

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 1, 1961

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:

Life Insurance for Homemakers
Check Label for Thread Count
Good Consumer Practices
Know Your Needs at White Sales
Light 'n' Tender Biscuits

Some Uses for Honey
What Kind of Pans for Baking
Tips on Sweater Care
More Uses for Elastic Thread
What Makes a Satisfactory Blouse?

HOME MANAGEMENT

Life Insurance Among Homemakers

A survey of ownership of life insurance by homemakers has shown that the proportion of insured women has increased. Two-thirds of the women surveyed were insured. One nationwide report states that six out of 10 women in the United States now carry life insurance.

One reason accounting for this increased interest in insurance is that greater numbers of employed women obtain insurance through their employers' group policies. Also, the economic value of the woman, both at home and outside the home, is recognized and an attempt is being made to insure against its loss.

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Check Label for Thread Count

To be sure of getting good quality in sheets during January white sales, check the label for thread count. Thread count means the number of threads per inch and is used to designate various types.

The common type sheets are 112, 128, 140, 180 and 200. The higher the thread count, the higher the durability, though muslin sheets must be compared with muslin and percale with percale. Type 140 is a heavy-weight muslin, a good choice for all-round service. Types 180 and 200 are percale sheets. Muslin sheets are less expensive and more durable than percale. Percale sheets have a smooth, luxurious feel and are light to handle in the laundry.

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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.

CONSUMER MARKETINGGood Consumer Practices

As a wise consumer you'll want to keep in mind these tips for 1961:

Be aware of new products. Research in all major business brings about new products and rapid change. Watch for useful new products. If you are reasonably sure that a new product will satisfy a need for you or your family, don't hesitate to buy it.

Shop not just to buy, but to know your market as well. Pay attention to changes in products available during various seasons, changing prices, the value of various store sales and the reliability of local merchants. You're learning things you need to know for shopping all year long.

Remember you are a marketing guide. When you buy a product or don't buy it, you are showing your approval or disapproval to the manufacturer. He in turn uses this as a guide to production. You can help bring about better goods by demanding good products and more informative labels.

* * * *

January White Sales: Know Your Needs

January white sales offer many bargains, but to be sure of getting good buys, be equipped with information on quality. Be certain, too, that what you buy meets your needs.

Here are a few pointers from extension home management specialists at the University of Minnesota:

. Buy sheets on the basis of your needs. It's not a good idea to have a surplus in the linen closet. Instead, buy a few new sheets each year to prevent all of them from wearing out at once.

. Check labels for color fastness if you are buying colored sheets. Colored sheets and pillow slips should harmonize with bedroom color schemes.

. Know in advance the sizes and quality you want, and check labels to see that you are getting them.

FOOD AND NUTRITIONLight 'n' Tender Biscuits--With These Tips

Light and tender baking powder biscuits are the goal of every homemaker. Here are some hints from Verna Mikesh, extension nutrition specialist at the University of Minnesota, to help you make the lightest and tenderest biscuits in the neighborhood:

. Add liquid slowly to determine the amount of liquid needed for your flour. The correct proportion gives a soft, easily handled dough. If the correct amount of liquid has been determined for your particular brand of flour, you may add the liquid all at once.

. Cut fat into the flour with a pastry blender or fork. When the flour-fat mixture looks like coarse cornmeal, the fat is evenly distributed. Fat shortens the gluten strands of the flour and gives biscuits their characteristic flakiness.

. Gently knead the soft dough for 30 seconds to thoroughly combine ingredients but yield a light, tender product. Undermixing dough produces hard, leathery biscuits, but an over-mixed product will be tough, heavy and undesirable.

For biscuits with straight sides, flour the edge of the cutter before each cutting, press straight down on the cutter without twisting it, and transfer the biscuits from the board to the baking sheets with a spatula.

* * * *

Some Uses for Honey

Here are some ways of using honey you may not have tried:

Make a simple salad dressing for fruit salads of 6 tablespoons honey and 2 tablespoons lemon juice.

For a sauce for ice cream, combine 1 cup honey, 1/2 cup orange juice, some grated peel and 1/2 teaspoon salt. Let the mixture stand over hot water without cooking for about half an hour to blend flavors; then serve over ice cream.

Sweeten half a grapefruit with honey instead of sugar.

Make honey butter by mixing equal parts of honey and butter and serve on hot biscuits or waffles.

* * * *

What Kind of Pans for Baking

Shiny aluminum or tin pans distribute heat evenly and brown cakes delicately. If you are baking a cake in a heatproof glass pan, reduce the oven temperature 25° and use the same baking time called for in the recipe.

CLOTHINGTips on Sweater Care

Your sweaters will last longer and look better if they receive the proper care. Follow these suggestions:

- . Turn sweaters inside out before laundering to lessen pilling.
- . Run elastic thread through the neckline and wrists of sweaters that have stretched out of shape.
- . Mend holes with matching yarn or darning cotton and reinforce thin places with net or chiffon.
- . Keep wool and cashmere sweaters in plastic bags to prevent moth damage.

* * * *

More Uses for Elastic Thread

You'll probably be seeing greater use of elastic threads and stretch fabrics soon. One of the new stretch fabrics is a lightweight, machine washable, rubberless spandex satin. It will probably be used in swim wear as well as in girdles and brassieres. The lightweight leno weaves with elastic threads are also being used in increasing volume for strapless underwear.

* * * *

What Makes a Satisfactory Blouse?

What do women look for when they buy a blouse? What qualities make it a satisfactory buy?

To get the answers, home economics researchers in four state experiment stations observed 1,836 women shopping for blouses and interviewed 380 of those who made purchases.

Tailored blouses were found to be twice as popular as dressy or semi-dressy blouses. More than half the blouses purchased were woven cotton. The majority had short or three-quarter length sleeves, collars of some types and front closings.

Most of the women were well satisfied with their blouses when interviewed shortly after making their purchase. Some, however, were less enthusiastic when interviewed after blouses had been worn longer and had been washed or cleaned.

Comfort was the quality that ranked first for making a blouse satisfactory. Next in order were becomingness, ease of care or cleaning, fit, appearance and suitability for many occasions.

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 3, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
Jan. 9 or after

FARM FILLERS

If you haven't made a New Year's resolution yet, resolve today that you'll keep dairy herd records in 1961. Records take the guesswork out of herd management--let you know what each cow is doing and show you how to feed and breed for profitable production.

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Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota farm safety specialist, passes along this tip from Vernon Erickson of Kerkhoven. When his water pipes froze, Erickson filled his garden sprayer with hot water and removed the nozzle. Then he went to work on the pipes without any danger of fire.

* * * *

Starter feeds for baby pigs pay good dividends, points out Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. Pigs between one week and eight weeks of age may gain one pound for each 1.35 pound of creep feed they eat. And pigs that get off to a good start will grow rapidly and reach market more quickly than those that do not get a starter.

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Here's a tip from D. W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota: Your plow will work much better next spring if you give it a coat of grease or other rust preventing compound.

* * * *

The routine use of a strip cup gives the dairyman a means of detecting mastitis early. The cup need not be an elaborate affair--just a container with a black-surfaced object on which the milk is forced. If abnormal milk is detected, have a veterinarian check a sample to determine the type of organism present before starting treatment, says William Mudge, University of Minnesota extension dairyman.

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January 3, 1961

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SPECIAL to Twin City dailies

RESEARCH TO BE REPORTED AT SWINE INSTITUTES

The latest in ~~max~~ research in hog breeding, improvement, feeding and management will be reported at a series of ^{six} district swine feeders' institutes beginning January 5 in Minnesota.

The meetings, to be held in the principal swine producing areas of the state, are being sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service and the animal husbandry department of the University of Minnesota.

Schedule for the institutes is as follows:

Jan. 5, Rochester, 4-H club buildings, fair grounds; Jan. 10, Garden City, Welcome Memorial Hall; Jan. 11, Slayton, Murray county theater; Jan. 12, Morris, West Central School; Jan. 31, Bird Island, village hall; Feb. 8, St. Cloud, Waite Park, Moose Hall.

The district institutes will replace the Swine Feeders Day which has been held annually on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota to report progress on research in 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 to make it possible to present research information to a greater number of persons.

The meetings will start at 10 a.m.

Talks will be given by University of Minnesota animal husbandry department members and state agricultural extension livestock specialists.

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SPECIAL to farm magazines and
livestock journals
Immediate release

34TH ANNUAL LAMB FEEDERS' DAY FEB. 9 AT MORRIS

MORRIS, MINN.--One of the oldest and best-known events of its kind in the Upper Midwest, annual Lamb Feeders' Day will be held for the 34th time at the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Station here on Feb. 9.

The program will get under way at 10 a.m. with a turnout of nearly 500 persons expected.

Subject matter for the day will be divided into two sections. In the morning, R. M. Jordan, associate professor of animal husbandry at the University, and H.E. Hanke, assistant professor at the Morris station, will discuss the results of the sheep research work done at Morris. The afternoon program will be devoted primarily to a discussion of new methods of management and nutrition involving the farm flock.

Morning discussion topics will include:

Trials in lambing off corn with or without supplemental grain.

Effect of cobalt "bullets" on lambs fattening in cornfield or drylot.

Results of the current feeding trials at Morris, involving feeding of complete pelleted rations and including an all-oat and an all-barley pellet.

Use of salt as a means of limiting grain consumption to make self feeding possible.

Another topic to be discussed will be "How Can You Afford to Pay for Pelleting?"

A feature of the Morris Lamb Feeders' Day will be a talk by Herbert Lippert, commercial lamb feeder from Blomkest, Minn., on his experiences in feeding out several thousand lambs by lambing off corn.

Subjects to be discussed during the afternoon by Hanke and Jordan will include: early weaning of lambs, reducing cost of lamb production and a new method of management of grazing sheep called "restricted time grazing."

W. F. Wedin, USDA agronomist and forage specialist stationed on the University's St. Paul Campus, will discuss annual pastures for lambs. R. E. Jacobs, extension animal husbandman, will report on results obtained at 10 different locations in the state with cobalt "bullets" for native lambs.

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To all counties
Release week of Jan. 9

COUNTY AGENT URGES
RESOLUTIONS FOR
SAFE FARM LIVING

Prospects for financial success and happiness will be enhanced by family planning for safe farm living during this new year, points out County Agent

The county agent passes along this set of resolutions, from Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota:

1. In my driving--I will practice the Golden Rule of safe driving; I will drive as I would have others drive when on the highway. That includes keeping both my car and myself in good driving condition.
2. In my work--I will work at safe speeds, and use safe methods and protective devices so that no one will be injured, maimed or killed.
3. In my home--I will help make it an orderly, congenial, comfortable and safe place in which to live and work.
4. Finally, I will strive so to live, work and play so that no one will be injured, maimed or killed as a result of an act, or negligence on my part.

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 3, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

**CHICKEN TOPS
LIST OF JANUARY
PLENTIFUL FOODS**

Tender young chicken will be one of the best buys for January meals, says Home Agent _____.

Supplies of the popular broiler-fryers are expected to be 12 percent larger than last January. The whole bird may cost a few cents less per pound than the packaged cut-up pieces. Two of these broiler-fryers roasted whole will serve a family of six generously, according to _____. For variety the cup-up chicken might be barbecued in the oven.

Lamb is another main-dish food listed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as plentiful this month. January will be the peak of the supply of tender, flavorful lamb at the meat counter.

To team up with the chicken, cranberries will be abundant all through the month because of the record-large crop. In addition to the fresh berries, retail markets will have large supplies of canned cranberry products.

Worth the attention of homemakers planning thrifty meals in January are plentiful potatoes, dry beans, onions and cabbage, all reasonably priced.

The late-summer storage crop of onions was large and of unusually good quality. Aside from their use as a seasoning for many foods, they deserve special attention as a flavorful winter vegetable to serve boiled and buttered, creamed, in tomato sauce or stuffed and baked.

Consumers can take their pick between the firm heads of late-fall cabbage so easy to slice thin for slaw or the leafier heads of winter-grown new cabbage from the South. Cabbage is a good buy not only because of its reasonable price and for its special flavor but also for its vitamin C, especially when crisp and fresh or quickly cooked, _____ says.

Canned ripe olives also will be abundant in January. These "ebony olives," once a luxury, are now widely used to give special color and flavor to many dishes.

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To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

CHILDREN CAN MAKE AN INDOOR GARDEN

An indoor garden is an interesting and enjoyable indoor winter activity for children.

African violets, begonias, Chinese evergreen, coleus and a variety of wies and mosses are a few of many plants that can easily be grown in a small, enclosed indoor garden or terrarium, says C. Gustav Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

The plants may be grown in a fish bowl or aquarium or a gallon glass jar placed on its side. An extra piece of glass should be used as a cover.

On top of a one-inch base of coarse gravel or crushed charcoal in the fish bowl or gallon jar place a two-inch soil mixture of two parts garden soil, one part coarse sand and one part organic matter. The terrarium is now ready for planting.

Choose plants which grow at the same rate and require the same amount of sunlight. Plants which do well together are peperomia, Chinese evergreen, pothos, fittonia and mosses or lichens. Don't overcrowd them. Place the terrarium in bright, but not direct sunlight. Because plants need ventilation, slide the glass top back when moisture collects on the inside.

Hard adds that children can experiment with their gardens and try new ways of arranging the plants such as in landscapes, wood scenes or gardens.

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University Farm and Home News
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NEW WHEAT VARIETY ADDED TO RECOMMENDED LIST

Pembina wheat has been added to the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture's list of recommended crop varieties.

According to Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University, Pembina was developed at the Canadian Department of Agriculture's Research Station at Winnipeg.

It is a high-yielding awnless variety with medium height and medium maturity, and it has good straw strength. It also has good test weight, is moderately resistant to leaf and stem rust, and it is acceptable to the milling and baking industries.

Foundation and registered Pembina seed is being distributed to certified seed growers for increase in 1961. Certified seed is expected to be available for farmers to plant in 1962.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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Immediate release

RURAL ART SHOW OPENS JAN. 9

More than 175 paintings and pieces of sculpture by as many non-professional artists from rural Minnesota will be on display in the University of Minnesota's student center on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota from Jan. 9 through Jan. 20.

The event is the 10th annual Rural Art Show which will feature a program of gallery tours, painting criticism and demonstrations during the second week of the exhibition. The special program is one of the highlights of the University's annual Farm and Home Week Jan. 17-20.

The rural art gallery on the second floor of the student center will be open to the public from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily Jan. 9-20, except Sunday, Jan. 15, when the hours will be from 2 to 10 p.m. and Friday, Jan. 20, when it will close at 5 p.m.

Opening the special Rural Art Show program during Farm and Home Week will be a gallery tour and critique session at 2 p.m., Tuesday, Jan. 17, conducted by Clifton Gayne, professor and chairman of art education at the University. A second gallery tour and critique session will be conducted on the closing day, Friday, Jan. 20, at 10 a.m. by Theron Hegg, University instructor in art education.

(more)

add 1 rural art show

Dmitro Tselos, University professor of art, will speak on trends in American art at the luncheon for rural artists Wednesday noon, Jan. 18, in the student center ballroom. Reservations for the luncheon must be made in advance with Rural Art Show Chairman, Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. A business meeting of the Minnesota Rural Artists' Association will follow the luncheon.

A demonstration and lecture on "Problems in Water Color" by Richard Abell, instructor in related art, is scheduled for 9:30 a.m. Thursday, Jan. 19. Peter Lupori, a member of the art department of the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, will give a demonstration and lecture on clay sculpturing at 2:30 p.m. that afternoon.

More men will be exhibiting their works this year than at any previous Rural Art Show, according to A. Russell Barton, who is chairman for the event. Of the total entries this year, about 31 percent are from men. Since the first year the show was held, all but three counties in the state have been represented by exhibitors.

Eligible to enter works in the show 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. Each exhibitor is limited to only one entry this year.

Besides the Rural Art Show, Farm and Home Week highlights this year will include noon convocations with prominent speakers and more than 40 different agriculture and homemaking sessions featuring new ideas for better farm and home living.

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SPECIAL to McLeod County

Release January 7 and after

MCLEOD COUNTY MEN NAMED CORN CONTEST WINNERS

Richard Zavoral, Hutchinson, was named on Saturday January 7 as one of Minnesota's two top corn growers for 1960.

He was a winner in a statewide contest sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine, St. Paul. Zavoral, first place winner for "highest yield," and Erling Burtness, Caledonia, top contestant in the "extra profit" division, were among 265 contest finalists.

At the same time, James G. Wagner, Stewart, a first-year contest entrant, was announced as winner of third place in the extra-profit division. His \$53.46 extra profit barely edged out the \$53.07 figure posted by Zavoral, first place highest yield winner.

Other top winners in the contest were Paul Eddy, Preston, second for extra profit; Merlin Hildebrandt, Waseca, second for highest yield; and Walter and Winton Nelson, Atwater, third for highest yield.

Zavoral obtained a top yield of 173 bushels on his fertilized plot. His yield outdid the 1959 contest high by three bushels (170 bushels by Troy Schreck, Fillmore County).

He topped the state in his first contest year with corn grown on three-year alfalfa sod, plowed in the fall and top-dressed with 10 tons of manure per acre during the winter. He applied 300 pounds of 5-20-20 starter at planting time, but put no manure or commercial fertilizer on the check plot.

Zavoral drilled corn in 40-inch rows (20,000 kernels per acre on test plot), ending up with a harvested stand of 18,300 plants and 173 bushels on the test plot, compared with 13,900 plants and 73.8 bushels on the check.

His production costs, including manure at \$2 a ton, totalled \$95.08 on the test plot, leaving a net profit of \$77.92.

Production costs on the check plot totalled \$48.95, leaving a net of \$24.85. Thus the test plot returned an extra profit of \$53.07 over the check.

Wagner's extra profit is the difference realized from a net profit of \$50.83 from the 106-bushel yield on his test plot, and the minus-\$2.63 net from the 36-bushel yield on his check plot. He had applied 115 pounds of 6-24-12 starter on the test plot. The field was in soybeans in 1959.

Wagner explained that the land was not plowed. "I never plow soybean stubble because plowing seems to turn up all the roots and the nitrogen nodules on them, exposing them to the air," he stated.

"I believe they then dry out and much of the nitrogen is lost. I simply disc the stubble once lengthwise to break the ridges and once crosswise to level the field, then plant."

Wagner reports that he followed soil test recommendations in applying the starter but did not add the 60 pounds of nitrogen sidedress called for. "I wish now I had, because I'm sure my yield would have been considerable higher than 106 bushels. I plan to apply both starter and sidedress next year."

Each contestant's total production costs were calculated by University extension farm economists, using uniform cost standards and operational records kept by contestants.

"Contest figures clearly point out the profit value in following soil test recommendations," said Curtis Overdahl, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist and general coordinator for the contest. "In practically every case where recommendations were followed, a profitable return was shown for each fertilizer dollar spent," he said.

"Only where extreme weather conditions severely reduced yields--such as in the drouth areas of northeast and north central Minnesota last summer--was this not true.

"Highest returns per fertilizer dollar spent were on farms where the soil fertility level was relatively low. Where there was a \$25 or more net profit difference between test and check plots, yields on the check plots averaged 60 bushels per acre," Overdahl stated.

"However, these farms showing the highest net profits on test plots had check plots averaging more than 100 bushel yields--indicating that soil fertility was high to begin with, and soil test recommendations had to be followed to show the highest net returns."

The contest is a joint project of extension specialists in soils, agronomy and farm management. County agents are assisted by vocational agriculture teachers and other agricultural leaders who work with farmers in setting up the plots and checking yields.

Contest winners will be honored at an awards banquet January 17 during Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

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PLEASE NOTE RELEASE DATE

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SPECIAL
To Twin City Dailies

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

DEALER CONFERENCES SET

The second half of a series of 12 conferences of retail seed, fertilizer and agricultural chemical dealers ~~in various parts of Minnesota~~ will be held in various parts of the state in January.

Six meetings ~~were~~ in the series were held in November and December.

The remaining six are as follows:

Jan. 10--Moorhead, Clay county court house; and Hutchinson, Garden Supper Club.

Jan. 11--~~Montevideo~~ ^{Montevideo,} Hunt Hotel; and Crookston, animal products building, Northwest School of Agriculture.

Jan. 12--Park Rapids, American Legion club rooms; and Alexandria, Garden Center.

The meetings, sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will include the following topics:

Soil tests and fertilizer recommendations; the story behind fertilizer use; herbicides in forage establishment; forage testing in Minnesota; pre-inoculation 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.

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Two teams of U of M agricultural extension specialists will speak at the meetings, presenting material appropriate to each area. The meetings 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.

Afternoon programs will be presented by extension specialists, and the evening programs will include representatives of industry, banking and farm credit agencies.

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January 5, 1961

SPECIAL to Kandiyohi County
Release January 7 and after

KANDIYOHI COUNTY MEN NAMED CORN CONTEST WINNERS

Walter and Winton Nelson, a father and son team from Atwater, were named on Saturday January 7 as two of Minnesota's top corn growers for 1960.

They placed third in the highest yield division of the statewide contest sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine, St. Paul, competing in a field of 265 finalists.

Other top winners in the contest were Erling Burtness, Caledonia, first for extra profit; Richard Zavoral, Hutchinson, first for highest yield; Paul Eddy, Preston, second for extra profit; Merlin Hildebrandt, Waseca, second for highest yield; and James G. Wagner, Stewart, third for extra profit.

The Nelsons' plot yielded 157.7 bushels against the 108 bushels on the check plot.

In 1955, the father, Walter, had a 179.6-bushel yield which still stands as a state contest record. He has entered each year since, but hail, drouth and other weather factors have curtailed yields on his test plots.

This past season, however, a test plot entered by the son, Winton, a soils student at the University of Minnesota, put the Nelson farm in the running for top state honors.

Fertilizer treatment on the test plot this year consisted of four tons of manure, 250 pounds of 0-25-0 broadcast, 500 pounds of a 6-18-6 starter and a side-dress of 100 pounds of 82-0-0.

Total fertilizer cost, including manure, was \$39.91. Because of high production costs on the test plot (\$103.05) the 157-bushel yield netted only \$54.25, as against the \$55.57 for the 108-bushel check plot yield (with \$52.59 production costs).

Winton reports:

"Soil fertility on our farm has been built up to a high level over the past few years. Therefore, extreme rates of fertilizer, above soil test recommendations, just do not pay out dollar for dollar. But we're shooting for a 200-bushel yield. We hope to hit it next year."

Proof of his statement lies in the results obtained from his father's test plot on a separate field, which yielded 14 bushels less, but netted \$6 more. His father's production costs were \$20.68 less than Winton's, including \$18.12 less for fertilizer. Application rate closely followed that recommended on the basis of the soil test.

Each contestant's total production costs were calculated by University farm economists, using uniform cost standards and operational records kept by contestants.

"Contest figures clearly point out the profit value in following soil test recommendations," said Curtis Overdahl, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist and general coordinator for the contest. "In practically every case where recommendations were followed, a profitable return was shown for each fertilizer dollar spent," he said.

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add 2 - Kandiyohi County Men

"However, those farms showing the highest net profits on test plots had check plots averaging more than 100 bushel yields--indicating that soil fertility was high to begin with, and soil test recommendations had to be followed to show the highest net returns.

The contest is a joint project of extension specialists in soils, agronomy and farm management. County agents are assisted by vocational agriculture teachers and other agricultural leaders who work with farmers in setting up the plots and checking yields.

Contest winners will be honored at an awards banquet January 17 during Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

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PLEASE NOTE RELEASE DATE

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 4, 1961

Immediate release

NEW BELT LINE WILL "MINIMIZE DISTURBANCE"

The location of a new belt line highway on the western edge of the Twin Cities area has been chosen "to minimize the disturbance of already-urbanized land."

This is one of the findings of a University of Minnesota study on developments along the present belt line, T. H. 100, and what may happen along T. H. (I.R.) 494, a segment of the proposed interstate freeway system, expected to be opened around the year 1965.

A report of the study which has just been issued also points out that planning along the new route "can be concentrated mainly upon the reservation of land and provision of facilities for the best and most probable use."

The study was made by University of Minnesota staff members for the Minnesota Highway Department and the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads. Author of the report is John R. Borchert, professor of geography at the University. James Schwinden of the agricultural economics department at the University is director of the research project.

The report forecasts that commercial and industrial development along the new belt line in Bloomington, Eden Prairie Township, Minnetonka Village, Plymouth and Maple Grove will occur in a pattern similar to what happened along highway 100.

Among other conclusions reached by University researchers were the following:

1. The demand for industrial land will be concentrated in those areas adjacent to existing or proposed railroad and highway facilities.

(more)

add 1 new belt line

2. Although the state is not planning for the construction of frontage roads at the time the freeway is built, it will probably be necessary to introduce them in the vicinity of a few major intersections to provide for the most efficient land use.

3. The nature of much of the adjacent or adjoining land is such that it will probably not be desired for industrial or commercial uses. However, it will be generally suitable for residential or public purposes. This has been true in sections of Edina, St. Louis Park and Golden Valley along T. H. 100.

The report agrees with the Highway Department's decision to acquire as much of the right of way as needed for the future construction of the interstate highway. Right of way has been acquired from CSAH 18 westerly and northerly to CSAH 9 in Plymouth.

In studying developments along the present belt line and those expected on the new one, the University researchers have concluded that the commercial and industrial development of the Twin Cities metropolitan area is the result of five factors:

Adequate highways.

Residential and neighborhood shopping center developers.

Industries and industrial developers.

Municipalities which organize, build and maintain a network of local streets and thoroughfares, sewer and water lines.

Railroads.

Although the report is based on current data, it emphasizes the need for future studies and frequent updating of the land use inventory.

Copies of the report are being made available to county and municipal engineers to assist them with studies of problems in their jurisdictions.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 4, 1961

SPECIAL to selected counties
Forage in Your Future
Story No. 2 (Story No. 1 was
sent earlier)
Release before Jan. 19

TV SERIES EMPHASIZES
FORAGE CROP IMPORTANCE

Forage crops are highly important to the economy of _____ county, Agricultural Agent _____ pointed out today (this week) in connection with an educational TV series which may be viewed locally.

The series, "Forages in Your Future," will get under way Thursday, January 19 on KCMT-TV, Alexandria. Instructor for the lessons is William Hueg, University of Minnesota extension agronomist. The lessons will be telecast each Thursday at 12:30 p.m. through March 2.

According to the 1959 agricultural census, ___ percent of the harvested cropland in this county is devoted to forage--hay, pasture and silage. "This represents many thousands of dollars in home-grown livestock feeds," according to the county agent.

He also points out that 60 bushels of grain corn and 2.5 tons of good alfalfa hay are equal in feeding value and that the cost of producing 100 pounds of TDN (total digestible nutrients) from alfalfa and corn is about equal. These are a few of the items to be discussed by Hueg.

To get the most out of the series, viewers should write the county agent's office in _____, says Agricultural Agent _____. He will send them a lesson guide. Those who complete questions in all seven lessons will get a certificate.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 4, 1961

SPECIAL to selected counties
"Forage in Your Future"
Story No. 5
Release before Feb. 9

BETTER FORAGE MANAGEMENT
MEANS MORE PROFIT IN FUTURE

"Better management of forage crops on _____ county farms can mean more profits in your future," said County Agent _____ today (this week).

Forages make up ___ percent of the harvested cropland in this county, he points out.

For tips on better forage crop management, the county agent suggested tuning in KCMT-TV at 12:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 9, for the fourth lesson in a series on "Forages in Your Future." The lesson will give results of research on effects of harvest time and forage quality.

Comparisons of forage handling and management methods will be discussed during the telecast by William Hueg, University of Minnesota extension agronomist. In giving other pointers for profits from forages, he will pay particular attention to hay in the February 9 lesson. Hueg will discuss crushers and crimpers, mow driers and other forage equipment.

Programs in the series during the next two weeks will cover silage and pasture problems. The final program will suggest improved practices for an "example farm" considered in the second lesson.

A lesson guide available at the county agricultural extension office gives more details of these lessons. The guide has space for answering questions after each lesson. Those who complete the seven lessons will be given a completion certificate.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 4, 1961

SPECIAL to selected counties
Forage in Your Future
Story No. 3

Release before Jan. 26

LIVESTOCK RATIONS NEED
HIGH QUALITY FORAGE

Too little high quality forage in livestock rations is reducing the efficiency of animal production on _____ county farms, Agricultural Agent _____ warned this week (today).

"Many animals on local farms cannot produce to the extent of their inherited capacity because of serious deficiencies in the forage being fed," he stated.

The county agent called attention to this condition in connection with a talk on "How Much Forage and Grain Are Needed" to be given Thursday, January 26, on KCMT-TV, Alexandria.

It is part of a series on "Forages In Your Future" being conducted by William Hueg, University of Minnesota extension agronomist. The programs may be seen each Thursday at 12:30 p.m. through March 2.

"Other topics to be covered will help you determine the quality of your hay and silage on the basis of harvest time, handling and storage methods," said the county agent. An "example farm" will be used to illustrate the feeding value of the available forage supply.

The first lesson, on January 19, covered the importance of forage in the farm business, dollar and nutritional value of forages and points on forage crop selection. To be discussed in future lessons are seeding establishment and maintenance, producing and using hay, silage and pasture more effectively; and other subjects which will help you do a better job of forage farming.

If you missed the first lesson you can catch up by obtaining a lesson guide at the county agricultural extension office. Those who complete the lessons in the guide will be presented a completion certificate at the close of the series.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 4, 1961

SPECIAL to selected counties
Forage in Your Future
Story No. 4
Release before Feb. 2

EFFECTIVE FORAGE PROGRAM
MUST BE COMPLETE

Forage seeding programs were likened this week by County Agent _____ to a chain or a jig-saw puzzle.

A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and a picture puzzle cannot be completed if one piece is missing, he reminded _____ county farmers.

A complete forage program picture is being given by William Hueg, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, in a series on "Forages in Your Future" over KCMT-TV each Thursday at 12:30 p. m. through March 2, the county agent pointed out.

The third and next in this series, on Thursday, February 2, will include a discussion on factors which assure successful forage seedings and maintenance of forage stands. Hueg will also discuss the number of plants needed per square foot to get high yields of top quality forage.

Other coming telecasts will include discussions on methods of producing and using high quality forage for livestock feeding.

Forage crops on _____ county farms represent ___ percent of the total harvested cropland and several thousands of dollars in livestock feeds.

A lesson guide for the series can be obtained at the county agricultural extension office. This guide will help you get more from the programs. Those who complete question sheets will be given a completion certificate at the end of the series.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 4, 1961

SPECIAL to selected counties
Forage in Your Future Story No.6
Release before Feb. 16

GOOD SILAGE KEY
TO LIVESTOCK PROFIT

Good silage is an important key to livestock profits in _____ county,
_____ County Agricultural Agent _____ pointed out today (this
week).

_____ tons of silage are put up each year in the county, according to _____.
"This looks like a lot of silage, but quantity is not everything when it comes to
forage," he stated. "There can be tremendous variations in the quality of silage,
which lead to problems in livestock feeding."

In connection with this problem, the county agent pointed out that the re-
quirements for producing good silage from many different forage crops will be
discussed by William Hueg, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, over
KCMT-TV, Alexandria on Thursday, February 16, at 12:30 p.m.

He will present guides to improved silage-making practices based on
evaluation of samples produced on Minnesota farms.

Hueg's discussion is part of a series on "Forages in Your Future" being
presented each Thursday through March 2 over KCMT-TV. Next week he will
discuss problems in pasture.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 4, 1961

SPECIAL to selected counties
Forage in Your Future Story No. 7
Release before Feb. 23

PASTURE NEGLECTED
CROP IN COUNTY

Pastures are one of the most neglected crops in _____ county.

That statement was made this week by County Agent _____ in calling attention to a telecast over KCMT-TV, Alexandria, at 12:30 p.m., Thursday, February 23.

He pointed out that many pastures in this county can support one cow per acre if properly managed, but often two to four acres are required for each cow grazed.

How pastures can be used more profitably will be discussed on the telecast by William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. He will compare such practices as rotation, ration-a-day and continuous grazing and will discuss green chopping of forage.

The telecast is part of a series on "Forages In Your Future" in which Hueg has been pointing out how more profits can be obtained from forages. The last in the series will be presented next week, when he will discuss practices which can lead to more profits on the "example farm" cited in his second lesson.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 4, 1961

SPECIAL to selected counties
Forage In Your Future Story No. 8
Release before March 2

BETTER FORAGE MANAGEMENT
CAN BOOST LIVESTOCK PROFIT

Livestock feeding profits in _____ county can be increased by improved forage management.

That word came today (this week) from County Agent _____, who pointed out that the potential value of many forages is not realized because of poor management.

As a means of making more profitable use of forages, he suggested that farmers tune in on KCMT-TV at 12:30 p.m. Thursday, March 2, for the final lesson in a series presented by William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

The series, "Forages In Your Future," has been telecast each Thursday since January 19.

In the March 2 lesson he will apply improved management practices to the forage program of an "example farm."

Some of the topics covered, which will be summarized in the final lesson, are: dollar and feeding value of forages, organizing the forage program for livestock needs, getting good forage stands and improving production and utilization of forages.

Lesson guides for the series can still be obtained at the county agricultural extension office.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 4, 1961

SPECIAL to all counties

Release Jan. 7 or after

LOCAL MAN WINS IN CORN CONTEST

NOTE TO CA: For fill-ins, pick names of your county winners of zone contests, members of the 140-bushel club, \$25 extra profit club and \$60 net return club from attached list. If you have more than one name, you will have to re-write the story to some extent. Feel free to re-write or rearrange to suit local conditions. If you had a top winner you will get an additional story.

* * * *

 (Name) of (Town) has been named winner of
 (Name of Award) in the Minnesota Extra Profit corn contest.

The statewide contest is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine, St. Paul.

(Here, or elsewhere in the story, include information on your local growers' yield, extra profit, net return per acre, etc.)

Top state winners in the contest were Erling Burtness, Caledonia, first for extra profit; Richard Zavoral, Hutchinson, first for highest yield; Paul Eddy, Preston, second, extra profit; Merlin Hildebrandt, Waseca, second, highest yield; James G. Wagner, Stewart, third, extra profit; and Walter and Winton Nelson, Atwater, third, highest yield.

Each contestant's total production costs were calculated by University farm economists, using uniform cost standards and operational records kept by contestants.

"Contest figures clearly point out the profit value in following soil test recommendations," said Curtis Overdahl, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist and general coordinator for the contest. "In practically every case where recommendations were followed, a profitable return was shown for each fertilizer dollar spent," he said.

January 4, 1961

"Only where extreme weather conditions severely reduced yields--such as in the drouth areas of northeast and north central Minnesota last summer--was this not true.

"Highest returns per fertilizer dollar spent were as expected on farms where the soil fertility level was relatively low. Where there was a \$25 or more net profit difference between test and check plots, yields on the check plots averaged 60 bushels per acre," Overdahl stated.

However, those farms showing the highest net profits on test plots had check plots averaging more than 100 bushel yields--indicating that soil fertility was high to begin with, and soil test recommendations had to be followed carefully to show the highest net returns.

The contest is a joint project of extension specialists in soils, agronomy and farm management. County agents are assisted by vocational agriculture teachers and other agricultural leaders who work with farmers in setting up the plots and checking yields.

Contest winners will be honored at an awards banquet January 17 during Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

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PLEASE NOTE release date.

CORN CONTEST ZONE WINNERS

Highest Yield Division

Zone I (Southeast)

1. Merlin Hildebrandt, Waseca County, 164.7 bu.
2. J. Troy Schrock, Fillmore County, 147.8 bu.
3. Fred Kramer & Sons, Mower County, 141.7 bu.

Zone II (South Central)

1. Richard Zavoral, McLeod County, 173.0 bu.
2. Walter & Winton Nelson, Kandiyohi County, 157.7 bu.
3. Elmer Weiske, Brown County, 155.3 bu.

Zone III (Southwest)

1. Royal Gallagher, Chippewa County, 145.0 bu.
2. Joe Van Moer, Lyon County, 132.4 bu.
3. Lewis E. Wewetzer, Lyon County, 128.7 bu.

Zone IV (North Central)

1. George Weinmann, Stearns County, 109.5 bu.
2. Archie E. Zeithamer, Douglas County, 106.2 bu.
3. Clarence Olson, Sherburne County, 102.8 bu.

Zone V (Northern)

1. Harry A. Pearson, E. Polk County, 75.2 bu.
2. Donald G. Anderson, Becker County, 66.4 bu.
3. Donald Fish, E. Polk County, 64.2 bu.

Zone VI (Northwest)

1. Wallace Austin, Clay County, 73.9 bu.
2. Urvan LeNoue, Wilkin County, 67.6 bu.
3. None

Extra Profit Division

Zone I (Southeast)

1. Erling Burtness, Houston County, \$72.16
2. Paul Eddy, Fillmore County, \$64.35
3. Merlin Hildebrandt, Waseca County, \$52.74

Zone II (South Central)

1. James Wagner, McLeod County, \$53.46
2. Richard Zavoral, McLeod County, \$53.07
3. Evert Pousi, Meeker County, \$49.83

Add 1 - Corn Contest Zone Winners

Zone III (Southwest)

1. Lynn Hanson, Lac qui Parle County, \$34.96
2. Royal Gallagher, Chippewa County, \$31.58
3. Richard L. Brown, Swift County, \$19.34

Zone IV (North Central)

1. Arlo Refsal, Pope County, \$10.05
2. Clinton Olson, Douglas County, \$7.83
3. Allan Jarkow, Chisago County, \$0.56

Zone V (Northern)

No contestants qualifying

Zone VI (Northwest)

1. Urvan LeNoue, Wilkin County, \$8.89
2. None
3. None

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CORN CONTEST HONOR ROLL

140-Bushel Club

(Contestants with yields of 140 bushel or more on test plots.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Yield</u>
Arnold Estebo	Faribault	141.2
J. Troy Schrock	Fillmore	147.8
Fred Kramer and Sons	Mower	141.7
Merlin Hildebrandt	Waseca	164.7
Elmer Weiske	Brown	155.3
Harold Rossbeck	Brown	150.2
Walter Grebner & Sons	Brown	145.2
James Voss	Jackson	145.4
Walter and Winton Nelson	Kandiyohi	157.7
Walter Nelson	Kandiyohi	143.0
G. Bruce Miller	McLeod	148.3
Robert Fratzke	McLeod	153.2
Richard Zavoral	McLeod	173.0
Vernon Katzenmeyer	McLeod	154.1
Royal Gallagher	Chippewa	145.0

\$25 Extra-Profit Club

(Contestants with \$25 or more difference shown between net returns per acre from their test and check plots.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Extra Profit</u>
Ben Green	Dodge	\$25.00
Ernest Bernau	Fillmore	33.34
Paul Eddy	Fillmore	64.35
Tommy Chicos, Jr.	Freeborn	36.23
Irvin Ingvalson	Houston	39.99

Add 2 - \$60 Net Return Club

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Net Return Per Acre</u>
Alvin Myhre	Houston	\$66.29
Erling Burtness	Houston	60.61
Fred Kramer & Sons	Mower	67.05
Ben Holteen	Nicollet	61.21
Hanson Bros.	Rice	60.53
Merlin Hildebrandt	Waseca	83.25
Elmer Weiske	Brown	82.86
Harold Rossbeck	Brown	65.85
Art H. Rahn	Cottonwood	68.60
Herbert Arens	Hennepin	60.08
James Voss	Jackson	78.44
Walter Nelson	Kandiyohi	60.23
G. Bruce Miller	McLeod	67.82
Edward S. Hlavka	McLeod	67.52
Robert Fratzke	McLeod	68.09
Richard Zavoral	McLeod	77.92
Vernon Katzenmeyer	McLeod	85.45
Philip J. Nelson	Meeker	62.19
Harold Linder	Meeker	63.57
Eugene Hillman	Renville	64.50
A. A. Ziller	Renville	65.12
Milo Ayr	Sibley	63.59
Royal Gallagher	Chippewa	74.32
Ronald Peterson	Lyon	64.28
Joe Van Moer	Lyon	66.85
	###	

Add 1-\$25 Extra-Profit Club

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Extra Profit</u>
Erling Burtness	Houston	\$72.16
Donald Webster	Nicollet	36.51
Merlin Hildebrandt	Waseca	52.74
Elmer Weiske	Brown	35.26
Roger Rasmussen	Kandiyohi	25.90
Erling Hanson	Kandiyohi	28.88
Robert Fratzke	McLeod	41.44
James Wagner	McLeod	53.46
Richard Zavoral	McLeod	53.07
Vernon Katzenmeyer	McLeod	27.19
Harold Linder	Meeker	28.63
Walter Johnson	Meeker	44.78
Evert Pousi	Meeker	49.83
Wilbert Koopman	Meeker	33.53
Milo Ayr	Sibley	30.71
Leon Abendroth	Wright	29.24
Francis Abendroth	Wright	36.68
Royal Gallagher	Chippewa	31.58
Lynn Hanson	Lac qui Parle	34.96

\$60 Net Return Club

(Contestants with \$60 or more net profit per acre return shown on test plots.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Net Return Per Acre</u>
Arnold Estebo	Faribault	\$62.51
Paul Eddy	Fillmore	77.33
J. Troy Schrock	Fillmore	84.90

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 4, 1961

SPECIAL to Waseca County

Release January 7 and after

WASECA COUNTY MAN NAMED CORN CONTEST WINNER

Merlin Hildebrandt, Waseca, was named on Saturday January 7th as one of Minnesota's top corn growers for 1960.

