of the U of M animal husbandry department staff and state agricultural extension livestock specialists.

Detailed program information will be available next week.

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NOTE TO CA: Our plan is to release two stories for each institute. This is No. 1 We are holding detailed program information for the second release.

INSTITUTE SCHEDULE: Jan. 5, Rochester, 4-H club bldg., fair grounds; Jan. 10, Garden City, Welcome Memorial hall; Jan. 11, Slayton, Murray county theatre; Jan. 12, Morris, West Central school; Jan. 31, Bird Island, village hall; Feb. 8, St. Cloud, Waite park, Moose hall.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 19, 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:

Easy-Care Tablecloth

Dried Honey

You Can Freeze Candy, Too

Maximum Freezer Life of Poultry

Freeze Bread -- But Thaw in Wrapper

Long-Lasting Creases

Tip to Men from Experts

Stain Removal

Cotton Preferred for Children's Clothing

Children Drink More Milk

Your Best Weight

Heights and Weights of Adults

WHAT'S NEW?

Easy-Care Tablecloth

The newest in easy-care tablecloths is a lace cloth of 100 percent Dacron polyester fiber. Though it looks as delicate as an heirloom, this new cloth has the built-in convenience of Dacron. It washes easily, drips dry and will hold its shape faithfully without stretching, even through frequent launderings.

It is designed to appeal to young families who demand sturdy wear and ease of care in home furnishings but appreciate a pretty table.

* * * * *

Dried Honey

Dried honey, a new product resulting from a process developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture research engineers, is expected to increase the use of this sweetener by bakers and candy makers. When reconstituted with water, dried honey has the flavor of fresh liquid honey.

Besides being useful in baking, dried honey may also be used in packaged baking mixes.

Storage tests show that it will hold its flavor and color a year at normal room temperature. The process used to dry honey is essentially the same as that for preparing full-flavor fruit juice powders, developed a few years ago by USDA.

-jbn-

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

FREEZING FOODYou Can Freeze Candy, Too

Most of us have too much candy at Christmas time. A good way to distribute that abundance a little more evenly throughout the year is to freeze some of it now.

Homemade candy and commercial chocolates freeze very well. In fact, Shirley Trantabella of the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory says most candies keep fresh for about a year when stored at 0° F. if they are well wrapped. But spun candy chips, chocolate-covered nuts and candies with hard centers may crack or split.

Wrap boxed candy in freezer aluminum foil or a saran-type wrap before freezing. Let the candy thaw out in this freezer wrap to avoid discoloration of the chocolate.

* * * * *

Maximum Freezer Life of Poultry

How long will poultry keep in the freezer? Here's the answer based on laboratory tests.

If kept at zero degrees F...or somewhat lower, uncooked chicken will keep well for 12 months, uncooked turkey, duck and goose will be good for nine months. Giblets may be frozen for two to three months.

Slices or pieces of cooked poultry with broth or gravy can be kept up to six months but without the gravy they should be kept in the freezer not longer than four to six weeks. Sandwiches of poultry meat should be kept less than a month in your freezer. Three months of freezing is the limit for fried chicken.

* * * * *

Freeze Breads -- But Thaw in Wrapper

Don't let the special breads and rolls you bake for the holidays get stale. Slip them into plastic bags and store in your freezer until you're ready to serve them. But thaw them in their wrappers to prevent moisture from collecting on the surface of the bread.

CLOTHINGLong-Lasting Creases

Creases or pleats that last through long wear and rainy weather can now be chemically set in wool slacks and skirts. If the fabric is suitably shrink-proofed, the creases will hold through machine washing also.

* * * * *

Tip to the Men from the Experts

Here's a tip to the men from clothing experts. If the neck hanger loop in your overcoat is broken and no hanger is available, do what the ladies do with their fur coats -- hang it from one shoulder. It will keep its shape that way.

* * * * *

Stain Removal

Quick action is still the best recipe for removing stains. Many a good dress or blouse has been discarded because a stain was neglected and then wouldn't come out.

Stain removal has become more complicated in recent years because of the increasing variety of fibers and finishes in today's fabrics. The removal method must be suited to the chemical make-up of the fabric.

Cotton-synthetic blends and treated cottons do not stain as readily as plain cotton fabric, but once stained, they may be more difficult to treat successfully, according to findings of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment station. Grape juice and merthiolate are among the most difficult stains to remove from these fabrics. Permanent ink and fingernail polish are other hard-to-remove stains.

* * * * *

Cotton Preferred for Children's Clothing

Cotton is the most popular fiber for children's clothing, according to the opinions expressed by a representative sample of 2,476 mothers interviewed in a nationwide study. It was the leading fiber for these clothing items: schoolboys' sport shirts; boys' pants for school wear; schoolgirls' blouses, slips, skirts for school wear and dress-up dresses. Wool was preferred for outer jackets.

Among manmade fibers, nylon was generally the leader. It was almost in equal favor with cotton for girls' dress-up dresses and a strong second choice with cotton for girls' slips.

Mothers liked cotton's ease of care and other laundering properties, its attractive appearance and durability.

HEALTHChildren Drink More Milk

In the school year 1959-60 children in more than 81,000 schools and institutions consumed nearly 2.4 billion half-pints of milk purchased locally under the Special Milk Program. Purpose of the program is to encourage increased consumption of milk by children of high school grade and under in schools, child-care centers and similar nonprofit institutions for children.

* * * * *

Your Best Weight

How much should an adult weigh? In general, the weight that's desirable for you when you're in your mid-twenties is considered the best weight for later years, too.

* * * * *

Heights and Weights of Adults

Young men and women in the United States today average about two inches taller than those of 60 years ago.

Studies of college men and women over the past 70 years show that the average height of college women has advanced from 63 to 65 inches. The average height of college men has gone from $67\frac{1}{2}$ inches to over 70 inches.

Weight, too, has shown an average increase. The weight of college women has increased an average of four pounds per inch of added height and the weight of men about seven pounds per inch of added height.

Scientists believe that the gradual increase in stature of the U. S. population is due to a combination of factors. These include advances in medical care and sanitation, improved knowledge of nutrition and abundance of food in this country, along with steady improvement in economic condition.

-jcm-

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

To all counties

Release week of Dec. 26

FARM FILLERS

A day without water will do more harm to cattle than a day without feed, says Ray Arthaud, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. Water is one of the most essential, and the cheapest, nutrients for cattle. Cattle in feedlots may drink as much as 6 to 12 gallons a day. Water need not be warmed more than enough to keep it almost free of ice. Heat requirements can be reduced if water tanks are well insulated and partially covered.

* * * *

Yours for the asking at the county agent's office is a copy of "Farmer's Tax Guide," (Publication 225) issued by the U. S. Internal Revenue Service. It's written in plain language and contains numerous examples of how the tax rules work in actual situations.

* * * *

Culling cows by guess can be costly. How can you be sure you've really picked the poorest producer? Extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota say that many a steady-producing cow more than outmilks her flash-in-the-pail herdmate by the end of a lactation. Take a tip from experienced dairymen and cull according to production records.