He placed second in the highest yield division of the statewide contest sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine, St. Paul, competing in a field of 265 finalists.

Other top winners in the contest were: Erling Burtness, Caledonia, first for extra profit; Richard Zavoral, Hutchinson, first, highest yield; Paul Eddy, Preston, second, extra profit; James G. Wagner, Stewart, third, extra profit; and Walter and Winton Nelson, Atwater, third, highest yield.

Hildebrandt, 1959 extra profit winner in the contest, had a test plot yield of 164.7 bushels, and 78.5 on the check plot.

His corn was planted on fall-plowed sweet corn stalk land, power-checked in 40-inch rows. Test plot stand was 20,000; check plot 15,000.

He applied 200 pounds of 6-24-24 starter, plus 200 pounds of 33-0-0 side dress to the test plot--none on the check plot.

His test plot returned a net of \$83.25, or \$52.74 extra profit above the \$30.57 net on the check plot.

Each contestant's total production costs were calculated by University farm economists, using uniform cost standards and operational records kept by contestants.

"Contest figures clearly point out the profit value in following soil test recommendations," said Curtis Overdahl, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist and general coordinator for the contest. "In practically every case where recommendations were followed, a profitable return was shown for each fertilizer dollar spent," he said.

add 1 - Waseca County Man

Only where extreme weather conditions severely reduced yields--such as in the drouth areas of northeast and north central Minnesota last summer--was this not true.

"Highest returns per fertilizer dollar spent were on farms where the soil fertility level was relatively low. Where there was a \$25 or more net profit difference between test and check plots, yields on the check plots averaged 60 bushels per acre," Overdahl stated.

However, these farms showing the highest net profits on test plots had check plots averaging more than 100 bushel yields--indicating that soil fertility was high to begin with, and soil test recommendations had to be followed to show the highest net returns.

The contest is a joint project of extension specialists in soils, agronomy and farm management. County agents are assisted by vocational agriculture teachers and other agricultural leaders who work with farmers in setting up the plots and checking yields.

Contest winners will be honored at an awards banquet January 17th during Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

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PLEASE NOTE RELEASE DATE

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 4, 1961

SPECIAL to Fillmore County
Release January 7 and after

FILLMORE COUNTY YOUTH CORN CONTEST WINNER

Paul Eddy, of Preston, third-year member of the Harmony High School Future Farmers of America chapter, was named on Saturday January 7 as one of Minnesota's top corn growers for 1960.

He placed second in the "extra profit" division of a statewide contest sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine, St. Paul, competing in a field of 265 finalists.

Other top winners in the contest were Erling Burtness, Caledonia, first for extra profit; Richard Zaveral, Hutchinson, first for highest yield; Merlin Hildebrandt, Waseca, second for highest yield; James G. Wagner, Stewart, third, extra profit; and Walter and Winton Nelson, Atwater, third, highest yield.

Eddy, a first-year entrant in the contest, grew 139.9 bushels of corn on his test plot, which was fall-plowed alfalfa sod, fertilized the following spring with 100 pounds of 6-24-24.

Production costs on this plot totaled \$62.57, leaving a net return of \$77.33. Paul's check plot yielded 58.9 bushels and netted \$12.98. The difference between the two nets gave him an extra profit of \$64.35.

Each contestant's total production costs were calculated by University farm economists, using uniform cost standards and operational records kept by contestants.

"Contest figures clearly point out the profit value in following soil test recommendations," said Curtis Overdahl, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist and general coordinator for the contest. "In practically every case where recommendations were followed, a profitable return was shown for each fertilizer dollar spent," he said.

add 1 - Fillmore County Youth

"Only where extreme weather conditions severely reduced yields--such as in the drouth areas of northeast and north central Minnesota last summer--was this not true.

"Highest returns per fertilizer dollar spent were on farms where the soil fertility level was relatively low. Where there was a \$25 or more net profit difference between test and check plots, yields on the check plots averaged 60 bushels per acre," Overdahl stated.

"However, these farms showing the highest net profits on test plots had check plots averaging more than 100 bushel yields--indicating that soil fertility was high to begin with, and soil test recommendations had to be followed to show the highest net returns."

The contest is a joint project of extension specialists in soils, agronomy and farm management. County agents are assisted by vocational agriculture teachers and other agricultural leaders who work with farmers in setting up the plots and checking yields.

Contest winners will be honored at an awards banquet January 17, during Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

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PLEASE NOTE RELEASE DATE

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 4, 1961

FILE
SPECIAL to Houston County
Release January 7 and after

HOUSTON COUNTY MAN NAMED CORN CONTEST WINNER

Erling Burtness, Caledonia, was named on Saturday as one of Minnesota's two top corn growers for 1960.

He was a winner in a statewide contest sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine, St. Paul. Burtness, top contestant in the "extra profit" division, and Richard Zaveral, Hutchinson, first place winner for "highest yield," were among 265 contest finalists.

Burtness showed a \$72.16 per acre extra profit from efficient use of fertilizer and recommended growing and management practices.

("Extra profit" is arrived at by deducting costs of improved practices from increase in yield. Net return per acre is the total return on the test plot, minus all costs, including land charges.)

Burtness has entered this contest each of the eight years since its inception in 1953. He has been a consistent winner in Minnesota's Zone 1. In 1954 he was the state extra-yield winner (a division now replaced by the extra profit division).

In 1960, his two-acre test plot and the one-acre check plot were both in the middle of a larger contoured field, wheel-track-planted on cornstalk land, plowed the same day. No additional seedbed preparation, other than one disking ahead of the plow, was done--a factor that greatly reduced his costs and boosted his net profits.

Another important factor was his fertilizing, which closely followed recommendations from the University of Minnesota Soil Testing Laboratory. He applied 200 pounds of 33-0-0 and 150 pounds of 0-0-60, broadcast and plowed under, plus 125 pounds of 8-24-12 starter to his test plot--none on the check.

"Fertilizer really did a job for us this year," he commented. "This corn was planted May 10, but the wet, backward weather that followed for three weeks was only good for the weeds. However, fertilized corn kept on growing and at least kept up with the weeds until we could cultivate.

"Unfertilized corn lagged behind the weeds. This accounted for a big yield difference at harvest time."

Field checks on Burtness' plots by County Agent Francis Januschka and Soil Conservation Agent Harlie Larsen showed 134.6 bushels and a stand of 18,037 plants on the test plot, compared with 27 bushels and 14,377 plants (many of them barren) on the check plot (both plots drilled in 40-inch rows).

Deducting his costs, he ended up with a loss of \$11.55 in net return on the check plot but a profit of \$60.61 net on the test plot. Fertilizer applied to the test plot then actually paid him an extra profit of \$72.16 (\$60.61 plus \$11.55).

Each contestant's total production costs were calculated by University extension farm economists, using uniform cost standards and operational records kept by contestants.

Following is Burtness' cost and return statement for the two plots:

<u>Costs</u>	<u>Check Plot</u>	<u>Extra-Profit Plot</u>
Plew	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50
Disc50	.50
Fertilizer spreader40
Planter	1.60	1.60
Cultivator.	1.45	1.45
Picker.	4.25	4.25
Tractor (fixed cost).	3.40	3.40
Seed	2.00	2.00
Fertilizer (150 lbs. 0-0-60; 125 lbs. 8-24-12; 200 lbs. 33-0-0)	18.33	18.33
Hauling, storage, shelling (15¢ bu.)	4.07	20.18
Land (taxes, interest, upkeep).	16.00	16.00
Labor (1.50/hr.)	*3.90	**4.35
Total production costs.	38.67	73.96
* (2.6 hrs.) ** (2.9 hrs.)		

Value of crop

27.12 bu. @ \$1 bu.	\$27.12	
134.57 bu. @ \$1 bu.		134.57
Net profit per acre	11.55	60.61
<u>Extra-profit per acre</u>		
(net on extra-profit plot, less net on check plot) . .	\$72.16	

"Contest figures clearly point out the profit value in following soil test recommendations," said Curtis Overdahl, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist and general coordinator for the contest. "In practically every case where recommendations were followed, a profitable return was shown for each fertilizer dollar spent," he said.

"Only where extreme weather conditions severely reduced yields--such as in the drouth areas of northeast and north central Minnesota last summer--was this not true.

"Highest returns per fertilizer dollar spent were on farms where the soil fertility level was relatively low. Where there was a \$25 or more net profit difference between test and check plots, yields on the check plots averaged 60 bushels per acre," Overdahl stated.

"However, those farms showing the highest net profits on test plots had check plots averaging more than 100 bushel yields--indicating that soil fertility was high to begin with, and soil test recommendations had to be followed to show highest net returns."

The contest is a joint project of extension specialists in soils, agronomy and farm management. County agents are assisted by vocational agriculture teachers and other agricultural leaders who work with farmers in setting up the plots and checking yields.

Contest winners will be honored at an awards banquet January 17, during Farm and Home Week, on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 5, 1961

* For release Jan. 7 *
* or after *

CORN CONTEST WINNERS NAMED

Erling Burtness, Caledonia, Houston County, and Richard Zavoral, Hutchinson, McLeod County, have been named as Minnesota's top corn growers for 1960.

They are the winners in two divisions of a statewide contest sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine, St. Paul. Burtness, top contestant in the "extra profit" division, and Zavoral, first place winner for "highest yield," were among 265 contest finalists.

Burtness showed a \$72.16 per acre "extra profit" from efficient use of fertilizer and recommended growing practices. Zavoral obtained a top yield of 173 bushels per acre on his fertilized plot.

Runner-up in the extra profit division was Paul Eddy of Preston, third-year member of the Harmony High School Future Farmers of America Chapter. His extra profit was \$64.35.

Second place winner in the highest yield division was Merlin Hildebrandt, Waseca. His test plot yield was 164.7 bushels.

James G. Wagner, Stewart, McLeod County, was named third place winner for extra profit. His \$53.46 extra profit edged out the \$53.07 figure posted by the first place highest yield winner, Richard Zavoral of the same county.

Walter and Winton Nelson, Atwater, Kandiyohi County, placed third in the highest yield division with 157.7.

Zone winners for highest yield were:

Zone I (southeast Minnesota)--(1) Merlin Hildebrandt, Waseca, 164.7 bu.; (2) J. Troy Schrock, Preston, 147.8 bu.; (3) Fred Kramer & Sons, Adams, 141.7 bu.

Zone II (south central Minnesota)--(1) Richard Zavoral, Hutchinson, 173 bu.; (2) Walter & Winton Nelson, Atwater, 157.7; (3) Elmer Weiske, Hanska, 155.3 bu.

Zone III (southwest Minnesota)--(1) Royal Gallagher, Montevideo, 145; Joe Van Moer, Amiret, 132.4; (3) Lewis E. Wewetzer, Lynd, 128.7.

(more)

add 1 corn contest

Zone IV (north central Minnesota)--(1) George Weinmann, Richmond, 109.5;
(2) Archie E. Zeithemer, Alexandria, 106.2; (3) Clarence Olson, Becker, 102.8.

Zone V (northern Minnesota)--(1) Harry A. Pearson, Fosston, 75.2;
(2) Donald G. Anderson, Detroit Lakes, 66.4; (3) Donald Fish, Fosston, 64.2.

Zone VI (northwest Minnesota)--(1) Wallace Austin, Baker, 73.9; (2) Ervan
LeNoue, Breckenridge, 67.6; (no third place).

Zone winners for extra profit:

Zone I (southeast)--(1) Erling Burtness, Caledonia, \$72.16; (2) Paul Eddy,
Preston, \$64.35; (3) Merlin Hildebrandt, Waseca, \$52.74.

Zone II (south central)--(1) James Wagner, Stewart, \$53.46; (2) Richard
Zavoral, Hutchinson, \$53.07; (3) Evert Pousi, Dassel, \$49.83.

Zone III (southwest)--(1) Lynn Hanson, Dawson, \$34.96; (2) Royal Gallagher,
Montevideo, \$31.58; (3) Richard L. Brown, Appleton, \$19.34.

Zone IV (north central)--(1) Arlo Refsal, Starbuck, \$10.05; (2) Clinton
Olson, Evansville, \$7.83; Allan Jarkow, Harris, \$0.56.

Zone V (northern)--No contestants qualifying.

Zone VI (northwest)--(1) Ervan LeNoue, Breckenridge, \$8.89; (no second
and third places.)

"Contest figures clearly point out the profit value in following soil test
recommendations," according to Curtis Overdahl, University of Minnesota extension
soils specialist and general coordinator of the contest. "In practically every case
where recommendations were followed," he said, "a profitable return was shown
for each fertilizer dollar spent."

State and zone winners will be honored at an awards banquet January 17,
as part of Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus of the University.

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61-4-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 5, 1961

Immediate release

CHICKEN AND LAMB GOOD BUY FOR JANUARY

Broiler-fryer chicken and lamb are the main-dish foods consumers will find most plentiful in January, according to a report from Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

Marketings of tender young chicken are expected to be up about 12 percent from a year ago at this time. Prices will be reasonable.

To make the most of the large supply of chicken, Mrs. Loomis suggests that homemakers use variety in cooking and seasoning. Two birds roasted whole will serve a family of six generously. Cut-up chicken may be barbecued in the oven.

If lamb is a once-in-awhile meat at your house, this may be the season for it, because grain-fed lamb is most plentiful now. Marketings of fed lambs are normally at a seasonally high level during January, and the supply is expected to be greater this January than last year.

Because of the record-large crop of cranberries, consumers will be able to buy fresh berries in retail markets all month. Canned cranberry products will also be plentiful.

Worth the attention of homemakers planning budget meals in January are navy beans for baking, onions and cabbage. All three are in heavy supply and selling at reasonable prices.

The late-summer crop of onions was of unusually good quality. This is the crop that furnishes markets with onions until March or April.

In cabbage, you can take your pick from firm heads of late-fall cabbage or leafier heads of winter-grown new cabbage from the South. Cabbage is a good buy for vitamin C, especially when crisp and fresh or when quickly cooked.

Canned ripe olives from California and potatoes--particularly the round reds and round whites--are also on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for January.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 5, 1961

Immediate release

MORE LIGHTWEIGHT, EASY-CARE CLOTHING IN '61

Much of the new clothing coming on the market this year will be lighter in weight and easier to care for.

These characteristics are made possible in part by an increasing variety of blends of natural and manmade fibers. Many of the newer manmade fibers have been more satisfactory in performance and appearance when combined in some way with the natural fibers--cotton, wool and silk, according to extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota.

Lightness in weight will be particularly noticeable in outer coats and jackets and men's suits, the University specialists predict. The textile industry has brought about the reduction in weight through use of lighter weight fibers, different weaves, fiber blends and fiber treatments.

Foam and new synthetic fibers are being used to achieve warmth in outer garments without weight--a far cry from the old sheeplined coats and Mackinaws. A layer of foam is laminated to fabric through heat fusion or by an adhesive. Weight of the new foam interlinings is from 2 to 4 ounces per yard compared to 2 pounds or over (32 to 40 ounces) per yard for the fabric that went into the old sheeplined coats and Mackinaws.

Greater use will probably be made of these laminated fabrics during the year in rainwear, jackets and sweaters for all members of the family.

Technical developments in fibers and finishes may provide a true wash-and-wear fabric and eliminate some of the complaints from consumers.

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. However, consumers will find greatest satisfaction in easy-care clothing, the University extension clothing specialists say, when they realize that some ironing is needed for many wash-and-wear items.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 6, 1961

only copy
SPECIAL to all weeklies
with mat
Release week of Jan. 9

Cutline: Above are three of the speakers who will appear at noon convocations during Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Jan. 17-20. Pictured, left to right, are: Elmer L. Andersen, Minnesota's newly elected governor; Harvey M. Rice, president of Macalester College, St. Paul; and Dr. Robert Good, Variety Heart Hospital, University of Minnesota.

GOVERNOR, DOCTOR, EDUCATORS TO SPEAK AT FARM AND HOME WEEK

Minnesota's new governor, a doctor, a farmer and three educators will share the spotlight at noon convocations during Farm and Home Week January 17-20 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Governor Elmer L. Andersen will speak at the convocation on opening day, Tuesday, January 17. His topic will be "Looking at Problems Today and Tomorrow." Also speaking Tuesday will be Robert Buck, Wauke, Iowa, farmer and agricultural authority, whose topic will be "A Farmer Views Agricultural Adjustment."

Dr. Robert Good of the Variety Club Heart Hospital, University of Minnesota, will talk Wednesday on "This Heart of Yours."

On Thursday, Paul H. Cashman, associate professor of rhetoric on the St. Paul campus, will discuss "The Serious Purpose of Humor." William C. Knaak, assistant director of vocational education, State of Minnesota, will present the "Farm Manager of the Year" award at the same convocation.

"Education for Tomorrow's World" is the topic upon which Harvey M. Rice, president of Macalester college, St. Paul, will speak during the convocation Friday, the last day of Farm and Home Week.

Another feature of the Friday convocation will be a performance by the Macalester College bagpipe band under the direction of Richard Blair. Members of the group wear authentic Macalester clan uniforms from Scotland.

Ex-Minnesota Governor/^{Orville}L. Freeman, the newly-appointed U.S. secretary of agriculture, has been invited and has indicated his willingness to speak at a Farm and Home Week convocation if at all possible.

Convocation programs will open at 12:45 p.m. with group singing and organ music by Marjorie Christensen of Minneapolis.

First session of 1961 Farm and Home Week will be free moving pictures at 8 a.m. Tuesday morning, January 17. Agricultural adjustment, theme of a 10 a.m. session on Tuesday, will be carried on into the convocation program that day, with Robert Buck and Governor Andersen speaking.

Complete printed programs may be obtained by writing the 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
January 7, 1961

SPECIAL to Pioneer Press

SYLWESTER OUTLINE --

E.P. Sylwester, former Minnesotan and now extension botanist and plant pathologist at Iowa State University, Ames, will be guest speaker at the Weed and Seed Inspectors' Short Course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota January 9-12.

He will appear on the program at 1:50 p.m. Thursday, January 12.

Sylwester is the author of numerous articles and pamphlets on weed control and is considered an authority in his field. He has been one of the key men in the ~~four~~ weed and pest control clinics which have been held throughout Iowa. His topic Thursday will be "Weed Control Practices in Iowa."

Sylwester was born and reared on a farm in Sibley county, Minnesota, attended Winthrop high school and was graduated from St. Olaf College, Northfield in 1930 with a BA degree. He received his master's degree in 1931 and his Ph.D. degree from Iowa State University in 1943.

The first 3½ days of the Weed and Seed Inspectors' Short Course will be for weed and seed inspectors only. Sessions the last half day, during which Sylwester will appear, are open to anyone who is interested.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1961

SPECIAL to St. Louis County outlets

Immediate release

ANALYSIS MAY NOT SHOW TRUE FERTILIZER AVAILABILITY

Crop yields from acid peat soils may depend a lot on the kind of phosphorus fertilizer a plant gets as well as on the guaranteed analysis of the fertilizer, according to recent University of Minnesota research.

H. P. Hermanson and R. S. Farnham, soils researchers at the University, compared applications of different analysis fertilizers on celery at Fens in St. Louis County.

Using 0-45-0 as a standard for comparison, applications of 0-53-0; 0-62-0; 0-55-31; 21-53-0; and 0-5-0 were made. According to the guaranteed analysis, each application was calculated to supply the same amount of phosphorus to the crop. For example, to match 80 pounds of 0-45-0 it took 720 pounds of 0-5-0.

When the celery was harvested the 0-45-0; 0-53-0; 0-55-31; and 21-53-0 gave comparable yields. But the yields from the 0-62-0 and 0-5-0 fertilizer were significantly less, nearly three tons per acre lower in the case of the 0-5-0 (rock phosphate).

Hermanson and Farnham 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 new higher analysis phosphorus sources are available--mainly through TVA research--which are as efficient as 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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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1961

Immediate release

(with mat)

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61-7-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1961

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

LOOSE HOUSING SWITCH MAY SAVE TIME, LABOR

If a long working day or a growing herd has you thinking of a change to loose housing for your dairy cows, you may profit from a University of Minnesota study of labor and capital needed to switch herd operation.

Based on data collected from Minnesota dairy farms over a four-year period, the study shows it usually takes at least a 20-cow herd to profit from a loose housing investment. For many, the change isn't profitable unless the herd size increases by at least one-half. But as herd size increases so does the amount of time you can save with a loose housing set-up.

Earl Fuller and Harald Jensen, agricultural economists at the University, found it takes about 80 hours per cow per year to handle a 40-cow herd in a stanchion barn. By switching to loose housing, using silos with mechanical unloading and feeding equipment and a herringbone parlor, the hours per cow are trimmed down to 58.

That's a saving of nearly 900 hours per year on a 40-cow herd--more than 17 hours per week.

Cost of completely switching to loose housing, including a parlor, usually ranges from about \$9,000 to \$17,000, depending on the type of milk handling equipment and feeding facilities included. With that much of an investment stake, it pays to plan carefully before you spend.

Design and locate the milking plant so you can use part of the concrete yard and feeding area as a holding area, advise Fuller and Jensen. Provide easy access for moving fresh cows to the parlor for milking, and have an exit pen for cows to be sorted out. Connect the plant to the calf pen area to reduce chore travel. Use walls, floors and fixtures that are easy to keep clean. And include good light, heat and ventilation.

Perhaps most important in planning, say the researchers, is to design and locate the plant so you'll have an easy view of most operations; of the bedded area to insure its proper condition, the feeding area to insure adequate feeding, the calf area to care for the calves more easily and more comfortably, the young cattle to guard health and insure breeding, and the yard to note heat periods, health and sanitation.

Design and location are important in maintaining production per cow as herd size increases in loose housing, especially when time is at a premium.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1961

Immediate release

MERIT AWARDS TO 24 RURAL ARTISTS

Twenty-four rural Minnesota artists have received merit awards on their entries in the University of Minnesota's 10th annual Rural Art Show on the St. Paul Campus.

The merit awards were given on 20 paintings, three pieces of sculpture and one mosaic. Judges were Gertrude Esteros and Robert Forsyth, members of the related art staff in the University's School of Home Economics, and Sidney Simon, director of the University Gallery.

Winners of merit awards for their paintings are Helen Sanborn, Fairmont; M. A. Severud, Chatfield; Bessie Hanson, Pine River; Katherine Bailey, Newport; Mrs. J. L. Mills, Winnebago (casein); Marie Lorch, West St. Paul; Bertha Zniewski, Paynesville; Marlyn Golde, Lester Prairie; Beulah Gemmill, Sherburn; Sally Hooper Cone, Hutchinson (water color); Jennie Arkins, White Bear Lake (water color); Fran Goodwin, White Bear Lake; Ingeborg Holte, Grand Marais; Theodora Brown, Anoka; Marion Trout, Farmington; Esther Jacobson, St. Peter; Mary Alice Owens, Chatfield; Richard G. York, Pine River; Olga Kjell, Fergus Falls (oil on paper); Zola A. Knobel, White Bear Lake.

Merit awards also went to Gary Hanson, New Richland (plaster); Richard Tuott, Coon Rapids (wood and string); and Emanuel Albrecht, Hutchinson (wood), for their pieces of sculpture, and to Mrs. Alfred Severson, Nerstrand, for her mosaic.

The Rural Art Show continues through Jan. 20. Galleries will be open on the second floor of the St. Paul Campus student center 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily except Sunday, Jan. 15, when the hours will be from 2 to 10 p.m. and Friday, Jan. 20, when the show will close at 5 p.m. A program of gallery tours, painting criticism and demonstrations has been planned during the University's annual Farm and Home Week Jan. 17-20.

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61-9-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
Jan. 16

BETTER CHECK NOW
TO PROTECT YOUR
HOME FROM FIRE

Have you had your mid-winter heating system check up? A check up's necessary, you know, to protect your family and your home from fire.

If you're burning coal or wood, be sure to clean you stove pipes and chimney before soot builds up in them and burns clear--an incident which has set many a home on fire. Fasten the stovepipes securely when you replace them and see that the pipe sets solidly into the chimney thimble.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says it's wise to check your stove or furnace too, and make certain it's in good repair. If you use a heating stove be sure it's set on a metal or asbestos protected base.

When you remove ashes, place them in a metal container and remove them from the house only after they've cooled enough so they can't possibly cause a fire.

If you heat with a liquid or gaseous fuel, be sure to store it according to recommendations. And be doubly sure that all pipe and tubing connections are sound and tight.

A fire extinguisher is one piece of protection no home should be without. Prickett recommends a dry powder chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) extinguisher for protection against flash fires and other fires which commonly begin in the home. The Underwriters Laboratories seal of approval is your best guide to a reliable fire extinguisher.

If you've taken all these precautions, chances are good that you won't be troubled with a fire. But--and this is important--be sure that you're ready in case a fire should start. Review with your family how everyone would escape if your home was afire. A fire drill is valuable protection and could save lives if fire should start in your home.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
January 16

COUNTY AGENT
REPORTS HOG
PRICE OUTLOOK

If you're wondering about the hog price outlook for the next few months, here's the way the coming market looks to county agent _____ and Hal Routhe and Ken Egertson, extension economists at the University of Minnesota.

The supply picture for early winter looks brighter than it did last year. The 6 percent cut in summer farrowings and reduced number of three to six-month-old hogs in inventory on December 1 indicate the barrow and gilt kill this January will be about 10 percent lighter than a year ago.

Beef prices will continue about equal to levels of last January. That means competition from beef will be about the same. It seems doubtful that packers will be as bullish for inventory supplies of pork as they were last year--a strengthening effect on the hog market during early winter months of 1960.

Average prices for barrows and gilts will probably remain at the \$16.50 to \$17 level for most of January. Indications also point to a strong and steady market for much of February.

Look for severe discounts on heavy hogs through February. For the past six years the Chicago market in January has discounted 240 to 270 pound hogs an average of 87 cents per cwt. compared with 200 to 220 pound hogs.

The March to June marketing period is still uncertain. But, based on a 6 percent increase over last year in late fall farrowings and the present inventory picture, it looks as though marketing will move slightly above last year's levels during this period.

Despite the increased supply of hogs and competition from beef, it seems doubtful that hog prices from March to June this year will dip below the \$16 level established during that period in 1960.

The December Pig Crop Report indicates farrowings during the winter and spring months of 1961 are expected to be from 6 to 9 percent larger than a year ago.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
Jan. 16

FARM FILLERS

Beet pulp is a palatable feed for dairy cattle and may be used to replace silage in areas where beets are processed. It is high in moisture content and has only about 10 percent total digestible nutrients, so good legume hay should be fed with it. Extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota say the price of dried beet pulp is usually too high in areas away from beet processing plants to make regular feeding profitable--except for fitting show or sale cattle.

* * * *

Here are suggestions to egg producers from W. H. Dankers, University of Minnesota extension marketing specialist: Watch carefully for the possible effects that egg price changes may have on the size of the 1961 spring egg-type chick hatch--and get your chicks at the earliest possible date. A larger U.S. flock coming into egg production in the fall of 1961 might mean considerably lower egg prices, he points out.

* * * *

Fifty years experience with DHIA testing proves there's no substitute for production records in managing and improving a dairy herd. If you don't have records on your cows now, do something about it in 1961, and cash in on the benefits of production testing. Call or visit the county agricultural extension office for more information.

* * **

The slack winter season is a good time to clean up the farm shop. Sort out all the nuts and bolts that have been thrown together and put them in marked containers. Fix up a place for every tool, and keep every tool in its place, suggests D. W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

Salt should always be available to fattening lambs. Block salt may be used, but loose salt is better, says Ray Arthaud, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
January 16

TREE PLANTING
STOCK STILL ON
HAND FOR 1961

Here's good news from county agent _____ for farmers who plan to plant trees this spring but still haven't placed their orders for planting stock.

Production at state forest nurseries has been expanded to the point where stock for spring planting may still be ordered after the first of the year.

Marvin Smith and Parker Anderson, extension foresters at the University of Minnesota, say the Department of Conservation's Division of Forestry still has about 8 million trees on hand for distribution on a first-ordered-first-served basis.

Evergreens available are Norway, white and jack pine; white cedar, balsam fir and white spruce. These are mostly 3-year-old trees, but a limited number of Norway pine and white spruce transplants are available at no additional cost.

Broadleaf trees on hand include soft maple, box elder, black walnut, hackberry, American elm and the shrub caragana. These trees are 1 to 2 years old.

Evergreens are priced at \$1 per hundred, broadleafed trees at 80 cents per hundred, F.O.B. the nurseries. The prices quoted include all packing charges. Trees are shipped express collect at planting time, or the buyer may call for them at the nursery.

To take advantage of these low prices, you must order a minimum of 100 trees of any single variety and a total of 500 trees. There is no limit to the total number you may order.

Pick up your tree application blanks soon from the county extension office, from your local forester or S.C.S. office, or write to the Division of Forestry, Centennial Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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- hrs -

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1961

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release
Fourth in series of
outlook stories on home
and family living.

LARGER HOUSES
IS TREND IN
'61 BUILDING

Larger houses, more money for mortgage credit, higher construction costs--these are among the trends in the home building picture for 1961, reports Home Agent _____.

The average size of new medium-priced homes has increased from 900 square feet in 1950 to about 1,100 square feet, if FHA mortgaged houses may be taken as typical. Instead of the small house with one bath and no dining room, today's homes have a larger number of spacious rooms, including often a family room, a second bathroom and a breakfast area.

Planning is also more imaginative. Many builders are attempting to separate the sleeping, living and recreation areas by zones, often through use of the split level or an "L"-shaped house.

Blending of the inside of the home with the outdoors is another trend. This is accomplished through greater use of sliding glass doors, patios, courts and picture windows. The land site is being finished with more care, utilizing existing trees.

Mortgage money will be an important influence on home building in the year ahead, according to the chief of the Housing Section of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. The supply of money for mortgage credit has increased slightly. It is beginning to be easier to borrow money to buy or build a house than it was a year ago when mortgage funds were scarce.

Building costs, however, and therefore the sale prices of houses, are higher than a year ago. Though building materials are cheaper, hourly earnings on contract buildings have risen.

But the greatly increased cost of land has added the most to house costs. An estimated third of the average price rise in houses since the late 1940's is due to rising land prices. Land costs now may account for up to 16 or 18 percent of the total cost of a house.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1961

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

**USE DIET AS
BEAUTY AID**

The food teenagers select can be one of the best aids to a pleasing figure and clear skin.

"Part of being figure-wise is understanding how your body uses food. It shows you how much your looks and health depend on what you eat," says Home (4-H) Agent _____.

Acne, a common teenage problem, can be helped by following a good diet. Highly seasoned foods and those with an excess of fats and sweets should be avoided. Pastries, nuts, chocolate, and fried or greasy foods are often harmful to the skin.

Boys and girls who skip breakfast because they want to slim down are wrong if they think missing the morning meal is a practical way to lose weight, nutritionists say. Scientific studies show that omitting breakfast has no influence on weight changes. The scientists found in their studies, on the other hand, that the breakfast-skipper robbed themselves of alertness and efficiency during the late morning hours.

To make the most of the first meal in the day, include fruit or fruit juice such as oranges and grapefruit containing vitamin C. Cereal or an egg, bread or toast and milk will provide the necessary protein, vitamins and minerals without excess calories.

A well planned lunch and dinner can also serve as a beauty aid. Here are the foods a teen-ager or adult should have each day: four or more servings of fruits and vegetables; at least four servings daily of enriched and whole grain bread or cereals; two or more servings daily of lean meat, fish, poultry, eggs, nuts, peanut butter, dry peas or beans; four or more cups of milk. You can add more of these or other foods as you need them for energy, ideal weight and satisfying meals. Even when nutrients are small in amount, they count up as pennies do to make a dollar.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 11, 1961

Special to Counties in St. Cloud area
SWINE FEEDERS institute story No. 2
Release week of January 30

ST. CLOUD SWINE FEEDERS
DAY TO BE FEBRUARY 8

The latest in research on hog breeding, improvement, feeding and management will be featured at the district swine feeders' institute in Moose Hall, Waite Parke, St. Cloud, Wednesday, February 8.

The program will get under way at 10 a.m. with introductory remarks by Frank Forbes, county agent supervisor for Northwestern Minnesota, according to County Agent _____.

This will be followed by a talk on marketing feeder pigs by Kenneth Egertson, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Results of research on the feeding and management of suckling age pigs will be reported by R. J. Meade, professor of animal husbandry at the University.

R. L. Arthaud, U of M extension animal husbandman, will discuss Minnesota swine improvement programs in the closing morning talk.

The afternoon program will open with a report on the results of research on the feeding and management of pregnant and lactating sows by Meade. Artificial insemination in swine will be discussed by E. F. Graham, associate professor of dairy 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 attend the St. Cloud institute.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 11, 1961

SPECIAL
Swine Feeders' Institute Story No. 1
Release for Bird Island Institute week
of January 16
Release for St. Cloud Institute week of
January 23

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 being 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 Swine Feeders' Day program which has been held annually on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota to report progress on research in 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
January 12, 1961

Immediate release

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE GROWERS TO HAVE ANNUAL INSTITUTE

Members of the Minnesota Vegetable Growers' Association will hold their annual meeting and institute Saturday, Jan. 21, in the new junior high school in North St. Paul.

New insecticides and fertilizers, labor problems facing the grower and the effect of the food and drug act on the grower will be among subjects discussed at the all-day institute.

Featured speakers for the event will be John Carew, horticulture department, Michigan State University; K. C. Berger, soils department, University of Wisconsin; Robert Frederick, executive secretary, Vegetable Growers of America, Washington, D. C.; A. H. Kenyon, Food and Drug Administration, Minneapolis; and John Lofgren, extension entomologist, University of Minnesota.

Exhibits from chemical, seed, equipment and fertilizer companies will be on display.

The annual business meeting of the association is scheduled for 3 p.m., according to O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota and secretary-treasurer for the organization. Registration for the institute is set for 9 a.m., and the program will begin at 9:30 a.m.

The institute is open to all commercial vegetable growers. There is no registration charge.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 12, 1961

Immediate release

FARM AND HOME WEEK "MENU" IS VARIED, AND IT'S FREE

A varied "menu" of fun and mental improvement will be offered on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota Tuesday through Friday next week, and it's all free.

The occasion will be the University Institute of Agriculture's 59th annual Farm and Home Week. The program will get under way at 8 a.m. Tuesday with moving pictures, "Flowers at their Best" and "Breakthrough."

During the four days there will be some 40 general and special sessions and nearly 140 different talks and discussions by University faculty members and others. No charge will be made for registration, and visitors may attend as many or as few sessions as they wish.

The program in general is divided into sessions on agriculture and horticulture, homemaking and 4-H Club work. Special events include motion pictures each morning, noon hour convocations featuring prominent speakers and the 10th annual Rural Art Show.

Sessions include the following:

TUESDAY

Morning

Opening of registration--second floor Coffey Hall, second floor student center and McNeal Hall of Home Economics.
Agricultural Adjustment--Coffey Hall auditorium.
4-H Club Leadership Program--Green Hall auditorium.

Afternoon

4-H Club Program--Green Hall auditorium.
Agricultural Adjustment--Coffey Hall auditorium.
Beekeeping--room 307, Coffey Hall.
Homemakers' Program--room 227, McNeal Hall of Home Economics.

Evening

4-H Club Leadership Program--Coffey Hall auditorium.

WEDNESDAY

Morning

Dairy Program--room 100, Haecker Hall.
Horticulture for Town and Country Living--room 102, Horticulture Building.

(more)

add 1 Farm and Home Week

Conducting Successful Community Programs--Rouser Room, student center.
Crop Improvement--Coffey Hall auditorium.
Beekeeping--room 307, Coffey Hall.
Homemakers' Program--room 227, McNeal Hall of Home Economics.

Afternoon

Dairy Program--dairy barn.
Horticulture for Town and Country Living--room 102, Horticulture Building.
Harvesting and Processing Hay for Better Quality--room 109, Agricultural Engineering Building.
Crop Improvement--Coffey Hall auditorium.
Beekeeping--room 307, Coffey Hall.
Homemakers' Program--room 227, McNeal Hall of Home Economics.

THURSDAY

Morning

Soils Program--Coffey Hall auditorium.
Livestock Production--Peters Hall auditorium.
Beekeeping--room 307, Coffey Hall
Homemakers' Program--room 227, McNeal Hall of Home Economics.

Afternoon

Livestock Production--room 108 and auditorium, Peters Hall.
Soils Program--Coffey Hall auditorium.
Beekeeping--room 307, Coffey Hall.
Homemakers' Program--room 227, McNeal Hall of Home Economics.

Evening

Beekeeping--room 307, Coffey Hall.

FRIDAY

Morning

Forages in Livestock Production--Coffey Hall auditorium.
Tree Clinic--room 120, Green Hall.
Beekeeping--room 307, Coffey Hall.
Homemakers' Program--room 227, McNeal Hall of Home Economics.

Afternoon

Forages in Livestock Production--Coffey Hall auditorium.
Christmas Tree Farming--room 120, Green Hall.
Homemakers' Program--room 227, McNeal Hall of Home Economics.
Beekeeping--room 307, Coffey Hall.

A complete printed program may be obtained by writing the Office of
Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota,
St. Paul 1.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1961

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:

Freeze Nuts--Or Keep in Refrigerator
You Can Freeze Potato Chips, Dips, Too
Mid-60's To See Home Building Boom
Apartment House Building Up
Costs of Home Ownership Increasing
More Houses on Wheels

New Nylon Thread
Self-Blocking Yarn Developed
Improved Blankets
We Ate 200 Pounds of Vegetables
How Much Canned Foods?
New Frozen Apple Juice

FREEZING

Freeze Nuts--Or Keep in Refrigerator

Nuts turn rancid if they're kept too long. So--if you have many salted or unsalted nuts left from the holidays, a good way to keep them is to store them in the freezer.

Experiments in the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory show that salted nuts will keep in the freezer as long as six months. Frozen unsalted nuts will keep still longer--from 9 to 12 months. Of course, the more oily nuts, like Brazils, won't keep as long as those that are less oily.

If you don't have a freezer, keep your nuts in an airtight container in a cool, dry place--preferably the refrigerator. Air, heat and moisture turn the fat rancid in nuts. That's why nuts will keep much longer in the freezer and refrigerator than at room temperature.

* * * *

You Can Freeze Potato Chips, Dips, Too

What do you do with the cheese dips and leftover potato chips after you've entertained?

Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota's food processing laboratory suggests that you freeze them so they won't turn rancid. The cheese dip will turn grainy in freezing, but you can restore its smoothness by whipping it after it's defrosted.

-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.

CLOTHINGNew Nylon Thread

A new thread has been developed especially for use in home sewing with wash-and-wear synthetics, blends and treated cottons. It is "Taslan," a textured nylon thread that is softer and easier to handle than conventional nylon thread. The new thread is presently being market tested and should be ready for national distribution by spring.

* * * *

Self-Blocking Yarn Developed

A newly developed fiber called "Orlon Sayelle" has a permanent reversible corkscrew crimp. The built-in crimp gives spring and elasticity to knitted garments. This means that when knitwear of "Orlon Sayelle" is washed in warm water, a temporary reduction in crimp occurs, relieving the distortion caused by wear. This self-blocking action is not complete, however, until the garment is absolutely dry.

"Orlon Sayelle" garments are machine washable and can be dried in home tumble dryers. Sweaters and hand knitting yarns of this fiber are now in stores in a wide range of colors.

* * * *

Improved Blankets

A new process which improves the performance and washability of blankets has been developed. The first blankets to be made as a result of this development, called fiber-sealed blankets of 100 percent "Orlon" acrylic fiber, are now being introduced.

Extensive tests of the new fiber-sealed blankets have demonstrated their washability and resistance to fuzzing, matting and pilling. After laundering, the blankets kept their original bulk and pile height and showed no appreciable change in appearance. The blankets are moth-resistant and non-allergenic.

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-jcm-

HOUSINGMid-60's To See Home Building Boom

What are the prospects for more home building in 1961? According to the Housing Section of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, some increase in new home building may be expected in 1961, but the boom is several years ahead when the large postwar baby crop will reach marriageable age.

According to census estimates, young married couples may contribute a million additional households a year after the mid-sixties.

The increasing number of elderly people able to maintain their own homes will add to these demands for housing. Liberalized retirement and employment opportunities have made it possible for an additional 300,000 persons per year, 65 or over, to maintain their own households.

* * * *

Apartment House Building Up

The demand for apartments has increased partly as a result of the difficulty in buying new homes encountered by young people and others who cannot make a sizable down payment. Large apartment houses are being built at the most rapid rate since 1954-55. Indications are that construction of large multiunit buildings is running about a third above the rate of 1959.

* * * *

Costs of Home Ownership Increasing

Costs of home ownership as measured by the Consumer Price Index increased almost 3 percent from December, 1957 to December, 1959. These costs--about the same as for rent--include purchase price, maintenance and repair, mortgage interest rate, hazard insurance and property taxes. Of these, property taxes have shown the greatest increase. Local public services and installations for water, sewer, schools, etc., have risen in price over several years. They are expected to continue to rise.

Home owners in any urban group tend to spend more than renters because they usually invest in better housing. But if equivalent size and quality are compared, costs of rental-and owner-occupied quarters are about equal.

* * * *

More Houses on Wheels

Seeing more trailer houses than you used to? No wonder. Production is soaring. Last year over 114,000 homes on wheels were sold, an increase of 11 percent over 1958. These mobile houses are becoming more elaborate, too. Production of vacation homes is booming also. -jbn-

CONSUMER MARKETINGWe Ate 200 Pounds of Vegetables

We've been eating vegetables--excluding potatoes--at the rate of about 200 pounds per person per year during the postwar period.

Five vegetables have increased in popularity--lima beans, broccoli, sweet corn, cucumbers and tomatoes. We're eating more of them canned and frozen. We're eating slightly more asparagus, green peas and snap beans, too. Of vegetables sold fresh, only sweet corn and lettuce have shown a slight rise in use.

* * * *

How Much Canned Food?

Did you ever think of keeping count of the number of cans of fruit and vegetables you buy during the year?

The average family, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, bought about four cans of sweet corn, four cans of peas, three cans of snap beans, two and a half cans of peaches and about one can each of pears and fruit cocktail during the year for each person in the family. Most of the canned food was bought in winter and spring.

The more money a family had to spend, the more canned peaches, pears, fruit cocktail and snap beans it used. But families in the \$4,000-\$6,000 bracket were the biggest buyers of canned corn and peas.

* * * *

New Frozen Apple Juice

A new form of apple juice developed by scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is about ready for the market. It is a frozen superconcentrate requiring six parts of water to one part of the concentrate to reduce it to ordinary strength. People who have tried it say it has better flavor and aroma than ordinary canned or bottled apple juice.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

52 MAKE HONOR ROLL

Fifty-two of the entering freshmen in the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics made the scholastic honor roll in the fall quarter of 1960.

The honor roll students, all of whom had averages of B or better, are:

Hazel B. Ackland, Owatonna; Alfred W. Anderson and Karen R. Plaggerman, Cambridge; John Charles Anderson and Anna M. Leeseberg, Parkers Prairie; Neale D. Anderson, Evansville; Eugene H. Appledorn, Pipestone; Kathleen F. Beckman, Houston; Judith A. Berglund, Scandia; Galen Grant Blomster, Harris; Roger W. Boser, Pierz; Kenneth R. Carter, Ada; John A. Duerst, Lyle; Jerry D. Emery, Mound; Judy L. Erskine, Staples; Warren W. Gerber, Odessa; Charleen G. Halvorson, Plato; Philip A. Hanson, St. James; Janet K. Hoeft, Anoka; John J. Dallman, Hutchinson; Gloria G. Hoffman, Sauk Rapids; Betty A. Jarvis, Lake Crystal; Kenneth D. Kadlec, Hutchinson; Stanley P. Kolstad, Lakeville; Lynn M. Lagerstedt, Gibbon; David F. McElroy, New Brighton; Elizabeth Perrizo, Benson; John F. Quast, Winsted; Barbara J. Rine, Winnebago; Bette L. Runck, Fairfax; Robert A. Samuelson, Red Wing; Steven H. Sjogren, Hector; Mary J. Sullivan, Mt. Iron; James A. Swenberg, Detroit Lakes; Marcella J. Swenson, Mahtowa; Judith E. Turnquist, Monticello; Virginia L. Vick, St. Peter; Rober W. Wentz, Platteville, Wis.

From Minneapolis:

Judith E. Anderson, 2117 E. 36th St.; Mary Elizabeth Chapman, 5320 36th Ave. S.; Clify L. Holme, 8133 4th Ave. S.; Barbara A. Humenik, 4109 19th Ave. S.; Ila M. Johnson, 3225 E. 51st St.; Sharalyn E. Johnson, 2542 Buchanan; Pamela A. Leino, 600 11th Ave. S.E.; Barbara J. Mack, 3101 Spruce Lane; Susan M. Moody, 1948 Drew Ave. S.; Deanna L. Prince, 5432 Altura Rd.; Judith E. Swanson, 3051 Joppa; Karen A. Zavada, 3419 E. 40th St.

From St. Paul:

Geraldine L. Bonney, 507 S. Cleveland; Alan R. Ek, 1209 Pennsylvania.

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University Farm and Home News
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SPECIAL

Immediate release

JOHNSON WINS VIRGINIA DARE AWARD

H. Douglas Johnson, 1759 Pleasant Ave., St. Paul, has received the Virginia Dare Award for excellence in judging dairy products.

Johnson, a senior in dairy industries at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been presented with a plaque and a check for \$25, according to S. T. Coulter, head of the dairy industries department.

The award is furnished by the Virginia Dare Extract Co., New York, for the dairy industries senior who has excelled in over-all scholastic achievement and judging ability in evaluating quality dairy products.

Johnson is the son of Harold E. Johnson, manager of the Fergus Dairy, Fergus Falls, Minn.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

DAIRY INDUSTRIES STUDENT AWARDED \$200 SCHOLARSHIP

Paul F. O'Connell, LeCenter, has been awarded a \$200 Minnesota Dairy Industry Scholarship in the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics for the winter and spring quarters of 1961.

The scholarship is awarded on the basis of academic aptitude, vocational promise, personal attributes and leadership.

O'Connell, a junior in the dairy industries curriculum, plans to enter the field of dairy enterprise management after graduation.

This is a field greatly in need of persons who have the background O'Connell is acquiring at the University, according to Samuel T. Coulter, head of the Department of Dairy Industries at the University.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 16, 1961

* For release at 10:30 a.m. *
* Wednesday, January 18 *

OLD-FASHIONED FLOWER GARDEN IDEAL--Farm and Home Week

Flower gardening is one of the most popular and rewarding activities in the broad field of amateur horticulture, E. M. Hunt, executive secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, declared today (Wed. a.m., Jan. 18).

The old-fashioned type of flower garden in which the plants are grown in rows in a garden space somewhat removed from the house and yard has a good deal of merit, Hunt told a University of Minnesota Farm and Home Week audience on the St. Paul Campus. Such a garden is likely to have well prepared soil, full sunlight and freedom from competition of trees and shrubs. A "row" garden may not be an asset to the landscape design of a home property, he said, but it does provide the best flowers for cutting purposes.

When the flower gardens are planted as part of the landscape design--in the foundation planting or border planting--they enhance the appearance of a home if they are properly cared for. However, the plant materials must be carefully chosen and given special attention.

"Combinations of flower materials will be pleasing in the landscape design only if they are of the right sizes and colors for their locations," the horticulturist told this audience. "Experienced gardeners usually find that the desired landscape effect can best be obtained by using only a few types of flowers that can be depended on to perform well under the existing conditions."

In selecting trees and shrubs for the home landscape, consider hardiness of the plant, mature size, rate of growth, seasonal beauty and freedom from insects and diseases, L. C. Snyder, head of the horticulture department, urged the group.

Among large trees suitable for home planting he listed the American linden, green ash, honey locust, Kentucky coffee tree and the various maples. Among small trees he recommended the flowering crabapples, hawthorn, Juneberries, mountain ash and birch.

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* * * * *
* For release at 10:30 a.m. *
* Wednesday, January 18 *
* * * * *

ENE METHOD NOW USED FOR MACHINE CALCULATION OF DAIRY RATIONS--
Farm and Home Week

The estimated net energy (ENE) method of evaluating the performance potential of a dairy ration is more accurate than the commonly used total digestible nutrient (TDN) method, according to a University of Minnesota dairy researcher.

J. D. Donker told a Farm and Home Week audience today that a dairyman whose herd records are machine-calculated through the DHIA-IBM testing program now receives feeding recommendations each month for each cow in his herd, based on the ENE method.

ENE calculations are used because energy^{supplying} nutrients are most important of all nutrients for the average dairy cow. Lack of energy is usually the first thing to limit a cow's production.

The machine feeding recommendations are based on a set of feeding standards compiled after years of evaluating dairy cow needs in terms of nutrients for normal performance. Feeding standards carefully consider maintenance, growth, reproduction and milk production.

Most important factors in getting reliable machine recommendations are an accurate estimate of the forages being fed and exact evaluation of forage quality. When the machine has this information together with a cow's production, it computes the amount of concentrate needed to balance her ration.

Trouble is, the machine must rely on information which is based on human judgment and knowledge. If judgment errs or the knowledge is false, the machine recommendations won't be exactly right. And at certain times--as during the flush production period just after calving--a cow may not have the capacity to handle the recommended amount of feed.

The machine recommendations are about the most accurate feeding guide a dairyman has today. But it's still important to watch each cow's appetite and production closely and adjust a cow's ration to her individual needs.

Donker said the machine method of applying feeding standards to the cows and feedstuffs at hand will someday include protein recommendations. But before this development--and to insure highest accuracy in balancing energy needs--there is need for an accurate assessment of the feeding values of the forages a dairyman has on hand.

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* * * * *
* For release at 10:30 a.m. *
* Wednesday, January 18 *
* * * * *

CURTAILING AG RESEARCH SEEN AS DISASTER--Farm and Home Week

Restricting "production" research in the plant sciences as a means of combating agricultural surpluses would be disastrous to both farmers and non-farmers.

That is what W. M. Myers, head of the Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics at the University of Minnesota, told a Farm and Home Week audience on the St. Paul Campus this (Wednesday) morning.

The attitude that this research is responsible for over-production and depressed farm prices is a "doctrine of inefficiency," said Myers. "To restrict further advances in agricultural technology by shutting off research is just as logical as preventing farmers from using improved seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and machinery," he added.

Myers pointed out that plant science research has three major objectives:

1. Reducing the cost of production per unit of product. This may mean more production per acre. It also means lower seeding rates, more certain stand establishment, adaptation to mechanical harvesting, less expensive weed control and other advances.
2. Increased reliability of production by reducing crop losses by such things as winterkilling, drouth, storms, diseases, insects and weeds.
3. Improving market prices by better quality.

"We need more, not less, 'production' research in the future," said Myers.

(more)

add l curtailing ag research

His talk was part of a crop improvement session which had for its theme the role of plant science research in reducing the farmer's cost-price squeeze.

At the same session, E. R. Ausemus, professor and USDA agronomist at the University, stated that breeding and growing of improved varieties of farm crops helps relieve the cost-price squeeze.

A principal objective of such breeding is to develop varieties which will help stabilize production, thus helping get the highest returns possible per unit of production, according to Ausemus.

"More basic research is needed on all crops if we are going to make adequate progress in their improvement," he said.

Using the same theme, Harley J. Otto, extension agronomist at the University, said that planting high quality seed of recommended varieties is one of the surest ways of increasing crop production efficiency.

Said Otto:

The farmer should plant varieties with the best performance records. To make sure the seed is actually the variety desired, it must have varietal purity. The best assurance of varietal purity is to use certified seed.

The cost of seed represents a small part of the total cost of producing an acre of crop. Yet the other investments may be jeopardized by slighting this factor.

In considering the cost-price squeeze, A. R. Schmid, associate professor of agronomy at the University, reminded farmers of the contribution of forages to soil improvement in a cropping system.

"Good legumes and legume-grass mixtures are not only high return crops when properly used, but they add up to 140 pounds of free nitrogen for succeeding crops," according to Schmid.

"When the cost-price squeeze is on, this lower drain on out-of-the pocket cash for fertilizer is a blessing for the livestock farmer."

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* * * * *
* For release at 8:30 p.m. *
* Wednesday, January 18 *
* * * * *

MINNESOTA SEEDSMEN HONORED--Farm and Home Week

Ten awards for outstanding contributions to quality field crop seed production and distribution in Minnesota in 1960 were made Wednesday evening at the Midland Hills Country Club, St. Paul.

The occasion was the annual recognition dinner of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, with headquarters on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota, and the Crop Quality Council, Minneapolis.

Four Premier Seed Grower awards, from the Crop Quality Council, were presented to outstanding seed producers who are members of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

Premier Seed Grower plaques, awarded for the 33rd year, went to A. G. Barke, Fairmont; Philip and Gottfred Dahlberg, Cambridge; Milton Nelson, Sacred Heart; and Joe Sendelbach, Wells. These awards were made on the basis of excellence in certified seed production, general contributions to crop improvement and participation in local civic activities.

Honorary Premier Seed Grower awards, from the Crop Quality Council, went to D. U. Harvey, 1985 Cleveland Ave. N., St. Paul, who will retire this year as a senior experimental plot supervisor on the University's St. Paul Campus; and Stanley Folsom, who recently retired as president of the Twin City Seed Company, Minneapolis.

Three elevator managers were presented with certificates of recognition from the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association. They were Forrest Mariner, Farmers Co-op Association, Jackson; Richard M. Smith, Kent-Doran Grain Company, Campbell; and Ray Ulrich, Angus Co-op Elevator Association, Angus. Basis for these awards was leadership in the community by promoting the use of certified seed of recommended varieties, encouraging better cultural practices in seed growing and improving the market quality of grain.

Also presented with a certificate of recognition from the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association as an "outstanding seedsman" was Northrup King & Company, Minneapolis. This award is based on distribution of high quality seed and contributions to crop improvement. The awards banquet was held in connection with Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus January 17-20.

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* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Tuesday, January 17 *

TIPS ON STAR TING BEEKEEPING--Farm and Home Week

Planning to keep bees?

Don't take the step before you've considered your personal reaction to stings, your relation with your neighbors and the suitability of your locality, M. H. Haydak, associate professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, warned today (Tuesday p.m.). He spoke at a special session on beekeeping during the opening day of Farm and Home Week on the University's St. Paul Campus.

The prospective beekeeper should study the life of the bees, the principles of their management and bee diseases. "Without this knowledge he can never hope to be a successful beekeeper," Haydak told his audience.

A beekeeper would do well to tell his neighbors about the interesting phases of bee life, their value in pollination of agricultural crops and about the food value of honey, since these neighbors are his first prospective customers, Haydak said.

Among the values derived from keeping bees, Haydak listed health-giving work in the open, the satisfaction of accomplishment and an augmented knowledge of nature. "Keeping bees also teaches a person patience," Haydak observed, "for you never kick the hive!"

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January 16, 1961

Immediate release

SIMONSON NAMED TOURIST SERVICE SPECIALIST

Lawrence R. Simonson of Grand Rapids has been named as University of Minnesota extension specialist in tourist services.

In announcing the appointment, Skuli Rutford, director of the University Agricultural Extension Service, said the new extension specialist position was created at the request of representatives of the state's tourist industry.

Simonson has already taken over his new duties, with headquarters at the University's North Central School and Experiment Station at Grand Rapids, working with the Extension Service's rural development program.

Under Simonson's direction, a program is being planned to assist in upgrading the facilities and operational procedures of the state's 325 million dollar tourist industry.

As member service director for the Dairyland Electric Cooperative, Inc., at Grand Rapids the past five years, Simonson worked with more than 300 resort and tourist facility operators.

He was born at Albert Lea, graduated from high school at New Richland and holds a B. S. degree from the University of Minnesota.

Simonson will work in close cooperation with the tourist industry. He will be advised by a committee of industry representatives and will use the Minnesota Arrowhead Association's 1958-59 Vacation Travel Survey to help guide his efforts.

The Survey recommended that "A thorough training program in resort operation, including service, finance, accounting and other subjects should be available each year in an area college or university for the benefit of those operators who are seeking to improve themselves and their establishments and for those new people who enter the resort-hotel-motel industry each year.

"We intend to attack the industry's problems at the grass roots level," said Rutford. Workshops and short courses for travel facility operators will be held as the program gathers momentum.

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61-18-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 16, 1961

* For release at 9 p.m. *
* Tuesday, January 17 *

4-H MEETS NEEDS OF URBAN YOUTH--Farm and Home Week

Holding 4-H Club meetings in the home is developing parental and family cooperation in the 4-H program in Chicago, according to a Chicago 4-H worker.

Praise of the home-centered concept of 4-H meetings came from Lawrence Biever, extension specialist in 4-H Club work in Chicago, at a special session held for 4-H Club leaders this (Tuesday) evening as part of the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus. Biever, formerly agricultural agent in Traverse County, spoke on the challenge of urban 4-H Club work.

Youth, especially teen-agers, crave opportunities to plan, conduct and conclude projects and activities involving democratic principles and adult-like experiences, Biever said. 4-H work in Chicago was established to help provide such opportunities since more than 75 percent of Chicago youth do not belong to any youth group in their neighborhoods.

Seeing the need for programs for youth, Chicago civic leaders launched with the University of Illinois a pilot program in 1957 to establish 4-H work for young people in the Chicago area.

(more)

Success of the project and its adaptability to urban youth is evident from the fact that more than 1,000 young people have enrolled in three years. Since July 1, 1960, 12 new clubs have been formed. More than half of the 4-H members are 13 years old or older.

Science projects are substituted for the usual agricultural projects. Instead of the usual county fair where members compete, a club-o-rama is held featuring exhibits and demonstrations.

Biever cited as advantages urban 4-H Club work has to offer youth:

- . Home-centered monthly meetings, projects and activities.
- . Realistic responsibilities in planning and conducting their own monthly meetings and projects. Adult leaders serve on a voluntary basis and are elected by 4-H members.
- . Competitive experiences resulting in meaningful recognition.
- . Individual achievement and satisfaction.
- . Co-educational and wholesome social experiences.
- . Long tenure of 4-H projects on a rising level of ability, knowledge and appreciation.
- . Teamwork experience of value as young people assume their roles in the adult world.

At a 4-H leadership session Tuesday afternoon, Robert Pinches, assistant state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, declared that adult leaders play an important role in determining the strength of the local 4-H Club and the growth of the 4-H members in learning to take part effectively. He urged that leaders take time to take a critical look at themselves and at their techniques in working with local clubs.

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January 17, 1961

* For release at 3:30 p.m. *
* Wednesday, January 18 *

PLANT SCIENTIST CITED AS PROTECTOR--Farm and Home Week

The plant scientist's role in protecting the populace in war, as well as in peace, was stressed this (Wednesday) afternoon by William H. Kircher, editor-in-chief of The Farmer magazine, St. Paul.

In a talk at Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota, he cited the plant scientist's "responsibility of helping farmers build a food supply that will sustain us and our allies in war."

Kircher recalled that plant science as a profession in the late '20s and early '30s was on the defensive and that "at the outset of World War II there were a lot of Henry Wallace's bins filled with wheat and corn."

By 1943, the U. S. was running short of wheat, and farmers were given incentives to produce more and more grain, he pointed out.

"Had a disease or an insect or some other plague wiped out the varieties of wheat or some other important crop grown then, and had there not been a new and resistant variety ready to replace it, it is altogether likely that we and our allies would not have triumphed as we did," said Kircher.

In conclusion Kircher warned:

"Even now Russia is challenging us in food production. If Russian plant scientists carry their country to victory in this area, it will be a sorry day for us.

"The plant scientist is a builder and a protector of our food supply. For this reason there is not another field of science as important to the consumer as this one..."

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University of Minnesota
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January 17, 1961

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

FOLIAGE PLANT TROUBLES DIAGNOSED--Farm and Home Week

Having trouble with your foliage plants?

R. E. Widmer, associate professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, diagnosed some common house plant troubles at a special horticulture session today (Tuesday p.m.) during Farm and Home Week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Foliage plants should not be hard to maintain if they are properly selected for the particular location in the home, he said. For householders who are having difficulty with their plants, Widmer listed some common troubles and gave this key to possible causes:

- . Lower leaves turning yellow and falling off readily. Cause: usually overwatering.
- . Burned or brown leaf tips and margins. Cause: allowing plant to become too dry for short period, excess fertilizer or too low temperature.
- . Yellowing and loss of leaves at various plant levels. Cause: chilling, overwatering, poor drainage and aeration or gas fumes.
- . Small leaves. Cause: poorly drained soil, too heavy a soil or insufficient water.
- . Weak growth, light green or yellow foliage. Cause: too much light, poor root system or root rot.
- . Yellow, wilted, soft growth. Cause: too high temperature or root injury.
- . Small leaves, long spaces between leaves. Cause: lack of sufficient light or high temperatures or both.
- . Pale green leaves and hardening of plant. Cause: lack of fertilizer.
- . Very dark green leaves, sometimes accompanied by yellowing in the growing tip or limpness and limited growth. Cause: excess fertilizer.

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* For release at 2 p.m. *
* Wednesday, Jan. 18 *

DISEASES BIG CAUSE OF UNPROFITABLE FARMING--Farm and Home Week

Plant diseases continue to be one of the chief causes of unprofitable production of crops, a department head in the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture said in a speech this (Wednesday) afternoon.

The speaker was J. J. Christensen, head of the Department of Plant Pathology. His talk was given during a crop improvement session on the theme, "Crop Science Research Reduces the Cost-Price Squeeze." The session was part of Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus.

"Although there is an over-production of agricultural crops in the U. S., the problem of profitable production on the individual farm is still with us and always will be," he said.

Christensen continued:

"Because of the rapidly increasing population of the world--about 45 million per year--the need for basic research in agriculture was never greater than now. Actually, there is no world surplus of agricultural products. Statistics indicate that over two-thirds of the human population of the world suffer from lack of adequate nourishment."

He pointed out that a single experiment may involve years of both basic and practical investigations.

In order to produce a new disease-resistant variety of grain, 10 to 15 years of research are required by a group of scientists involving several departments. Therefore, any interruption in the work or lack of continued support in any one of the fields would be extremely costly and wasteful.

Diseases of cereal and forage crops have caused enormous losses to the people of Minnesota. "In order to reduce the epidemics and enormous losses, we must do more fundamental research," said Christensen.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 17, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
January 23

FARM FILLERS

NOTE to county agents: Pembina is a hard red spring wheat. This should have been included in the story concerning its addition to the recommended list which we sent you recently.

* * * *

Studies have shown that the addition of a properly located hay chute in a dairy barn might reduce the work of feeding by a third or more, reports Russell E. Larson, USDA agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. He suggests that if you're planning a new stall barn you consider a one-story structure with adjacent ground level hay storage. The use of a hand cart to haul six to eight bales at a time serves to reduce both travel and time, he notes.

* * * *

Lambs must have water in clean troughs or in automatic galvanized tanks, according to Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. Electric heaters may be used to keep the water from freezing.

* * * *

The Minnesota Milk Record and Culling Guide is a low-cost start in record keeping for the nine out of ten Minnesota dairymen who won't have their herds on DHIA test. It costs only 25¢ and has space to keep milk production records for 35 cows for a year. No dairyman can afford to be without production records. They're the surest steps toward greater dairy profits. Pick up your copy of the Guide at the county extension office.

* * * *

Extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota say there is little relationship between the amount of grain fed the first few days after calving and the amount of swelling in a cow's udder. If a cow has a previous history of ketosis, it's a good idea to feed the amount of grain indicated for her milk production as soon as possible. Watch both milk production and the cow's appetite closely, and cut down on feed if appetite lags.

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* * * * *
* For release at 9 a.m. *
* Thursday, January 19 *
* * * * *

HOG PROFITS MAY INCREASE WITH GROUND EAR CORN RATION--Farm and
Home Week

At present day prices, a hog producer may be able to increase his profits by feeding a ground ear corn ration, a University of Minnesota livestock researcher told Farm and Home Week visitors this (Thursday) morning.

K. P. Miller, assistant professor at the University's Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca, said pigs fed ground ear corn will take about 10 days longer to reach market weight than pigs fed ground shelled corn.

But in trials with 16 lots of pigs at Waseca, efficiency of gain (shelled corn equivalent) was slightly improved when ground ear corn was fed. Backfat thickness was reduced about .14 inch and loin eye area increased about 9 percent with ground ear corn rations.

Shelling costs were also eliminated by feeding ground ear corn.

Miller said the trials also indicate that:

* Rations containing 15 percent protein are adequate for 60 to 100 pound growing pigs, while those containing 12 percent protein are ample for finishing pigs weighing 100 pounds or more.

* When meat scraps cost no more than 115 percent of soybean oil meal price per unit of protein, they can satisfactorily replace one-third of the soybean meal in an otherwise typical soybean meal-type supplement. The additional value of calcium and phosphorus in meat and bone scraps is considered when expressing the value of the supplement per unit of protein.

* Pelleting the ration resulted in a 5 percent increase in rate of gain and feed efficiency. But the carcasses of pigs fed the pelleted ration showed some undesirable qualities-- .14 inch more backfat, 1.1 percent lower yield of lean cuts and .17 square inch smaller loin eye.

These results indicate there is not enough improvement in rate and efficiency of gain to making pelleting profitable.

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* * * * *
* For release at 9:30 a.m. *
* Thursday, January 19 *
* * * * *

PLANTS NEED "COMFORTABLE" TEMPERATURES-- Farm and Home Week

Plants, like people, "feel" and do their best under comfortable temperatures-- neither too hot nor too cold.

This was brought out in a talk at Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota this (Thursday) morning by J. M. MacGregor, professor of soils at the University. He discussed the relationship between fertilizer use and soil temperature.

MacGregor explained it this way:

Chemical reactions in the soil which make nutrients available to the plant depend on favorable temperatures.

High temperature and rainfall climates are characterized by soils of low fertility. Low temperatures may limit chemical reactions so that little or no plant growth occurs.

Low soil temperatures for six months of the year act as a preservative for soil nutrients in Minnesota. But nutrients must be immediately available in the soil during the state's relatively short growing season.

Soils saturated with water or having a heavy crop residue cover warm up slowly in the spring, delaying the availability of nutrients at a critical period in the life of plants. Phosphate fertilization is frequently highly effective at this time.

The release of soil nitrogen to plants is brought about by the decay of organic matter by soil microorganisms, which work faster and faster as temperatures rise above the freezing point. Little soil nitrogen is available at 32 degrees, more at 50 degrees and much more at 75-80 degrees. Somewhere above 80 degrees availability of nitrogen may decrease.

Most commercial fertilizer nitrogen is more readily available to plants than nitrogen in soil organic material, and the commercial fertilizer can be highly effective under cool soil conditions.

With rising temperatures, nitrogen release from soil organic matter increases rapidly and may fill crop needs for a time. With a heavy nitrogen-consuming crop such as corn, however, the needs of the crop become so great under optimum growing temperatures that there is not enough nitrogen to go around, and fertilizer must be applied.

The corn plant's need for commercial fertilizer nitrogen varies with the amount of manure used, the length of time since a legume has been grown, soil texture and the freshness of native organic matter.

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

SKIN, HAIR, EYES KEYS TO CHOOSING BECOMING COLORS IN CLOTHING--
Farm and Home Week

Your personal coloring is the key to choosing becoming color in your clothing, a home economist told a University of Minnesota Farm and Home Week audience of homemakers on the St. Paul Campus today (Wed. p.m.).

Your skin is usually the first factor to consider in choosing becoming clothing colors, according to Mrs. Charlotte Baumgartner, associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. Hair coloring should be considered next; then eyes, she said. For auburn-haired types, however, the order of importance is hair, skin and eyes. Hair is the most important factor because of its high intensity

Emphasize the desirable characteristics in your personal coloring through repetition or through contrast, Mrs. Baumgartner suggested. For example, make blue eyes more intense by wearing a blue dress that is slightly more grayed than are the eyes. Or you can produce the same effect by wearing a small amount of the same hue if it is more intense, for example, wearing a bright blue necklace.

Another way to emphasize the desirable characteristics in your coloring is to wear the complement of the hue you want to emphasize. A relatively intense area of a clothing color will produce an after-image of its complement. Thus, if you are a blonde, the neutralized orange tones of your hair will appear more intense if you wear a bright blue sweater, which produces an after-image of warm orange tones about your head. However, if you have pale blue eyes, the after-image will make them look washed out. Be careful, Mrs. Baumgartner cautioned, in emphasizing one desirable characteristic that you do not emphasize another that is less desirable.

Very light values seem to add color also, Mrs. Baumgartner said. If you want to bring out the color in your complexion and hair, wear white or some very light value next to your face. On the other hand, black is likely to have the effect of draining the color from your skin, hair and eyes.

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NEW SERVICES NEEDED FOR FOUR-GENERATION WOMAN--Farm & Home Week

The average American woman today is a new type--a four-generation woman, homemakers attending the women's program of the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus were told today (Thurs. a.m.).

Speaking on "The Four-Generation Woman" was Mrs. Charles Hymes, national president of the National Council of Jewish Women and a member of the National Advisory Committee for the 1961 White House Conference on Aging.

Often the woman in her late thirties or middle forties finds herself all at one time a daughter, wife, mother and grandmother, because her children marry at a younger age and have their children at a younger age. Thus her active interests run a span all the way from her grandchildren to their great-grandparents, Mrs. Hymes said.

In addition, society expects her to be active in community organizations. "So while she is concerned with the four-ring circus of her family, she adds a fifth ring--the community in which she lives," commented Mrs. Hymes. These pressures, which are far greater than any she had to cope with as a younger woman, can bear heavily upon her at a point in her life where she does not have the same amount of physical energy.

To understand the changing behavior of her parents, she now should be making a study of the psychology of aging. Though help and advice are available in child rearing and for practically every area of homemaking, there are no "great-grandparent psychology" classes and few places where she can turn for help with her aging parents. Mrs. Hymes called for development of new kinds of services in this area if the job of the four-generation woman is to be manageable and if she is not to become the victim of tensions and stresses with which she has not learned to cope.

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* * * * *
* For release at 9 a.m. *
* Thursday, Jan. 19 *
* * * * *

WHO CAUSES FABRIC DAMAGE?--Farm and Home Week

A hole in the armpit of a shirt, color damage in a dress, fraying in curtains-- these are a few examples of textile damage the average person encounters. Who is responsible?

"Often there is no easy answer as to who is responsible for such damage," Suzanne Davison, professor of textiles and clothing at the University of Minnesota, declared in a talk to a Farm and Home Week audience on the St. Paul Campus this morning (Thurs. a.m.). "Because of the mysterious nature of most damage problems, a controversy may arise involving manufacturer, retailer, cleaner or consumer," she said.

Miss Davison has encountered a variety of damage problems in the City of St. Paul Conciliation Court where she serves as textile consultant to the presiding judge.

As one type of damage she cited curtains that fall to pieces in dry cleaning or laundry because the light through the windows has weakened the fabric.

Dry cleaners are having increasing difficulty with color damage caused by cold wave solutions, Miss Davison reported. On wool and rayon materials the color is usually gone; on acetate, a color change is more common. A garment may be delivered from the drycleaner with no evidence of color loss; then several months later color loss is discovered when the customer removes the garment from its bag. Miss Davison explained that the waving and neutralizing solutions act slowly; consequently they rarely affect colors when first spilled on a garment. When the garment is drycleaned, the heat of pressing activates the ingredients so they bleach out some colors.

(more)

add 1 fabric damage

If ragged holes sometimes appear mysteriously in the armpit of shirts, dresses and uniforms, blame this kind of damage not on the laundry but on the liquid deodorants that contain uninhibited acid salts, Miss Davison said. A liquid deodorant was responsible for holes under the arms of a cotton shirt after it had been worn only three times. Many antiperspirants are harmless to fabric, however, and acid damage can usually be avoided if the user follows directions on the package.

Miss Davison also mentioned failure to dilute bleach or using too much bleach as another type of damage that may take as long as a month to appear. After a few washings, however, holes will begin to appear in the fabric. A seemingly innocent rag wet with hypochlorite bleach can damage any fabric it touches when it is tossed into the laundry hamper.

Knitting needles, combs and clothes hangers made of celluloid can cause acid damage to cottons, linens and rayons. The celluloid decomposes when it is stored for a long time in a confined space without air circulation. When a plastic hanger disintegrates in a garment bag, the liberated nitric acid fumes will make holes in clothing.

Responsibility for satisfactory performance of textile articles is four-fold, Miss Davison asserted. It rests with the manufacturer, to produce merchandise that will give consumer satisfaction; with the retailer, to buy goods that will give consumer satisfaction; with commercial cleaners and launderers, to use proper techniques for spotting and cleaning garments; and with the consumer. The consumer is responsible for selecting articles wisely, for using them as they are intended, for giving them proper care in wear, cleaning and storage.

If you have a legitimate complaint, Miss Davison said further, let the drycleaner, launderer or retailer know so that, if possible, the cause of the fault may be determined and corrected at the source of control.

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University Farm and Home News
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To all counties
For release week of
January 23

EXTRA RATIONS
FOR HIGH PRODUCERS
ADD DAIRY PROFITS

Probably the greatest mistake in dairy feeding is underfeeding the high producers.

Limiting grain to 10 to 15 pounds per cow per day or using the old thumb rule of a pound of grain for each 3 or 4 pounds of milk means too little energy for high-producing cows; that's evident by the number of thin cows in dairy herds today.

William Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, says one pound of grain for each 2 or 2 1/2 pounds of milk over 20 to 25 pounds for cows of low testing breeds and a pound of grain for each 2 pounds over 12 to 15 pounds for Jerseys and Guernseys more nearly meets a cow's requirements.

Each cow should have her own grain limit based on her production and appetite or ability to handle feed. With a grain ration costing about 2 cents per pound, it's just good business to trade a pound of grain for a pound of milk worth 3 cents or more. The man handling the grain scoop will have to pay close attention to the milk scale and to each cow's appetite, but it pays out in higher production and greater net returns.

The grain mixture you feed will depend a lot on the quantity and quality of roughage available on your farm. If you have plenty of early-cut, high quality legume hay, your grain mix may consist entirely of home grown grains. But if hay quality is only about average, cows need a grain mix containing 14 to 16 percent protein--about a pound of protein concentrate to 4 to 6 pounds of grain.

MORE

Add 1 - Extra Rations for High Producers add Dairy Profits

Protein quality, a problem with hogs or poultry, doesn't bother a dairy cow; microorganisms in her rumen convert simple nitrogen compounds into good protein.

That means feed cost is the main consideration in choosing a protein supplement for dairy cattle, so it makes sense to compare prices--divide the cost per 100 pounds of feed by the protein analysis to find price per pound of protein--and buy the cheapest protein source you can get. In Minnesota this is usually soybean oil meal.

If you use urea as a protein source, be sure to mix your feed mechanically--the old scoop shovel method isn't thorough enough. A cow could be poisoned by eating too much urea at once. Urea should be limited to 3 pounds per hundred pounds of grain and should supply no more than one-third of the total protein in a ration.

Research shows no advantage in adding antibiotics to a milk cow's ration. Stilbestrol, widely used to boost gains of beef animals, does not increase milk production.

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All counties
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FOR SAFETY'S SAKE,
CHECK THAT HEAT LAMP

Lambs, baby pigs and poultry often have one thing in common: they get off to a warm, fast start in life under an electric heat lamp.

Heat lamps may be used safely and should be safer than an open flame fuel stove--but too often animals are lost in fires caused when the lamps are defective or misused.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says the first step in safe heat lamp use is to make sure electrical wiring is heavy enough to carry the number of lamps you'll use on the circuit. Use fuses that will blow in case of a short circuit, the fuse is electricity's safety valve.

Use only heat lamps that are approved by or meet the specifications of the Underwriters Laboratories. Hang or fasten the lamps by a separate wire or chain, not the wire that carries the current.

Heat bulbs should be set in a porcelain socket; a reflector with a protective bail is a must. Be sure the lamp can't come in contact with straw and bedding material. Hang the lamps at least 18 inches above bedding or litter materials--higher if necessary. And keep them out of the way of animals.

Farm fires destroyed farm property valued at over \$2 million last year. Misused and defective electrical equipment were leading causes, and in many cases a heat lamp set those damaging fires.

-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 17, 1961

To all counties

Last in series on outlook for family
living
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

QUALITY IMPROVES
IN HOUSEHOLD
EQUIPMENT

Consumers interested in buying household equipment in 1961 can expect many improvements making for higher quality, says Home Agent _____.

She passes on some information on the outlook in household equipment from the U. S. Department of Labor.

Prices of appliances are expected to remain about the same. They have gone down about 1 percent in the last two years. However, consumers looking for best buys may be wise to check the 1960 carryover stocks, _____ suggests.

Strong demand for replacements of home appliances has stimulated an upgrading in quality, since householders look for improvements in buying a new model.

Among improvements in household equipment which may soon become standard in American homes are combination refrigerator-freezers. At present about half the refrigerators sold are combination types.

New types of insulation have permitted manufacturers to follow thin-wall design, with the result that a box with a large interior storage capacity will fit into the same space formerly required for a refrigerator with much smaller storage space.