* * * *

Clipping the hair on the udders, flanks, belly, thighs and tails of dairy cows is important in the production of clean, high quality milk, says William Mudge, University of Minnesota extension dairyman. It will also reduce the time spent in cleaning cows before milking. Clipping a strip along the topline from head to tail helps control lice.

* * * *

The woodlot buzz saw is especially dangerous because it can't be shielded. Keep a safe distance from the saw, drive belt and power shaft, urges Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota extension safety specialist. And wear snug clothing and have a solid footing. Stop equipment before working with it and have plenty of help in handling wood being sawed. Prickett cites two hands lost, a badly gashed leg and an arm mangled as part of the buzz saw's recent toll.

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

Immediate release

(with mat)

Cutline: Marvin Smith, left, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, and Ronald Mathews, Rochester, sophomore in forest management at the University, are shown looking over a Norway pine in the St. Paul Campus Christmas tree lot. Smith will discuss Christmas tree sales at a session of Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus Friday, January 20. Farm and Home Week dates this year are Jan. 17-20.

"SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY" AT FARM AND HOME WEEK

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60-413-rpr

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

Immediate release

4-H LEADERS' INSTITUTES TO BE HELD IN JANUARY

"Learning Experiences in 4-H Club Work" will be the theme of the 1961 4-H Leaders' Institutes to be held throughout Minnesota during January.

The institutes will be held on an area basis with representatives from six to eight counties attending each meeting.

Dates and locations of district institutes are Jan. 4, Mora High School; Jan. 5, Grand Rapids, North Central School of Agriculture; Jan. 6, Cloquet, Presbyterian Church; Jan. 13, St. Paul Campus, Student Center; Jan. 17, Crookston, Northwest School of Agriculture; Jan. 18, Moorhead, Court House; Jan. 19, Sauk Center, City Hall; Jan. 24, Windom, Catholic Church; Jan. 25, Redwood Falls, VFW Hall; Jan. 26, Montevideo, Court House.

"Planning for Learning," "Learning Through 4-H Judging Activities" and "Learning Through Wise Project Selection" are among topics that will be discussed.

Mrs. Eleanor Gifford, state home economics agent, and state 4-H Club staff members from the University of Minnesota will conduct the area institutes.

Information gained by those who attend the institute training sessions will be presented to other leaders at county leader training meetings. These institutes are held each year to help leaders do more effective work with their local club members. More than 9,000 adults in Minnesota are 4-H Club leaders.

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60-414-jcm

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

Immediate release

WEED-SEED INSPECTORS' SHORT COURSE JAN. 9-12

The twentieth annual Weed and Seed Inspectors' Short Course will be held on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota Jan. 9-12, it was announced today by J. O. Christianson, Director of Agricultural Short Courses.

The course is offered by the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food Division of Plant Industry.

Its purpose is to provide instruction in weed and seed identification, crop production, weed, insect and plant disease control, seed certification, federal and state seed laws, public relations and related subjects.

The first 3 1/2 days of the course will be for weed and seed inspectors only. Sessions the last half day are open to anyone else who is interested, according to Richard Behrens, associate professor of agronomy, and Sigvard Bjerken, state supervisor of weed control, who are co-chairmen of the program committee.

A special group of subject matter reports on insect and weed problems will be presented the last half day for those not taking the entire course.

Arrangements for enrollment may be made through the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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60-415-rpr

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

All counties

For use week of Dec. 26

TEST BARLEY NOW FOR SMUT DISEASE

A barley grower's best insurance against 1961 losses from loose smut disease is a seed test long before the crop is planted, according to Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota,

Loose smut is a seed-borne disease that can't be controlled by chemical treatment. Heavy infections can cause severe losses in yields--possibly as much as 30 percent. But the infection can't be detected without a laboratory test or growing a sample to maturity--and the only practical way to avoid crop loss is to avoid planting infected seed.

That's where the University's seed testing program comes in.

For only \$5 a grower can have a barley sample tested that will give a reliable check of the loose smut infection rate in a lot of grain.

The laboratory test is a painstaking process. Technicians separate the embryos from kernels in the sample. The embryos are then cleared, stained and individually checked under a microscope to find the rate of infection. A report of the test is returned to the grower.

Johnson recommends having seed tested before it is cleaned and treated. That way there is no risk of complete loss if grain that has already been treated--and is therefore useless for feed--is found to have a heavy loose-smut infection.

It's easy to have your barley tested. Simply make up a one-pint sample by taking probes from 8 or 10 places in the bin. Mark the sample "Smut Test" and enclose a check in the amount of \$5 per sample made out to the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, along with your name, return address and sample identification.

Send the sample to the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1, Minnesota. The samples are turned over to the University for testing.

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

To all counties
A Farm and Home Research
Report
Release week of Dec. 26

RECORD FEED SUPPLIES INDICATE SLIGHTLY LOWER PRICES AHEAD

A record supply of feed grains--269 million tons--is on hand for the feeding year which ends October 1, 1961. That's 30 percent more grain available for feed than the 1954-58 average.

Harold Pederson, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that because of the large feed reserves Minnesota farmers can probably expect most feed prices to be on the weak side in coming months. The present outlook could change, however, if much of the corn qualifies for the price support program.

It may be best to keep adequate feed supplies on your farm, even though feed reserves are high, advises Pederson. Should a large share of this year's crop be placed under loan, grains not under the price support program may be limited. And temporary local shortages are always possible.

Feed costs per unit of livestock and poultry production are expected to continue at about the same level as the past year. But since higher beef and pork production is expected, slightly lower prices for both are likely. Weaker feeder stock prices early this fall, however, will help offset lower prices at market time.

The longer outlook for high protein feed supplies is different from that for feed grains, according to Pederson. An adequate supply of high protein feeds is in prospect, but so is a strong worldwide demand.

more

Add 1 - Record Feed Supplies

Increased demand for food may be expected also. Rising population, if accompanied by high levels of employment, will create a market for more livestock and livestock products. This in turn will take more feed. It seems likely, however, that supplies will expand more rapidly than demand and hence depress feed prices for years to come.

To plan ahead, this means a farmer must constantly watch for opportunities to cut costs. Farm plans must be kept sufficiently flexible to take advantage of changes.

With narrower margins but greater volume, it becomes increasingly important to watch economic developments, weather conditions and marketing opportunities closely. That way a farmer can place himself in the best possible situation to make minor, profitable adjustments in his farm program.

-hrs-

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

3rd in series on Outlook for
Family Living

MORE LIGHT WEIGHT CLOTHING IN '61

Consumers who are shopping for clothing in 1961 will find more blended fibers, lighter weight outer clothing and more easy-care apparel.

This coming year will bring forth an even greater variety of blends than are now on the market, with more blends of manmade and natural fibers, report extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota. Many of the newer man-made fibers have been more satisfactory in performance and appearance when they are combined in some way with the natural fibers -- cotton, wool and silk. All fibers present in the amount of more than 5 percent will be identified by generic names.

Consumers can look forward also to lighter weight clothing, particularly in outer coats and jackets. The textile industry has achieved the reduction in weight through use of lighter weight fibers, different weaves, fiber blends and fiber treatments. Men's suits especially have shown the trend toward lighter weights.