Popularity of automatic dryers is zooming, with electric dryers accounting for about 65 percent of total dryer sales. Several firms have developed dryers which shut off the mechanism when the wash has reached proper moisture content.

Safe, quiet, economical air conditioners of increased efficiency are now on the market, some models light enough to carry from room to room.

MORE

Add 1 - Quality Improves in Household Equipment

A development in central air conditioning is the reversible summer-winter heat pump that provides year-round comfort by control of air movement and quality. New housing in the medium-and high-price range is often equipped with central air conditioners.

Built-in range tops and eye-level ovens will continue to be popular, since they lend themselves to more imaginative kitchen design and are more convenient to use. Increased automation is appearing in more of the gas and electric ranges. Most gas ranges are being equipped with automatic oven lighting and oversize simmer burners.

Streamlining and improvements in efficiency are apparent in the upright vacuum cleaners and canister models. Some manufacturers of canister cleaners have doubled motor size to provide more suction and cleaning power.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 17, 1961

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

GOOD POSTURE
FOR GOOD LOOKS

Good posture, attractive appearance and the ability to wear clothes well go hand in hand. Even the prettiest girl with the best looking clothes will improve herself with correct posture, says Home (4-H) Agent _____.

Fashion suggests a tall, slender figure with a small waist, narrow hips and a high, firm bustline. Posture plays an important part in creating this appearance.

Check your posture from head to toe. A few posture corrections may do a lot to improve your figure. Arleen Barkeim, state 4-H Club agent at the University of Minnesota, offers the following posture pointers:

- . Stand tall. Correct posture will not only make you appear taller, but can add as much as an inch to your height. The tall girl who slumps to appear shorter looks awkward.
- . Hold your head high and your shoulders free and easy for a pretty neck and shoulder line.
- . Lift your ribs for a smaller waistline. That "spare tire" around the middle may be due to poor posture, not excess weight.
- . Carry your chest high to help improve the bustline.
- . Tuck the hips under and pull your stomach in to make both appear smaller.
- . Toe straight ahead and transfer body weight smoothly from one foot to the other for graceful body movement. Good footwork is basic to correct body carriage and good posture.

Home (4-H) Agent _____ reminds girls who plan to enter the 4-H county dress revue to remember that their garments as well as their figures will look better if they practice good posture. Clothes look better because they fit better. Good posture also means fewer fitting problems and easier sewing.

"Graceful body carriage takes conscious effort every day, even after it has become a habit," adds Miss Barkeim.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 17, 1961

To all counties

4- H NEWS

PLEASE NOTE CORRECTION

In case you wondered about the variety of plant called "wies" in the second paragraph of the 4-H story in the packet on January 3, CHILDREN CAN MAKE AN INDOOR GARDEN, the word should have been ivies.

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HOME SAFETY COUNCIL KEY TO HOME SAFETY--Farm and Home Week

Development of the right attitude toward safety is imperative if people are to be safe in the home, on the farm or on the highway, a member of the board of directors of the National Safety Council declared today (Friday a.m.).

Mrs. Almer Armstrong, coordinator of organization relations for the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, spoke on safety in the home at a special session for homemakers during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus. Besides being active in the National Safety Council, she is chairman of the recognition committee of the Indiana Farm Safety Council.

"Most people would agree that accident prevention is necessary, but many times until a safety consciousness is developed, no one wants to do anything about accident prevention," Mrs. Armstrong said.

Safe living in the home will come only when each member of the family is given a responsible safety job to do, according to the speaker. Families must look upon a safety program in their home as being as important as programs in any organization.

Because safety is really a family affair, she suggested the organization of a safety council within the family circle, particularly where there are small children and teenagers. Such a family safety council would be the means of teaching members the importance of removing hazards and learning how to live safely with those that cannot be removed. Chairman of the council might be one of the children.

Mrs. Armstrong recommended use of a good safety check list to get the family program started. When all the hazards have been noted and fully recognized, plans should be made for their removal. Removing the hazards should involve all members of the family old enough to participate.

Because many accidents happen if people are working under tension or emotional strain, the mother should assume the responsibility of using her influence to keep everyone happy and family affairs running smoothly, Mrs. Armstrong declared.

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* * * * *

FORAGE TESTING BOOSTS FARMERS' PROFITS--Farm and Home Week

How chemical analysis of hay and silage may increase dairymen's profits was explained in a talk at Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota this (Friday) morning.

William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, reported of that a pilot forage testing program was launched in the state during the winter/1959-60 and is being continued this year by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Forage samples are analyzed at a commercial laboratory in Minneapolis.

The project is under the direction of Hueg and Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman.

Hueg explained that feed costs account for half the cost of producing milk. "We know that forages are the cheapest nutrient source in the ration. They also have the greatest variation in feeding value. Through this pilot program we think we will develop a workable program for all dairymen and livestock feeders who wish to use it," he said.

Hueg reported that after having his forage tested, an Otter Tail County farmer found he had better hay than he thought and the new knowledge enabled him to feed less grain to his cows.

On the basis of forage analysis, a Hennepin County farmer also reduced the amount of grain being fed to his cows and found that no change in milk production resulted.

Forage analysis showed a Dakota County dairyman that he could remove protein supplement from his 20 cows' grain ration, realizing a saving of \$18 a week with no loss in production.

Hueg pointed out that before a testing program for all livestock feeders can be put into effect, more study in forage feeding value and more accurate tests for forage quality determination are needed, as well as correlation of data on actual animal performance and feeding rations based on analysis.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 18, 1961

* For release at 2 p.m. *
* Thursday, Jan. 19 *

TIPS GIVEN ON FREEZING MEAT, OTHER FOODS--Farm and Home Week

If you want satisfaction with the meat you put into the freezer, always select cuts of high quality in both freshness and grade.

That advice was given today (Thurs. p.m.) by W. J. Aunan, associate professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, to homemakers attending Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus.

Aunan, along with other experts who spoke at a special session on freezing foods, emphasized that the quality of the frozen product will depend on the quality of the fresh product.

Boning many of the cuts of meat will save freezer space and make for easier wrapping and carving, Aunan said. After separating the different cuts, package them according to family size, and label and date the packages. Ground beef should be compacted firmly and tightly wrapped.

High quality wrapping materials are a must for packaging meat and other foods to protect against freezer burn and development of off-flavors, Aunan and other experts said.

Storage periods for different meats in the freezer will vary. A good wrapping material can extend the keeping time. Aunan gave these maximum storage periods for keeping meat in the freezer at 0°F.: beef and lamb, 10 to 12 months; fresh pork, 6 months; veal, 8 to 10 months; cured products and sausages, 5 to 8 weeks; ground beef, 3 months.

A tea for homemakers attending the session was given by members of the Agricultural Faculty Women's Club at 3 p.m.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 18, 1961

* For release at 6 p.m. *
* Thursday, January 19 *

MINNESOTA SWINE HONOR ROLL MEMBERS NAMED

Twenty-one Minnesota farmers were named this (Thursday) evening to the annual Minnesota Swine Honor Roll, during a banquet in Coffman Memorial Union on the Minneapolis Campus of the University of Minnesota.

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

Production records show the 21 farmers averaged nine pigs raised per litter, compared with a state average of about seven. They had 21 sows, on the average, per herd. Average market weight for the pigs was 216 pounds at 179 days of age.

The pigs from the 24 litters of Edmund Staloch, Hartland, reached an average weight of 200 pounds at 148 days of age, tops for the whole group. Fred Drescher, Alden, raised 10.7 pigs per sow, highest in this respect for the group.

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

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

New members added to the Honor Roll are:

Norbert Abbe, Owatonna; Donald Anderson, Medford; Leonard Arduser, Madelia; Donald Budin, Montgomery; Don Drescher and Fred Drescher, Alden; Wendell Dunn, Porter; George and Joe Gahl, Janesville; Joe Gildner, Preston; Harold Graham, Storden.

Percy Janes and Sons, Hayfield; Richard Langeslag, Faribault; Edwin Leimer, Truman; Leo Mattson, Emmons; Willie C. Nelson, Westbrook; Elmer Rieke, Alden; Glenn Romberg, Sleepy Eye; Marvin Simon, Lewiston; Adrian Staloch, Wells; Edmund Staloch, Hartland; Charles Thompson, Austin.

Three men at the event were announced as honorary members of the Swine Honor Roll in recognition of their outstanding achievements and contributions to the swine industry. They were John L. Olson, Worthington, president of the Minnesota Swine Producers Association; C. W. Myers, Blue Earth, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation; and Robert J. Meade, professor of animal husbandry at the University.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 18, 1961

* For release at 2 p.m. *
* Thursday, Jan. 19 *

FARM MANAGER OF YEAR NAMED--Farm and Home Week

Earl Prigge, Zumbrota, received the Farm Manager of the Year Award this (Thursday) afternoon during a Farm and Home Week convocation on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

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

Prigge was selected on the basis of his over-all farm management achievement and participation in the Vo-Ag farm management program.

He has been in the evening Vo-Ag program for five years and has had a complete analysis and summary every year at the Austin area school. His instructor is Gerald Halvorson.

He demonstrated his ability to manage a farm business by combining sheep, swine and poultry enterprises into a profitable unit. He has 16 sows farrowing twice a year and maintains a 200-ewe flock. He was the top man on the 1958 Minnesota Swine Honor Roll.

Prigge operates 189 acres and has been able to distribute his labor on the farm so that he and his family can do the work with no hired labor.

He has served as local Farm Bureau and PTA president, treasurer of the Rifle Club and trustee of his church.

The award was presented to Prigge by W. C. Knaak, St. Paul, assistant state director of vocational education. This is the fourth year the award has been presented.

Farm management regional winners, in addition to Prigge, were: David Roberson, Lake City; Dale Yahnke, Lake Crystal; Wayne Whiting, Alexandria; Clyde Christensen, Thief River Falls; and George Oraskovich, Carlton.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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January 18, 1961

* For release at 10 a.m. *
* Friday, January 20 *

TIPS ON PLANNING COMMUNITY KITCHENS--Farm and Home Week

Women who have to help plan kitchens for churches or other community organizations received some tips today (Friday a.m.) at a special session for homemakers during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus.

Knowing the space to be used and its limitations was the first guide to planning given by Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of home economics and chairman of the division of household equipment.

She suggested working from a sketch of the space, with dimensions and architectural characteristics such as windows marked on the sketch. She recommended these further guides to planning:

- . Know the types of meals to be prepared and the utensils and accessory articles used in preparation. Know also how much dinnerware is stored in the kitchen. Utensils, dinnerware and accessory equipment will determine amount of storage space needed.

- . Estimate the number of people who will work in the kitchen at a time and where they will work, to determine in part how close major appliances can be to each other.

- . Plan for at least one main sink to be used during food preparation and clean-up and at least one extra sink for washing hands and for auxiliary food preparation.

- . Prepare a rough plan, marking on the sketch dimensions for appliances and storage cabinets. Start by locating the main sink, next locate the oven and cooking surfaces or ranges and, third, the refrigerator. Plan for counter space near the refrigerator and on the side the refrigerator door opens. Plan also for counter space for assembling foods to be cooked, for serving, for placement of soiled dishes at the end of the meal and for placement of dishes that are washed, if there is no dishwasher.

- . Select a menu likely to be prepared and test the plan in detail by make-believe preparation and clean-up. Keep in mind the number of persons who will be working and go through each step of the food preparation and clean-up.

The first dry-run or make-believe meal will start you on your second rough draft of the plan. The second dry-run will start you on your third draft.

- . When you have a plan you think will work, check with people who have planned kitchens serving a purpose similar to yours.

Miss Ehrenkranz was a member of a panel consisting of a kitchen engineer, home economists and homemakers.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1961

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* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Friday, January 20 *
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STEPS TO TIME AND ENERGY SAVING--Farm and Home Week

Work from the ears up saves work from the ears down, a University of Minnesota extension home management specialist declared today.

Mrs. Edna Jordahl urged homemakers attending a Farm and Home Week session on the St. Paul Campus today (Friday p.m.) to apply basic management principles and creative management to "lick time and energy problems."

She defined good management as the best use of what you have to get the most of what you want. Creative management, Mrs. Jordahl explained, is taking a critical look at your own situation, analyzing your resources, pinpointing your goals and then routing the shortest and best course for yourself.

As a step toward simplifying specific household tasks to save time and energy, she suggested making a careful analysis of:

1. You, the worker and your use of resources. What type of person are you? How much energy do you have? How limited is your budget?
2. The item under consideration. Are you trying to save time or are you trying to improve your standards? If you are ironing a shirt, for example, is your goal to improve the quality of the job or to speed it up?
3. Your tools and equipment. Have you selected the right ones for the job? Are they stored correctly?
4. Your supplies. Are these well chosen for the job to be done? Are they stored properly?
5. Your order of work. Is it best suited to the job and working conditions? Is it possible to dovetail several small jobs?

"Understanding your own situation is half the remedy of fatigue," Mrs. Jordahl said. "If you discover a problem, attack it promptly and intelligently. But accept whatever you see must be your lot and live with it."

Farm and Home Week closed Friday afternoon.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1961

* For release at 2 p.m. *
* Friday, January 20 *

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS REPORTED--Farm and Home Week

Progress in agricultural research, farm modernization and use of forages in Europe was reported this (Friday) afternoon by a speaker on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

He was Darell E. McCloud, research leader in humid pasture and range investigations for the Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md.

McCloud attended the recent eighth International Grassland Congress in Reading, England, and then spent two months visiting research institutions and discussing grassland research with scientists in the British Isles, Holland, Finland, Germany, Belgium and France.

Reported McCloud:

Well equipped research institutions with highly trained scientists are conducting excellent agricultural research in several European countries.

Farm modernization and mechanization is developing rapidly in many European countries. For example, McCloud said he frequently saw power equipment tractors, pick-up balers, forage harvesters, pipe-line milking, concrete farm lots and elaborate barns in England.

(more)

add 1 European agriculture

European farmers are keenly aware of the importance of high quality forages. Pasture, hay and silage management practices are slanted toward high production of top quality forages.

Another Farm and Home Week speaker Friday afternoon was Keith Jacob, accountant for the Butler Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis. He spoke at a session on Christmas tree farming.

Jacob told the tree farmers that they "must be as tax conscious as well advised businessmen.

"Sale of timber may be reported as a capital gain or loss instead of ordinary income on your federal income tax return. This may mean a tax saving, as only 50 percent of a long-term capital gain is taken into income," said Jacob.

A new method of controlling pocket gophers, called the "burrow builder," was described at another Farm and Home Week session by Berkeley R. Peterson, St. Paul, district agent for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

It is a tractor-drawn device which constructs artificial gopher runways and mechanically places poisoned bait in them.

The "burrow builder" has now been used in some parts of Minnesota for a year, and in almost all cases control of gophers has been between 80 and 100 percent," reported Peterson.

Farm and Home Week was to come to a close after a four-day run with sessions beginning at 3 p.m. Friday.

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University Farm and Home News
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January 19, 1961

Immediate release

NEW METHOD MAY IMPROVE DAIRY SIRE SELECTION

All dairy bulls in artificial insemination (AI) service have one thing in common: their influence can mean millions of dollars to dairymen--millions in profits if a sire is outstanding, millions in losses if he is poor.

Here is the way C. L. Wilcox and C. L. Cole, University of Minnesota dairy specialists, explain it:

The service of a dairy sire has gone far beyond the most optimistic estimates of early AI workers. The average number of services per sire in AI service is now about 2,500 per year--30,000 to 40,000 services are not uncommon. Under present conditions a sire may have a lifetime potential as high as 750,000 services.

Obviously, only the best sires should be picked for AI service. But what guarantees that the best ones are selected?

Generally, a sire's transmitting ability is measured by comparing the production of his daughters with the records of their dams. The USDA has done this since 1935, through Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) records.

Since most AI sires are first used for natural service in private dairy herds, these dam-daughter comparisons are called natural service proofs. Generally, the higher the production of the daughters over the production of their dams, the higher the sire's considered value.

Naturally, persons selecting sires for AI use have turned to the proved sire program as a guide to tested sires. As a result, about 80 percent of all inseminations are with semen from proven sires.

How successful the AI associations have been in sire selection is hard to tell. Production gains have been recorded but it is difficult to tell what portion may be credited to better breeding. Several reliable studies which compare production from AI and private breeding programs have reported little difference between the two.

(more)

add 1 dairy sire selection

In a Minnesota study of artificial breeding, Wilcox and Cole found that daughters of untested sires produced at about the same level as daughters of sires selected on a natural service proof. Furthermore, there appeared to be but slight relation between a sire's natural service proof and the production of his AI daughters.

This doesn't mean that artificial breeding has failed to bring about genetic (inherited) gains in dairy cattle. Through AI there is a wider selection of sires available for natural service. And some sires in natural service are themselves the result of artificial breeding. But, while it seems clear that some gain has been made through AI, it also seems clear that the full genetic potential of artificial breeding is not being made available to dairymen.

The natural service proof is sound only under the same conditions in which it was made. Feeding and management have a lot to do with a cow's production and both vary from herd to herd. If this effect is underestimated, the sire is credited with a higher breeding value than he actually has. Also, in natural service the sire is usually evaluated on a small number of tested daughters; chance alone could cause these to be better than the average of all his daughters.

One possible way to solve these problems and get a more reliable test of a sire's value is to progeny-test young bulls through a limited number of AI matings and select the best sires for continued service.

The difference between this method and a natural service proof is that a sire's daughters would be tested under a number of different environmental conditions--differences in feed, milking, handling, housing and the like--which are found in a given breeding area. Test sires could then be compared on an equal basis.

But if a progeny test is to be the basis for future sire selection, there are still questions to be answered--for instance, what type of production information will give the most reliable estimate of breeding value? And how many daughters must be tested?

Wilcox and Cole studied production records of nearly 6,400 AI daughters of 98 sires used in Minnesota. Each sire was evaluated by three methods: (1) the average production of his daughters, (2) the difference between daughter and herd average production, and (3) the difference between daughter production and production of cows of the same age in each herd.

The researchers found that if the daughters are distributed in a number of herds throughout the breeding area and if there is no selection of mates, the simple daughter average is an adequate measure of a sire's breeding value. Under those conditions records on 20 to 25 daughters will give a reliable indication of a sire's worth.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

U OF M AG BIOCHEMISTRY DEPT. HEAD DIES

The world lost one of its leading cereal chemists when death came January 7 in Mexico City to an unassuming man named William Findlay Geddes.

He had been a member of the University of Minnesota faculty for 23 years, serving the past 16 years as head of the Department of Agricultural Biochemistry.

Dr. and Mrs. Geddes arrived in Mexico City December 31 for a proposed month's trip through that country. He entered a hospital on the day following his arrival and remained there until his death. He was 64 years old. Surviving, in addition to his wife, are three daughters and a son.

Geddes was born in the small community of Manotick, Ontario, Canada. He obtained his B.S.A. degree from the University of Toronto in 1918. Turned down by the Army because of his eyesight during World War I, he became a control chemist in a factory manufacturing sulfuric acid, smokeless powder and TNT.

After the war he became assistant professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of Toronto, where he remained until 1933 except for two absences for graduate study. He received his M. A. from the University of Toronto in 1924 and his Ph. D. from the University of Minnesota in 1929. During his stay at the University of Toronto he had been promoted to professor and head of the department.

(more)

add 1 U of M ag biochemistry head dies

In keeping with his interest in cereal chemistry, developed at the University of Minnesota, he accepted a position in 1933 as chemist-in-charge of the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory in Winnipeg.

During the next five years Geddes made significant contributions to the study of baking tests which were highly effective in producing better methods for the evaluation of wheat flour. This was partly the result of his early work on the bromate effect and its relation to the protein content and quality of Canadian wheats.

His statistical studies were also highly important in establishing criteria for examining the results of baking tests.

While at the Grain Research Laboratory, Geddes began a wide acquaintance with European cereal chemists. On two occasions he spent some months in studying milling and baking practices in Britain, France, Holland, Germany and Norway. Later, in 1952, he again toured Europe, representing the American Association of Cereal Chemists at the Scandinavian Cereal Chemists Association convention in Copenhagen and the German Cereal Research Association convention in Detmold, Germany.

His final trip overseas was made in September, 1960, when he was a guest lecturer at the University of Glasgow, Scotland.

Having established a reputation as a teacher, research worker and organizer, he was offered a position as professor of agricultural biochemistry at the University of Minnesota, one of the leading U. S. cereal research centers.

He accepted this position in 1938, and became head of the department in 1945.

One of Geddes' most outstanding investigations in his 23 years at Minnesota covered the development of the B complex vitamins in the growing and ripening wheat plant, the first study of its kind. Another was his extensive study on the problems of grain storage.

(more)

add 2 U of M ag biochemistry head dies

Among the numerous honors which came his way was the Nicholas Appert award, from the Institute of Food Technologists, "for pre-eminence in and outstanding contributions to food technology in 1958."

In 1950 he was awarded the coveted Thomas Burr Osborne medal by the American Association of Cereal Chemists for his "distinguished contributions to the field of cereal chemistry."

In a poll taken by the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society in 1947, he was voted one of the world's "Ten Ablest Food Chemists," and in 1936 he received the Coronation Medal of King George VI.

During this professional life, Geddes was sole or joint author of more than 160 scientific papers, 35 technical articles, and author or co-author of chapters in 11 books. He is listed in 10 biographical directories, including Who's Who in America. His membership in societies includes nine professional and scientific and five honorary and fraternal.

In the 32 years he was a member of the American Association of Cereal Chemists, he held numerous committee chairmanships, served as president in 1938, and held the post of editor of the AACC research journal, Cereal Chemistry, for 18 years.

His colleagues testify that Geddes, who was first of all a teacher, considered the time he spent training students the most important of all his activities. His co-workers cite the long list of men he taught who have attained influential positions in industrial management, teaching and research as a real memorial to his work.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Jan. 20, 1961

Special to Cass Co.

TIPS ON STORAGE
TO BE GIVEN AT
OPEN MEETINGS

Do you complain because you haven't room to store dishes, pots and pans or the family clothing?

A few storage devices and some rearrangement may solve your problems, says County Agent Henry Hagen.

Suggestions on home storage will be given at a meeting open to the public on _____ at _____ in _____, Hagen announces.
(date) (hour) (place)
Speaker will be Mary Muller, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota. She will discuss principles in planning new storage or making better use of present space.

Among these principles are storing items near the place of first use, placing the most used items within easy reach, making the storage space flexible, placing duplicate items in several places where they are used frequently, and storing together items used together.

Miss Muller will also show devices to improve storage spaces such as stripping for adjustable shelves, file and drawer dividers, step shelves and peg board. Many devices to improve storage may be made at home.

The meeting is sponsored by the Cass County Agricultural Extension Service and is open to the public free of charge.

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-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 23, 1961

file
SPECIAL

Immediate release

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SPEAK ON ST. PAUL CAMPUS

Anthony Wedgwood Benn, who has been making history by spurning a seat in the British House of Lords, will speak on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota Thursday (Jan. 26).

His topic will be "Our Age of Revolution."

He will speak at the winter quarter convocation of the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. The convocation, to which the public is invited, will be held in the Coffey Hall auditorium from 3 to 4 p.m. followed by a coffee hour in the campus student center.

Since he became the youngest man ever to be elected to Parliament in 1950 at the age of 25, Benn has risen rapidly to the top echelon of his party.

One of his distinctions was being appointed to the Labour "Shadow Cabinet" in the House of Commons and to membership in the National Committee of the Labour Party.

His special parliamentary interests have been foreign policy--especially the U. N. and the Afro-Asian world, in which he has traveled extensively. He is noted as a radio and TV broadcaster and political newspaper columnist.

Benn, the son of Lord Stanagate, has been trying to get bills passed that would enable sons of aristocrats to refuse an inherited title and remain in the House of Commons, rather than going to the House of Lords.

Married to a Cincinnati girl, Benn has been a regular visitor to the U. S. since 1947, when he participated in a student debating tour of 60 U. S. universities.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 23, 1961

file SPECIAL to Mille Lacs County

with mats

NEW ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENT NAMED

George A. Johnson of Granite Falls will become assistant county agricultural agent in Mille Lacs County February 1.

With headquarters in Milaca, he will assist County Agent Clayton Grabow in the direction of an extension educational program in agriculture, 4-H club work and related subjects.

Johnson, who is married and the father of one child, is a graduate of Granite Falls High School and received his B.S. degree in agricultural education from the University of Minnesota in 1960.

He was reared on a 200-acre general farm in Yellow Medicine County. During the past several months he has been doing substitute teaching in the schools at Rosemount.

As a youth Johnson was a 4-H club member for four years. In high school he served as vice president of the local Future Farmers of America chapter and was active in public speaking and class plays.

At the University Johnson was a member of the Independent Men's Coop and the Agricultural Education Club. He helped earn his way through college by working in the soil testing laboratory on the St. Paul Campus.

He has served three years in the U.S. Navy.

Johnson said he is looking forward to his assignment in Mille Lacs County because he enjoys working with farmers and farm youth.

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- rpr -

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Jan. 24, 1961

Special to Wilkin County
(with mat)

KNOW YOUR COUNTY
HOME AGENT

Wilkin County's new home agent, ~~Sue~~ Anderson, is a native of Washington state and a graduate of the University of Washington, Seattle.

She received her bachelor of science degree from the University of Washington in 1959, with a major in home economics. Following graduation she was employed in a business office in Seattle until she accepted the position of assistant home agent in Wilkin County Sept. 16. She served as assistant home agent in Wilkin County for a month and a half and in West Otter Tail County for the same length of time. She was appointed home agent for Wilkin County Jan. 1.

As home agent she will work with County Agricultural Agent Glen Chambers and Assistant Agent Kenneth Just, assuming responsibility for direction of the extension home program and working on the home economics phase of the 4-H Club program.

-jbn-

AVOID HOT WATER IN WASHING SWEATERS

Care in washing and drying sweaters can prevent matting and shrinkage and keep them looking new.

Washing wool sweaters in hot water and rubbing them to get them clean are the two principal causes of matting and shrinkage. Squeeze the suds through the sweater, but don't rub, advises Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Shrinkage and stiffness will result if sweaters are dried in a hot dryer or if they are pressed with too hot an iron.

Hot water and strong detergents are enemies of sweaters whether they are made of wool, cashmere or man-made fibers. While the heat of the water will cause shrinkage and harshness in wool and cashmere sweaters, it may cause nylon, Orlon or Acrilan sweaters to stretch or to take on permanent wrinkles. Hot water may also cause yellowing.

Here are some pointers from Miss Erickson on washing sweaters:

- . Always wash sweaters before they become badly soiled.
- . Remove all spots and soiled areas before washing by applying thick soap suds or a mild liquid detergent with a soft brush. Use a dry cleaning solvent on grease or oil.
- . Use cool or lukewarm soft or softened water with a mild detergent.
- . Wash each sweater 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.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1961

Immediate release

U OF M FORESTERS' DAY FEBRUARY 4

Old logging days will come to life again at the 27th annual Foresters' Day on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota Saturday, February 4.

Plaid shirts and frizzly beards will set off School of Forestry students competing in field events beginning at 2:30 p.m. They will vie in pole climbing, chopping, bucking, log rolling, log throwing, match splitting and tobacco spitting. The public is invited to attend.

A logger-style bean feed will be served beginning at 11 a.m. by the School of Forestry faculty, with a traditional assembly program in Green Hall, the School of Forestry headquarters, at 1 p.m.

The day will be climaxed with the Stump Jumpers' Ball at 9 p.m. Besides dancing, the foresters will crown their queen, "Daughter of Paul." She is the daughter of Paul Bunyan, legendary symbol of Minnesota forestry.

Also named will be "Son of Paul," an outstanding forestry senior, and "Uncle of Paul," outstanding faculty member.

Chairman of the committee planning the day's events is Paul Heckmann, Bartlett, Ill., a senior in the School of Forestry.

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61-38-rpr

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1961

Immediate release

HORTICULTURE SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED

The fortieth annual horticulture short course will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus March 22-24, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, has announced.

First day of the short course will be given over to commercial fruit growing. The last two days will be devoted to problems of home gardeners in growing vegetables, fruits and ornamentals. The short course attracts hundreds of home gardeners each year.

R. E. Widmer, associate professor of horticulture, is in charge of program arrangements.

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61-39-jbn

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1961

Immediate release

4-H BOY AND GIRL NAMED HOLSTEIN WINNERS

Joan Pierson, 18, Lake Elmo, and Mark Flom, 19, Kenyon, have been named state champions in the 4-H Holstein contest for 1960, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

They were selected outstanding 4-H Holstein club members on the basis of the herd of Holsteins they have started, the records they have kept and their leadership. They will receive merchandise awards from the Minnesota Holstein-Friesian Association, sponsor of the annual contest, at the annual meeting of the organization in Red Wing March 4.

Between them the two have won a total of a dozen championships on the Holsteins they have exhibited, 10 reserve championships and several dozen blue ribbons. Both have held the offices of president and vice president of their local 4-H clubs. As junior leaders they have been active in helping younger members in dairy projects.

In winning the Holstein award, Joan is following in the footsteps of her father, Paul G. Pierson, who received the same honor when he was a 4-H Club member. She has also realized the ambition she had when she joined the Gopher Diggers 4-H Club in Washington County seven years ago--that of owning some registered Holsteins. She now has eight animals of her own.

Joan's interest in her cattle led her to organize a Washington County Junior Holstein Club. She is now its junior adviser. She is also secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Junior Holstein Club.

Though the 4-H dairy project is her favorite, the clothing project runs a close second. Last year Joan was crowned Washington County dress revue queen. In the six years she has taken the clothing project, she has made 53 garments. She is now a freshman at the University of Minnesota, majoring in textiles and clothing.

Flom is a sophomore at the University, majoring in dairy husbandry. He plans to take over the home farm when he completes his University course.

He has taken part in dairy showmanship contests since he joined the Aspelund Ever Readies 4-H Club nine years ago. In 1958 the team demonstration on livestock conservation he gave with James Foss, a fellow member of his 4-H Club, won a championship at the State Fair and later a blue ribbon at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago.

Flom is one of four club members in Minnesota chosen to attend the National 4-H Club Conference in Washington this spring.

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61-40-jbn

SELECT FROZEN FOOD CAREFULLY

Protect the quality of the frozen food you buy by keeping it cold enough and using it soon enough, a University of Minnesota specialist in frozen foods recommends to consumers.

Most common cause of loss of quality in frozen foods is storage at too high temperatures, according to Shirley Trantanella, in charge of the food processing laboratory at the University. Frozen foods should be stored at 0°F. or lower to maintain their original high quality, she says. When they are stored at temperatures higher than 0°F., chemical changes in the food cause rapid loss of color, flavor, texture and nutritive value--with resulting complaints on the part of consumers.

If the temperature of your home freezer or freezing compartment is above 0°F., keep the frozen foods you buy no more than a few days before using them.

You'll be more satisfied with commercially frozen foods if you select them carefully, Miss Trantanella points out. Buy from a reputable dealer. Avoid packages that are damaged or soft. Frozen food that is exposed or poorly packaged dries out and develops off-flavors quickly. Look at the frozen-food display cabinet to see that it is clean and that packages are stacked no higher than the proper fill line, often shown on the inside of the cabinet.

Often the first sign of quality loss in frozen food is the large quantity of frost inside the package. Another sign of deterioration is loss of bright color in frozen fruits or vegetables. Peach slices and red cherries held at too high a temperature darken first and then turn brown. Berries lose some of their bright color to the sirup. Texture changes may also take place. Flavor changes usually develop more slowly than visible changes.

To prevent frozen foods you buy from thawing, it pays to purchase them last on a shopping tour. Once you get home, place the frozen packages in the freezer immediately, next to a refrigerated surface but with air circulation around them. Put the new purchases toward the back or bottom of the cabinet so older packs will be used first. If you buy large quantities of frozen food, it may be wise to write the date of purchase on each package.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
January 30

NOW'S TIME TO PRUNE
TO PREVENT OAK WILT

Now's the time to prune oak trees to prevent oak wilt disease.

(This applies only to the southeastern part of Minnesota, as far west as Mankato and north to Taylors Falls and Brainerd. Oak Wilt has not been found in other areas of the state.)

According to information received by County Agent _____ from H. G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, the period from December to March is the only safe time in the oak wilt area to prune oak trees.

Pruning at other times of the year may result in the loss of valuable shade and ornamental oaks.

Infection occurs most easily on open tree wounds during the spring but can also take place during the summer and fall. Valuable trees in yards of homes have died while undisturbed oaks on adjacent lots have remained healthy.

Pruning during the growing season is believed to be the major cause of such losses in many cases.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
January 30

CHORE-TIME "SNAKES"
ACTIVE ALL WINTER

Chore-time farm hazards are "snakes in the grass" which, unlike the real reptiles, do not hibernate in winter.

This warning comes from Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The deadliest of these hazards include the sneaky "sidewinders" that lurk around moving belts, revolving shafts, elevator augurs, silo unloaders, buzz and chain saws.

Those who approach these power driven machines unarmed by caution stand to lose limbs or lives as quickly as any rattlesnake can strike, Prickett points out.

Almost as vicious are the "vipers" such as shovels that trip you, pitchfork tines that penetrate your hand or leg, fork handles that impale you and axes that strike a glancing blow against your leg or foot.

Ways to protect yourself against chore-time hazards which lie waiting to strike without warning include shields for belts, shafts and augurs, careful handling and storing of tools in racks out of the haymows and feed alleys, says Prickett.

Falls, one of the biggest causes of farm work accidents, are more frequent during the winter months. Places where these "coiled cobras" most often lurk are on icy paths and work areas, silos, haymows, bale ricks, granaries and unsteady ladders.

Weapons against falls include care in entering and leaving the silo, caution on ladders, keeping work areas clear of snow and ice, building a frame around the entrance to the haymow and removal of bales from unsteady ricks.

"Think, slow down and move safely in doing farm chores," Prickett urges.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

WHAT PAPERS,
RECORDS SHOULD
FAMILY KEEP?

Have you failed to file away a birth certificate and find you desperately need it now? Or have you thrown away a receipted bill or cancelled check, only to discover you should have it to prove payment?

Many records and family documents can show legal proof of events and transactions, can protect you in case official records are destroyed or if someone--such as your creditor--has made an error that may be costly to you, says Home Agent _____. That's why it's important to keep certain records and papers in a safe, accessible place. Some of these records should be kept permanently; others, for a certain period of time. _____ passes on some information from Hal Routhe, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, on what records to keep:

. Military service records. Keeping your military discharge certificate permanently is a must. Have it recorded by the county or town clerk so that if it is lost it can be replaced. Keep permanently all service papers, including records of medical treatment, preferably in your safety deposit box.

. Birth certificates. All family birth certificates should be kept in the safety deposit box or a strong box. These are essential at many times for passports, eligibility for social security payments, for insurance, even for youngsters for admission to the Little League Baseball program. If you use your birth certificate for one of these purposes, be sure to get another copy from the county court house.

MORE

Add 1 - What papers, records should family keep ?

. Marriage and divorce records. These are absolutely essential if one of the marriage partners is to collect insurance, social security or an inheritance. These records should be kept in the safety deposit box.

. Deeds and real estate papers. These are usually recorded, but it is important for you to have a copy. Keep in safety deposit box.

. Insurance policies. Keep in safety deposit box.

. Social security card. Carry your social security card in your wallet, but file the stub that comes with it so you can easily replace the card if you lose it.

. Personal property inventory. Keep in a fireproof place or file with your insurance agent. Be sure to keep this inventory up to date.

. Payroll statements. Keep with tax records.

. Evidences of debt. Keep in safety deposit box or in your strong box promissory notes and installment sales contracts during life of debt and for three to five years longer.

. Savings bond list. Keep a list of the serial number, denomination, date of purchase and amount received when cashed, since the latter is taxable income. If your bonds are in your safety deposit box, keep this list in a strong box at home.

. Tax returns. Keep these in a safe, accessible place at home for at least five years.

. Cancelled checks, receipts and duplicate deposit slips. Keep permanently cancelled checks or receipts showing: payment for taxes, life insurance, mortgage, rent, securities investments, house improvements. Keep cancelled checks for tax payments with tax papers. Keep cancelled checks for payment of any debt for at least five years. Keep other cancelled checks for one to two years.

. Bank statements. Keep for three years; then discard.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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January 24, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
January 30

FARM FILLERS

Separate bunks for feeding hay and grain to lambs should be provided, according to Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. About one foot per lamb of grain bunk is needed for hand feeding and about one-third foot for self feeding.

* * * *

Today's best buy in dairy herd records is probably owner-sampler testing. You get most of the benefits of DHIA at about half the expense. Here's how it works: You weigh and sample each cow's milk night and morning one day a month, jot down breeding, calving and dry dates and, if you wish, feeding information. The DHIA supervisor picks up the samples and information, tests the milk and sends the figures to a computing center. Your records are electronically computed and printed exactly the same way as standard DHIA records. The information you get from sire testing is a sure-fire step toward higher herd profits. Stop at the county extension office for more information.

* * * *

Dairy heifers can be successfully raised from birth to two years of age on 370 pounds of whole milk, 400 to 500 pounds of grain mixture and all the good hay they will eat, according to trials at the USDA dairy research division at Beltsville, Maryland.

* * * *

Wild bees are seldom abundant enough for satisfactory cross-pollination of legume crops. Allan G. Peterson, associate professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, says seed growers should use honey bees to supplement the pollinating activity of wild bees. Location of honey bees near fields of alsike clover has resulted in greatly increased seed yields. Honey bees may also be used to pollinate red clover if the red clover is isolated from sweet clover, alsike clover and alfalfa in bloom.

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-rpr & hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1961

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

LOCAL 4-H'ERS TO
DISTRICT RADIO
SPEAKING CONTEST

_____, winner of the _____
(name) (age) (address)
county 4-H Radio Speaking Contest, will compete in the district contest at
_____, County Agent _____ announced today,
(town) (date)
_____ will speak over Station _____ at _____ on _____.
(hour) (day)
His (her) topic will be "How I Can Help Promote World Peace." _____ won
the county contest in competition with _____ other 4-H members.
(no.)

Winners from _____, _____, _____, and _____
counties will also participate in the district event. The contest is one of 16 being
held throughout the state in February.

District champions will receive a cash prize of \$15 and reserve district
champions will receive \$10. District contest winners will compete in the final
state contest in Minneapolis on March 4.

The statewide 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.

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-jcm-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1961

Immediate release

CHRISTIANSON ELECTED LIFE MEMBER OF STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses and foreign contact officer on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota, has been named to life membership in the State Agricultural Society.

The Society conducts the Minnesota State Fair.

Christianson's election as a life member at the recent annual meeting of the Society was confirmed today by D. K. Baldwin, secretary-manager of the fair. Only one life member may be named in a single year.

In being nominated for the honor, Christianson was cited for his contribution to agriculture and his cooperation in developing the annual fair management short course on the St. Paul Campus.

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61-42-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1961

Immediate release

VETERINARY COLLEGE GETS \$169,000 GRANT

The University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine has been granted a total of \$169,000 for a 5½-year training program for post-doctoral students in veterinary pharmacology.

Funds for the first 18 months amount to \$54,000. During each of the subsequent four years, the grant will be about \$28,000.

The funds are granted by the National Institutes of Health of the U. S. Public Health Service as part of a nation-wide program to broaden the scientific base throughout the nation, according to Dr. Clarence M. Stowe, Jr., professor and head of the division of veterinary physiology and pharmacology of the University's College of Veterinary Medicine.

The program will be under the direction of Dr. Stowe and Dr. P. B. Hammond, associate professor of veterinary pharmacology.

Recruiting of graduate veterinarians who wish to become research scientists and teachers is under way. They will work toward the Ph. D. degree and will specialize in the college's existing research program in toxicology, sulfonamide pharmacology, muscle relaxants and other drugs which are important in the medical and biological sciences affecting both men and animals.

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61-43-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1961

Immediate release

TWO MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS TO NATIONAL POULTRY CONFERENCE

Two Minnesota 4-H poultry raisers will receive trips to the National Poultry Fact Finding Conference in Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 10-12.

Janet Arvidson, 15, Parkers Prairie, and Donald D. Holms, 16, Montevideo, won the trip on the basis of excellent long-time poultry records, Wayne Bath, district 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today. The trip is sponsored by the Minnesota Poultry, Butter and Egg Association.

A junior at Parkers Prairie High School, Janet has been a club member for seven years and a poultry project member for three. She began her poultry project three years ago with 350 hybrid chicks which she raised in a school house her family had bought and remodeled for poultry. This year her pullets were grand champion chickens and grand champion over-all fowl at the East Otter Tail County Fair. For two years Miss Arvidson has been a poultry project junior leader in the Eastern Stars 4-H Club.

Donald, a high school senior and 4-H'er for eight years, has taken the poultry project for six and has received State Fair blue ribbons for the last two. This year he realized a net profit of \$548 on the 378 pullets and 25 cocks he raised. He has also been interested in corn, dairy, garden and yard improvement projects. He has been treasurer, vice president and president of the Big Bend Boosters 4-H Club and has been a junior leader for three years.

Bath will accompany the winners to Kansas City. He is a member of the planning committee for the conference.

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61-44-jcm

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1961

Immediate release

STATE'S FARM REAL ESTATE DEBT NEARLY DOUBLES IN DECADE

Farm real estate debt in Minnesota has nearly doubled in a decade, reports R. P. Dahl, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

It rose from 277 million dollars in 1950 to 549 million in 1959.

Farm income, on the other hand, has declined. Hence, the farm real estate debt per dollar of income has also increased. And claims on income for debt servicing are greater today than in 1950, according to Dahl.

Dahl points out that the principal factor in the increase in farm real estate debt has been the transfer of farms at higher prices. The average value of farm land in Minnesota increased from \$85 per acre in 1950 to \$157 in 1959--a gain of 85 percent.

Minnesota farm real estate loans from individuals increased more than those from any other source in the past decade--from 113 to 242 million dollars--according to figures compiled by Dahl. Individuals now hold nearly half the total farm real estate debt in Minnesota. The largest group of individuals is made up of sellers of farms who retain a mortgage or a contract for part of the purchase price.

A sizeable share of the farm transfers financed by sellers is on land contracts. A study of 1,257 farm sales in Minnesota during the six months ending June 30, showed land contracts were used to finance 44 percent of the sales.

Dahl suggests that those buying under contract use caution in the months ahead, because heavy debt commitments might be difficult to meet if farm income continues its downward trend.

Furthermore, indications are that farm land values have begun to level off and even decline in some areas of Minnesota. This may make it difficult for contract buyers with small equities to obtain refinancing.

As Dahl sees it, the farm real estate debt will probably continue to increase but at a slower rate if land prices level off. The trend toward farm enlargement and improvement will continue.

Voluntary land transfers, however, declined in 1959. This ended a rising trend in the transfer of farms by voluntary sales since 1953.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1961

Immediate release

(with mat)

CUTLINE: Arthur Heinze, right, tells Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota extension farm safety specialist, how an accident has completely changed plans for his life work. See accompanying story.

BUZZ SAW VICTIM PLANS OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY CAREER

Arthur Heinze's decision to devote his life to helping handicapped people and promoting safety came the hard way:

He lost parts of both arms in a buzz saw accident.

Artificial limbs are now making it possible for the Belgrade, Minn., youth to lead a normal life at the University of Minnesota, where he is a sophomore. He plans to become an occupational therapist.

Three years ago, when he was thrown against a spinning saw blade, he lost one arm above the elbow and the other above the wrist, in addition to suffering a severe gash in his right leg.

"I'm getting along well with artificial limbs but could do better with my own hands," says Heinze.

The accident occurred because of "too much hurry." He was standing in front of and too close to the saw. When he tried to get out of the way of the tractor which was bucking frozen slabs, he stumbled and fell into the saw.

Heinze reflects that there are many dangers around a buzz saw--the spinning blade, the moving drive belt or shaft and the handling of timber, to name a few. He warns: "Be sure everyone stays away from the front of the saw, and do not reach across it to handle timbers. The saw doesn't stop for human flesh and bone. And don't be in too much of a hurry."

With the woodlot work season in full swing, Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota farm safety specialist, joins with Heinze in appealing for caution.

The chain saw is dangerous, too, reminds Prickett. "It can get away from the operator unless he maintains a solid footing. When carrying the saw, shut off the motor, grip it by the handles and guard the blade. Do not run the motor or smoke while refuelling. Make sure everyone is a safe distance away before starting the saw.

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61-46-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1961

Immediate release

DISTRICT 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTESTS ARE SCHEDULED

County champions in the statewide 4-H Radio Speaking Contest will compete in 16 district events throughout Minnesota during February, Mrs. Lois Ross, state 4-H Club agent at the University of Minnesota, said today.

The county winners will speak over local radio stations on the subject, "How I Can Help Promote World Peace." This is the 19th year of the contest, sponsored jointly by the University Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota.

District contests are scheduled as follows: Feb. 11, KATE, Albert Lea, 2 p.m.; WDSM, Duluth, 1:05 p.m.; KDHL, Faribault, 10:05 a.m.; WJON, St. Cloud, 2 p.m.; KOZY, Grand Rapids, 11:15 a.m.; KWLM, Willmar, 3:30 p.m.

Feb. 13, KUOM, St. Paul, 12:30 p.m.; Feb. 18, KWOA, Worthington, 10:10 a.m.; KNUJ, New Ulm, 1:30 p.m.; KMHL, Marshall, 10 a.m., also fed to KLGR, Redwood Falls, 10 a.m.; WCMP, Pine City, 1:30 p.m.; KWNO, Winona, (Grand Forks), 2:05 p.m.; Feb. 20, KILO, /Crookston, 1:45 p.m.; Feb. 23, KOTE, Fergus Falls, 2:30 p.m.; KVOX, Moorhead, 3:05 p.m.; and Feb. 24, KWAD, Wadena, 2:35 p.m.

District champions will compete in the final state contest in Minneapolis on March 4.

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61-47-jcm

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1961

Immediate release

OAK WILT PRUNING SEASON IS HERE

Now is a good time to prune trees to prevent oak wilt disease, residents of southeastern Minnesota were advised today.

The tip came from H. G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. It applies only to the area as far west as Mankato and north to Taylors Falls and Brainerd. Oak wilt has not been found in other parts of the state.

According to Johnson, the period from December to March is the only safe time in the oak wilt area to prune oak trees. Pruning at other times of the year may result in loss of valuable shade and ornamental oaks.

Infection occurs most easily on open tree wounds during the spring but can also take place during the summer and fall. Valuable trees in yards of homes have died while undisturbed oaks on adjacent lots have remained healthy.

Pruning during the growing season is believed to be the major cause of such losses in many cases.

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61-48-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1961

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM INCOME IMPROVES

Minnesota agricultural income was better in 1960 than in 1959, but the improvement does not represent prosperity for the state's farmers, according to a University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

Elmer W. Learn, associate professor of agricultural economics, reports that total cash receipts from the sale of the state's farm products increased to \$1,430 million in 1960. Although this was below the record cash receipts of \$1,453 million in 1958, it was a \$50 million increase over the 1959 total.

"Realized net income probably rose by a comparable amount, since production expenses and direct government payments remained close to their 1959 levels," said Learn.

Record crop production, increased dairy production and prices and relatively favorable poultry prices boosted the total income above the 1959 level.

(more)

add 1 Minn. farm income

Realized net income (net income without adjustment for inventory change) probably rose more than 10 percent above the level of \$423 million received in 1959, said Learn.

"While this net income picture represents considerable improvement over 1959, it does not represent prosperity for Minnesota farmers," he stated,

"Realized net income in 1960 was still far below the \$553 million received in 1958, Minnesota agriculture's best economic year since the Korean War.

"Farm production expenses, which reached a record \$1,130 million in 1959, probably remained steady or declined slightly. The U. S. index of prices paid by farmers for production items declined slightly more than half of one percent during 1960."

Learn also reported that direct government payments increased from \$30 million to \$32 million in 1960--largely due to increased payments under the Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank program.

Storage payments for CCC grain stored on Minnesota farms exceeded \$9 million in 1960. As a source of income, storage payments are now equal in importance to farm chickens and broilers, the economist said.

Learn's data are preliminary estimates based on information from the U. S. Department of agriculture, State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service and the Minnesota Office of the USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee.

An article by Learn on 1960 Minnesota farm income is being published in the January issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, monthly publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

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61-49-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1961

Immediate release

"DOUBLE-BARRELED" SCHOOL OF FORESTRY EVENT SATURDAY

Arrangements for Foresters' Day and Forestry Careers Day are being rushed toward completion on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

The double-barreled event will take place Saturday, February 4.

The Careers Day phase of the affair is especially for high school seniors and others interested in forestry. Members of the University's School of Forestry faculty will explain the forest resources management, forest products engineering, and the building materials merchandising and construction curriculums.

Alumni and students will also take part in presenting information on forestry career possibilities to the high school students. Slides and moving pictures will show summer forest work and some of the latest forestry management techniques.

Forestry Career Day is sponsored by the School of Forestry with the cooperation of the School's Forestry Club and Alumni Association and the Society of American Foresters.

Five co-eds from the St. Paul Campus have been named as candidates for queen (Daughter of Paul), of the 26th annual Foresters' Day celebration. They are Carol Bergman, Hutchinson, and Kay Palmer, Redwood Falls, both sophomores; Judith Bertch, 2205 W. Highway 36, St. Paul, sophomore; and two freshmen from Richfield--Kathleen Palmen, 1820 W. 66th, and Sandra Smith, 6532 Stevens Ave. S.

The winner will reign as the daughter of Paul Bunyan. She will be crowned at the Stump Jumpers' Ball at 9 p.m. Also named will be the "Son of Paul," an outstanding forestry senior; and "Uncle of Paul," outstanding faculty member.

A logger-style bean feed will be served at 11 a.m. by the School of Forestry faculty, followed by a traditional assembly program at 1 p.m.

In the tradition of Paul Bunyan, School of Forestry students will compete in field events at 2:30 p.m. Foresters' Day festivities will be open to the public.

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61-50-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
February 6

FARM FILLERS

University of Minnesota extension dairymen report that a New York State Experiment Station study found that cows producing 12,000 pounds of milk annually on the average need one ounce of salt daily. Given their choice, cows ate 14 times as much loose salt as block salt in another experiment.

* * * *

Something to keep in mind this year is that the cost of seed is actually a relatively small part of the cost of crop production. Overlooking this factor may jeopardize the other investments that go into producing a crop, warns H. J. Otto, University of Minnesota extension agronomist. Besides being true to variety, seed should be high in germination and free from weed seeds and other foreign material. If you wish suggestions on how to be sure of getting high quality seed, phone or drop in at the county extension office.

* * * *

It's true says A. R. Schmid, associate professor of agronomy, that on certain level land with deep soils continuous corn can be grown for high yields by using adequate fertilizer and minimum tillage. BUT it's well to remember that excessive row cropping generally results in a breakdown of organic matter and leaves the soil open for erosion. Loss of organic matter reduces the water-absorbing and water-holding capacity of a soil, says Schmid.

* * * *

C. J. Overdahl, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, reports that the recent Minnesota Extra Profit Corn contest has shown that farmers whose land is relatively low in fertility can hope to reap sizably increased returns from such practices as high rates of fertilizer application. But those whose land is already in a high state of fertility should select fertilizing methods very carefully and not expect sizable yield increases. They should concentrate on maintaining high yields rather than looking for the big increase. In effect, they have reached a levelling-off point on yields and enjoy high net profit because of their initially good land or good past management practices. Profitable yield increases for the average contestant levelled off at about 120-130 bushels per acre.

* * * *

The sooner branches are pruned, close to the trunk, the sooner you can expect a young Norway or white pine timber tree to grow knot-free lumber, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. The fewer knots, the more the lumber's worth. Do not prune trees intended for the pulpwood market.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1961

Immediate Release

SPECIAL *file*

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTIERS SECTION TO MEET

The annual meeting of

The Upper Mississippi Valley Section of the Society of American

**Foresters will open with registration at 9 a.m. Friday, ~~the~~ February 3, in
the E Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis.**

The meeting will continue through Saturday.

Friday afternoon activities will include a panel discussion on
"Opportunities for Industrial Development of Timber Resources in Northern
Minnesota. E.W. Zaefert, director of the School of Forestry at the University
of Minnesota, will act as moderator.

Panel members will include James Morgan and Arle Toole, Lakes States
Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul; L.J. Lando, Minnesota and Ontario Paper
Company, International Falls; and E.A. Stok, School of Forestry.

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

Jan. 31, 1961

file
SPECIAL

Release after 8 p.m.
Friday, February 3

KOOCHICHING COUNTY FORESTER HONORED

Arnold R. Johnson, county forester in charge of the Koochiching county land and timber department, received the ^{second annual} University of Minnesota Forestry Club Achievement Award Friday night.

It was presented to him at a Society of American Foresters banquet in the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, by Richard Film, Brham, a senior forestry student at the University and chairman of the club's achievement award committee. ^{plaque,}

The award is designed to honor foresters working in the state who have made major contributions to the advancement of forestry.

Johnson is a 1948 graduate of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry. His home is in International Falls.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
February 6

NOW'S TIME TO PLAN TO
IMPROVE STRAWBERRY STOCK

If your strawberry plants have been doing poorly, disease may be a major cause of the trouble, and now's the time to plan to do something about it.

H. G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, says you have two choices:

1. Buy vigorous, certified plants from a nursery.
2. Use a selection program of your own.

Whichever plan you decide on, a selection program should be used to improve or maintain the stock in a healthy and vigorous condition.

Johnson suggests this selection program:

As soon as planting can be done in the spring, set out vigorous and uniform plants produced from last year's runners. Use plenty of room--rows four feet apart with two feet between plants in the row.

Watch the plants during the season. Destroy those that are less vigorous than the best ones.

The next season make another planting with runner plants from the previous year's planting. The planting made one year becomes the bearing crop the next year. After that the planting may be kept for another year or discarded.

Continue selection on the new planting every year. Do not worry about lack of vigor in individual plants--destroy all of these that do not perform as well as the best.

To insure a good crop fertilize, water and spray or dust for control of insects and leaf and fruit diseases.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
February 6

"LARGER-FEWER" FARM TREND POSES QUESTIONS FOR FAMILIES

The trend toward fewer but larger farms poses questions which should be carefully considered by many Minnesota rural families as they look ahead to the coming year and beyond.

According to S. A. Engene, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota, this trend poses the following questions:

Shall the family leave the farm? Must the children look to non-farm opportunities for employment? If so, what? If they stay, what changes in operation will be needed?

Engene says that families with children find that the movement away from the farm raises two types of problems:

1. The number of farms available will be small. It's possible that only one-tenth of the farm boys who reach working age in the next decade will find farms.
2. The capital needed to obtain and equip the farms will be large. Financial backing will be needed either from families or from other people who know prospective beginning farmers well enough to be willing to invest in farms and put these young men in charge.

Engene continues:

Part of the year's activities for many families with older children should be used for discussions of future plans for the children.

Are they interested in farming? Do they have the ability? Will there be a place for them on the home farm or on other farms? If not, where will they find the best opportunity?

MORE

Add 1 - "Larger-Fewer" Farm Trends Poses Questions for Families

If the son is ready to start farming now and the farm is not large enough for two families, should the son find work somewhere else for a few years? Would it be wiser, as many families have done, for the father to find other employment while the son takes over the farm?

Families with younger children should probably spend time in planning for education. Farms of the future will be larger and will demand high managerial and technical skills. How can these best be developed?

Non-farm employment in the future will also demand higher skills. A larger proportion of the young people will want to plan for a college education.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

CABBAGE, ONIONS
AMONG FEBRUARY
PLENTIFUL FOODS

Cabbage is the headliner on the list of foods due to be plentiful in February, reports Home Agent _____.

Heavy supplies of the late fall cabbage crop will be on markets, along with large shipments of new cabbage from the South. Though cabbage is always a good buy for flavor and food value, it is expected to be especially reasonably priced in February.

Onions, another vegetable valued for flavor, will also be abundant in February. Besides the large stocks in storage, supplies of early spring onions will be coming to market. _____ suggests that cold January weather is a good time for homemakers to tempt the family with steaming bowls of onion soup or vegetable soup. The combination of shredded cabbage and onion will make a highly flavored slaw to give zest to winter meals.

Baked beans and bean soup are other ideas for budget-stretching meals, since Michigan pea beans continue to be abundant.

Rice for casserole dishes and puddings is another item _____ recommends including on market lists this month.

Look for good buys in canned cranberry sauce, cranberry fruit drink, canned ripe olives from California, peanuts and peanut products--other foods on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful for February.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1961

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

GOOD POSTURE AIDS HEALTH

If you want to look better, feel better and work better, check up on your posture.

Active teenagers should remember that the condition and usefulness of their bodies depends on the way it is used and the position in which it is carried, says Home (4-H) Agent _____.

Posture directly affects your health. For good health all parts of the body must function properly, says Arleen Barkeim, state 4-H Club agent at the University of Minnesota.

If the chest space is compressed by rounded shoulders, the lungs and heart are crowded and unable to work efficiently. If this condition continues, an "always tired" feeling may develop.

Strong abdominal muscles are important for proper digestion. If these muscles are weak and not functioning well, ailments typical of poor digestion may occur.

Poor posture strains back muscles. The strain commonly results in a backache.

The feet are the foundation of the body. When body weight is not balanced over the arches and ankle bones, the feet become weak.

Check your posture by standing with your back against a wall. Your head, shoulders, hips and heels should touch it. The hollow of your back should form a space just wide enough for your fingers.

"If you do not measure up to the standards of good posture, work for improvement. Practice good posture until it becomes second nature to you. You will feel better and look better," adds Miss Barkeim.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 1, 1961

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:

How's Your Back?
Learn to Lift Correctly
Low-Cost Protection
Food is Good Buy
You Buy More Than Food at Grocery

Packaging Costs
High Chests for Storage
Trends in Furniture
Spending for Household Goods
To Increase Room Size
Fillers

HEALTH

How's Your Back?

One out of every three Americans will suffer some form of back pain during his lifetime. Not a happy thought, but chances are that if you aren't suffering from a backache now, you may be in the future.

Strain and fatigue account for more than 90 percent of backaches. Improper sitting and standing, bending, lifting and twisting are the most common causes.

* * * *

Learn to Lift Correctly

Many a backache may result from incorrect lifting. Here are some tips on how to lift properly from Mrs. Marion Melrose, state home economics agent at the University of Minnesota:

Use the large muscles of your legs instead of the smaller back muscles. Stand close to the object to be lifted, with feet slightly apart and one foot ahead of the other. Bend at the hip and knee, not at the waistline. Let the big leg muscles do the lifting.

Carry the load close to the body. If you have a heavy load of groceries to carry, ask the grocer to put the food in two bags rather than one. It's always better when possible to divide loads in two, one for each arm, so the weight is balanced.

-jbu-

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.

CONSUMER MARKETINGLow-Cost Protection

Each working day during the past year Federal meat inspectors of the U. S. Department of Agriculture kept about a million pounds of unfit meat from reaching U. S. consumers.

On the other hand, meat from more than 107 million animals was inspected and approved at 1,396 meat-packing establishments in 572 cities. This vital protection of the National meat supply is provided by USDA's Agricultural Research Service at the cost of about a penny a month per person.

* * * *

Food Is Good Buy

Food's still a good buy. Americans pay about the same share of their incomes for food now as before World War II--and we're eating more and better foods.

Since 1947-49 the cost of food has risen only 19.5 percent compared to 46.1 percent for transportation, 41.4 percent for rent and 36.3 percent for fuel.

* * * *

You Buy More Than Food at Grocery Store

Do your grocery bills seem large? Remember that you buy a lot more than food at the grocery store. That's where you buy your laundry supplies such as bleaches and detergents, your floor wax and dozens of other non-food items. About a fifth of the purchases in supermarkets are nonfood items. So before you can figure out what you're spending for food, you'll have to eliminate the nonfood supplies.

* * * *

Packaging Costs

Sometimes the package may cost as much as the food it contains.

Of every \$20 spent on groceries, \$1.50 to \$2 goes for packaging to keep the food in good condition and to draw the consumer's attention to the product.

-jbn-

HOME FURNISHINGSHigh Chests for Storage

Remember the old highboy? Tall, slender chests--about 20 inches wide--are in vogue again. Some have a cupboard at the bottom or the top of the tier of drawers. Many of the drawers vary in depth.

These tall, narrow chests can be the answer to providing some much-needed storage. Furthermore, they take up little wall space.

* * * *

Trends in Furniture

The Scandinavian influence is apparent in the slim, sleek lines of much of the modern furniture. But early American styling has regained prominence during the past few years.

Another development is the increasing popularity of wrought iron furniture, painted white or pastel. It is popular for patios and courts but is used inside the home also.

* * * *

Spending for Household Goods

The average family buying a new home spends \$1,569 the first year on furnishings and equipment, according to a study conducted by the University of Houston. This amount includes \$635 for furniture, \$710 for appliances and \$224 for yard and work tools.

* * * *

To Increase Room Size

If you're trying to make a room look larger, remember that furniture designed with slim lines gives the illusion of more space and will expose more of the floor. So if you're buying furniture, choose pieces that are light in scale with slender legs and arms, suggests Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

-jbn-

FILLERSDid you know that...

. Three ready-to-serve meals would cost a family of four \$6.70 compared to \$4.50 if they were prepared at home? The home prepared meals would require four hours more work by the homemaker.

. One hour's factory labor in 1959 bought 2.1 pounds of round steak or 17.6 pints of milk?

. One hour of farm labor today produces four times as much food and other crops as it did in 1919-21?

. As many as 5,000 different items fill the shelves of a modern supermarket?

. Bread has one of the highest marketing margins? The farmer gets less than 3 cents for a 20-cent loaf.

. Compared to 20 years ago, the average American eats considerably less butter, but more cheese, ice cream, frozen desserts and uses more dried milk?

. The average person spent \$91 for meat in 1960?

* * * *

Prices for services have been increasing much more rapidly in recent years than have prices for commodities. From September, 1959 to September, 1960 prices for services increased, on the average, nearly 3 percent compared with about 1 percent for commodities. Household operation services, gas and electricity are 3 percent higher than a year ago; medical care services are 4 percent higher.

* * * *

Increases in the cost of medical expenditures for farm families between 1935 and 1955 were more than four times as great as increases in all other consumption expenses of farm families. Medical costs rose 178 percent; all consumption costs rose 41 percent.

* * * *

Only 37 percent of older farm families had any kind of medical insurance, compared with 55 percent of younger farm families, according to a nationwide study by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Census.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 1, 1961

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release
Please use week of
February 6

NATIONAL FORUM
FOR 4-H LEADERS

Minnesota 4-H adult leaders will have an opportunity to attend a National 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Forum in Washington, D. C., March 15-17, County Agent (4-H) _____ has announced.

The forum in March will be the first of several interstate events sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation in cooperation with the Federal Extension Service. Objectives of the forums are to give volunteer adult leaders a chance to sharpen their leadership skills, broaden their understanding of 4-H club work on a national and international basis and gain a deeper understanding of their citizenship responsibilities and its relationship to their local 4-H clubs.

In addition to lectures and discussions, the program will include tours of the White House, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and various national shrines in Washington. All meetings will be held at the National 4-H Center, where housing will also be provided.

Scheduled also is a visit to the United Nations and other places of interest in New York City enroute to Washington.

_____ County 4-H leaders who are interested in attending the conference in the nation's capital can get details on costs and the program from the county extension office. Tentative plans are to charter a bus for Minnesota 4-H leaders. The bus would leave St. Paul March 15 and return March 27.

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NOTE TO AGENT: If you have given your leaders a cut-off date for signing up, you may want to add that.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1961

SPECIAL *to all C.A.*

Immediate release

ORDER TREES NOW
FOR SPRING PLANTING

Order trees now before supplies are exhausted in order to be assured of spring planting needs, farmers are reminded by Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

Still available from the State Forest Service are the following species:

5 million Norway or Red Pine.

700,000 White Pine.

1,200,000 Jack Pine.

1,200 Ponderosa (or Western Yellow) Pine.

117,000 Walnut.

105,000 Balsam Fir.

82,000 Soft Maple.

118,000 Caragana.

The supply of Spruce is already exhausted.

Orders may be placed through the county agent's office ^{at} of the Soil Conservation Service.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1961

Immediate release

(with mat)

GRASS ROOTS AMBASSADORS SELECTED

Four rural young people have been selected International Farm Youth Exchange delegates from Minnesota, Elizabeth Elliott, state 4-H Club agent at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Going to foreign countries as grass roots ambassadors are (left to right) Kenneth Neeser, 22, St. Cloud; Gail Devens, 21, St. James; Janet Adams, 20, Austin; and William Svendsgaard, 21, Thief River Falls.

The four delegates will spend about six months living and working with families in their host countries. Generally this period is during the warmer part of the year when agricultural activity is at its peak. All of them live on farms in Minnesota.

Svendsgaard will go to Switzerland, Miss Devens to Finland, Miss Adams to Israel and Neeser to India. Miss Devens and Svendsgaard will sail from New York in early April. Miss Adams will leave in June, Neeser in October. They will receive a week of orientation in Washington before going overseas.

All four delegates are attending college and have been active 4-H members. Miss Adams and Neeser are students at the University of Minnesota. Svendsgaard attends Bemidji State College; Miss Devens, Iowa State University.

Increasing international understanding at the grass roots level is the purpose of the International Farm Youth Exchange, a 4-H Club people-to-people program conducted by the National 4-H Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service. As IFYE delegates from America live and work with farm families in foreign lands, they learn to understand their way of life and at the same time introduce them to American customs and ideals. In the return phase of the program, rural young people from overseas live with farm families in this country.

Minnesota sent two IFYE delegates abroad last year--to the Philippines and Venezuela--and was host to five exchangees from as many countries. Forty different states will be sending delegates this year and in turn serving as hosts to foreign youth who visit the United States.

The exchange is financed by voluntary contributions of 4-H members and leaders, business and industrial firms, foundations and interested individuals.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1961

Immediate release

TIPS ON BUYING GROUND BEEF

"A pound of ground beef, please" is probably the request heard most frequently at meat counters.

Most consumers find ground beef not only the most versatile meat they can buy but also economical and nutritious. Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, points out that with the abundance of grass-fed cattle now coming to market, prices are especially appealing on medium-quality beef, including the cuts used for ground beef.

But in shopping for ground beef, as for any other product, good buymanship means some knowledge of what you are buying and how you plan to use it, the consumer marketing agent says.

Hamburger usually designates ground beef which contains about 20 percent beef fat. It shrinks more in cooking than most cuts ground to order, but costs the least. Many consumers like the flavor imparted by the fat.

Ground round steak, the leanest of all ground beef, costs the most but shrinks the least after cooking. Because it is almost fat-free, it may be rather dry after cooking. It is usually a good idea to include about two ounces of suet per pound of meat.

Beef chuck or shoulder makes the juiciest, most flavorful hamburger. It has the ratio of fat to lean which produces the most delicious ground beef, Mrs. Loomis says.

Different "grinds" for ground beef add to its versatility. Very coarse ground beef, for example, is best for Sloppy Joe-type sandwiches and barbecues. Medium or regular-grind is popular for the beef that's to be used as patties, meat loaves or in casserole dishes. Twice-ground or very finely ground beef is popular for Scandinavian meat balls.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1961

Immediate release

LAMB FEEDERS' DAY AT MORRIS FEB. 9

Morris, Minn. --How much can you afford to pay for pelleted lamb feeds?

This and similar questions will be discussed by University of Minnesota livestock scientists and a farmer-feeder at 34th annual Sheep and Lamb Feeders' Day here Thursday, February 9.

It will be held in Edson Hall at the University's West Central School and Experiment Station, beginning at 10 a.m.

The opening session will consist of reports on feeding trials, including lambing off corn; corn, barley and oat pellets; and cobalt "bullets."

Mike Lippert, farmer-feeder from Blomkest, Minn., will describe his experiences in 25 years of feedlot and cornfield feeding.

During the afternoon session, beginning at 1:15, topics to be discussed are pasture profits, early weaning of lambs, restricted grazing and farm flock calendar.

University staff members who will appear on the program are: R. M. Jordan, professor of animal husbandry; H. E. Hanke, assistant professor at the Morris Station; W. F. Wedin, USDA agronomist and forage specialist on the St. Paul Campus; and R. E. Jacobs, extension animal husbandman.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1961

Immediate release

MILK JUDGING SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED

A short course on milk judging for dairy plant personnel will be offered for the first time, beginning February 15, on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Five two-hour class meetings will be held on consecutive Wednesdays-- February 15 and 22 and March 1, 8 and 15, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Enrollment is limited to the first 20 applicants who are accepted. Staff members in the University's dairy industries department will provide instruction.

According to S. T. Coulter, dairy industries department head, the course will consist of lectures and laboratory practice dealing with the basic principles of judging dairy products, with emphasis on the flavor evaluation of fluid milk.

Additional information may be obtained by contacting Christianson at the Agricultural 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
February 2, 1961

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

FEBRUARY

- 4 Foresters' Day and Forestry Careers Day, St. Paul Campus.
- 6-17 Lumbermen's Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- 8 District Swine Feeders' Institute, Waite Park, Moose Hall, St. Cloud.
- 9 Sheep and Lamb Feeders' Day, West Central School and Station, Morris.
- 9-10 Annual meeting, Minnesota Farm Managers' Association, Pick-Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis.
- 11 District 4-H Radio Speaking Contests--KATE, Albert Lea; WDSM, Duluth; KDHL, Faribault; WJON, St. Cloud; KOZY, Grand Rapids; KWLM, Willmar.
- 13 District 4-H Radio Speaking Contest--KUOM, St. Paul.
- 13 S.W. Minnesota Winter Farm Management Workshop, Windom.
- 14 S.W. Minnesota Winter Farm Management Workshop, Slayton.
- 14 Extension Home Councilors' District Conference, Morris.
- 15 - Milk Judging Short Course--Wednesdays: Feb. 15, 22; March 1, 8, 15,
Mar. 15 St. Paul Campus.
- 15 Extension Home Councilors' District Conference, Windom.
- 16 Midwest Concrete Drain Tile Manufacturers Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- 16 Extension Home Councilors' District Conference, Renville.
- 16-18 Spring Barrow Show, Albert Lea.
- 18 District 4-H Radio Speaking Contests--KWOA, Worthington; KNUJ, New Ulm; KMHL, Marshall; KLGR, Redwood Falls; WCMP, Pine City; KWNO, Winona.
- 18 "Science in Agriculture" Program, for Hennepin County secondary school basic science teachers, St. Paul Campus.
- 20 District 4-H Radio Speaking Contest--KILO (Grand Forks), Crookston.
- 20-24 Red River Valley Winter Shows and N.W. School Farmers' Week, Crookston.
- 21 Extension Home Councilors' District Conference, St. Paul Campus.
- 23 District 4-H Radio Speaking Contests--KOTE, Fergus Falls; KVOX, Moorhead.
- 23 Extension Home Councilors' District Conference, Rochester.
- 24 District 4-H Radio Speaking Contest--KWAD, Wadena.
- 24 Extension Home Councilors' District Conference, Waseca.
- 27 S.W. Minnesota Winter Farm Management Workshop, Slayton.
- 27-28 Fair Management Short Course, Dyckman Hotel, Minneapolis.
- 28 S.W. Minnesota Winter Farm Management Workshop, Windom.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 3, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

EXCELSIOR STUDENT WINS FREEMAN MEDAL

Richard O. Lyman, Excelsior, has been awarded the Dean E. M. Freeman medal for student leadership on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

In announcing the award today, Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction, explained that the medal is presented each year to the senior who has made the greatest contribution to student life on the St. Paul Campus during the period of his registration. The Freeman medal award was established in 1931, in honor of the late E. M. Freeman, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics from 1917-43.

Lyman, a transfer student from Carlton College, is majoring in agricultural economics.

He is president of the St. Paul Campus Student Center Board of Governors, and is active in the University Social Service Council, Minnesota Student Association, Wesley Foundation and Alpha Zeta, honor society for undergraduate students in agriculture.

McFarland cited him for his superior scholarship, his interest in the intellectual and social needs of fellow students, his interest in discussion groups and convocations and in promoting contact between Minnesota students and those from other countries.

A 1957 graduate of Minnetonka High School, Excelsior, Lyman compiled an outstanding record of achievement as a 4-H Club member.

His parents are Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lyman, Route 5, Excelsior.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 3, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

EDWARD SUCOFF JOINS U. FORESTRY STAFF

Edward Sucoff has joined the staff of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry as an assistant professor, it was announced today by Frank H. Kaufert, director of the school.

Sucoff comes to Minnesota from Laurel, Maryland, where he has been working for the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station since 1956.

He will develop a program of forest tree physiology research and graduate training at the University's Cloquet Forest Research Center and on the St. Paul Campus.

A native of Passaic, New Jersey, Sucoff received his bachelor of science degree in 1955 and his M. S. degree in 1956, both from the University of Michigan. He was granted his Ph. D. degree from the University of Maryland in 1960.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 3, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY HERDSMAN HONORED

Glen Swartz, 1744 Malvern, St. Paul, animal husbandry department herdsman at the University of Minnesota, has been honored for excellence in fitting, grooming and showing hogs.

He has been presented with a handsome trophy by the American Yorkshire Club. The trophy bears a photo of Swartz with the Yorkshire barrow from the University herd which won the grand championship of its breed and was reserve champion for all breeds in the "welterweight" division at the National Barrow Show, Austin, Minn., last fall.

Swartz was selected to receive the trophy for his service to the Yorkshire breed in showing high caliber barrows at the Austin show the past several years.

He received the award at the recent annual Yorkshire type conference at Waterloo, Iowa.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 3, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

SCIENCE PROGRAM PLANNED FOR TEACHERS

"Science in Agriculture" is the title of a program to be presented by faculty members on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota Saturday morning, February 18, for basic science teachers in Hennepin County secondary schools.

The event is part of a state and nation-wide campaign to emphasize the relationship of basic sciences to educational programs in agriculture and forestry. Cooperating with the University in arranging the affair is the agriculture committee of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Registration will open at 8:50 a.m. in the North Star Ballroom of the St. Paul Campus Student Center.

The program will include meetings of two separate groups with members of the St. Paul Campus faculty, who will review techniques and problems of special interest to secondary school basic science instructors.

Faculty members who will speak at the two group sessions are:

P. B. Hammond, veterinary physiology and pharmacology; Samuel Kirkwood, agricultural biochemistry; Richard Behrens, agronomy and plant genetics; J. M. MacGregor, soils; James Jezeski, dairy industries; Alexander Hodson, entomology and economic zoology; Roy Wilcoxson, plant pathology and botany; and Scott Pauley, forestry.

After these group sessions, smaller groups will inspect research projects on the campus. Staff members will be available to discuss equipment, research techniques and the significance of the projects.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 6, 1961

SPECIAL to Red
River Valley Counties
Immediate release

4-H DEMONSTRATORS
TO WINTER SHOWS

_____ 4-H members from _____ county will take part in the
(No. --write out)

4-H dairy demonstration program at the Red River Valley Winter Shows in
Crookston the week of February 20.

They are (give names, addresses and names of clubs):

According to Home (Club) Agent _____, the demonstrations
will include (give subjects of demonstrations):

Scheduled for demonstrations on Tuesday, February 21, are Clay, Mar-
shall, Mahnomen, West Polk, Wilkin and Becker counties.

On Wednesday, club members from the following counties will give demon-
strations: Clearwater, Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Norman, East Otter Tail,
West Otter Tail, Pennington, Roseau, East Polk and Red Lake.

Purpose of the dairy demonstration program is to give 4-H members an
opportunity to learn more about nutrition and food preparation, as well as dairy
production.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
February 12

FARM FILLERS

Pruning Pines? If you are pruning young Norway or white pine timber, be sure trees are at least 16 feet tall, and do not prune trees over 6 inches in diameter, says Marvin Smith, University of Minnesota extension forester. Remove branches in two or more stages, so that at least the upper one-third of the tree has live branches.

* * * *

Turkey Outlook: It is expected that live turkey and turkey meat prices will average slightly lower during the first half of 1961 than they were during the first half of 1960 and may even be comparatively lower during the last half of 1961, reports W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

What About Urea? Urea can be used as a protein substitute for cattle, but don't be fooled by claims that feeds containing urea are better than those with oilmeal, says Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. Urea has a very high protein value; one pound of urea will provide the protein equivalent of about 6 pounds of soybean oilmeal. Unlike the common oilmeals, it provides no energy in addition to its high protein value. However, it is often used in feed mixtures to lower the cost of protein. Urea is most useful in high grain rations that are high in energy but low in protein. And heavier-weight cattle utilize it better than calves. But usually it should not make up more than about a fourth of the total protein in the supplement.

MORE

Add 1 - Farm Fillers

Beware of Weed Seed: In a Minnesota survey, samples were found with as many as 180 Canada thistle, 2,160 quackgrass and 135 wild mustard seeds per pound, according to Harley J. Otto, University of Minnesota extension agronomist. At the recommended planting rate, per acre plantings would include 13,000 Canada thistle, 156,000 quack and 10,000 wild mustard seeds. See the county agent for information on how to obtain good seed.

* * * *

Better Late Than Never: If your soil test shows lime is needed, it's best to put it on about six months before seeding time, but applying it later than that is better than not liming at all, says Curtis Overdahl, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist. Don't worry about losing the lime. It will stay put until the ground thaws.

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-rpr-



Municipal Auditorium

Kansas City, Missouri

Harrison 1-7355

Sponsored by the Greater Kansas City Marine Dealers Association, Inc.

Civic Auditorium

Omaha, Nebraska

Phone 346-3908

Sponsored by the Omaha Fish and Wild Life Club, Inc.

Minneapolis Auditorium

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Sponsored by the North Central Marine Association, Inc.

Special Bound

February 7, 1961

Please read, initial and circulate

Initial	Date
Sec. File	

TO: County Extension Agents

Minnesota's Farmer-Sportsman award program, begun 14 years ago, has had national recognition as the finest tribute paid to leading Farmer-Sportsman of our state. At the same time the Frank Blair junior award in the past several years has created national interest.

Your county has deserving nominees whose names should be submitted to the state award committee for consideration in both contests. Let's look at each entry individually.

FARMER-SPORTSMAN AWARD

Perhaps you may like to appoint a county committee to help you in judging county entries. Such a county committee could act as a liaison with you in assembling nominations. Sportsmen's clubs, farm organizations, soil conservation districts and business groups can then help in selecting outstanding candidates.

There are many awards given in the contest. The state winner and his wife receive an all-expense weekend trip as guest of show manager Nick Kahler and are formally honored and presented with the state award at the Northwest Sports Show at Minneapolis on Sunday, April 9.

The county agent and his wife from the county in which the state farmer award is selected will also receive an all-expense weekend trip to the show at Minneapolis, April 9.

The district winner in the winning county also receives a special award which will be presented at a special event arranged for at the district level.

The county winner you select will receive a special certificate for his outstanding conservation practices.

County Extension Agents
Page 2
February 7, 1961

The enclosed folder contains the regulations and the scope of activities which are considered for state, district and local selection. No special entry blank is required--just your letter and accompanying materials stating the accomplishments and information regarding your candidate.