A development in the fabric field apparent this fall and winter will be use of foam and new synthetic fibers to achieve warmth without weight. A layer of foam is laminated to fabric through heat fusion or by an adhesive. The foam acting as an interlining, is said to allow excessive body moisture to evaporate. What has happened to outer apparel is evident when you compare weights of the old sheeplined coats and the Mackinaw with these new foam-lined coats. Fabrics in the old outdoor coats weighed anywhere from 32 to 40 ounces per yard of fabric compared with the new foam interlinings which weigh 2 to 4 ounces per yard.

more

Add 1 - More Light Weight Clothing in '61

Greater use will probably be made of these laminated fabrics during the next year in rainwear, jackets and sweaters for all members of the family.

Improvement of easy care clothing in the coming year may decrease complaints about wash and wear garments. Complaints of many easy-care garments have been widespread because consumers took exaggerated selling claims at face value. Now more information is being issued by the textile industry on care, and standards have been set to clarify terms used in selling and advertising.

Technical developments in fibers and finishes may eliminate sources of complaints and provide a true wash and wear fabric. A finish on cotton introduced a year and a half ago is proving satisfactory. A new polyester fiber is another development in easy care.

Consumers will find greater satisfaction in easy-care clothing, the University specialists say, when they realize that for many wash and wear items some ironing is needed.

-jbn-

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

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

**SPEAKING CONTEST
OPEN TO 4-H'ERS**

Minnesota 4-H Club members will again have the opportunity to participate in the annual statewide radio speaking contest. The subject this year is "How I Can Help Promote World Peace."

All 4-H Club members are eligible to take part in community or county radio speaking contests. However, participants in the district contest must be 14 years of age and not more than 21 years of age on January 1, 1961. College students having completed more than 45 weeks of college by March 4, 1961 are ineligible. Previous state and reserve state champions cannot compete. Local competition is arranged under the direction of local leaders and county Extension agents.

The _____ county contest will be held on _____. County agent _____ urges all clubs to have at least one representative in this event.

The contest is sponsored jointly by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota.

Awards to county champions, except those who become district champions or reserve champions, are \$5. Reserve champions will receive \$2.50. With the exception of state contest winners, each district champion will be awarded \$15 and each reserve district champion \$10. The state champion will receive a personal award of \$200, plus \$50 to purchase books on citizenship and human relations for a local library. The reserve state champion receives a personal prize of \$100 and \$25 for library books. Awards are given by the Jewish Council.

Further information concerning these contests can be obtained from the county extension office.

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

SPECIAL to counties in
Slayton area

SWINE FEEDERS day story
No. 2

**SLAYTON SWINE FEEDERS
DAY TO BE JANUARY 11**

The latest in research on hog breeding, improvement, feeding and management will be featured at the district swine feeders' institute in the Murray county theater, Slayton, Wednesday, January 11.

The program will get under way at 10 a. m. with introductory remarks by A. B. Hagen, county agent supervisor for southwestern Minnesota, according to County Agent _____.

First research report on the program will be a discussion of the influences of feeding on performance of growing-finishing swine by Harley Hanke, assistant professor at the University's West Central School and Station, Morris.

Also on the morning program will be R. J. Meade, U of M professor of animal husbandry, who will discuss the influence of the source and level of supplemental protein on performance of growing-finishing swine and on carcass quality.

Minnesota swine improvement programs will be reported in the closing morning talk by R. E. Jacobs, extension animal husbandman at the University.

After lunch K. P. Miller, assistant professor at the University's Southern Experiment Station, Waseca, will discuss ground ear corn in rations of growing-finishing swine. Meade will report results of research on feeding and management of suckling age pigs.

R. B. Solac, extension veterinarian, will speak on specific pathogen-free pigs in Minnesota.

Those appearing on the program will be panelists for a closing discussion on current topics and questions from the audience.

The institutes replace the Swine Feeders Day program which has been held annually on the St. Paul campus of the University. District events are being held this year to make it possible for more producers to attend.

Swine producers from all neighboring counties are invited to the Slayton institute.

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

SPECIAL to counties in
Garden City area

SWINE FEEDERS day story
No. 2

GARDEN CITY SWINE
FEEDERS DAY JAN. 10

The latest in research on hog breeding, improvement, feeding and management will be featured at the district swine feeders' institute to be held in Welcome memorial hall, Garden City, Tuesday, January 10.

The program will get under way at 10 a. m., according to County Agent

Following introductory remarks by Wayne Hanson, supervisor of county agents in southeast Minnesota, W. J. Aunan, associate professor of animal husbandry, at the University of Minnesota, will conduct a carcass demonstration.

Also on the morning program will be R. J. Meade, U of M professor of animal husbandry, who will discuss the influence of source and level of supplemental protein on performance of growing-finishing swine and on carcass quality.

Minnesota swine improvement programs will be reported in the closing morning talk by R. E. Jacobs, U of M extension animal husbandman.

After lunch, W. E. Rempel, associate professor of animal husbandry, will discuss improvement of swine through breeding. Ground ear corn in rations of growing-finishing swine is the topic of a talk to be given by K. P. Miller, assistant professor at the University's Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca.

R. B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University, will report on specific pathogen-free pigs in Minnesota.

Those appearing on the program will make up a panel which will bring the institute to a close with a discussion of current topics and a question and answer period.

The Garden City meeting is one of six all-day institutes being held in the main swine producing areas of the state in January and February. Sponsors are the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the animal husbandry department.

The institutes replace the Swine Feeders Day program which has been held annually on the St. Paul campus of the University. District events are being held to make it possible for more producers to attend this year.

Swine producers from all neighboring counties are invited to the Garden City institute.

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

SPECIAL to counties in
Morris area

SWINE INSTITUTE story
No. 2

MORRIS SWINE FEEDERS
DAY TO BE JANUARY 12

The latest in research on hog breeding, improvement, feeding and management will be featured at the district swine feeders' institute at the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris, Thursday, January 12.

The program will get under way at 10 a.m. with introductory remarks by Rodney Briggs, Superintendent at the Morris Station, according to County Agent

This will be followed by a carcass demonstration by W. J. Aunan, associate professor of animal husbandry at the University. Harley Hanke, assistant professor at the Morris institution, will discuss the influence of the source and level of supplemental protein on performance of growing-finishing swine and on carcass quality.

Minnesota swine improvement programs will be reported by R. E. Jacobs, U of M extension animal husbandman in the closing morning talk.

To open the afternoon session, pelleted barley rations for growing-finishing swine will be discussed by Diedrich Reimer, assistant professor at the Northwest School and Station of the University of Minnesota at Crookston. Results of research on the feeding and management of pregnant and lactating sows will be reported by R. J. Meade, U of M professor of animal husbandry.

R. B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University, will speak on specific pathogen-free pigs in Minnesota.

Those appearing on the program will be panelists for a closing discussion on current topics and questions from the audience.

The institutes replace the Swine Feeders Day program which has been held annually on the St. Paul campus of the University. District events are being held this year to make it possible for more producers to attend.

Swine producers from all neighboring counties are invited to the Morris institute.

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

SPECIAL to counties in
Rochester area

SWINE FEEDERS day story
No. 2

ROCHESTER SWINE
FEEDERS DAY JAN. 5

The latest in research on hog breeding, improvement, feeding and management will be featured at the district swine feeders' institute to be held in the 4-H club building on the fair grounds at Rochester, Thursday, January 5.