No doubt many counties have kept names and records of former county nominees on file. These nominees may be resubmitted with added pertinent material and facts so as to strengthen his case for further consideration by the judges.

The enclosed brochure lists district winners of former years. Should any of these men be a 1961 candidate from your county, then send us additional material to supplement the files we now have.

All county nominees should be in your office by Monday, March 6. You and your committee (if one is formed) must have your county winner's entry in the hands of the state awards committee by Monday, March 13. Send all entries to: Northwest Sports and Travel Show, 409 Times Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The state awards committee devotes a great deal of time in honest sincere appraisal of each entry submitted before selecting the final state and district winners. Be sure to submit a full report so that your nominee may be given every consideration by the selection committee.

FRANK BLAIR AWARD

Your attention is also directed to the details of the Frank Blair Youth Award which is also enclosed. We will deeply appreciate your help in bringing this information to the 4-H'ers in your county. We are sending the Junior Frank Blair award entry brochure to all the 4-H delegates who attended the 4-H Conservation Camp at Itasca Park last fall. I am sure you may wish to nominate one of your outstanding 4-H'ers for the deserved honor.

I appreciate your help in the past and I am sure we can depend upon you for outstanding nominees from your county.

Very sincerely yours



Parker O. Anderson
Extension Forester
Chairman Farmer-Sportsman Award Committee

POA:ys

Enc.

P. S. A news story is enclosed which you may wish to use to give county-wide announcement for Farmer-Sportsman award selection!

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1961

To all counties
Immediate release

COUNTY AWARD
TO BE MADE FOR
FARMER-SPORTSMAN

The search for _____ county's outstanding Farmer-Sportsman is being conducted again this year, according to County Agent _____.

Points considered in selecting the Farmer-Sportsmen include: reputation as a successful farmer in the community; leadership; wildlife conservation practices; forestry practices; soil conservation and good land use; farm practices and community activities--including work with youth, sportsmen's organizations and farm groups.

Nominations for the award are due in the county extension office no later than March 6. Any individual or group may make a nomination.

County winner will then compete for regional and state honors.

A winner and "runner-up" will be selected for each of the four regions of the state. One of these winners will be selected as Minnesota's top Farmer-Sportsman and will be honored at the Northwest Sports show April 9 in Minneapolis. He and his wife will receive an all-expense weekend vacation to attend the event.

All county winners will receive special recognition certificates. District ceremonies will be planned and special awards given to regional winners.

For further details on making nominations, contact your county extension office.

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Please see to it that all news concerning the awards is placed in the hands of your local editor.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1961

To all counties
For use week of
March 6 or later

FARMER-SPORTSMAN
WINNER NAMED IN
_____ COUNTY

_____ has been named outstanding Farmer-
Sportsman of 1960 in _____ County.

According to County Agent _____, _____ will now
compete for regional honors. There will be four regional winners, who will
then compete for recognition as Minnesota's Farmer-Sportsman for the Year
1961.

The state winner will be honored at the Northwest Sports Show, Sunday,
April 9, in Minneapolis as guest of Nick Kahler, manager of the sports show.

The regional and state winners will be selected from county nominations
by a committee of sportsmen, conservationists and agricultural specialists.
The committee is headed by Parker Anderson, extension forester at the Uni-
versity of Minnesota.

_____ county's winner was selected by a committee including
county commissioners, sports clubs, game wardens and County Agent _____.
(Add any others involved.)

_____ was selected for his success in farming, wildlife conserva-
tion and forestry practices, soil management and leadership in improving farm-
er-sportsmen relations.

He will receive a special recognition certificate for his outstanding efforts.
(Add a paragraph or two about the man selected.)

#####

Application for the 1961 Frank Blair Junior Conservation Achievement Award.

This fine trophy will be presented the state winner at the Northwest Boat, Sports and Travel Show, Minneapolis Auditorium on Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.

Sponsor a deserving boy for this great award; all applicants must be submitted under guidance of a recognized conservation group or individual.

All nominations must be sent in by March 1 to Robert Rupp, Editor The Farmer, care Northwest Boat, Sports and Travel Show, 409 Times Building, Minneapolis 1, Minnesota.

APPLICATION

Name _____ Age _____

SPONSORING GROUP: This applicant has our approval for the Blair Trophy.

Address _____

City _____ State _____

_____	_____
Chairman	Date

Organization	

Attach Photo if Available

* In the space below type or print a summary of your activities and be sure to attach evidence to support your statements.

Soil and Water Conservation, Forestry _____

Wildlife Development, Sportsmanship _____

Leadership Activities in Conservation _____

Talks Given, Articles Written _____

Professional Conservation Technicians or Agencies which helped you _____

* Attach detailed narrative report and pictures on what you have done.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1961

Immediate release

BUDGET-STRETCHING FOODS PLENTIFUL

Some favorite budget-stretching foods will be plentiful in February, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

Cabbage leads the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for February. Some of the cabbage that will make delicious cold weather eating was harvested in the Midwest last fall, but additional large supplies are coming from the winter-growing areas of Florida, Texas and California. Raw cabbage is one of the cheapest sources of vitamin C or ascorbic acid, the nutrient essential in each day's diet.

An abundance of onions will be available for soups, for boiling and frying and for flavor accents for meats and other dishes. The quality of dry onions is especially good right now, according to Mrs. Loomis. Most of these onions are from the supply harvested in northern states last fall.

Consumers looking for other budget stretchers will find plenty of Navy beans for baking, for bean soup and other low-cost, protein-rich dishes.

Best buys in the meat department include Good-grade beef, lamb, ducklings and ham, Mrs. Loomis says. Shoppers will also find frozen fish reasonably priced, particularly cod, haddock, perch, scallops and shrimp.

The supply of fresh cranberries will be tapering off this month, but processed cranberries will continue in heavy supply from a record large 1960 crop. Cranberry juice and cranberry sauce can provide the bright red color traditional for February festivities, Mrs. Loomis reminds homemakers.

Rice, canned ripe olives, peanuts and peanut products are other foods listed as plentiful during February.

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61-56-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1961

Immediate release

DRAIN TILE SHORT COURSE FEBRUARY 16

The sixth annual Midwest Concrete Drain Tile Manufacturers Short Course will be held on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota February 16, it was announced today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

The course is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture in cooperation with the American Concrete Pipe Association.

Topics to be covered include research to improve the method for measuring drain tile strength and tests for evaluating tile quality, according to P. W. Manson, professor of agricultural engineering at the University and program chairman for the event.

A feature of the course will be two panel discussions.

One of these, on the cost of producing tile, will be moderated by Vincent J. Meyers, Portland Cement Association, Minneapolis. Panelists representing the tile industry, will be G. T. Ewalt, St. Peter; L. W. Hammel, Owatonna; A. O. Johnson, Redwood Falls, E. G. Larson, Starbuck; Homer Peterson, Hutchinson; and Floyd J. Saffert, New Ulm.

Manson will serve as moderator for the other panel discussion, on making quality concrete drain tile. Panel members will be A. J. Ravenhorst, Clarks Grove; A. C. Jaspersen, Tyler; Walter Hoffman, Wells; N. T. Fosse, Nashua, Iowa; Edward Davis, Hudson, Wis.; and Ralph W. Whannel, Waterloo, Iowa.

Others who will appear on the program are A. J. Schwantes, head of the University's agricultural engineering department; Harold Cloud and Alden E. Domning, University agricultural engineers; and Ray C. Freseman, American Concrete Pipe Association, Chicago.

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61-57-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1961

Immediate release

HOME COUNCILORS' DISTRICT MEETINGS SCHEDULED

Ten district conferences for extension home councilors have been scheduled throughout Minnesota for February, Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the home economics extension program at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

Meetings will be held Feb. 14 at University of Minnesota, Morris; Feb. 15, Catholic Church, Windom; Feb. 16, Limestone Cafe, Olivia; Feb. 21, Student Center, University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus; Feb. 23, 4-H Building, Rochester; Feb. 24, Southern Minnesota School of Agriculture, Waseca; March 2, North Central School of Agriculture, Grand Rapids; March 3, Co-op Creamery Hall, Milaca; March 9, court house, Thief River Falls; March 10, Erie Junior Cafe, Detroit Lakes.

Miss Simmons will discuss roles and responsibilities of county extension home councils at the morning session. Also appearing on the morning program will be a district supervisor of the Agricultural Extension Service who will explain the relationships of county, state and federal governments in extension work. The afternoon will be devoted to panel and group discussions on ways to extend the home economics extension program. The panel at each meeting will include a county council president, a member of the county extension home program and members of the county and state extension staffs.

The conferences are held to give women leaders from the different counties opportunity to meet, share ideas, problems and questions with each other and with members of the county and state extension staffs.

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61-58-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1961

* For release at 10:30 a.m. *
* Thursday, February 9 *

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

CORNFIELD VS. FEEDLOT LAMB FATTENING TRIALS REPORTED AT MORRIS

Morris, Minn.--You can fatten lambs in the cornfield but it isn't necessarily the most profitable system, University of Minnesota livestock specialists told Sheep and Lamb Feeders Day visitors at the West Central School and Experiment Station today.

H. E. Hanke and R. M. Jordan, animal husbandmen at the Morris Station and the St. Paul Campus, respectively, reported results of feeding trials with five lots of lambs at the Morris Station last fall. In addition to the cornfield versus feedlot profit problem, Hanke and Jordan sought answers to these questions in their research:

- * Should lambs grazing cornfields be fed grain?
- * Does pre-harvest cornfield grazing by western lambs during September and October affect the amount of corn drop and yield?
- * Is there an advantage in adding hay to the ration?

The researchers turned three lots of lambs into corn plots September 1. They furnished each lot a different supplemental ration.

Lot 1 received a free-choice supplement of 3 parts soybean meal and 1 part salt.

(more)

add 1 cornfield vs. feedlot

Lot 2 received 9 parts ground corn with 1 part soybean meal mixed 6 parts to 1 part salt.

Lot 3 got the same supplement as Lot 2 plus one-half pound of alfalfa hay per lamb per day.

Feedlot lambs--Lots 4 and 5--received alfalfa hay, shelled corn and soybean meal. All lambs had access to a supplemental mineral mix of 3 parts dicalcium phosphate and 1 part phenothiazine.

At the end of 40 days the cornfield lambs were taken off the plots and weighed. At the same time a mechanical picker harvested the corn, and the researchers measured the number of ears left on the ground, both in the grazed plots and in check plots. Lambs were then returned to the fields and grazed until November 7, when the trial ended.

Here's how Hanke and Jordan summarized the trial results:

. Corn drop in the grazed plots was high--11 to 13 bushels per acre compared with a 3.2 bushel drop in the check plots.

. Total gain per lamb for the period was: Lot 1, 20.7 pounds; Lot 2, 22.3 pounds; Lot 3, 17.1 pounds; Lot 4, 33.2 pounds; Lot 5, 32.5 pounds.

. Cost of producing 100 pounds of lamb gain ranged from \$7.49 to \$9.79 for cornfield lambs and \$9.57 for lambs in the drylot. Greater gains on the drylot lambs--although made at somewhat higher cost per pound--resulted in more profit on the average than from lambs pastured in the cornfields.

Results of comparison trials of pelleted versus conventional rations, use of cobalt "bullets," pasture profits, early weaning and restricted grazing were also reported. This was the 34th annual Sheep and Lamb Feeders Day to be held at the Morris Station.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1961

To all counties

CORRECTION: Story mailed from here February 2 for immediate release headlined "Order Trees Now" etc. has a typographical error in the last paragraph. It should read:

"Orders may be placed through the county agent's office or (not of) the Soil Conservation Service."

Please make this correction if possible.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
February 12

HOW ABOUT SILO SAFETY

If you've let a frozen wall of silage build up around the edge of your silo during the cold spell, watch out!

When thawing weather sends the silage tumbling down, you could be injured or even crushed to death.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, advises keeping silage as level as possible when you're digging it out for livestock.

Silo unloaders and bunk feeders are handy helpers--and unloaders keep frozen silage from accumulating--but they can be dangerous, too.

Does yours have an open auger or other exposed revolving parts where your hands or feet could be caught, gashed, or torn? Be sure to keep shields and guards in place and your clothes and body completely away from moving parts. Above all, shut off unloaders and feeders when lubricating or working on them.

Recognizing danger is the first step toward accident prevention. If you feel silo accidents can't catch up with you, remember: they have caught others. If you don't prevent or remove hazards--and if you forget to work with caution--you could be next.

-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
February 12

LITTLE CHANGE SEEN FOR FARM INCOME

Although individual farmers will experience changes, the over-all income for those engaged in agriculture during the coming year is likely to remain near the 1960 level.

That's the word from S. A. Engene, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

He anticipates no major change in price level or demand for any of the crops.

According to Engene, "The primary change that might occur will be in national programs for support of income. But it's impossible to predict these changes at present, and it's unlikely that any major action can be taken soon enough to apply to plantings in 1961.

Here's how Engene sizes up the outlook on a commodity basis:

There seems to be no need for making corn acreage changes unless a new feed grain program is enacted before planting time. Individual farmers should consider changes in varieties and practices to reduce the ever-present soft corn risk.

Soybean prospects continue relatively bright. No cut-back is needed, although large increases are questionable.

Prospects for flaxseed and wheat continue about as in the past--no major changes in acreage are justified.

Red River Valley farmers will wish to examine sugar beet possibilities. If relations with Cuba continue to be strained, domestic sugar may be needed to offset reduced imports.

MORE

Add 1 - Little Change Seen For Farm Income

The Red River Valley would be a suitable place for expansion of production. Individual farmers, however, cannot increase acreage of sugar beets unless contracts are available.

The increase in population is offsetting a large part of the gain in dairy production. The net effect on price is likely to be small for a year or two.

With beef prices sliding downward, interest in dairy production may continue to climb--production may soon increase more rapidly than population. The shift to larger herds is very rapid. Although no major change in the total number of cows can be recommended, individual farmers should study their own situations to determine whether or not to expand.

Farmers who have a small supply of labor in relation to the size of their farm, or who have other employment opportunities, may find it advisable to drop out of dairying.

Beef supplies on the market, now at a near-record volume, are likely to continue to increase in the next few years as the cattle cycle levels off or turns down. Prices are likely to fall gradually, although this will not greatly affect the feeder who buys carefully.

Hog prices will continue relatively stable the first half of 1961. Farmers can expect to farrow about five percent more pigs this spring. That means more marketings in late 1961, but the change will not be large.

Hog operations can be continued this year as in the past. There is danger that continued favorable hog-corn ratios will encourage expansion, and this can lead to rather sharp increases in farrowings in the fall of 1961, and the spring of 1962, with a subsequent drop in prices.

This drop would be likely to be especially severe, because it would come at a time when beef supplies probably will be very large.

Egg producers need to be wary in 1961. Prices are likely to continue relatively favorable until spring.

MORE

Add 2 - Little Change Seen For Farm Income

Past action indicates more pullets will be raised this summer, leading to lower prices next fall. This seems to be a good time to consider dropping poultry as a supplementary enterprise.

Large-scale producers of eggs, turkeys and broilers may encounter problems during the latter part of the year. Their plans should include increases in efficiency to offset lower prices.

The trend toward specialization continues. This helps farmers concentrate their attention on fewer lines and do a more efficient job on each. However, some diversification still helps some farmers use all of their resources.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1961

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

APPLICATIONS
AVAILABLE FOR
4-H KEY AWARD

The 4-H key award, one of the highest honors in 4-H, will be offered again for the ninth year, according to _____ Agent _____.

The award program is designed to encourage 4-H'ers to broaden their experiences, develop leadership abilities and recognize citizenship responsibilities, _____ explains.

Last year in Minnesota 635 young people received the award, _____
(write out number)
of these were _____ county 4-H club members.

During the eight years this award has been offered, 4,348 4-H'ers have received it in Minnesota.

To be eligible for the key award, club members must have been active in junior leadership for three years, 4-H club work for five and must be 16 years of age by January 1, 1961. A point system is used to recognize participation in project work, demonstrating, holding office, exhibiting and other 4-H activities. 4-H'ers with sufficient points will earn an award.

The actual award is a gold key on a necklace for the girls and on a tie clasp for the boys. An honor certificate accompanies the key. Past recipients of the award will be honored at a banquet during the 1961 State Fair. All club members interested in the award may get key award application blanks from the county extension office.

Cities Service Oil Company and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service are co-sponsors of the program.

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-jcm-

NOTE TO AGENTS: Key award mats are available on request from Information Service.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1961

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

GOOD LIGHTING
MAKES STUDYING
MORE PLEASANT

What kind of light do the students in your family depend on when they do their homework?

Correct location of the light on the study desk, as well as plenty of light, will do much for eye comfort and make concentration on lessons easier.

To avoid shadows on written work, place the study lamp in front and to your left if you are right-handed; to your right, if you are left-handed. That suggestion comes from Mary Muller, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota. To protect the eyes from glare from the light bulb, have the bottom of the lamp shade at about eye level when you are seated.

Plenty of light without glare, shadows or sharp contrasts is important. Glare may come from an unshaded light bulb but may also be caused by light reflected from a shiny surface. If the desk or study table has a glossy finish, cover the working surface on top with a large light-colored blotter to cut down reflection. If the desk is dark, a light-colored blotter prevents the sharp contrast between the white page or paper and the dark finish.

A three-way bulb 50-100-150 watts will provide sufficient light for a desk. The lamp shade should be opaque in a light color and about 15 inches in diameter at the base.

Avoid the mistake of using a single lamp to light a study desk, leaving the rest of the room dark. The contrast between the dark room and the lighted desk will cause eyestrain and fatigue and reduce studying efficiency. An additional top light or wall light will provide good over-all lighting for the room.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1961

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Special to designated counties

COUNTY WOMEN
TO ATTEND
DISTRICT MEETINGS

Representatives of the _____ county Extension Home Council will attend a district conference in _____ in _____ February _____, announces
(city) (bldg.)
Home Agent _____.

They include (list members and give addresses).

The conference is one of 10 district meetings being held for extension home councilors throughout Minnesota during February. Purpose of the one-day sessions is to give women leaders in Minnesota counties an opportunity to meet, share ideas, problems and questions with each other and with members of the county and state Agricultural Extension Service staffs.

_____, district supervisor, county agent work, will open the morning program with a discussion of the relationships of county, state and federal governments in extension work. Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home economics program at the University of Minnesota, will explain the roles and responsibility of county extension home councils.

Ways of extending the home economics extension program to more county residents will be the subject of panel and group discussions in the afternoon.

_____, district supervisor, home economics extension program, will moderate the panel. Members of the panel will include (See attached list for names for your meeting. Include specialist; home agent and county agent, if they are listed; and local woman).

-jbn-

NOTE TO AGENT: Here is the schedule of speakers. Use this information to fill in blanks in the last two paragraphs of the story.

February 21 - Student Center, St. Paul Campus

- * Wayne Hanson, district supervisor, county agent work
- ** Minerva Jensen, district supervisor, home economics extension program
- Mrs. Eleanor Gifford, state home economics agent, University of Minnesota
- Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist, University of Minnesota
- Julia Bartlett, Hennepin county home agent

February 23 - 4-H Building, Fairgrounds, Rochester

- * Wayne Hanson, district supervisor, county agent work
- ** Mrs. Eleanor Gifford, acting district supervisor, home economics extension program
- Mary Lou Muller, extension home improvement specialist, University of Minnesota
- Jean Krech, Olmsted county home agent
- Mrs. Russel Simonson, Claremont

February 24 - Southern Minnesota School of Agriculture, Waseca

- * Wayne Hanson, district supervisor, county agent work
- ** Mrs. Eleanor Gifford, acting district supervisor, home economics extension program
- Charles Martin, extension family life specialist, University of Minnesota
- Mrs. Harriet Bakehouse, Steele county home agent
- Mrs. Jack Schwitchenberg, Morristown

March 2 - North Central School of Agriculture, Grand Rapids

- * Glenn T. McCleary, district supervisor, county agent work
- ** Minerva Jensen, district supervisor, home economics extension program
- Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home improvement specialist, University of Minnesota
- June Matteson, Carlton county home agent

March 3 - Coop Creamery Hall, Milaca

- * Glenn T. McCleary, district supervisor, county agent work
- ** Minerva Jensen, district supervisor, home economics extension program
- Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home improvement specialist, University of Minnesota
- Mrs. Susan Olson, Mille Lacs county home agent

March 9 - Court House, Thief River Falls

- * Frank Forbes, district supervisor, county agent work
- ** Jean Lovdokken, district supervisor, home economics extension program
- Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist, University of Minnesota
- Barbara Mains, East Polk county home agent
- Carl Ash, West Polk county agricultural agent
- Mrs. William R. Austin, Roseau

MORE

Add 1 - Schedule of Speakers

March 10 - **Erie Junior Cafe, Detroit Lakes**
* **Frank Forbes, district supervisor, county agent work**
** **Jean Lovdokken, district supervisor, home economics extension
program**
**Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist, University of
Minnesota**
Mrs. Cedric Onan, Sabin
Ruth Johnson, Norman county home agent
Sherman Mandt, East Otter Tail county agricultural agent

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1961

Immediate release

SUMMER COURSES IN HOME EC OFFERED AT U

A variety of courses and two workshops in home economics for teachers, extension workers and homemakers will be offered by the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics on the St. Paul Campus this summer.

Scheduled for the first summer session June 12-July 15 are more than 20 first-year and advanced classes in home planning and furnishing, clothing construction, textiles, household equipment, related art, home economics education, nutrition, administrative food service and home management.

A two-weeks' workshop in food service administration is being planned for hospital dietitians and school lunch supervisors June 14-30. The workshop will serve as a refresher course in administration of quantity food service and will cover the subjects of quantity food cost control, purchasing and personnel management.

Recent developments in clothing construction will be the subject of a second workshop, June 28-July 15. Management of time and materials and new construction techniques will be emphasized in discussions, demonstrations and laboratory work.

Four courses in home economics education will be offered during the second summer session July 17-August 19, according to Roxana R. Ford, assistant director of the School of Home Economics. Second-term courses will be given also in household equipment, home management laboratory, family relationships, nutrition, related art and textiles and clothing.

Information regarding the summer session courses in home economics may be obtained from Summer Session Office, 135 Johnston Hall, University of Minnesota Minneapolis 14, Minn. For information on home economics workshops write Director, School of Home Economics, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minn.

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61-60-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1961

Immediate release

PLENTY OF MEAT FOR 1961

American consumers can look forward to a record supply of meats in 1961-- more than $29\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds.

That amount is enough meat to supply each person in this country with about 165 pounds for the year, or 4 pounds more per person than Americans ate last year. The only year more meat has been available was 1956, when the meat supply averaged almost 167 pounds per person.

About half the meat supply will be in beef, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. Although the biggest supply of beef comes in the fall months, beef should be abundant all year long. Grass-fed cattle will provide much of the expected increase; hence medium-quality or Good- g rade beef will be especially plentiful at markets.

Pork supplies will be smaller during the first half of 1961 than they were early in 1960. During the last half of the year, however, they are expected to be larger than during the same months of 1960.

The amount of lamb and mutton is expected to be about the same as last year, but somewhat more veal is in sight.

Even more broiler-fryer chicken and turkey will be available to consumers than in 1960.

The large supply of meat and poultry may mean slightly lower prices, on the average, Mrs. Loomis says. Though American consumers will probably pay about the same number of dollars for meat in 1961, they should get more pounds of meat for what they spend, and it should take a smaller percentage of the family income.

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61-61-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1961

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM LAND PRICES SHOW FIRST DROP SINCE 1953

Minnesota farm land prices in 1960 showed their first decline in six years.

This is shown in a report compiled by Jerome E. Johnson and Philip M. Raup, research assistant and professor, respectively, in the University of Minnesota Department of Agricultural Economics.

The department's annual survey of the farm land market in Minnesota shows a statewide estimated average price of \$155 per acre in 1960--a \$2 per acre decline from 1959. The decline for the past year averaged 1.3 percent, with various districts showing mixed trends.

Statewide declines in estimated prices of farm land during 1960 were concentrated in the medium grades, with a very small increase in the better grades and a small rise in the poorer lands.

Changes in per acre values from 1959 to 1960 by districts were as follows:

East Central--Land prices continued to increase in 1960. Per acre prices rose an estimated 5.6 percent over 1959, or a gain of \$5 per acre. This is the only district to show continued increases in land prices in the 1953-60 period. Increases for high and low grade lands were greater than for medium.

(more)

add 1 Minn. farm land prices

Northwest--Poor and medium grades of land showed the larger declines, while better grades continued to increase. The decline was 3.9 percent or \$4 per acre.

Southwest--The decline was \$7 per acre of 2.7 percent. Better grades showed greater declines than medium or lower. Average price per acre was \$248 in 1960.

West Central--The decline in 1960--0.7 percent or \$1 per acre--was only in the poorer grades. The medium grades showed no change, and better grades rose slightly over the 1959 figure.

Northeast--Prices increased an estimated \$6 per acre, or 10.3 percent. This increase offsets part of an 11 percent decline in 1959.

Southeast--The price decline from 1959 to 1960 was 1.6 percent, an estimated \$3 per acre. The decline was larger in the better grades of land.

The report is based on questionnaires returned from all parts of the state by farm real estate dealers, bankers, farm loan agents, lawyers and others with knowledge of their local farm real estate situations.

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61-62-rpr

NOTE TO EDITOR: More detailed information, including figures for your district, may be obtained by writing to the Agricultural Economics Department, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. Ask for Report No. 518, "The Minnesota Farm Real Estate Market in 1960."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 13, 1961

To all counties
4-H NEWS

Localize and revise as desired for
use before or during 4-H Week.
You may want to use with enclosed
poster mats

NATIONAL 4-H WEEK
IS MARCH 4-11

National 4-H Week, March 4-11, will be observed by _____ in _____
(no.)
County.

These young people, 10 to 21 years old, are among the 2,302,000 4-H'ers
of America who belong to some 94,200 clubs in rural, urban and suburban com-
munities.

Minnesota now has an enrollment of 51,146 4-H boys and girls. Of these,
the _____ County 4-H'ers are members of _____ clubs.
(no.) (no.)

Theme for the week's observance is "Learn-Live-Serve Through 4-H."

Among special 4-H Week activities planned for this county are (list briefly or in
detail).

In Washington, D. C., the week will be highlighted by a team of six 4-H
members, representing 4-H'ers everywhere, who will give the annual "4-H
Report to the Nation." The report will review in story and pictures outstanding
4-H achievements and current projects. While in the Nation's Capital, the three
girls and three boys will visit the White House, meet several members of Con-
gress, high Government officials and other national leaders.

Club members in _____ County will share honors during the week with
the _____ men and women who serve as unpaid volunteer leaders, and guide 4-H
(no.)
work in local communities throughout the 50 states and Puerto Rico.

Among purposes of 4-H Club Week are to acquaint more young people with
opportunities open to them through joining or forming 4-H Clubs, to increase
public understanding of 4-H aims and accomplishments and to express apprecia-
tion to the many friends of 4-H who support the "learn by doing" program of
character development and good citizenship.

-jbn-

NOTE TO AGENT: Let us know if you did not get enough mats.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 14, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
February 20

FARM FILLERS

There's a Difference: Preparation of the planting site can account for the difference between 65 and 85-90 percent survival of trees you plant this spring, says Parker Anderson, University of Minnesota extension forester. Survival depends a great deal on good nursery stock, species suited to soil and planting requirements, conditions of planting area and grass competition.

* * * *

Good Seed Pays: Planting high quality seed of recommended varieties is one of the surest ways of increasing crop production efficiency, says Harley J. Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. For a list of recommended varieties and sources of such seed, see the county agent.

* * * *

It Depends: The type of cropping system required for your particular farm will depend on the kind of land available and your livestock needs, says A. R. Schmid, associate professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota. Usually a program which will maximize the use of high quality forage in the livestock feeding program is best. It not only reduces the cost of livestock production but also improves the cropping system, he says.

* * * *

When to Fertilize? Data from the 1960 Minnesota Extra Profit Corn Contest show that fields yielding below about 80 bushels per acre without fertilizer in any one year might profitably use large amounts of fertilizer, based on soil test results, reports C. J. Overdahl, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist. Fields yielding above 100 bushels without fertilizer indicate past good management practices; and farmers must carefully select fertilizer for these fields. Usually some fertilizer added with the corn planter attachment will be profitable even on soils very fertile to begin with.

* * * *

Records Help: Herd production records make better dairymen, says William Mudge, University of Minnesota extension dairyman. Call or drop in at the county agent's office and we'll show you why.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 14, 1961

Immediate release

GHOSTLEY SCHOLARSHIP ESTABLISHED

A nationally-known poultry breeder from Anoka is being honored by the establishment of a new scholarship for undergraduates in the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

He is Dr. George F. Ghostley, founder of a poultry breeding farm at Anoka which bears his name.

The annual \$300 Dr. George F. Ghostley scholarship has been established by his sons, Fred J. and John E. Ghostley, in cooperation with the University of Minnesota. It will be awarded annually beginning with the 1961-62 academic year to encourage and assist worthy students, preferably freshmen, who have a major interest in poultry husbandry.

Selection of the winners of the scholarship will be based on academic aptitude, vocational promise, personal attributes and leadership. Announcement of the first recipient will be made prior to the opening of the 1961 fall quarter at the University.

Dr. Ghostley received a doctor of medicine degree from the University in 1914.

He served on the University's Institute of Agriculture Advisory Council from December, 1953, to April, 1957, and was also a member of the Council's executive committee.

In 1951 he received an Outstanding Achievement Award from the University. On that occasion he was cited as a nationally-known breeder of Leghorn poultry and community leader at Anoka. The "large volume and high quality of his poultry stock has played an important part in Minnesota's rapid rise to national leadership in egg production," the citation read.

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61-63-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 14, 1961

Immediate release

\$10,000 ALLOTMENT USED FOR RADIOISOTOPE TEACHING EQUIPMENT

Equipment purchased with a \$10,000 allotment from the Atomic Energy Commission is being used for teaching by the departments of soils and plant pathology and botany on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

As the result of installing this equipment, students are learning to count isotopes by all major methods now available. These include the Geiger counter, proportional counter, liquid and crystal scintillation counting, chromatogram scanning and autoradiography.

The equipment is being used in a graduate school course titled "Radioisotope Techniques Applied to Biology," taught jointly by A. J. Linck, associate professor of plant pathology and botany, and A. C. Caldwell, professor of soils.

Earlier allotments have included \$8,500 to the plant pathology and botany department for equipment used in teaching a graduate course in plant physiology laboratory methods; and \$20,000 to the agricultural engineering department for equipment used in teaching a course for seniors and graduate students in principles of radioisotope measurement, taught by Andrew Hustrulid, professor.

In addition to these courses, atomic energy is the subject of more than a dozen research projects under way on the St. Paul Campus.

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61-64-rpr

University Farm and Home News
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February 14, 1961

Immediate release

CAN'T JUDGE COW'S PRODUCTION ABILITY BY LOOKS, CONTEST SHOWS

You can't judge a cow's ability to produce milk and cream by just looking at her--you need production records to eliminate guesswork.

That's what 4,953 dairymen found out when they vied in a recently completed contest conducted in 16 counties of the state by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. The contest was part of a campaign to stimulate membership in Dairy Herd Improvement Associations (DHIA).

Of the 4,599 dairymen who attempted to judge cows' production ability from pictures of the animals, only six managed to place the cows correctly. Extension dairymen at the University say that by the laws of chance alone one person in 720 should have placed all the cows correctly.

Most contestants would have been farther ahead to disregard the cows' looks and simply guess at a top and bottom number. Purely by chance one person in six should place the top cow correctly, and one in six should get the bottom cow where she belongs, according to the University dairymen.

But only 503 contestants, about one in 10, placed the top producer in the right place, and only 365, less than one in 12, put the poorest animal where she belonged.

Here's how the final scores looked by breeds:

Holsteins--Of 3,092 contestants only 330 picked the top producer, and only 141 put the right cow last. Only two entrants ranked all 6 Holsteins in their proper order.

Guernseys--Of 3,092 contestants, 116 picked the top cow, and 171 placed the lowest producer correctly. Three contestants ranked all cows correctly.

Jerseys--Contestants in the contest for this breed did slightly better. Of 442 contestants, 57 placed the high producer on top and the low producer on the bottom. Only one contestant placed all Jerseys in their proper order.

Counties in which the contest was conducted were: Otter Tail, Douglas, Todd, Benton, Mille Lacs, Carlton, Stearns, Kandiyohi, Meeker, Wright, Chisago, McLeod, Sibley, Dakota, LeSueur, and Goodhue.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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February 14, 1961

Immediate Release

4-H KEY AWARD OFFERED FOR NINTH YEAR

Minnesota 4-H'ers have the opportunity again this year to apply for the key award, one of the highest honors available to 4-H'ers, according to Robert Pinches, assistant state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota.

This is the ninth year the award has been offered. During this time, 4,348 Minnesota 4-H'ers have received the award. Last year 635 people earned keys.

The award program is designed to encourage 4-H'ers to broaden their experiences, develop leadership abilities and recognize their citizenship responsibilities, Pinches explains.

To be eligible for the key award, club members must have been active in junior leadership for three years, 4-H club work for five and must be 16 years of age by January 1, 1961. A point system is used to recognize participation in project work, demonstrating, holding office, exhibiting and other 4-H activities. 4-H'ers with sufficient points will earn an award.

The actual award is a gold key on a necklace for the girls and on a tie clasp for the boys. An honor certificate accompanies the key. Past recipients of the award will be honored at a banquet during the 1961 State Fair.

Cities Service Oil Company and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service are co-sponsors of the program.

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61-66-jcm

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 14, 1961

Immediate release

TIPS ON HOME GARDENING TO BE GIVEN AT U SHORT COURSE

Home gardeners and commercial fruit growers will have a chance to brush up on their techniques at the University of Minnesota's 40th annual horticulture short course on the St. Paul Campus March 22-24.

The short course, which each year attracts hundreds of home gardeners and commercial fruit growers, will be held in the St. Paul Campus Student Center, according to R. E. Widmer, associate professor of horticulture and program chairman for the event.

Wednesday's program (March 22) will be devoted entirely to commercial fruit growing. The Thursday morning session has been planned for the home fruit grower, Thursday afternoon for the vegetable gardener. Ornamental horticulture will be the subject of both morning and afternoon sessions Friday.

Commercial fruit growers will hear talks on methods and costs of apple orchard operations, experiences with new fungicides and insecticides and marketing apples. A report will be given on a cost of production survey made of Minnesota apple orchards. The session will begin at 10 a.m. A luncheon for members of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' Association is scheduled for 11:40 a.m. in the cafeteria.

Techniques in growing two popular fruits for the home garden--strawberries and raspberries--will be the subject of talks by University horticulturists at the Thursday morning program on home fruit growing.

At the afternoon session on vegetable gardening R. E. Nylund, professor of horticulture, who spent last year in Finland on a Fulbright lectureship grant, will give an illustrated talk on gardening techniques used in Europe. Pest control, improving quality in the vegetable garden and breeding better food crops are other topics to be covered during the afternoon.

A highlight of Friday's program on ornamental horticulture will be a demonstration on flower arrangement scheduled for 2:30 p.m. by Mrs. Charlotte P. Enblom, Minneapolis. Other features of morning and afternoon sessions include talks by University staff members on soil preparation for the home landscape, ways of increasing plants, rose and chrysanthemum culture, new and unusual plants for Minnesota.

Thursday and Friday morning sessions begin at 9:30, afternoon sessions at 1:30.

Exhibits of materials for home and commercial gardens will be on display during the short course in the horticulture building from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The horticulture short course is open to the public free of charge.

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61-67-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 14, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

PIPESTONE STUDENT WINS FFA FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIP

Eugene H. Appledorn, Pipestone, has been named to receive the Minnesota Future Farmers of America Foundation scholarship in agricultural education for the academic year 1960-61.

He is a freshman in the agricultural education curriculum of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

The scholarship begins with the winter quarter of 1961 and will continue through the four-year program of the student if he continues to meet all conditions of the award.

Recipients are selected on the basis of capacity for leadership, scholastic ability, practical farm experience, personality and interest in teaching agriculture in the public schools of Minnesota.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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February 14, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

THREE FRESHMAN FORESTERS RECEIVE CHAPMAN FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS

Winners of three \$300 Chapman Foundation Scholarships for University of Minnesota freshman foresters were announced today by F. H. Kaufert, director of University's School of Forestry.

Allan Ek, 1209 Pennsylvania Ave. N., and Walter Tomascak, 4740 Quail Ave. N., both of Minneapolis; and Richard Wentz, Platteville, Wis., were selected to receive the awards.

A fourth Chapman Foundation freshman scholarship was awarded last summer to Paul Ochocki, Osseo, Minn.

The winners were selected according to academic aptitude, vocational promise, character, leadership and financial need.

Funds for the scholarships are granted by the Chapman Foundation, Memphis, Tenn., manufacturers of wood preservatives.

A. Dale Chapman, president of the Chapman Chemical Company and a 1929 graduate of the Minnesota School of Forestry, established these scholarships to encourage qualified students to prepare for careers in forestry. The Chapman Foundation also provides four sophomore scholarships of \$200, which were recently awarded.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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February 14, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
February 20

MAY PAY TO FEED OUT
ALL PIGS FARROWED

Hog producers who have the feed and facilities will probably be money ahead to feed out all the pigs they farrow this year, says county agent _____.

According to Hal Routhe and Kenneth Egertson, extension economists at the University of Minnesota, the decision to sell weanling pigs as feeders or to feed them out for market should be based on a comparison of feeder pig prices with the expected market for 200 to 220 pound butchers.

With hog prices expected to be around \$18 per hundredweight during the summer, a farmer with weanling pigs on hand now, worth \$14-\$16 each, will stand to make more money by feeding out the pigs to 200 to 220-pound market weights. This assures labor worth \$1.50 per hour and a cost of \$20 to feed out a pig.

It will pay as long as weanling pig prices stay below \$19 per head, as they are at present. If feeder pigs go above \$19, it will be more profitable to sell the pigs as feeders.

With the late fall market expected to be around the \$14 level, late spring farrowed pigs must sell above \$10 per head as weanlings before it will be unprofitable to feed them.

At that rate, it's a good idea not to cut back on late spring farrowings. Hog growers should be able to cover feed, power, veterinary and other cash costs and realize \$1.50 per hour for labor with hogs selling around \$13 per cwt. According to Routhe and Egertson, the market isn't expected to drop below \$13 any time during the fall months of 1961.

-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 14, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
February 20, 1961

**GROUND YOUR ELECTRIC
HAND TOOLS; BEWARE OF FIRE**

Are you using an electric hand saw or drill for that "do it yourself" job?

See that it's equipped with a three-wire cord plugged into a three-way receptacle with the circuit grounded from the entrance box. This precaution may save you from death by electric shock, warns Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

When you're working in your shop, be aware of the danger of washing repair parts in flammable liquids when there's fire in the stove. Smoking is also dangerous under such circumstances.

Ignited gas fumes may blow the place apart or envelope you in a ball of fire.

Keep air circulating even when using non-flammable solvent to prevent asphyxiation from the fumes.

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-rpr-

**327 MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK
DEALERS REGISTERED WITH USDA**

You've probably heard about the Packers and Stockyards Act--the Federal law designed to establish fair trading in the livestock business.

Curtis Kemp, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who is in charge of enforcing that law in Minnesota, has just reported that in the last year all 57 of the livestock auctions in the state have been registered and bonded--and so have 327 livestock dealers.

Kemp suggests one way farmers can help themselves get the protection of the Packers and Stockyards Act: If a dealer comes to your place to buy livestock, ask him to show you his letter of registration issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 14, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
February 20

WINTER GOOD TIME TO
PRUNE FOR FIREBLIGHT

Winter is a good time to prune apple trees, both for fireblight control and for cultural purposes, says H. G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

During the cold months, pruning can be done without bothering to disinfect pruning tools. Effective pruning out of fireblight-infected branches during the growing season requires chemical disinfection of pruning tools between cuts, says Johnson.

Fireblight is a bacterial disease that causes considerable damage to apple trees. During the summer infected shoots turn black and die. Leaves often turn a reddish brown after they die, and dead shoots bend over into a hook at the end.

Spray materials have not been highly effective in controlling this disease, according to Johnson. Severe infection is often present before control measures are applied, and by that time it is too late to do any good for the current season.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 14, 1961

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Coverage story for use after Home
Councilor's District Conference

LOCAL WOMEN
ATTEND DISTRICT
HOME COUNCIL MEET

Ways of extending the home economics extension program in Minnesota counties to young homemakers, homemakers employed during the day and others not in the group organization were discussed at a district conference for home councilors held in _____ on _____.

Representatives from _____ county at the meeting included (give names and addresses and indicate if councilor or agent took part in the panel).

"Make a dress" workshops, planned series of programs on young homemaker problems, individual help on remodeling the home, use of mass media-- newspapers, radio and television -- were among ways suggested to bring the home economics extension program to others than group members. Training leaders of local homemakers groups was emphasized as an important phase of the home economics extension program.

"As plans for home economics extension activities are made for the county, the extension home councils represent families of the county as well as the participating homemaker groups," Dorothy Simmons, state leader, home economics extension program, University of Minnesota, told the group. "The councils form a two-way link," she said, "helping extension agents understand the needs and interests of families better and helping families in the county to know about programs and information available to them."

_____, district supervisor of county agent work, explained that the Extension Service in each county is a branch of the University of Minnesota. The extension committee, designated by law, has a major responsibility for developing an extension program in each county in cooperation with the county agents.

-jbn-

NOTE TO AGENT: Change or adapt paragraph 3 according to points brought out in your panel discussion.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 14, 1961

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

**USE SIMPLE RECORD
KEEPING SYSTEM
FOR HOME**

Income tax time may be an unpleasant reminder that a better system of keeping records could make preparing your returns less hectic.

Many families avoid keeping records because they have no good workable system. But Hal Routhe, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, has a simple record-keeping system which any family will find it easy to keep. He cautions, however, that working on your records systematically is necessary to success. Here are the essentials of the system he recommends:

1. Have a business center where you can keep your financial records. This may be a desk or only a drawer.

2. Develop a good check book system. Write checks for tax-deductible items so your checks will serve as receipts. Keep carbon copies of all your bank deposits, identifying each item as salary, farm income and so on.

3. Have some place such as a spindle or a box to keep receipts, cancelled checks and deposit slips before you record them.

4. Keep a record book in which you enter items of family income and expenses. You can record items in detail or simplify it as much as you wish. But be sure to keep your record book up-to-date.

5. Have a place to file your records after they have met your needs at income tax time or at the end of the year. An indexed accordion-type folder or metal file is suitable for keeping cancelled checks, receipts and other records. Keep cancelled checks in chronological order.

An easy system such as this one avoids drudgery and more than repays you by enabling you to fill out your tax returns more easily, Routhe says. Furthermore, such a system will provide information for budgeting family expenditures and for more careful credit planning. But, he warns, never keep more information than you will use. The more complicated you make your record-keeping system, the sooner you will give it up entirely.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 14, 1961

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Please note additional names
of local women taking part
in District Home Councilors'
meetings and add to story
sent you last week.

COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE PANEL MEMBERS
FOR DISTRICT HOME COUNCILORS' MEETINGS

St. Paul - February 21

Mrs. M. J. Murney, Anoka
Mrs. O. T. Nordseth, Farmington

Waseca - February 24

Mrs. Jack Schwitchenberg, Morristown
Mrs. Ralph Juliar, Route 4, Mankato
Mrs. James Jacobs, Alden

Rochester - February 23

Mrs. Zell Foremen, Route 2, Red Wing
Mrs. Russel Simonson, Claremont

Grand Rapids - March 2

Mrs. Fred Manecke, Bemidji
Mrs. Avalt Leiste, Cloquet

Milaca - March 3

Mrs. Edward Gunderson, Ogilvie

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 14, 1961

To all counties

4-H NEWS

For immediate release
USE IF APPROPRIATE FOR YOUR
COUNTY

4-H'ERS TEAM UP
TO CURB CARELESS
BURNING OF LAND

_____ county's 4-H members are joining Smokey Bear and Keep Minnesota Green, Inc., in March in a fire control program to prevent the kind of fires which destroyed more than a million dollars' worth of trees during 1959.

The Minnesota program is under the direction of 4-H leaders and county agents. 4-H members will ask owners of farms and forests to sign a "no-burning pledge"--a pledge not to burn meadows, tree lands, brush or crop residues without proper precautions.

Each _____ county resident who signs a fire control pledge may receive a "Keep Minnesota Green" bumper emblem for his car. Made of reflective sheeting, these emblems also serve as a traffic safety measure. Larger emblems are placed on the backs of trucks owned by industries which support the program, or in store windows of retail merchants who have joined the campaign.

In 1960, 1,080 fires on the land burned more than 91,000 acres, according to Floyd T. Ryan, executive secretary of Keep Minnesota Green, Inc. Many of these resulted from carelessness.

In Minnesota 20 million acres are suitable only for growing trees, according to Ryan. "Our forest products industry produced more than 200 million dollars' worth of raw material last year. Only through programs such as this one in which 4-H'ers are taking part can we develop and protect our great forest resource. At the same time we will be protecting animals and birds and conserving crop residues to maintain soil fertility," he said.

_____ county's fire control program will start during National 4-H Club Week, March 4-11. The campaign is sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with Keep Minnesota Green, Inc., and Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 15, 1961

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:

Safe Entrance
Home Laundry-- Then and Now
How Effective Are Whitening Agents?
Convenient Work Height When Sitting
Good Shoes Important for Work

New Life to Old Hats
New Look for Nylon
Seamless Nylons Fragile
Spring Corduroys

SAFETY

Safe Entrance

If you plan to remodel porches or other entryways to your home, consider safety in planning, urges Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

One suggestion is that the entrance landing should be at least 5 by 7 feet. Allow two feet of standing space on the latch side of the door. This gives enough space for a person to stand without having to step off when the door swings.

If there are steps, provide both a hand rail for the steps and a guard rail around the porch platform. It's best to have overhead protection to prevent rain, ice or snow from piling up on steps or landing. An outdoor light is needed that makes it possible to see steps and landing clearly after dark.

The treads of the steps should be wide enough to provide secure, steady placing of the entire foot. A usual rule for safe steps is to have the width of the tread and the height of the riser combined equal about 18 inches. The tread should measure about 11 1/2 inches.

-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.

HOME LAUNDERINGHome Laundry--Then and Now

Just 40 years ago 49 items of laundry equipment were recommended for doing the family laundry. These ranged from clothes boilers to wooden spoons and about 20 kinds of laundry supplies. Laundry was done in the kitchen so water and clothes could be heated on the cook stove and the "washing" could be worked in with other household chores. This was the procedure outlined in a U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletin issued in 1919.

Today the list of home laundry equipment is about a third as long as the 1919 list and about half as many supplies are recommended, thanks to multi-purpose washing compounds, automatic equipment and easy-care fabrics. Today's compact laundry area can be located wherever it is most convenient--in the kitchen, near a bathroom or bedroom or in the basement.

* * * *

How Effective Are Whitening Agents?

Modern household detergents--many with built-in fluorescent whitening agents and some with bluing or other coloring added--vary widely in their ability to whiten fabrics, according to U. S. Department of Agriculture research.

Detergents with whiteners were found notably successful in whitening plain cotton fabric that had no added finish, as well as a blended cotton-Dacron fabric without finish. On resin-finished (drip-dry) cottons manufactured for wash-wear, the whiteners were generally not so successful, but they were more effective with some finishes than with others. On nylon fabrics, the whiteners masked some of the yellowness, but they had little effect on Dacron fabrics.

The detergents with whiteners helped to retain whiteness in a blended nylon-Dacron-cotton batiste that contained a whitener in its resin finish. Apparently the fabric's own whitener was gradually washed out in laundering and the detergent whiteners helped make up the loss.

Three of the detergents that had bluing and other coloring added had some beneficial effect in whitening a finished nylon-Dacron-cotton batiste, but had little or no effect on the whiteness of other nylon and Dacron fabrics studied, and did not improve whiteness in cottons.

HEALTH

Convenient Work Height When Sitting

How can you tell what's a good work height, whether you're sitting or standing? An easy test is to see where your elbows are in relation to your hands. If your hands are lower than your elbows, your position will be relaxed and comfortable. Check on your work heights. See how much less energy you use when your hands are lower than your elbows, suggests Mrs. Marion Melrose, state home economics agent at the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

How Do You Sit?

Having back trouble? Improper standing and sitting may be the reasons. So check up on your posture first. Then check on the way you sit. Mrs. Marion Melrose, state home economics agent at the University of Minnesota, says too many of us sit on the edge of our chairs. Use the entire seat of the chair. The back of the chair should be shaped so it will help support your back. Have your feet flat on the floor or on a footstool. Learning to sit properly may put an end to your backaches.

* * * *

Good Shoes Important for Work

What kind of shoes do you wear for work around the house? Do you wear your once "good" shoes that are now run down at the heels and out of shape?

Mrs. Marion Melrose, state home economics agent at the University of Minnesota, says it's more important to have comfortable shoes for work than for dress. You'll be far less fatigued if you wear shoes that give you good support in the arches. Don't consider it wasted money if you spend more for work or everyday shoes than for dress shoes. Oxfords or shoes that tie will give you the best support.

-jbn-

CLOTHINGNew Life to Old Hats

The felt hat that looks tired after a long winter can be given new life with a little care. First of all, brush your felt hat before each wearing. And don't tolerate a limp or torn veil. Give veiling new body by pressing it under waxed paper. You can often tuck a small hole out of sight.

* * * *

New Look for Nylon

You may be seeing the word "Antron" when you go shopping this spring. It's a form of nylon developed recently which has the look, touch and rustle of silk. The difference in structure rather than the chemical composition of the fiber gives to fabrics a richness, print clarity and color depth that is three-dimensional in effect.

"Antron" is now being used in foundation garments, men's parkas, blouses, ball gowns and upholstery fabrics. It has the durability and ease-of-care features of traditional nylon.

* * * *

Seamless Nylons Fragile

A run in your stocking? Perhaps it was the sliver on the desk or the rough place on your chair that was responsible. No stocking will withstand continued snagging on rough furniture, of course. But here are some known facts about wearing quality of hosiery. Business or walking sheers outwear dress sheers. Seamless nylons are the most fragile and have the lowest wear life of any hosiery tested.

* * * *

Spring Corduroys

Spring corduroys are appearing in both pale and vibrant shades to give a lift to the wardrobe at the tag-end of winter.

In velvety wide wale, it's appearing in the all-purpose coat which can be made water repellent. White pinwale is being used for fresh-looking suits cut on youthful blazer lines and edged with black or navy. Hot orange and pink are favorites for corduroy separates, including sleeveless tunics and bias-cut skirts.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1961

Immediate release

FAIR MANAGEMENT SHORT COURSE FEBRUARY 27-28

Nearly 100 persons are expected to attend the fifteenth annual fair management short course February 27-28 in the Dyckman Hotel, Minneapolis.

This announcement came today from J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses for the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul, which is conducting the course.

Representing county fairs throughout the state will be fair managers, fair board members, county agents, vocational agriculture teachers and others active in staging the expositions.

Topics to be covered by University staff members and others include premium list study results, livestock, flower shows, county fair organization, public relations and educational displays, according to Paul Brown, University instructor attached to the Short Course office, who is program chairman for the course.

A feature of the course will be two panel discussions.

Panelists for a discussion on livestock facilities will be Wayne Hanson, district county agent supervisor for the University's Agricultural Extension Service, chairman; Robert Jacobs, extension animal husbandman at the University; and Donald Hasbargen, Mower County agricultural agent.

Harold Pederson, University extension marketing specialist, will serve as chairman for a discussion on "Guides to County Fair Operations." Panelists will also include Mrs. Paul Stroom, Hennepin County assistant extension home agent; Joe Duncomb, Litchfield, vocational agriculture instructor; Eldon Senske, Freeborn County agricultural agent; and Mrs. Raymond Schwengler, Atwater, homemaker.

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61-68-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1961

Immediate release

HERE'S HOW TO USE FARM PRICE INDEXES

Price indexes are valuable tools. If you know what a price index number is and what a price index means you're well on your way to understanding important economic changes taking place today.

Index numbers are a short cut, says Elmer Learn, University of Minnesota agricultural economist. They're used to condense a mass of information in a simple series. Most often they are used to compare changes in prices, consumption, production and other factors over periods of time. Here's how an index works:

Suppose that in 1959 a farmer sold 10,000 pounds of live hogs at 16 cents a pound and 20,000 dozen eggs at 30 cents per dozen. A little simple arithmetic shows his total income was \$7,600.

Now suppose that in 1960 the same farmer sold the same amounts of hogs and eggs but that hogs were worth only 14 cents per pound and eggs were up to 33 cents per dozen. That means his total income climbed to \$8,000 in 1960.

So far, so good. But suppose the farmer wants to compare the prices he got in 1959 and 1960, either to analyze his own operations or to explain changes to others. At this point things become a bit complicated.

One way is to look at each commodity separately. In this case the price of hogs dropped \$2 or 12½ percent and the price of eggs went up 3 cents or 10 percent. This procedure leads to complexity and confusion when many commodities are involved. And what about the average price change?

In this case sales are the same in each year so any change in income is due to price. But notice that this farmer's income rose slightly over 5 percent between 1959 and 1960 (to get the percentage of change, divide \$400, the change in income,

(more)

add 1 farm price indexes

by \$7,600, his income before the change). In this case the average percentage price change--minus $1\frac{1}{4}$ percent--doesn't even show the correct direction of change.

The answer to all these problems is found in the "weighted" index number. Each commodity in the index is assigned a "weight" which reflects the relative importance of that commodity. In price indexes, average sales or purchases during a given period of time are generally used as weights. Let's pretend that average sales for our imaginary farmer are 10,500 pounds of live hogs and 21,250 dozen eggs. The price index for 1960 is computed as follows:

$$1959 \quad 105 \times \$16 \quad \text{plus} \quad 21,250 \times 30\text{¢} = \$8,054.00$$

$$1960 \quad 105 \times \$14 \quad \text{plus} \quad 21,250 \times 33\text{¢} = \$8,482.50$$

$$\text{Index (1960)} = \frac{8,482.50}{8,054.00} \times 100 = 105.31$$

This says that average prices for this farmer were 5.3 percent higher in 1960 than in 1959. The slight difference between this percentage and the percentage change in income is due to the difference in the relative sales of eggs and hogs in 1959 and 1960 from the average.

The weights must stay the same in all years for which the index is computed. Otherwise, the index will reflect quantity changes as well as price changes. This isn't much of a problem when you use the index for state or national sales. That's because the relative sales of commodities on so large a scale change little from year to year.

State and national farm price indexes are computed on this same basis. Of course, the number of commodities included is much greater and "weights" used are average sales for the state or nation.

The University's Department of Agricultural Economics has cooperated with the Federal-State Crop and Livestock Reporting Service in revising the Index of Prices Received by Minnesota Farmers. As a part of the same research effort an index of prices paid by Minnesota farmers has been developed for the first time. It will be published monthly along with the "prices received" index in the Federal-State Monthly Farm Prices Report.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1961

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

FLAVORED FEEDS SHOW NO ADVANTAGE IN CALF FEEDING TRIALS.

Go to a lot of trouble adding special flavors to a calf's grain ration and what happens?

The calf as much as ignores your efforts. At least that's what happened in recent feeding trials at the University of Minnesota's Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca.

Dairy researchers Kenneth Miller, Waseca, and W. A. Olson and J. B. Williams, St. Paul, wondered if a flavored ration would promote greater feed intake and more rapid gains. To find out, they set up a feeding trial with a group of 32 dairy calves. Each calf was weaned early, at 29 days of age, and assigned to one of three groups. Early weaning is important because it puts greater emphasis on the grain portion of a calf's diet.

Group one received a basic concentrate ration of 39 parts ground shelled corn, 29 parts ground oats, 20 parts bran, 10 parts soybean meal, one part trace mineralized salt and one part steamed bone meal. Group two got the basic ration with synthetic sweetening, and group three received the basic grain mix with a synthetic sweet-milk flavored compound.

The calves were kept in individual pens and fed all the concentrates they cared to eat until they were 42 days old. After that they were fed 4 pounds per calf per day. Throughout the trial all calves had free access to water and good quality alfalfa hay.

At the end of 6 months all calves weighed about 350 pounds above their birth weights. Some calves in each group showed slight variations in acceptance of flavored feeds. But as a whole, no group showed a meaningful difference in feed consumed or rate of gain.

This research is reported in the winter issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, a quarterly publication of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station.

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61-70-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1961

Immediate release

MINN. PIE QUEEN TO CHICAGO

Minnesota's 4-H pie queen, 17-year-old Janet Pomeranke, Odessa, will compete in the national cherry pie baking contest Feb. 22 in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago.

A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pomeranke, Janet won the trip to Chicago to compete with pie queens from other states when she was selected state 4-H pie baking champion at the 1960 Minnesota State Fair. She won the state title in competition with 74 other pie champions.

A student at University of Minnesota, Morris, Janet has been a member of the Odessa Jolly Workers 4-H Club for eight years. She has taken the 4-H bread project for two years and the food preparation project for four. She tries her hand at baking many kinds of pie besides cherry--apple, peach, black raspberry, ~~rhubarb~~ and blueberry to name a few. She's a bread baker, too-- has baked 52 loaves of bread and more than 30 dozen rolls this past year.

Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, will accompany her to Chicago.

The national cherry pie baking contest, sponsored for the 29th year by the National Red Cherry Institute, is scheduled for Wednesday morning in the Morrison Hotel.

Awards include a \$500 college scholarship in home economics, a trip to New York City and Washington, D. C., and a new electric range to the national champion; \$200 college scholarships in home economics and electric ranges to the four regional winners; and \$100 savings bonds to the regional reserve winners.

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61-71-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1961

SPECIAL TO
RICE COUNTY

What is the purpose of long-range program planning?

That question is being asked by many Rice County residents who recently began work on this project. It is also being asked all over the state in numerous counties. However, it has been answered many times by those who have completed the job and know how useful long-range planning is.

The main purpose of long-range program planning is the development of a guide for future Extension work. Extension can help your county reach the goals of better farms, stronger communities, and improved family living. But in order to know what steps should be taken, the present situation must first be understood. Long-range planning helps the people of the county understand the present situation and decide what programs Extension should carry out to improve this situation.

Long-range program planning is done by and for local people of the county. As used here, it is a process for better decision making. It should help direct the work of Extension for the next few years.

At one time it was not necessary to look too far ahead for good planning. However, as our society becomes more integrated and our economy more highly developed and specialized, there is a greater need for skill, foresight, and imagination in long-range planning. This is your task. And when it is done well and the suggestions are followed, your work will aid in developing fully the areas of strength, the people, and other resources of Rice County.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1961

SPECIAL to Todd County papers

Immediate release

COLE TO SPEAK AT CREAMERY MEETING

C. L. Cole, head of the University of Minnesota dairy husbandry department, will speak at a noon luncheon session of the annual meeting of the Long Prairie Creamery Association March 7. The meeting will be held in (to be filled in by local paper).

His topic will be "Effective Herd Management and Production."

Cole has been head of the University's dairy department since October, 1956. A native of Lowell, Michigan, he received a B. S. degree at Michigan State University in 1929 and then came to Minnesota, where he earned his M. S. degree while working at the University's North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, in 1936. He received his Ph. D. from Minnesota in 1956.

Cole has several "firsts" to his credit.

He formed the state's first artificial breeding association with four dairy herds in the Grand Rapids area in 1936. In 1938, he presented the nation's first scientific paper on artificial breeding in dairy cattle at the American Dairy Science meeting at Columbus, Ohio.

Also a research worker in animal breeding, Cole helped develop the first crosses for the Minnesota No. 1 hog breed in 1936 at the North Central station.

In 1939 he returned to Michigan State University, where, until 1945, he was an associate professor of animal breeding. He served as farm counselor and business manager for Colbydale's Farms, Remoo, Mich., from 1945 to 1950. He served as a veteran's agriculture instructor during the same period.

Cole returned to Grand Rapids in 1950 to become superintendent of the North Central Station, a position he held until October, 1956.

He was selected for Who's Who in America in 1958.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1961

AP, UPI, ...
E. ...

* For release after 10:30 a.m. *
* Saturday, February 18 *

AG RESEARCH PAYS OFF FOR BOTH URBAN AND RURAL PEOPLE

Investments in agricultural research have paid rich dividends to urban as well as rural people, members of the Minnesota Home Economics Association were told this (Saturday) morning.

The statement came from H. J. Sloan, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, who was speaking at the MHEA spring meeting in Coffman Memorial Union on the University's Minneapolis Campus.

Said Sloan:

Although food has gone up in price, it has declined in relative cost. For example, in 1901 food expenditures took about 41 percent of the average U. S. urban income. At present, the figure is about 31 percent.

Ten years ago it took about 23 percent of the average income of all U. S. residents to pay the food bill. At present, the average U. S. resident is paying about the same as he did then, but if the same food were being purchased he would be paying only about 16 percent, because the food bill now includes services, packaging and other conveniences in addition to food itself.

An Indiana survey shows that 20 percent of the money now spent in supermarkets is for non-food items.

Agricultural research has also paid dividends in the form of better quality--leaner pork, earlier strawberries, better-freezing vegetables, shrubs and lawns with better winter survival, etc.

In the past 20 years, the average U. S. family income has tripled, but food costs have only doubled; clothing costs not quite doubled and housing costs have increased about 2 1/2 times. This leaves more money to spend for luxuries.

During the 1940-57 period, a hour's work in the U. S. would buy five quarts of milk, two dozen eggs, two dozen oranges or seven cans of tomatoes. Now it will buy 7 1/2 quarts of milk, 3 1/2 dozen eggs, three dozen oranges or 15 cans of tomatoes.

(more)

add 1

The cost of agricultural research in Minnesota amounts to about \$1.25 per person per year. As the result of improved agricultural production efficiency, one agricultural worker in 1958 supplied food and fiber for 24 people, compared to with only 11 people in 1940 and 4 1/2 people in 1820.

This has made workers available to do other things--things which have contributed to the high standard of living in this country.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 20, 1961

file
Immediate release
SPECIAL TO Sibley County papers
(with mats of Peterson)

PETERSON TAKES OVER AS COUNTY AGENT (Sibley County)

John W. Peterson, who has been serving as assistant agent, has taken over as acting county agricultural agent in Sibley County, replacing Dumas Wilson while he is on leave to serve as state commissioner of agriculture.

Peterson became assistant agent in Sibley County in June, 1957. He attended Brainerd Junior College from 1953 to 1955 and received his B.S. degree in animal husbandry from the University of Minnesota in 1957.

Reared on a 412-acre beef and dairy farm in Crow Wing County, Peterson was a 4-H club member for seven years. He carried 4-H projects in beef, potatoes, gardening, health, safety and conservation.

Peterson served in the Army from 1951 to 1953. During his college years, he worked part time on the visual aids section of the Information Service on the St. Paul Campus of the University. He served one summer as 4-H assistant in Martin County.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1961

file
SPECIAL TO Douglas County
(nat later)

FREEMAN TO BE ASSISTANT AGENT

Mervin L. Freeman will become assistant agricultural agent in Douglas County on March 1, replacing Russel Bjorkus, who became agricultural agent in Grant County in September.

Freeman, who received his bachelor of science degree in agricultural education from the University of Minnesota in June, 1959, has been serving the past year as a farm manager at Breckenridge.

He was reared on a 160-acre dairy farm in Otter Tail County and operated a 340-acre general dairy farm in the same county before entering college.

Freeman graduated from Deer Creek High School, where he received the American Legion Award and won letters in baseball, football and track. He also received the sportsmanship award in high school.

As a 4-H club member, his projects were sheep, dairy and home improvement. He served as treasurer and reporter for his club.

At college, Freeman belonged to Block and Bridle and the Agricultural Education Club. He worked at various jobs to help pay his way, and in the summers during his college years he was employed as an assistant in the plant pathology department, construction laborer at Anoka and fire guard at Aurora.

He has served two years in the Army.

Freeman is married, and will move his family to Alexandria as soon as housing is available.

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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

February 21, 1961

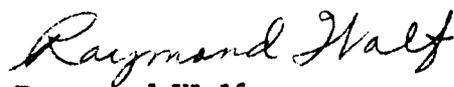
TO: County Extension Agents

Enclosed are radio and television spot announcements for your use during National 4-H Club Week. You may want to edit some of them and have them re-typed, double spaced, to send to your local television and radio stations.

We are mailing to all tv stations in the state a 2 x 2 slide of the 4-H Week poster mat, along with four station break spot announcements. Since we will have some 2 x 2 slides left, we shall be glad to send one to a county, upon request, as long as they last.

Sincerely yours


(Mrs.) Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor


Raymond Wolf
Extension Specialist in Information

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

BLANDIN FOUNDATION GRANT FOR FOREST-TREE IMPROVEMENT IS RENEWED

A second five-year grant of \$25,000 from the Charles K. Blandin Foundation of Grand Rapids, Minn., was recently received by the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

The grant is designated to support research in forest-tree improvement studies during the period 1960-1965.

The School of Forestry's tree improvement project was initiated in 1955. Studies in this area are designed to accumulate information on genetic diversity in native and exotic tree species and isolate genetically improved strains for planting in Minnesota.

Major emphasis has been placed on the native conifers (especially white spruce, black spruce and jack pine) and the aspens or popples and birches.

Cooperation in the projects supported by the Blandin Foundation is provided chiefly by the University's North Central School and Experiment Station, the Blandin Nursery and the Lake States Forest Experiment Station at Grand Rapids.

Most studies carried on under the tree improvement project are conducted by graduate student assistants as part of their training. The major portion of the Blandin Foundation grant during the past five years has been used in support of such graduate student assistants.

Research problems of the following students were directly supported during the first five-year grant period: George M. Blake, Moscow, Idaho; Knud E. Clausen, Wyoming, Minn.; W. J. Peters, Appleton, Wis.; T. D. Rudolph, Bowlus, Minn.; R. E. Schoenike, Winona, Minn.; and L. Winton, Berkeley, Calif.

Plans for research supported by the Blandin Foundation during the period 1960-1965 will place emphasis on spruce improvement problems. Studies of abnormal and normal spruce are now under way, and establishment of a seedling seed orchard in cooperation with the Blandin Nursery is planned.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FORESTERS RECEIVE HENRY SCHMITZ STUDENT LEADERSHIP AWARDS

Winners of three Henry Schmitz Student Leadership Scholarships have been announced on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Ronald D. Lindmark, Leonard; Gilbert Churchill, Austin; and Richard Pederson, 1865 Fairview Ave. N., St. Paul, were selected to receive the awards.

These scholarships have been given annually since 1956 to forestry students who have demonstrated outstanding leadership; who have been active and are considered leaders in college activities; and who have maintained satisfactory scholarship records.

Henry Schmitz was director of the Minnesota School of Forestry from 1925 to 1947, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics from 1943 to 1952 and president of the University of Washington from 1952 to 1958. Schmitz was especially interested in developing leadership qualities in students.

Funds for these scholarships were granted by Stanley Buckman, a 1931 graduate of the School of Forestry and once a student of Schmitz.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
February 26

FARM FILLERS

Looking Ahead: Here's a thought for the future. Gerald Engelman, visiting professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota, remarked recently that the continuing decline in demand for pork suggests that we need much more progress in improving hog quality. Relatively few U.S. hog producers have an opportunity to know how many No. 1, 2 and 3 hogs they market and to know the price differentials between these grades--although Minnesota farmers are more fortunate in this respect than in most other important hog states.

* * * *

Ringworm Signs: Ringworm in cattle, especially calves, may be first noticed when the hair over the infected skin breaks off or falls out, says Dr. R. B. Solac, University of Minnesota extension veterinarian. In two to three months brown, asbestos-like patches may be seen around the eyes, ears, muzzle, neck and other parts of the body. Your local veterinarian can help with treatment and control.

* * * *

Pasture Woodlot? Don't pasture your woodlot, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Woods pastures are low in feed value and grazing makes an unprofitable woodlot.

* * * *

Control the Saw: Make sure that the chain saw doesn't get away from you when working in the woodlot, warns Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota extension farm safety specialist. Keep a solid footing--and shut off the motor while carrying or moving the saw. When refuelling have the motor turned off--or, better, cooled off. Put out the cigaret, cigar or pipe before pouring gasoline.

* * * *

Larger Trees Pay: In managing your woodlot, the money is in growing larger trees, according to Marvin Smith, University of Minnesota extension forester. A tree 10 inches in diameter is just hitting its maximum growth stride. In the 7-10 years it takes to reach 12 inches in diameter, a forest tree will approximately double its wood volume, and the boards from the larger tree are wider, higher in quality and worth more money.

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START FLOWER SEEDS INDOORS NOW

If you're a do-it-yourself gardener, you have a job ahead: planting annual flower seeds indoors.

Success in growing vigorous seedlings depends on starting the plants at the right time and growing the seedlings under proper conditions, according to C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. He suggests planting these annual flower seeds in March: ageratum, Unwin dahlia, lobelia, nierembergia, pansy, petunia, annual phlox, snapdragon and verbena. Other annual flowers should be started in April.

Hard gives these steps for the do-it-yourself gardener to follow for healthy plants:

- . Use wooden flats or metal containers for starting plants.
- . Fill the container up to 1 inch of the top with a mixture of 1 part garden soil, 1 part shredded peat moss or peat and 2 parts coarse, clean sand.
- . Sterilize soil and container to protect against diseases and weed problems. An easy way to sterilize both is to heat them in a 180° F. oven for 30 minutes.
- . Level and gently firm the soil, then moisten it by sprinkling or setting it in a container of water.
- . Spread vermiculite or sifted sphagnum moss about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep over the soil. With the sharp edge of a clean board, make shallow grooves about 2 inches apart in the soil.
- . Treat the seed with a protective fungicide.
- . Sow the seed thinly and uniformly in the grooves.
- . Cover the seed with a very thin layer of vermiculite or sifted sphagnum moss.
- . Place the container in a draft-free room or greenhouse in a semi-shady location. Temperature should be from 65° to 75° F.
- . Water only as necessary. Keep the soil moist but not wet. Apply the water gently so as not to disturb the seeds.
- . When germination is complete, move the container to a cooler location-- about 55° - 60° F. -- where ventilation is good. A closed porch, a coldframe or a basement where there is good light may meet these requirements.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1961

Immediate release

SAFETY AWARDS TO 4-H'ERS

A 4-H Club member from Glenwood and a 4-H Club from Murray County will receive special citations for "exceptional service to farm safety" from the National Conference for Farm Safety of the National Safety Council.

The awards, to be presented at the Governor's Safety Award dinner in St. Paul in May, are given to only a few individuals and groups throughout the United States. The awards are based on their accident prevention programs and service to rural people.

Elsie Clasen, 18, a member of the Villard Livewires 4-H Club in Pope County, will receive the Citation for Meritorious Service to Safety. She was national 4-H safety winner of a \$400 scholarship in 1960. Miss Clasen has devoted much of her safety program to inspection of hazards and their correction, to informing the public of safe practices and to planning special safety meetings of her 4-H Club.

Safety has been a family activity for the Iona Lucky Aces 4-H Club of Slayton. Families were divided into three working groups with each group responsible for two window displays. Each group helped to plan the club's safety banquet and to give a safety skit.

The club conducted a hazard hunt, a red flag campaign for slow-moving farm equipment on highways and a public safety program for the community.

Recognizing that an important phase of farm safety is safe work clothing, members of the club contacted clothing stores in the community to ask them to offer specials on work clothing during National Farm Safety Week.

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61-73-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1961

* For release at 3:15 p.m. *
* Wednesday, February 22 *

DAIRY SCIENTIST STRESSES QUALITY HERD MANAGEMENT

WINNIPEG--Perhaps the greatest influence on a cow's production is her reaction to her handler and her environment, a University of Minnesota dairy scientist told the annual convention of the Manitoba Dairy Association today.

J. B. Williams said to get maximum production from a cow, man must first get her maximum cooperation. "But too often barns are built and dairy layouts completed for the convenience of man and not for the convenience of dairy animals. And too often a cow doesn't get the kind and amount of feed she needs for top production," he said.

Studies in genetics and sire provings are greatly influenced by the feeding and care of a sire's offspring, said Williams. "Such provings and genetic studies are so confounded by the environment and the caretaker that the true genetic worth of a cow--and consequently her sire--cannot be accurately evaluated at present."

Williams cited four major forces that seriously hamper the well being of cows in most dairy herds:

- * Undersize stalls and stanchions.
- * Underfeeding.
- * Careless treatment and hurried handling.
- * Ventilation and temperature.

"Many dairymen actually don't see many of the things that go on around their barns or don't feel these things are important," Williams said. "But one thing is certain. When a cow capable of producing 600 pounds of butterfat is handled by a man capable of managing a 300 pound herd, the cow is immediately reduced to the 300 pound production level."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1961

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA OPENS NEW ISOLATION LABORATORIES

The two most closely guarded research buildings on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus will be put into service Thursday, February 23. They are the College of Veterinary Medicine isolation laboratories, vital new weapons in the fight against costly infectious diseases of livestock caused by viruses and bacteria. These laboratories will be used by all groups in the College.

From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Thursday, the isolation units will be open for public inspection. After that the doors and area will be closed to all but a small group of research workers who have business in the area.

Each building contains 11 isolation units where diseased animals will be studied, a feed storage room, a steam retort for sterilization of contaminated carcasses and feed, a laundry and locker rooms for men and women where researchers will shower and change clothes before entering and upon leaving the isolation unit.

Each isolation unit is completely independent. A special outer door to each unit will be used only to admit and discharge animals. Enough feed is brought in with each animal to last the duration of its stay. Workers enter each unit through an air-locked barrier and must don a protective garment and boots before entering the animal's area.

For greatest research flexibility, two isolation units are under constant temperature control. According to Dr. Reuel Fenstermacher, professor and head of Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories, these units will maintain any temperature from near freezing to over 100°F. To eliminate danger of contamination, each unit receives ventilation through an electronic air filtering system.

A still unfinished diagnostic laboratory outside the fenced area will complete the new facilities. Among its present features are safety equipped laboratories for the study of viruses and bacterial cultures, experimental animal rooms, a walk-in sterilizer for animal cages and postmortem rooms for both poultry and livestock.

Cost of the new facilities is about \$900,000. A \$300,000 matching grant was furnished by the National Institute of Health, the balance was appropriated by the Minnesota Legislature.

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61-75-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1961

Immediate release

AUTOMATION BOOSTS RESEARCH RESULT RATE

Citizens of the state stand to benefit from a stepped-up volume of research results being brought about by automation--the replacement of hand labor with machines--on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

In agricultural research, there is a continuing trend toward mechanization of data processing, according to Charles E. Gates, associate professor and experiment station statistician on the St. Paul Campus.

In keeping with this trend, the St. Paul Campus has had a punched card installation since May, 1958. The installation includes a key punch for punching alphabetic and numeric information on cards, a verifier for making sure the cards are correct as originally punched, a sorter which allows the cards to be arranged in a desired order and a tabulator which summarizes information on cards and performs certain basic computations.

The machines are proving themselves indispensable in several research tasks.

One of these deals with basic research problems in relating climate and plant growth. One phase of this complex study deals with the probability of occurrence of temperatures in 10-degree steps for every week of the year.

Data are being accumulated from 10 Minnesota stations, and some of the records used in the study go back to 1886, making the task so large as to be impractical without the aid of machines.

Another example of automation in research on the St. Paul Campus is using machines to process voluminous data for quick publication of results of corn hybrid performance evaluation studies by agronomists. It is expected that tedious calculations will soon cease to be the bottleneck they once were in this work.

Other examples include machine processing of large volumes of data gathered for comparing swine selection systems by animal husbandmen and for a student characteristics study by the Office of Admissions and Records.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
February 26

MAKE PLANS NOW TO CONTROL CORN LODGING

It's not too early to make plans for measures to be taken this spring to control lodging of corn, according to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

Disease organisms, soil insects, wind and rain all contribute to the lodging problem.

Most recommended lodging control measures are also good over-all practices for successful crop growing.

Johnson passes along these recommendations:

1. Select a hybrid that has a good record of lodging resistance, along with proper maturity, high yield and other good characteristics.
2. Provide a good balance of fertility. A high level of fertility is necessary for high yields, but keep nutrients in balance. High nitrogen with low potash or phosphorus can lead to trouble. Soil tests are important.
3. Control soil insects with a soil application of a suitable insecticide if root damage by insects has been observed in the previous corn crop or if corn is being grown for several successive years on the same land.
4. Keep plant populations within 20,000 per acre with a planting procedure that will give a good distribution.

Heavy rains and strong winds often cause some lodging even though all recommended practices are used. But over a period of years these practices can be expected to reduce losses.

The cost is low, says Johnson, and the potential returns are high.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1961

To all counties
Immediate use

**COBALT "BULLETS"
SHOW NO ADVANTAGE
IN U OF M TRIALS**

Cobalt "bullets" showed no advantage as a mineral supplement for lambs during field trials conducted in six Minnesota counties during the summer of 1960.

University of Minnesota livestock scientists say the "bullets"--pellets administered with a baling gun which are supposed to furnish a year's supply of cobalt to ruminant animals--appeared to affect favorably rate of gain on some farms, while on other farms rate of gain apparently suffered from the treatment. Average daily gains of all lambs in the trial--both those treated and the untreated controls--were the same, 0.24 pounds.

R. E. Jacobs and R. L. Arthaud, extension animal husbandmen; R. M. Jordan, sheep researcher; and H. E. Hanke, staff member at the University's West Central Experiment Station, Morris, who reported the results, say cobalt is a mineral element necessary to animal nutrition, especially ruminant animals such as sheep and cattle. Feed crops grown on soils low in cobalt have a built-in cobalt deficiency. Symptoms of the deficiency in animals are:

- * Depressed appetite, sometimes resulting in starvation in the midst of plenty.
- * Lowered hemoglobin content of the blood, producing anemia.
- * Lowered production of vitamin B 12--sometimes called the animal protein factor--by rumen microflora. This results in low absorption of the vitamin from the small intestine, a factor which severely lowers productive performance.

The researchers believe most Minnesota soils contain enough cobalt to supply sufficient cobalt in field crops. Also, it appears that sheep or cattle eating either normal amounts of salt fortified by one-half ounce of cobalt sulfate or cobalt chloride per 100 pounds of salt or commercial trace-mineralized salt receive adequate cobalt.

Further studies of the effect of "cobalt bullets" supplementation to rations--including cobalt fortified salt fed free-choice--will be studied during 1961.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

PLAN LENTEN MENUS
AROUND MARCH
PLENTIFUL FOODS

Foods expected to be in plentiful supply during March are well suited to Lenten menus, says Home Agent _____.

Cabbage takes a prominent place in the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for the month because of the large storage stocks and bigger than average supplies in sight from this winter's crop.

The USDA's plentiful list features foods which should be good buys during the month according to _____.