The program will get under way at 10 a.m., according to county agent

Following introductory remarks by Wayne Hanson, supervisor of county agents in southeast Minnesota, Kenneth P. Miller, assistant professor at the University's Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca, will discuss ground ear corn in rations of growing-finishing swine.

Also on the morning program will be R. J. Meade, University of Minnesota professor of animal husbandry, who will report on the influence of source and level of supplemental protein on performance of growing-finishing swine and on carcass quality.

Minnesota swine improvement programs will be reported in the closing morning talk by R. L. Arthaud, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman.

After lunch W. E. Rempel, associate professor of animal husbandry, will discuss improvement of swine through breeding. Results of research on the feeding and management of suckling age pigs will be reported by Meade.

The institute will close with a panel discussion on artificial insemination in swine, SPF pigs in Minnesota and other topics. Panelists will be the men scheduled to appear on the program earlier in the day. Time will be allowed during this discussion for questions and answers.

The Rochester meeting is one of six all-day institutes being held in the main swine producing areas of the state in January and February. Sponsors are the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the animal husbandry department.

The institutes replace the Swine Feeders Day program which has been held annually on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. District events are being held to make it possible for more producers to attend this year.

Swine producers from all neighboring counties are invited to the Rochester institute.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Dec. 22, 1960

Special to weeklies

(with mat)

Cutline: At the annual University of Minnesota Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus Jan. 17-20, Robert Forsyth (left) and Richard Abell, University related art instructors, will discuss decorative objects you can make and buy for the home. At left they show seed-mosaics, papier mache' figures and plaques made by sandcasting. Decorative objects which may be purchased include glass, ceramics and museum reproductions, shown at right.

SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR HOMEMAKERS AT FARM AND HOME WEEK

Up-to-date information on nearly every phase of homemaking will be a highlight of the University of Minnesota's 59th annual Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus Jan. 17-20.

Special programs for both city and rural women are scheduled each day beginning Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 17, and continuing through Friday afternoon, Jan. 20.

Of interest to consumers will be talks on construction and cost of furniture, making and buying decorative accessories and good food buys from the standpoint of nutrition.

For clothes-conscious women, discussions on choosing becoming colors in clothing and foundations for fashion will have special appeal. Information on interfacings and underlinings will be directed to home sewers.

Suggestions on planning kitchens for community organizations will be given by a panel composed of a kitchen engineer, University home economics staff members and homemakers.

Guides for freezing foods will be the subject of the afternoon's program on Thursday, Jan. 18. University experts will give tips on freezing meat, poultry, fruits and vegetables, preparing frozen foods for serving and operating the freezer.

A tea for all women visitors at Farm and Home Week is scheduled at 3 p.m. Thursday afternoon at the McNeal Hall of Home Economics, following the frozen foods session. Hostesses will be members of the Agricultural Faculty Women's Club.

Time and energy savers in homemaking, a report on the White House Conference on Aging, a discussion of the impact of the school lunch on farm and home, talks on home safety and on fabric damage are other subjects to be covered on the women's program during the four-day event.

All sessions for homemakers will be held in McNeal Hall of Home Economics, Room 227. The program is open to the public free of charge.

Other Farm and Home Week features include noon convocations in Coffey Hall, a varied program on agriculture, 4-H leadership sessions and the Rural Art Show. Complete programs are available by writing to Director of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 22, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

TRAINING MEETS
SET FOR CO-OPS

Directors and managers of cooperative associations in Minnesota are being trained at a series of 11 county-wide meetings this winter.

Meetings have already been held in Sauk Center and Willmar. Meetings scheduled for 1961 are:

Martin county, January 6; Brown county, February 28; Redwood county, March 1; Grant county, March 21; East Otter Tail county, March 22; Dakota county, March 27; Steele county, March 28; Rice county, March 29; Carlton county, April 5. Locations for these meetings will be announced later.

The meetings, arranged by local county agents at the request of association directors and managers in the various counties, are open to directors and managers of all types of cooperatives.

Speakers at the meetings are W. H. Dankers, University of Minnesota extension marketing specialist; Ralph Godin, chief, division of cooperatives, State Department of Agriculture; Edward Slettom, executive secretary, Minnesota Association of Cooperatives, St. Paul; and Harry Chlebowski, assistant vice president, Bank for Co-operatives, St. Paul.

Panel discussions, with these speakers as panel members, along with local directors and managers are also features of the meetings.

Topics discussed are responsibilities of directors and management, efficiency measurement, financing and credit problems, cooperatives in today's economy, record keeping and role of the coop in the community.

-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 22, 1960

Immediate release

4-H CLUBS NOTE 25TH YEAR

Silver anniversary certificates were presented to 28 Minnesota 4-H Clubs in 1960.

Faribault County had eight clubs receiving recognition for being in existence 25 years and Le Sueur and Olmsted counties each had six.

The following 4-H Clubs throughout the state earned certificates: Constance Banner 4-H Club, Anoka County; Canisteo Young Farmers, Dodge County; Barber 4-H Club, Blue Earth Boosters, Foster Fireflies, Seely 4-H Club, Elmore Soaring Eagles, Bass Lake 4-H Club, Clark C C 4-H Club, Walnut Lake 4-H Club, Faribault County; Many Ha Ha 4-H Club, Sharon Busy Bees, German Lake 4-H Club, Cleveland Pioneers, Derrynane Juniors, Lanesburgh Star 4-H Club, Le Sueur County; Pembina 4-H Club, Running Brook 4-H Club, Mahnomen County; Dresser Valley 4-H Club, Elmira X L 4-H Club, Orion Challengers, Bear Creek 4-H Club, Cascade Cruisers, Kalmar Klimbers, Olmsted County; Mavie 4-H Club, Steiner 4-H Club, Pennington County; Fast Freighters 4-H Club, Pine County; Deerfield Get-There 4-H Club, Steele.

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60-416-jcm

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 22, 1960

Immediate release

FOOD PRICES WILL BE ABOUT THE SAME NEXT YEAR

Mr. and Mrs. Consumer will be paying about the same for food next year as they did in 1960--and there will be even larger supplies of most food items.

Here is the food outlook for the new year as reported by the U. S.

Department of Agriculture:

Meat. Prospects are for meat production to increase enough to supply each consumer about 4 pounds more than during this past year. That increase will be mainly in beef, particularly in the grass-fed beef used for hamburger, pot roast or stew. Retail prices of this beef may average lower next year.

Supplies of pork will be smaller in the first half of 1961. Total production for next year is expected to be only a little above 1960.

Poultry. Recent increases in broiler chick hatchings point to a large supply of broiler-fryers into the first quarter of 1961. Increased turkey output is indicated for next year, particularly in heavy turkeys. The larger supplies may mean lower retail prices. Supplies of eggs will be smaller, especially in the first half of 1961.

(more)

add 1 food prices will stay same in '61

Dairy products. Increase in milk production next year probably will be greater than the advance made this year. Commercial supplies of dairy products are expected to reach a record high.

Vegetables. Slightly more potatoes are on hand for winter markets than a year ago. Supplies of sweet potatoes, however, are almost a fifth smaller.

Stocks of frozen vegetables in cold storage were larger on November 1 than any quantity ever reported. Canned vegetable packs were larger this year than a year ago.

Fruits. From now until mid-year, total supplies of fresh and processed fruits will run a little smaller than for that period a year earlier, partly because of this fall's smaller crops of apples and pears. Supplies of fresh citrus fruits will be about the same as this year, but less frozen concentrated citrus juice is in prospect. Imports of bananas will be generous. The quantity of dried fruits will be about the same.

Nuts. Total production of tree nuts will probably run above average, though smaller than the near-record 1960 crop.

Cereal food products. They will continue in good supply because of record large stocks of corn and wheat.

Fats and oils. Supplies will be large, though down somewhat from 1960's record supplies.

Sugar. There will be plenty of sugar from the record crops of beet sugar and mainland cane sugar. Sugar will also be imported from various countries.

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60-417-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 22, 1960

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

JANUARY

- 4 District 4-H Leaders' Training Institute, High School, Mora.
- 4-6 State-wide Training Conference for new county extension agents, St. Paul Campus.
- 5-7 Annual joint meeting, Minnesota Federation of County Fairs and State Agricultural Society, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis.
- 5 District 4-H Leaders' Training Institute, North Central School of Agriculture, Grand Rapids.
- 5 District Swine Feeders' Institute, 4-H Club Building, Fairgrounds, Rochester.
- 6 District 4-H Leaders' Training Institute, Presbyterian Church, Cloquet.
- 9-12 Weed and Seed Inspectors' Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- 9 Rural Art Show opens, St. Paul Campus. Continues through Farm and Home Week, Jan. 17-20.
- 10 Retail Dealer Conferences (seed, fertilizers, agricultural chemicals), Moorhead (Clay County Courthouse) and Hutchinson (Garden Supper Club).
- 10 District Swine Feeders' Institute, Welcome Memorial Hall, Garden City.
- 10-13 Retail Feed Dealers' Training School, St. Paul Campus.
- 11 Retail Dealer Conferences (seed, fertilizers, agricultural chemicals), Montevideo (Hunt Hotel) and Crookston (Animal Products Building, Northwest School of Agriculture).
- 11 District 4-H Leaders' Training Institute, 4-H Club Building, Rochester.
- 11 District Swine Feeders' Institute, Murray County Theater, Slayton.
- 11 Annual meeting, Minnesota Chapter, Soil Conservation Society of America, Lowry Hotel, St. Paul.
- 17-20 Farm and Home Week, St. Paul Campus.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 22, 1960

Immediate release

RETAIL FEED DEALERS' TRAINING SCHOOL JAN. 10-13

A training school for retail feed dealers will be conducted on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota January 10-13, it was announced today by J. O. Christianson, Director of Agricultural Short Courses.

This course for foremen and assistant managers of retail feed establishments is planned as an in-service training program to supplement on-the-job experience of young men interested in assuming more responsibility in this rapidly expanding farm service, according to Harold Pederson, extension economist, who is program chairman.

Approximately 60 percent of the program will deal with problems of business management and the remainder with management and nutrition of meat and dairy animals and poultry.

Sponsor is the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture in cooperation with the Northwest Retail Feed Association, Inc., Minneapolis Grain Exchange and other trade groups.

Guest speaker at the course will be George G. Greenleaf, executive secretary of the Ohio Grain and Feed Dealers' Association, Inc. He will talk on employee and public relations and other topics.

Other staff members of the course will include University faculty members and representatives of the livestock feed industry.

Those interested are urged to make advance registration as soon as possible through the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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60-419-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 27, 1960

Immediate release

(with mat)

Cutline: At the annual University of Minnesota Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus Jan. 17-20, Robert Forsyth (left) and Richard Abell, University related art instructors, will discuss decorative objects you can make and buy for the home. At left they show seed-mosaics, papier mache' figures and plaques made by sandcasting. Decorative objects which may be purchased include glass, ceramics and museum reproductions, shown at right.

HOMEMAKERS' PROGRAM A FEATURE OF FARM AND HOME WEEK

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Special programs for both city and rural women are scheduled each day beginning Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 17, and continuing through Friday afternoon, Jan. 20.

Of interest to consumers will be talks on construction and cost of furniture, making and buying decorative accessories and good food buys from the standpoint of nutrition.

For clothes-conscious women, discussions on choosing becoming colors in clothing and foundations for fashion will have special appeal. Information on interfacings and underlinings will be directed to home sewers.

Suggestions on planning kitchens for community organizations will be given by a panel composed of a kitchen engineer, University home economics staff members and homemakers.

Guides for freezing foods will be the subject of the afternoon's program on Thursday, Jan. 18. University experts will give tips on freezing meat, poultry, fruits and vegetables, preparing frozen foods for serving and operating the freezer.

A tea for all women visitors at Farm and Home Week will be given by the Agricultural Faculty Women's Club at 3 p.m. Thursday afternoon in the McNeal Hall of Home Economics.

The four-generation woman, time and energy savers in homemaking, the impact of the school lunch on farm and home, fabric damage and home safety are other subjects to be covered on the women's program during the four-day event.

All sessions for homemakers will be held in McNeal Hall of Home Economics, Room 227. The program is open to the public free of charge.

Other Farm and Home Week features include noon convocations in Coffey Hall, a varied program on agriculture, 4-H leadership sessions and the Rural Art Show. Complete programs are available by writing to Director of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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60-420-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 27, 1960

For release week of Jan. 2

FARM FILLERS

Your own farm offers a good market for home-grown timber, points out Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Properly converted native lumber can be used in building homes, storage facilities, barns, corn cribs, fencing, garages, machine sheds and other structures. The savings realized will lower building costs and help pay for construction labor, nails, concrete, glass and other materials.

* * * *

Trying to save money by not keeping dairy records is foolish economy. Dairy records don't cost; they pay. And, like so many other forms of saving, the more you put into them and the longer you continue, the greater the dividends. If you'd like some help in making a record plan for your herd, visit or call the county agent's office.

* * * *

What kind of a bulk milk cooler should you buy? Some answers to that question will be found in Extension Folder 209, by D. W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. Pick up your copy at the county agent's office.

* * * *

Resolve to keep better farm records in 1961, urges Hal Routhe, University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist. Have a handy place to keep records. Work on them at least once a month. Keep a small notebook in your pocket, so you can keep track of those small cash expense items. Here's what you need to set up a good record system: copies of deposit slips, spindle or pocket calendar to hold receipts temporarily, use of a checkbook, record book and file to keep receipts and cancelled checks.

* * * *

During the last six months of pregnancy ewes must be fed so as to put them in good condition for nursing the lambs, says Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. In addition to four or five pounds of good alfalfa or mixed alfalfa-grass hay, they should get 1/2 to one pound of grain or grain mixture per head per day.

-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 27, 1960

Immediate release

SIX 4-H'ERS TO ATTEND NATIONAL CAMPS

Six Minnesota 4-H Club members will receive trips to national meetings in recognition of their achievements in 4-H leadership, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Four will attend the National 4-H Club Conference to be held next spring in Washington, D. C. The other trips will be to the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training Camp at Shelby, Mich., next summer.

Trips to the Washington conference have been won by Marilyn Smisek, 18, Lonsdale; Judith Ann Berglund, 18, Scandia; Mark Flom, 18, Kenyon; and Foster Lee Mooney, 17, Maple Plain.

Those chosen to attend the leadership camp are Annette Zimmerman, 19, Waseca, and James Gute, 18, Owatonna.

The Minnesota Bankers' Association, Minneapolis, is sponsoring the National 4-H Conference trips and the Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, Mo., is presenting the scholarships for the Michigan camp.

All six 4-H'ers are attending college this year. Miss Zimmerman and Flom are sophomores and Miss Berglund is a freshman at the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. Gute is majoring in animal husbandry at Iowa State University and Mooney is attending Bethel College in St. Paul. Miss Smisek is enrolled as a freshman at the College of St. Catherine.

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Immediate release

LUMBERMEN'S SHORT COURSE ANNOUNCED

The twelfth annual Lumbermen's Short Course will be held on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota Feb. 6-17, it was announced today by J. O. Christianson, Director of Agricultural Short Courses at the University.

Eligible to enroll are lumber dealers, yard employees and people interested in the building material supply industry. Enrollment is limited to 45 students, according to Louis W. Rees, professor of forestry, who is program chairman.

The course is offered in cooperation with the Hoo Hoo Clubs, Midwest Lumber Dealers' Association and Northwestern Lumbermens' Association. Instructors will be University of Minnesota staff and industry members. Classes will be held in Green Hall on the St. Paul Campus.

Subjects will include:

Blueprint reading, building cost estimating, farm structures, home remodeling, farm building ventilation, lumber properties, insulation, wood preservation, advertising, accounting statement analysis, credits and collections, salesmanship, installment selling, business law, business letters, public speaking, F.H.A. regulations, lumber yard management, lumber handling and storage.

A field trip to a millwork plant is also planned.

Arrangements for enrollment may be made by contacting the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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60-422-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 27, 1960

To all counties
For use week of
January 2

27
RECENT CHANGES
IN TAX LAWS
AFFECT FARMERS

Only ____ more figuring days before February 15. That's the deadline for filing federal income tax returns--unless you sent an estimate of income before January 16.

If you file an estimate, your final tax deadline is April 17. These unusual deadlines are set because January 15 falls on Sunday and April 15 on Saturday.

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

* The self-employment tax for social security has been boosted to 4 1/2 percent--3/4 percent above a year ago. The first \$4,800 of a farmer's income is subject to the self-employment tax. That compares with a previous rate of \$4,200.

* You now have a choice when it comes to deducting the cost of lime and fertilizer materials and applications for farm land. You may deduct the total cost in the year such expenses are paid or incurred, or, if the fertilizer and lime benefits last substantially more than a year, you may capitalize the expense and deduct a portion of it for each year that the benefits last.

This is the first time tax regulations have provided for deducting as expense lime and fertilizer costs where benefits are spread over more than one year.

* All partnerships must file a return on form 1065. This is an information return showing the income and deductions of the partnership. Even though a partnership has no income, it must file a return.

* In figuring depreciation, the useful life of any item depends on how long you plan to use it. There is no average useful life which is applicable to all farms. It may be affected by the amount of use, the age of the item when acquired, repair and upkeep policy, climate and other conditions.

Your best bet is to base the useful life of depreciable property on your particular operating conditions and experience.

More tips are in the Farmer's Tax Guide for 1961. Pick up your copy at the extension office.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 27, 1960

A Farm and Home Research Report
For release week of Jan. 2 or later

RESEARCH REPORT
RECOMMENDS CHANGES
IN MILKING PROCEDURES

(This is the first of two reports on milking systems and procedures by agricultural economists. The second will be included in next week's packet.)

Milking, that tedious twice-a-day job of the dairyman, still takes the most time of any dairy chore. The more cows you have, the more time it takes--that's no surprise. But many precious minutes can be saved or lost each day because of the way the job is done.

To compare the time needed to do the job with different milking systems and different size herds, Earl Fuller and Harald Jensen, agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota, recently studied a wide variety of milking procedures, equipment and parlor or milking area arrangements.

They came up with several suggestions for improving the milking chores. Some they term "rule-of-thumb," not true for every case but showing strong general tendencies. Some indicate ways to improve milking systems already in use. Others offer advice to a dairyman who is selecting a milking system for his herd.

The researchers say average unit-on-cow time can be reduced by:

Developing a simple, quick and easy-to-follow milking procedure, using no more milking units than can be handled without injuring the cows, practicing rapid milking, by breeding and culling for a fast-milking herd and installing worksavers--for instance, a special second exit in a milking parlor for cows needing special care--if worker time is limiting.

The average length of time a unit stands idle can be cut by using a two-sided parlor so that cows can be ready to milk as soon as a unit is available, by using a pipeline or extra milker pail to cut the service time of units between cows, or, in some cases, by adding a helper.

Over-all milking time may also be cut by adding more units or more stalls if they won't simply add more problems or result in excessive operator fatigue.

These suggestions are generally good for any parlor system and for most other milking arrangements as well, according to Fuller and Jensen.

University Farm and Homes News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 21, 1960

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

CHICKEN TOPS
JANUARY LIST OF
PLENTIFUL FOODS

Consumers who resolve to take advantage of the foods listed in plentiful supply by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from month to month in 1961 will have a pleasing selection to start with in January, says Home Agent _____.

Heading the USDA's List of Plentiful Foods for January in the Midwest are broiler-fryer chickens, supplies of which are expected to run about 12 percent larger than a year earlier.

Cranberries, both fresh and processed, will continue in abundant supply during the month. They make good company for chicken.

Onions of unusually good quality will be plentiful in most areas, at prices expected to continue at modest levels.

Worth the attention of homemakers planning thrifty meals in January is the abundance of cabbage from the late fall crop, as well as new cabbage from winter production areas. Prices of cabbage will be very reasonable.

A near-record supply of canned ripe olives is in sight for the winter months. Many homemakers use ripe olives to give special color and flavor to meals.

Lamb will be plentiful in January, when marketings of fed lambs are expected to reach a seasonal peak.

An abundance of navy beans will be available for hearty winter meals, reflecting a sizeable increase in the Michigan bean crop.

Potatoes, particularly the round whites, are also on the USDA's List of Plentiful Foods for January.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 27, 1960

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

CAREFUL WASHING SAVES SWEATERS

Do you know how to keep that new Christmas sweater looking as nice as it does right now ?

All sweaters of wool, cashmere, nylon, Orlon, Acrilan or blends of any of these fibers need special care to keep them looking fresh and new.

Wash sweaters carefully. Squeeze the suds through them but do not rub because rubbing is the chief cause of wool matting and shrinking. Shrinking or stiffness will also result if sweaters are dried in a dryer that is too hot or if pressed with too hot an iron, says Home Agent _____.

Wool or cashmere sweaters will turn yellow, shrink or become harsh and matted if washed in hot water or with strong soap or when dried at a high temperature or in direct sunlight. Washing man-made fiber sweaters in hot water may cause them to stretch or take on permanent wrinkles. Hot water or water containing a chlorine bleach or iron will cause sweaters of these fibers to turn yellow. Remember, too, that white nylon sweaters pick up dye when washed with colored garments.

Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota gives the following tips on washing sweaters:

- . Wash sweaters before they become badly soiled.
- . Remove all spots and soiled areas before washing by applying thick soap suds or mild liquid detergent with a soft brush. Grease or oil can be removed with a dry cleaning type solvent from nylon or Orlon before washing.

more

Add 1 - Careful Washing Saves Sweaters

- . Use cool or lukewarm soft water and a mild soap.
- . Wash each sweater separately by hand unless it is labeled machine washable.
- . Wash quickly and gently; soaking and rubbing will fade colors.
- . Rinse in clear water.
- . Roll sweaters in a dry towel and press out all excess moisture.
- . Dry sweaters quickly at room temperature. An electric fan is useful to circulate the air.
- . Press wool sweaters gently with a steam iron. Use little heat when pressing nylon, Orlon or other man-made fibers.
- . Brush up the nap of wool sweaters when nearly dry to remove pills. Use a steel brush or sandpaper to remove pills from nylon and Orlon.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 29, 1960

Immediate release

CLOTHING PRICES ABOUT SAME NEXT YEAR

You'll pay about the same for your clothing in 1961 as you did in 1960. Any rise in price will be slight.

Since average personal income is expected to go up, consumers may buy more clothing in the coming year. But supplies of materials are adequate to meet any demand.

Since the end of the war, retail prices for clothing have risen less than for food, housing, transportation, medical care, personal care, reading and recreation and other goods and services. Fluctuations in apparel prices have been very moderate, particularly since the Korean period, according to Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Not until September, 1960, did the price index for apparel reach a level as high as 10 percent above the three postwar years 1947 to 1949, compared with almost 27 percent for all commodities and services.

Women's clothing, particularly, has shown little increase in prices since the war. Since 1947-49 prices of men's and boys' clothing have risen 12 percent as compared with only 1 percent for women's and girls' apparel. In the past year, the price increase for men's and boys' clothing was 2.7 percent as compared with 1 percent or less for the other groups of apparel.

Accounting for the difference in price increases is the fact that men's and boys' clothes are primarily wool and cotton, whereas manmade fibers play a more important role in women's clothing. Since 1953 prices of wool and cotton apparel have risen, while prices on manmade fiber apparel have gone down.

In the last 10 years, price increases on shoes have been far greater than on any other individual clothing item, Miss Scheid says.

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60-423-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 29, 1960

Immediate release

SPEAKING CONTEST OPEN TO 4-H'ERS

"How I Can Help Promote World Peace" is the subject of the nineteenth annual State 4-H Radio Speaking Contest.

Finals in the state contest are scheduled for March 4. County contests must be completed by February 3 and district contests will be held from February 4 to 25

All 4-H Club members in Minnesota are eligible to enter the county speaking contests. However, participants in the district contests must be at least 14 years of age and not more than 21 years of age on January 1, 1961. College students who have completed more than 45 weeks of college by March 4, 1961, and previous state champions and reserve state champions are ineligible.

Local contests are arranged under the direction of local club leaders and county extension agents.

The contest is sponsored jointly by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota. Awards are given by the Jewish Council.

Nearly 1,000 Minnesota 4-H'ers participated in this contest last year, according to Wayne Bath, district 4-H Club leader.

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60-424-jcm

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 29, 1960

Immediate release

FOREIGN EXCHANGE STUDENTS TO BEGIN TERM

After spending nine months on farms in the state, 33 foreign exchange students will begin three months of study on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota January 3.

Nineteen of them are from Germany, six from Norway, three each from Denmark and Sweden and two from Holland.

The students are sponsored by various agencies in their homelands in cooperation with the University and local branches of nationality groups in the U. S. Local groups include the Sons of Norway, Danish Brotherhood, Danish American Fellowship Institute, American Swedish Institute and special German and Holland exchange student committees.

The students, all men, have been learning American agricultural methods by working on specially selected Minnesota farms.

At the University they will be taking courses in the areas of their special interests--mainly agricultural economics, agronomy, animal husbandry, dairy husbandry, poultry husbandry and soils. They will be enrolled as adult special students in the technical certificate program of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Most of them will be housed in North Hall on the St. Paul Campus, each having a Minnesotan for a roommate. They will take part in extra-curricular activities on the same basis as the U. S. students enrolled at the University.

J. O. Christianson, foreign contact officer and director of Agricultural Short Courses on the St. Paul Campus, is general administrator for the program set up for these students. Working with him are Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction in the University's Institute of Agriculture, and Ralph Miller, associate professor in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 29, 1960

Immediate release

JUNIOR VEGETABLE GROWERS GET AWARDS

Raymond Matthees, Route 1, Goodhue, is state winner in the Minnesota division of the sixth annual canning crops competition sponsored by the National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association and the National Cannery Association.

Second place state winner is Duane Krenz, Sleepy Eye. Third and fourth places went to Una Oelkers, and to Henry Oelkers of Mazeppa. Matthees and Krenz will receive blue ribbons and silver pins. Red ribbons and bronze pins will go to the third and fourth place winners. Awards will be presented in January at a meeting arranged by the Cannery Association, according to O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota and state adviser for the Minnesota Junior Vegetable Growers' Association.

Members of the Junior Vegetable Growers who took part in the contest grew canning crops--peas or corn--and kept production records. Awards were based on cultural techniques, efficiency of the operation and the story written by the contestant.

Young people interested in entering the annual canning crops competition for 1961 may get information after January 1 from O. C. Turnquist, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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60-426-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 29, 1960

Immediate release

AIRCRAFT SPRAYERS SHORT COURSE JANUARY 24

January 24 has been set as the date for the Aircraft Sprayers Short Course on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota, it was announced today by J. O. Christianson, director of Agricultural Short Courses at the University.

The course is offered in cooperation with the Division of Plant Industry of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture Dairy and Food, and the State Department of Aeronautics.

Aerial sprayers and representatives of allied industries are especially invited to attend, but the course is open to anyone interested, according to J. R. Sandve, staff entomologist with the Division of Plant Industry of the State Department of Agriculture, who is program chairman.

Speakers will include Emil D. Jacobson, chief of the business and industrial section of the General Operations Branch of the Federal Aviation Agency, Washington, D. C. He will speak on aerial application and related problems.

Other speakers will include staff members from the University of Minnesota, State Department of Agriculture, State Department of Aeronautics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Metropolitan Mosquito Control District and representatives of the spraying industry.

Topics to be discussed include:

- . Weed problems and control recommendations.
- . Insect situation and recommended insecticides.
- . Precautions in handling insecticides.
- . Forest insect situation outlook and anticipated spray programs.
- . Analysis of spraying accidents in Minnesota and adjacent states.

Information concerning enrollment may be obtained from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 29, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FORESTRY STUDENTS GET CHAPMAN FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS

Five forestry students at the University of Minnesota have been named to receive Chapman Foundation Scholarships for 1960-61.

The announcement was made jointly today by A. Dale Chapman, president of the Chapman Chemical Company, Memphis, Tennessee, and F. H. Kaufert, director of the University's School of Forestry.

Awarded the \$300 Chapman Foundation Scholarship for Freshmen Foresters is Paul Ochocki, Osseo. Recipients of the \$200 Chapman Foundation Scholarships for Sophomore Foresters are Richard Volk, 972 Bidwell, St. Paul; Richard Klukas, 136 E. Lawson, St. Paul; Richard Lea, 5515 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis; and Larry Christian, Waltham.

A. Dale Chapman, 1929 graduate of the School of Forestry and president of the Chapman Chemical Company, has established the scholarships to encourage qualified students to prepare for careers in forestry.

They are awarded on the basis of academic aptitude, vocational promise, character, leadership and financial need.

Three additional Chapman freshmen scholarships will be announced in January, 1961.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 29, 1960

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FORESTRY STUDENTS AWARDED \$250 HOMELITE SCHOLARSHIPS

Harrison Morton, 1442 Simpson, St. Paul, and Richard Hilliker, Madison, Wisconsin, University of Minnesota forestry seniors, have been named to receive \$250 Homelite Scholarships.

The awards were announced jointly today by J. H. Maxwell, Jr., of the Homelite Corporation, Port Chester, New York, chain saw manufacturers, and R. M. Brown, professor and chairman of the University's School of Forestry scholarship committee.

The scholarships were presented by E. S. Spencer, St. Paul, district manager for the corporation. Winners were chosen on the basis of academic aptitude, vocational promise, personal attributes and leadership. This is the seventh year the Homelite Scholarships have been awarded to students in the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

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-hrs-

DONALD BUTLER JOINS U FORESTRY STAFF

Donald Butler has been appointed instructor in the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

Butler will teach courses in merchandising, fabrication and wood products, said F. H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry, in announcing the appointment.

A native of St. Paul, Butler received his B. S. degree in building materials merchandising and construction curriculum from the University of Minnesota in 1953. He was employed as purchasing agent by the Lampland Lumber Company, St. Paul, from 1956 to 1959, after serving two years with the U. S. Air Force at Sumter, South Carolina.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 30, 1960

SPECIAL to selected counties

Release at will

DEALER CONFERENCE
DATE SET FOR AREA

_____ has been set as the date for a conference of retail seed, fertilizer
date
and agricultural chemical dealers of this area, according to an announcement from
_____, county agricultural agent at _____.

The conference will be held at _____.

The meeting, one in a series of dealer conferences under the sponsorship
of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will include the
following topics:

Proper and safe use of agricultural chemicals; plant diseases in 1960;
fungicides for plant disease control; insecticides for field crop insect control.

Soil tests and fertilizer recommendations; the story behind fertilizer use.

Herbicides in forage establishment; forage testing in Minnesota; pre-innocula-
tion of legume seed; forage seed production in Minnesota; hybrid corn maturity
ratings; crop variety surveys; crop varieties recommended for planting in 1961;
chemicals for weed control in 1961.

"Credit Problems and the Dealer" will be discussed at evening meetings.

Two teams of University of Minnesota agricultural extension specialists
will speak at the meetings, presenting material appropriate to the area. Each
meeting will start at 1:30 p. m., with a "Dutch treat" dinner planned for 6 p. m.
An evening session on credit problems will start at 7 p. m.

The extension specialists and county agents will present the afternoon pro-
grams. The evening program will include representatives of industry, banking
and farm credit agencies.

MORE

NOTES TO CA: Fill in with available details concerning extension personnel and local representatives who will appear.

Here is a list of dates for this conference. Please send to outlets in your county, picking out date and place most convenient for farmers of your county.

January 10 -- Moorhead, Clay county courthouse; and Hutchinson, Garden Supper Club.

January 11 -- Montevideo, Hunt Hotel; and Crookston, Animal Products Building Auditorium, N. W. School of Agriculture.

January 12 -- Park Rapids, American Legion club rooms; and Alexandria, Garden Center.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 30, 1960

SPECIAL TO WEEKLIES

Immediate release

SERIES TO STRESS GOOD TASTE IN DRESS

Look at yourself in the mirror and see yourself as others see you.

That's the suggestion given in the first of a series of three television programs, "What Shall I Wear?" scheduled to appear on Station _____ Jan. _____, _____, and Feb. _____ at _____ p.m.

Purpose of the series is to help women improve their personal appearance through dress. Emphasis throughout the series will be given to fashion, good taste and practicality, stressing the relationship of each to the other.

Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, will be featured in the series, which is sponsored by the University Agricultural Extension Service. The series is being presented as a public service by Station _____.

First of the programs is entitled "The Personal You." This show is devoted to self-analysis. Miss Erickson points out how to determine one's best and poorest features and shows how to select becoming clothes through the use of the lines that flatter face and figure.

In the second program in the series, "The Fashionable You," Miss Erickson will give pointers on how to develop fashion "know-how" and good taste. Developing one will help you acquire the other, Miss Erickson believes. "Good taste in dress is really nothing more than knowing what kinds of clothes are appropriate for you, when and where to wear them and what to wear with them," she declares.

"The Practical You," third program in the series, will be devoted to information on dressing to suit one's personality, activities, family and budget.

Many local extension homemakers' groups in this area will be viewing the program as part of their club programs.

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-jbn-

NOTE TO EDITOR: Please fill in with name of station nearest you and viewing dates and hours. The schedule follows:

KROC - Rochester January 12, 26, February 9 - 12:30 p.m.
KCMT - Alexandria January 11, 25, February 8 - 4:00 p.m.
KDAL - Duluth January 21, February 4, 18 - 12:00 noon
KTCA - Twin Cities January 26, February 9, 23 - 9:30 p.m.
KEYC - Mankato January 17, 24, 31 - 4:00 p.m.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Dec. 30, 1960

File

Special to Sherburne Co. Papers

4-H ASSISTANT
AWARDED
SCHOLARSHIP

Mrs. Ella Kringlund, Sherburne county 4-H assistant, is one of six 4-H workers in the nation to be awarded a scholarship for special study this winter.

The award of \$125 is given by the National Association of County 4-H Club Agents and Sears Roebuck for ~~adapted~~ extension study course.

Mrs. Kringlund will attend a special extension session at the University of Georgia Feb. 13 to March 3.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 30, 1960

SPECIAL -- Forage story No. 1
For publication week of Jan. 9

PROFIT FROM FORAGES
TO BE TOPIC OF SERIES

Are you getting full value from hay, pasture and silage?

That was the question posed for farmers today by County Agent _____.

He suggested that if your answer is "no," you tune in on William Hueg, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, on KCMT-TV, Alexandria, at 12:30 p.m. each Thursday, January 19 through March 2.

A seven-lesson series, "Forage in Your Future," will bring tips on how to make more profits from forage farming. Some of the items to be covered are: dollar and feeding value of forages, supply of forage needed on the farm, successful establishment and maintenance of forage seedings.

Also to be covered are the production and use of forage, including time of cutting, methods of harvest and storage, and other subjects related to producing and using high quality forage.

A lesson guide covering topics in the series is available from the county agent's office. Those who complete questions in the lesson guide will be eligible for a certificate indicating participation in the series.

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NOTE TO COUNTY AGENTS: Other stories concerning this series will be sent later, probably as a packet. You will probably wish to release mats of Bill Hueg, too--during the early part of the series. If you need mats, let us know. We have a limited supply.