Protein foods in good supply include dry beans and high-quality eggs at reasonable prices. Peanuts and peanut butter continue to be abundant.

With milk supplies on the increase, plenty of milk and dairy products will be available throughout March.

A big crop of California dates, 23 percent above average, assures an abundance of this fruit for hot breads, desserts, cakes and cookies. Large stocks of processed cranberries will be on the market to add color and flavor to Lenten menus.

Rice and potatoes are also on the March list of plentiful.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1961

To all counties

FOR USE EARLY IN MARCH

NOTE TO AGENT:

For a follow-up of the story on the campaign to get "no-burning pledges," you may want to take a picture of some 4-H member (s) presenting a reflectorized emblem to a cooperator or perhaps a picture of a cooperator applying the emblem to his store front or the back panel of his truck.

The cutline could read (depending on the situation) something like this:

_____ is one of the _____ county supporters of a fire control program sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in co-operation with Keep Minnesota Green, Inc., and Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company _____, a member of the _____ 4-H Club, is shown presenting him with a Keep Minnesota Green reflectorized emblem. During March 4-H members in the county are asking farmers and forest land operators to sign "no burning" pledges.

-jbn-

AGENTS, PLEASE NOTE: 4-H WEEK POSTER SLIDES AVAILABLE

We have a limited number of colored slides (2 x 2) of the National 4-H Week poster. If you could use one of these slides for meetings or for a television show, write me and I'll be glad to send you a copy.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1961

To all counties

4-H NEWS

4-H FILLERS

Minnesota now has 51,146,4-H members enrolled in 2,113 4-H clubs.

* * * *

In 1960 more than 7,000 4-H'ers attended 4-H Club camps in Minnesota.

* * * *

Among several thousand 4-H'ers enrolled in safety projects in Minnesota, many have erected black and yellow stop and yield signs in farm driveways at the entrance to highways. Increasing numbers of the 4-H'ers are distributing red and white striped flags on metal extension rods for use on tractors and drawn vehicles.

* * * *

More than 9,600 adults are contributing a million hours of their time as leaders in their local 4-H clubs, helping members and giving guidance to the program.

* * * *

This year 115 rural young people from the United States will go to foreign lands under the International Farm Youth Exchange program and 43 youths from other lands will come to this country. This will be the 14th consecutive year of IFYE, a program, conducted by the Agricultural Extension Service and the National 4-H Foundation to further better understanding among peoples. A total of 62 countries throughout the world have participated, 2,500 rural young people have been delegates and about 18,000 families have been hosts to IFYE.

* * * *

Minnesota will send four delegates abroad as grass roots ambassadors under the IFYE program this year: Kenneth Neeser, St. Cloud, to India; Gail Devens, St. James, to Finland; Janet Adams, Austin, to Israel; and William Svendsgaard, Thief River Falls, to Switzerland.

* * * *

Thirty-five Minnesota young people have been grass roots ambassadors to other lands under the IFYE program since 1948, working with farm families and helping to promote world peace through better understanding.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1961

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY'S GREATER ACHIEVEMENT AWARD GOES TO HAWAII RESEARCHER

Walter Carter, head of the Department of Entomology of the Pineapple Research Institute, Honolulu, Hawaii, will receive the Greater Achievement Award of the University of Minnesota at a dinner in his honor on the St. Paul Campus February 28,

The award is given in recognition of his past service as head of entomological studies for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, his studies on the relation of insects to plant diseases and his research in the field of applied entomology.

Carter received his Ph. D. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1928. He is now enroute to his home in Hawaii from Ghana, West Africa, where he has studied insect-borne plant diseases.

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61-77-hrs

GOOD LIGHTING NECESSARY FOR EFFICIENT HOMEWORK

Good lighting for study might be an inducement to students in the family to get at their homework.

In any case, plenty of light and proper location of the light on the study desk will do much for eye comfort and will make concentration on lessons easier.

Avoid the mistake of using a single lamp to light a study desk, leaving the rest of the room dark. Mary Muller, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota, says the contrast between the dark room and the lighted desk will cause eyestrain and fatigue, as well as reduce studying efficiency. An additional top light or wall light will provide good over-all lighting for the room.

To avoid shadows on written work, place the study lamp in front and to your left if you are right-handed; to your right if you are left-handed, Miss Muller suggests. To protect the eyes from glare from the light bulb, the bottom of the lamp shade should be at about eye level when you are seated.

A three-way bulb 50-100-150 watts will provide ^{sufficient} light for a desk. The lamp shade should be opaque in a light color and about 15 inches in diameter at the base.

Plenty of light without glare, shadows or sharp contrasts is important. Glare may come from an unshaded light bulb but may also be caused by light reflected from a shiny surface. If the desk or study table has a glossy finish, cover the working surface on top with a large light-colored blotter to cut down reflection. If the desk is dark, a light-colored blotter prevents the sharp contrast between the white page of paper and the dark finish.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1961

Immediate release

H. K. HAYES RECEIVES SOIL AND CROP SOCIETY OF FLORIDA AWARD

H. K. Hayes, professor emeritus and retired head of the University of Minnesota's Division of Agronomy and Plant Genetics, has been elected to honorary life membership in the Soil and Crop Society of Florida.

According to word received here by W. M. Myers, agronomy and plant genetics department head, Hayes was one of 10 outstanding scientists so honored at the Society's 20th annual meeting. It is the second time in the Society's history that such recognition has been granted.

Hayes, an honorary member of scientific societies in Germany, Chile, Argentina, Sweden and Canada, retired from the University staff in 1952. During his service here he became known as one of the world's outstanding plant breeders.

With his co-workers, he developed the famous Thatcher wheat at a time when stem rust was a serious threat. The year after Thatcher was first distributed to growers a serious rust epidemic hit the northwest. Thatcher withstood the attack.

Because of his work on hybrid corn development Hayes became known as "the dean of corn breeders." Methods which he and his associates worked out have helped corn breeders everywhere to speed up development of new and approved varieties.

He also helped develop such famous oat varieties as Bonda, Mindo, Andrew and Zephyr.

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61-79-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1961

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

SOCIOLOGISTS STUDY DAIRYMEN'S ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION OF NEW
PRACTICES

Why do some farmers adopt a new farm practice while others reject it?

How are acceptors (those who adopt a new practice) and rejectors (those who don't) alike--and how do they differ?

Ronald G. Klietsch, George Donohue and Marvin Taves, rural sociologists at the University of Minnesota, recently studied the change to bulk tank milk handling by some farmers in a north central Minnesota county. Of 195 farmers interviewed 66 would adopt bulk tanks; 129 would not.

The study turned up some surprising results. For one thing, the popular notion that education is important in distinguishing acceptors of a new idea from rejectors didn't hold true. Although studies in other states involving other practices have found education important to the acceptance process, the findings here show no difference between educational levels of the acceptors and the rejectors.

Another generally accepted belief is that the more active one is in the community, the church and other organizations, the greater the likelihood that he or she will accept new ideas. But the study generally showed no outstanding differences between acceptors and rejectors in their degree of community and church participation. Rejectors appear as active socially as acceptors.

Age had some relation to the findings. Acceptors were generally younger, averaging just over 41 years old, while rejectors averaged over 47 years of age. A greater number of acceptors were between the ages of 30 and 34 while more rejectors were in their 60's, possibly near retirement.

Age difference is important in accepting a practice such as bulk tank milk handling, the researchers point out, because of the time it takes to pay for a bulk tank costing \$1,800 to \$3,500 or more. And it appears that older farmers have little interest in making a long-range investment for one of the sons who may wish to take over the farm.

(more)

add 1 sociologists

Acceptors tended to have smaller families and younger children than did rejectors. But whether a farmer had more sons than daughters made little effect on acceptance. In fact, more rejectors than acceptors had two sons and more acceptors than rejectors had two daughters. Adoption didn't appear to be related to any traditional father-son relationship.

Also, acceptors appear to be in an earlier stage of family development than rejectors and have fewer and younger children--but not more children still at home--than rejectors.

The researchers found a sound relationship between herd size and acceptance of the new practice. Acceptors had significantly larger herds than rejectors--usually over 20 cows--while rejectors generally had herds under 20. Acceptors also operated larger farms than rejectors, between 180 to 219 acres, while more rejectors operated less than 100 acres. The amount of rented land was about the same for both groups.

Acceptors showed more careful farm management practices than did the rejectors. Acceptors, indicating a commercial attitude in their farm operation, used balance sheets and other record forms to a great extent. Rejectors more often relied on bank receipt books, check stubs and sales slips as a basis for their records.

Acceptors also had larger gross incomes than rejectors. Most rejectors claimed gross incomes of \$2,000 to \$4,000; most acceptors claimed gross incomes over \$8,000. This seems to indicate that adoption is associated with a high income available for farm improvements and investments.

When the farm operators were asked under what conditions they would quit dairying, rejectors cited a wide range of conditions of possible changes in dairy requirements that would influence their decision. Acceptors, on the other hand, were less specific and were inclined to cite the "possibility of the unexpected" in general terms as a basis for which they would leave dairy farming.

The first of three reports on decision making, this study is reported in greater detail in the winter issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, a quarterly publication of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station. Reports on prediction of decision making and on further identification of acceptors and rejectors will appear in future issues.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 24, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

ISOLATION LABORATORIES NOW IN USE AT UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Maximum research service in the study of virus and bacterial diseases of animals and maximum protection against the spread of disease. Those are the functions of the two newest research buildings on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus, the College of Veterinary Medicine isolation laboratories, vital new weapons in the fight against disease in the billion dollar per year Minnesota livestock industry.

Each brick, tile and cement structure contains 11 animal isolation units, a feed storage room, a steam retort for sterilization of contaminated carcasses and feed, a laundry and separate locker rooms for men and women.

To prevent entry of unauthorized persons, the laboratories are surrounded by a 6-foot barbed-wire-topped steel mesh fence with a locked gate. To prevent spread of virus and bacteria from diseased animals undergoing study many safety measures are incorporated. Electronic units constantly filter and circulate the air for each unit where experimental and control animals will be housed.

Each isolation unit is completely independent. Cement floors, tile walls, sealed glass block windows and anodized aluminum ceilings contribute to sanitation and ease of cleaning. A special outer door in each unit opens only to admit and remove animals. Enough feed goes into the unit with each animal to last the duration of the experiment.

Research workers and animal attendants must shower and change clothes before entering and upon leaving any one isolation section. Each unit is entered through a separate air-locked barrier and any person entering the barrier must don a protective garment and boots before proceeding to the animals' area.

(more)

add 1 isolation laboratories

For greatest sanitation, no bedding will be used and only pelleted forages will be fed. If an animal dies or is slaughtered because of serious infection, an examination will be performed before the carcass leaves the isolation area. Carcasses and left-over feed will be placed in a covered container, removed through the outer door and sterilized in the steam retort before disposal.

For greatest research flexibility, two isolation units are under constant temperature control and will maintain any temperature from near freezing to over 100°F.

There are no telephone or intercommunication sets in the isolation laboratories. Dr. Reuel Fenstermacher, professor and head of Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories, says preparation time for entering and leaving the laboratory and the exacting nature of the work make communication interruptions undesirable.

An occupied but still unfinished diagnostic laboratory outside the fenced area will complete the new facilities. Among its features are air-locked laboratories equipped with latest safety devices for handling virus and bacterial cultures, experimental animal rooms, a walk-in steam sterilizer for animal cages and postmortem rooms for poultry and livestock. Eventually all postmortem work now done in the College's small and large animal clinics may be transferred to the Diagnostic Laboratory.

Cost of the new facilities as far as they have been finished, is approximately \$900,000. A \$300,000 matching grant was furnished by the National Institute of Health and the balance was appropriated by the Minnesota Legislature.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 28, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
March 6

FARM FILLERS

Play it Safe: Keep safety in mind when cleaning seed grain, urges Glenn Prickett extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Check wiring and fuses in the granary electrical system. Clean oil and dust from motors and machines. Use shields over belts, pulleys and power take-off shafts. Keep your hands out of moving augers and away from belts and pulleys. And be sure to keep children away from the area.

* * * *

Be Wise--Analyze: First step in analyzing the farm enterprise should be to check your business volume, says Paul Hasbargen, extension Farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Too many people use size of farm as a measure of volume--but a much more reliable gauge is total farm sales. A full-time farmer should have more than \$15,000 in farm sales. If your sales for the past few years are less than \$10,000 a year, make a close check of your labor load and crop and livestock efficiency to see where changes should be made.

* * * *

Check the Liners: Dismantle the teat cup assembly of your milking machine at least once each week, suggests J. B. Williams, University of Minnesota dairy scientist. Stretch the rubber liners in several different directions to locate holes. Bumping liner assemblies against metal objects will cause breaks, slits and pinpoint holes. Since a constant vacuum is maintained on the inside of the liner, any hole will let in air and reduce the vacuum at the end of a teat.

* * * *

Cow Beauty "Skin Deep" There's not much advantage in having cows with good type if the sole purpose of your dairy operation is to make a living off the dairy herd. There's little relation between looks and producing ability in dairy cattle. USDA studies at Beltsville, Md., show the "typey" cows don't stay in the herd any longer than "non-typey" ones.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 28, 1961

Immediate release

MARCH PLENTIFUL FOODS SUITED TO LENTEN MENUS

One way to save on the family food bill is to take advantage of foods in plentiful supply, since they will usually be among the best buys, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

Through its plentiful foods program, the U. S. Department of Agriculture brings these foods to the attention of consumers each month.

On the Department's list of plentiful for March are foods well suited to Lenten meals--eggs, milk and dairy products, dry beans, cabbage, potatoes, canned ripe olives, dates, cranberry products, rice, peanuts and peanut products. Mrs. Loomis suggests that consumers keep a list of these foods to guide them in their shopping and menu planning during the month.

Abundant supplies of high-quality eggs will be available during March at reasonable prices to help solve menu problems for Lenten meals. For flavor and tenderness in all egg dishes, cooking at low to moderate temperatures is the rule.

Plenty of milk and dairy products will be available throughout the month, since milk supplies are increasing seasonally.

Dry pea beans from Michigan can be the makings of bean soup or a steaming pot of baked beans for brisk March days. Serve with assorted hot breads, butter and a crisp cole slaw.

A sure way to keep ahead of your food budget this month is to take advantage of the big supplies of cabbage. Both the new green winter cabbage and the hard-headed white Danish type are available for slaws and salads, as well as steamed and boiled cabbage dishes. The green new cabbage is especially rich in vitamin C. Since bruising causes loss of this vitamin, use a sharp knife that cuts clean when you shred cabbage for salad or cole slaw. Cook cabbage quickly to retain the most vitamin C, Mrs. Loomis suggests.

Canned ripe olives from a record California harvest will add color and texture to the hot dishes and salads popular during Lent.

A big crop of California dates--23 percent above the previous 10-year average--assures an abundance of this fruit for desserts, cookies and hot breads. The large stocks of processed cranberry juice, whole berries and jelly on grocers' shelves can give color and zest to Lenten menus.

Both the long-grain and short-grain rice, as well as quick-cooking rice, will be in good supply to help in planning a variety of main dishes and desserts.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 28, 1961

Immediate release

STATE 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST IS MARCH 4

A state championship title and a \$200 award will be at stake March 4 when 17 4-H'ers meet in St. Paul to compete in the Minnesota 4-H Radio Speaking Contest.

The 17 are winners in district contests held throughout the state in February. They will give original talks on the subject "How I Can Help Promote World Peace."

The contest is scheduled for 8:30 a.m., Sat., March 4, in Coffey Hall on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus. The champion and reserve champion will be announced after the two top contestants broadcast over WCCO at 12 noon.

Competing in the state contest are district winners Jo Ann Moening, Melrose; Shirley Sogard, Kimberly; Richard Krueger, Litchfield; Ed Stangler, Kilkenny; Carol Cody, White Bear Lake; Betty Tolo, Albert Lea; Phillip Schneiderman, Toivola; Ruth Quist, Lindstrom; Judy Klopp, Windom; Charles Kronemann, Fergus Falls; Neal Nordling, Hallock; Marilyn Myerchin, Crookston; Christy Ackerman, Detroit Lakes; Gae Reichert, Brainerd; Lee Kallsen, Jasper; James Hennessey, Rochester; and Monica Seidl, Hanska.

First prize in the contest is a personal award of \$200 in cash plus \$50 for the purchase of books on citizenship and human relations for a local high school or city or county library. The reserve champion will receive \$100 in cash and \$25 for books. Prizes will be awarded by the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota.

The University Agricultural Extension Service is co-sponsor with the Jewish Council of the 19th annual radio speaking contest. The Jewish Council will be hosts to the district winners at a banquet in the Student Center on the St. Paul Campus Saturday at 6:30 p.m. Speaker at the banquet will be the Rev. Morris Robinson, president of the Minnesota United Nations Association. The 4-H'ers will attend a theater party following the banquet.

Friday the contestants will be guests at North High School in Minneapolis and take part in two assembly programs there. In the afternoon they will tour the Temple of Aaron in Minneapolis, the State Capitol and Southdale Shopping Center where they will have dinner.

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61-82-jcm

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 28, 1961

Immediate release

GARDEN STORE OPERATORS' SHORT COURSE IN MARCH

A short course for operators of garden stores will be held Tues., March 7, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, has announced.

Morning and afternoon sessions will be held in the North Star Ballroom of the Student Center. Registration is scheduled for 8:30 a.m. The program will begin at 9 a.m.

C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist, is program chairman.

Inventory control, merchandising, salesmanship, care of plant materials in the garden store, selection of plants for site preference and research as the basis for University of Minnesota recommendations will be subjects covered during the short course. A question and answer period is scheduled for both morning and afternoon.

Speakers will include John Mahlstedde, professor of horticulture, Iowa State University; Hugh Slugg, W. G. Slugg Seed and Fertilizer, Inc., Minneapolis; and University of Minnesota staff members Harold R. Wallace, instructor of business administration; Paul Cashman, associate professor of rhetoric; O. C. Turnquist, professor of horticulture; and L. C. Snyder, head of the horticulture department. Harold Macy, dean of the Institute of Agriculture, will welcome the group.

Fee for the short course is \$2. Further information on the program may be obtained by writing to Director, Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-83-jbn

add 1 pork spending

Engelman says the pork product may have to be redesigned in order to create a more favorable "product image" in the consumer's mind.

In Canada, he reports, a defatted, boneless half ham product has been developed that presents a uniform, attractive appearance in the store. "It's a virtually all-meat product which provides the consumer with a repeatable, satisfactory experience, both in the kitchen and on the table. We need more of this type of 'redesigned' pork in our meat counters in the U. S."

Engelman continues:

A start has been made in improving hog quality in the past few years. But the continuing declining demand for pork suggests that much more progress is needed.

"Relatively few U. S. hog producers have an opportunity to know how many No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 hogs they market, and to be aware of the price differentials between these grades. Minnesota farmers are fortunate in that they have much more such opportunities than farmers in most other important hog states."

If more substantial improvements in hog quality are wanted, the marketing system will have to develop more effective methods for carrying the consumer preferences for leaner pork all the way to the hog producer.

Not only the full price incentive for superior hogs is needed. Producers also should have a full report on the numbers of No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 hogs they market, so they can appraise the results and progress of their breeding, feeding and management programs.

The problem for hog producers is not only one of arresting the downward trend in the demand for pork. They also have a stake in reversing the trend, to help pork recover the status it once had as compared with beef.

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61-84-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 28, 1961

Immediate release

SPENDING FOR PORK CUT IN HALF

Americans are spending only about half as much of their disposable income for pork now as they did in 1947.

This is brought out in an article in the current issue of Farm Business Notes, monthly publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Author of the article is Gerald Engelman, head of the livestock section, Marketing Economics Research Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Engelman currently is serving as a visiting professor in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Minnesota.

He reports that Americans spent only 1.6 percent of their disposable income for pork in 1960 as compared with 3.1 percent in 1947. Hog production was the first-ranking farm enterprise in Minnesota during the early post-war years, in terms of cash farm income. Now it is down to third place, behind beef production and dairying.

Beef has enjoyed a more favored position among consumers the last few years. In the 1920's Americans were spending a little over 2 percent of their income on beef. In the post-war years from 1947 to the present, spending for beef was up at the 2.5 percent level. During this same period, spending for pork was plummeting to an all-time low point.

Of all the pork items, says Engelman, ham used to be the only meat to have a real "status" symbol. Now it appears to have lost that position. The choicest cuts of pork are no longer responsive to increases in income. Pork sales can be increased only as the population increases. But that's the limit. The problem is how to reverse this trend and make pork sales again responsive to income.

(more)

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 28, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
March 6

SUPPLY AND NEEDS
OF VITAMIN A
FOR DAIRY CATTLE

Are your dairy cattle rations deficient in vitamin A?

This vitamin, the most important in livestock feeding, is most likely to occur when cattle have been on dry feed for long periods--or between now and the time cattle go on pasture.

Here are some guides on vitamin A from J. D. Donker, University of Minnesota dairy nutrition expert, and County Agent _____.

Dairy cattle, like other animals, manufacture vitamin A in their bodies from carotene in the roughage they eat. The amount of carotene they need is measured in milligrams (mg.) and depends on an animal's weight. Most authorities agree this amounts to 3 to 9 mg. per 100 pounds of body weight per day for growth and reproduction. A cow doesn't need extra vitamin A for milk production, but the quality of her milk in regard to vitamin A and carotene content is affected by the amount of carotene she eats.

A 1,200 pound cow needs about 100 mg. of carotene per day. That's about what she'd get in 3 pounds of high-quality dehydrated forage, 20 pounds of good color corn silage or about 15 pounds of fairly good quality hay.

Calves under 6 weeks old sometimes don't eat enough field-cured hay to satisfy their carotene requirements. Dehydrated alfalfa pellets usually satisfy their needs.

Donker says the carotene content of feedstuffs is hard to predict. Green forages usually contain about 100 to 300 mg. per pound of carotene on a dry weight

MORE

basis. But the carotene content of feeds continually decreases in storage. Field-cured hay put up without rain may lose 95 percent of its carotene. In rain-damaged hay the carotene loss is nearly complete. Loss in silage is less--about 80 percent, while directly dehydrated material loses only about 75 percent.

As fed, good quality dehydrated alfalfa generally contains about 40 mg. of carotene per pound and good quality corn silage 5 to 6 mg. per pound. A pound of depleted hay usually contains less than 1 mg.

Cattle can store several months' supply of carotene in their bodies, mainly in the liver, and draw on the stores when they don't receive enough carotene in their diet. Only after several months on a poor ration are symptoms of vitamin A deficiency generally noted.

Deficiency symptoms in dairy cattle include calves that are weak at birth, with watery eyes, head colds with nasal discharges, sometimes a cough, and scours and diarrhea. Older animals may show poor appetite with emaciation (gradual wasting of flesh); a rough hair coat; sore feet; dry, scaly skin; and finally night blindness and convulsions. Pregnant animals may abort or give birth to blind calves.

Although these symptoms generally indicate vitamin A deficiency they are not exclusive. A ration short on energy-producing material may cause several of the same symptoms.

If a dairy ration is short of carotene the most economical supplemental source is probably dehydrated alfalfa meal or leaf meal which carries a guaranteed analysis. Synthetic vitamin A also gives good results and is fairly inexpensive.

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-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 28, 1961

To all counties

A Farm and Home Research Report

Release week of March 6

MORE PROTEIN FROM OAT ACRES

One way for a farmer who grows oats to cut down the cost of his protein feeds is to raise an oat-pea mixture, according to a University of Minnesota agronomist.

R. G. Robinson says an oat-pea mixture boosts protein yield per acre and furnishes feed of higher protein content than oats alone.

As far as forage is concerned, the total yield per acre depends a lot on where in Minnesota you live. The mixture produced more forage per acre than did oats alone on sandy land in Anoka county, about the same as oats alone at Rosemount, and less than oats alone in southwestern Minnesota. However, at all locations the mixture contained more protein and yielded more protein per acre than oats alone.

The oat-pea forage averaged 29 percent higher protein content than did oat forage. This additional protein content may enable some livestock producers to reduce their purchases of commercial protein supplement and still maintain high production.

When it comes to making silage, the oat-pea mixture not only has a higher protein content but may retain more succulence. That means the harvest may be spread over a longer period and the mixture will probably pack better in the silo.

Field observations indicate that new seedings of alfalfa, red clover, rape or vetch may be established with oat-pea mixtures if moisture is favorable and excessive lodging doesn't occur.

Robinson says one of the main things holding back use of the oat-pea mixture for forage is the high cost of commercial pea seed in the spring. But by harvesting a portion of the forage field for seed production, future seed cost of the mixture can be reduced to that of ordinary farm grown seed.

Pea aphid in southern Minnesota is quite prevalent in alfalfa and canning peas. If it should become generally necessary to spray the mixture for control of pea insects the oat-pea mixture would not be practical.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 28, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release
First in a series on weight control

**HERE'S WAY TO
WEIGHT CONTROL
THAT'S PERMANENT**

Still trying to get rid of the extra pounds you gained during the holidays?

The surest and safest way to take off excess weight and keep it off is to plan low-calorie menus around foods you normally eat. But use a variety of foods so meals are interesting and well-balanced.

This type of dieting helps develop new food habits which you can continue even after the weight goal is reached, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. Best of all, it will prevent the lost pounds from returning.

Take off those extra pounds slowly. A pound or two off a week is plenty. Before going on any diet to lose weight, it's best to consult a doctor to be sure you're in good health, the nutritionists advise.

Special food preparations and meal combinations often recommended for quick results may sound glamorous, but they can also be very tiresome. Many people on a crash diet soon return to their old habits, and the unwanted pounds also return. Erratic gains and losses, often encouraged by this type of dieting, are highly unsatisfactory and can be harmful if important nutrients are missing in such diets.

Turning to a well-balanced reducing diet can mean improved health, vigor and alertness for the person who has been overindulging in rich cakes, pastries and other sweets, to the exclusion of more nutritious foods. A well-balanced diet--whether low - or high-calorie--includes daily choices from four basic food

groups: 1) milk, cheese, ice cream; 2) meat or meat alternates; 3) fruits and vegetables; 4) breads and cereals.

Moderate amounts of bread and potatoes, often considered fattening, have an important place in any diet, even a slimming diet, say nutritionists. Dieters will also do well to pay special attention to fruits and vegetables, because this food group offers many appealing choices, high in food value, to help fill in the gaps left by high-calorie desserts and snack foods. Switching to skimmed milk or buttermilk is also a good way of cutting calories.

-jbn-

NOTE TO AGENT: Substitute your name for that of the extension nutritionists if you wish. You can order up to 25 copies of FOOD AND YOUR WEIGHT, Home and Garden Bulletin 74, from the Bulletin Room, if you wish to offer it to your readers in stories to follow. If you want more than 25 copies, use the new procedure for ordering.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 28, 1961

To all counties

4-H NEWS

4-H FILLERS

Throughout the country 21,000,000 men and women have participated in the 4-H program since it began 50 years ago. They are now benefiting from the training and experience they received as 4-H members.

* * * *

Nationally 4-H Club Week will be highlighted in Washington, D. C., when six members serving as delegates will present the annual 4-H Club "Report to the Nation."

* * * *

The main purposes of 4-H Club Week this year are to acquaint more young people with the opportunities open to them through joining or forming 4-H clubs, to inform the public about 4-H goals and methods and to pay tribute to outstanding "graduates" of the program.

* * * *

The State 4-H Radio Speaking Contest on March 4 kicked off the observation of National 4-H Week in Minnesota. On the county level _____ 4-H'ers took part in the contest this year, which is sponsored jointly by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota. The state champion and reserve champion gave their original talks on "How I Can Help Promote World Peace" over WCCO at 12 noon Saturday, March 4.

* * * *

The 4-H club program is a part of the national educational system of cooperative extension work in which the United States Department of Agriculture, the state land-grant colleges and the counties share.

* * * *

Throughout the United States about 302,500 adults serve as unpaid volunteer 4-H leaders, attending club meetings, visiting 4-H'ers to note project progress and offering suggestions where needed. In addition, 109,800 older club boys and girls assist as 4-H junior leaders.

* * * *

4-H'ers carry a wide variety of educational projects in farming, homemaking, community service and other activities. They raise livestock and poultry, grow gardens and field crops, conserve the soil, sew, learn good nutrition, practice safety and improve their homes. They apply the latest research in home economics, agriculture and other fields-and learn the "why's" as well as "how's" of what they do.

* * * *

The 2,302,000 4-H Club members in America 10 to 21 years old, belong to more than 94,200 local clubs in all 50 states and Puerto Rico. Since 1914, when federal legislation was passed to help finance and conduct 4-H Club work, about 21,332,000 young people have taken part in the "learn by doing" program. Today 4-H is nearly everywhere-in almost every community and county, coast to coast, north and south.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 1, 1961

106 SPECIAL TO
C. Murphy, Waseca County
with mats

LIND TO RETURN AS ASSISTANT AGENT IN WASECA COUNTY

After spending the past several months doing graduate work at the University of Minnesota, Karl Lind will return to Waseca county April 1 as assistant county agricultural agent.

Lind's previous service with the Extension Service in this county includes the period from April 1 to September 20, 1960, when he was assistant agricultural agent, and from June 15 to September 21, 1959, during which he was a 4-H assistant.

During the period in between these two jobs, he served six months with the Army at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Lind grew up on a 103-acre general farm in Houston county. He was a 10-year 4-H club member, taking projects in dairying, gardening, swine, fruit growing, health and junior leadership. He served as president, treasurer and reporter of his club.

He attended the Houston public schools, receiving the American Legion award as a high school senior, and he was also a delegate to Gopher Boys' State. As a Future Farmer of America, Lind served as chapter parliamentarian and reporter and was named winner of the DeKalb accomplishment award.

Other high school activities included choir and band, district public speaking contest and senior class play.

At the University, he was a member of the Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, Agricultural Education Club and the collegiate crops judging team. He helped pay college expenses by doing office work and by serving as a field work foreman at the University arboretum.

His experience has also included practice teaching in the Stewart high school and working as 4-H assistant in LeSueur county.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 2, 1961

(bits special to 6 Counties)

For Immediate release

With mats

LOCAL LEADERS PLAY IMPORTANT ROLE IN CREATING NEW EDUCATION CONCEPT MODEL

_____ county is one of six Minnesota counties from which community leaders played an important part in creating a model for a unique concept in adult education in public affairs this winter.

They attended day-long rural-urban seminars in public affairs on eight consecutive Tuesdays during January and February. The seminars were jointly sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and General Extension Division.

(Make a paragraph here listing names of those from your county who took part.)

Participating was a limited number of persons who studied and discussed a variety of topics at each session. At home during the weeks between each Tuesday seminar, they studied subject matter and made preparations for the next session.

Topics -- on local, national and international levels -- generally were associated with problems of the agribusiness economy. Participants included small city and rural leaders. Having completed the series, they are now in a position to use the training to develop greater local understanding and participation in public policy formation in their home communities.

Participants all paid a fee for the series and received a certificate upon completion of the training.

Topics discussed during the Cannon Falls series included the following:

Agricultural geography; population shifts and employment opportunities; economic problems and opportunities; economic development -- public sector; taxes; rural zoning; the domestic agricultural situation; agribusiness in Minnesota; world affairs; and participation in the political process.

- more -

add 1 local leaders play important role in creating new education concept model

As part of an experimental effort to bring the total resources of the University to bear on public affairs education, the seminars took advantage of the services of 13 Minnesota faculty members, plus six authorities from other places.

Minnesota faculty members who appeared were:

William C. Rogers, director of the U. of M. World Affairs Center; Luther Fickrel, extension specialist in public affairs; Eugene C. Hather, associate professor of geography; Marvin J. Taves, associate professor of sociology; Lee M. Taylor, assistant professor of sociology; C. B. Jenness, retired head of the agricultural economics department; William Mathewy, instructor in political science; James M. ^oHenderson, resident director, Upper Midwest Economic Study; John Borchert, chairman of the geography department; Sherwood Berg, head of the agricultural economics department; and Charles Beckstrom, assistant professor of political science.

Other speakers were:

York Wilber, University of Indiana; Joseph Robertson, former Minnesota commissioner of taxation; Elmer Solberg, Michigan State University; Ross Talbot, Iowa State University; and Theodore Mitsu, Macalester College.

OUTLINES for Mat F -- Rural Urban Seminars -- Olmsted County Group

Olmsted county representatives were among those who took part in the day-long Rural-Urban seminars held on eight consecutive Tuesdays this winter at Cannon Falls. Pictured, left to right, are Jean Krech, Olmsted county extension home agent; Dr. O. E. Jenness, retired head of the University of Minnesota agricultural economics department, one of the speakers; Howard Stewart of Red Wing; Ralph Cutting of Byron. See accompanying story for additional information.

#

OUTLINES for Mat E -- Rural-Urban Seminars -- Dakota County Group

Dakota county representatives were among those who took part in the day-long Rural-Urban seminars held on eight consecutive Tuesdays this winter at Cannon Falls. Pictured, left to right, are John Kingston of Hastings; Robert Rupp, managing editor of The Farmer magazine, St. Paul; John M. Ackerson of Northfield; and Dr. Ross Talbot of Iowa State University, one of the speakers. See accompanying story for additional information.

#

OUTLINES for Mat D -- Rural-Urban Seminars -- Wabasha County Group

Wabasha county representatives were among those who took part in the day-long Rural-Urban seminars held on eight consecutive Tuesdays this winter at Cannon Falls. Pictured, left to right (seated) are Kenneth Egertson, University of Minnesota extension marketing specialist, one of the speakers; Francis Kettchade of Kellogg; Howard Fisk of Lake City; David Hebersen of Zumbro Falls; and (standing) Arthur Glin of Milleville; and Matthias P. Metz, Wabasha county agricultural agent. See accompanying story for additional information.

OUTLINES for Met C -- Rural-Urban Seminars -- Steele County Group

Steele county representatives were among those who took part in the day-long Rural-Urban seminars held on eight consecutive Tuesdays this winter at Cannon Falls. Pictured, left to right (seated) are Dr. Ross Talbot of Iowa State University, one of the speakers; Mrs. John Hummel of Oostonna; Loyd Zelensky of Oostonna; Kenneth Benson of Blowing Prairie; and (standing) J. R. Gato, Steele county agricultural agent. See accompanying story for additional information.

OUTLINES for Mat B -- Rural-Urban Seminars -- Goodhue County Group

Goodhue county representatives were among those who took part in the day-long Rural-Urban seminars held on eight consecutive Tuesdays this winter at Cannon Falls. Pictured, left to right, are G. J. Kusma, Goodhue county agricultural agent; Dr. Ross Talbot, Iowa State University, one of the speakers; Mrs. Sidney Maurer of Red Wing; John Gorman of Goodhue. See accompanying story for additional details.

OUTLINES for Mat A -- Rural-Urban Seminar -- Rice County Group

Rice county representatives were among those who took part in the day-long Rural-Urban seminars held on eight consecutive Tuesdays this winter at Cannon Falls. Pictured, left to right (seated) are Dr. Ross Talbot, Iowa State University, one of the speakers; Don O'Neil of Faribault; Dick Stove of Dundas; Clarence Berg of Faribault; and (standing) Warren Liebenstein, Rice county agricultural agent. See accompanying story for additional information.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 2, 1961

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:

Laundry Study

Egg Cookery Demands Low Temperature

Low Temperature for Egg Dishes, Too

Why a Good Breakfast?

How Much Milk Do We Drink?

Some Changes in Taste

Low Temperature for Meat

What About Roasting Time?

Overeating Serious Problem

Foil Makes Good Cottage Cheese Containers

New Egg Carton

HOME MANAGEMENT

Laundry Study

Whether to do the family laundry at home or have it done at a commercial establishment is an important management question in many homes, particularly where the wife is employed.

To help families decide on a plan that meets their needs, the Ohio Experiment Station and the American Institute of Laundering made a study of time and money costs and quality of finished products in home and commercial laundering.

Home laundering cost the least in money, but the most in time. Costs varied according to the equipment. Use of an automatic dryer, for example, brought cost above average; use of a non-automatic washer brought it below. Average cost was divided between current operating expenses and investment in equipment. No money for family time and labor was included.

Laundering costs increased as commercial services were used. When flat work was finished by commercial laundry and other items were done at home, weekly cost of laundry averaged twice that of home laundering. As more commercial laundry service was used, money cost increased.

Five hours a week was the average time spent on home laundering, with ironing taking half the total time.

Homemakers in the study rated commercially laundered items higher than their own home-laundered clothes in whiteness, softness and cleanliness of heavily soiled areas. They rated their home laundering higher for preventing fading, wrinkling and shrinkage. They agreed that time-saving was the chief advantage of commercial laundries.

-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 NUTRITIONEgg Cookery Demands Low Temperature

Since March is traditionally Egg Month, this may be a good time to check on your ways of cooking eggs and egg dishes. The secret of tender texture is low heat. High heat and overcooking will toughen eggs.

Do you have trouble, for example, in turning out a tender fried egg? Try this method: heat fat in a fry pan. Break eggs into a saucer, then slip them into the fat. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Cook over low heat, basting with the fat, until whites are firm. Or, if you prefer eggs with less fat, fry poach them: melt a little fat in the pan. Add eggs, one at a time, then pour in 2 to 3 tablespoons of water, cover the pan tightly and steam over low heat until eggs are done.

* * * *

Low Temperature for Egg Dishes, Too

Egg-rich cakes and souffles may fall if the temperature is too high. The crust will be thick and tough and the inside may be heavy and soggy. In dishes thickened with eggs such as custards and sauces, high heat and overcooking cause curdling or watering. So remember the rule: low to moderate temperature for tenderness and flavor in egg cookery.

* * * *

Why a Good Breakfast?

What can you do to prevent that mid-morning slow-up? How can you avoid that tired feeling in the afternoon? How can you improve concentration and efficiency on the job?

A good breakfast is the answer for many people today. Many studies have shown that those who have an adequate meal before work get more done than those who skip or skimp on breakfast. The usual break or snack between meals is not a substitute.

Here's a test of a good breakfast: (1) It gives you protein, vitamins and minerals--needed to build and repair the body and to help keep you healthy; (2) it provides fuel for body energy; (3) it tastes good.

There's no hard and fast rule on how big a breakfast should be. But for most people, particularly children, plan to have a fourth of the day's food at breakfast. Include a good protein food such as egg, meat or milk.

Here are three good breakfast patterns, varying from light to hearty:

1. Fruit, cereal or bread, milk to drink, other beverage if desired.
2. Fruit, cereal or bread or both, egg, beverage.
3. Fruit, cereal or bread or both, egg with meat or fish, beverage.

FOOD AND NUTRITIONHow Much Milk Do We Drink?

The average American drank about 138 quarts of fluid whole milk in 1959, about the same as the year before, according to the National Dairy Council.

But in 1959 Americans consumed near record amounts of ice cream and frozen desserts, condensed milk and topped previous highs for cottage cheese and nonfat dry milk. Consumption of ice cream and other frozen dairy foods was at its highest level in almost 15 years.

* * * *

Some Changes in Taste

Americans are tending to use less fluid cream, butter and evaporated milk. But there were increases last year in use of half and half and sour cream.

* * * *

Low Temperature for Meat

Low-temperature meat cookery means meat which is more juicy, flavorful and easier to carve than meat cooked at a higher temperature for a shorter time.

* * * *

What About Roasting Time?

The time it takes to roast meat depends, of course, on the degree of doneness you like. But there are other factors, too. A small roast, for example, will require more minutes per pound than a large roast but a shorter total cooking time. Since bone is a conductor of heat, you'll need to cook boneless or rolled cuts 5 to 10 minutes longer per pound than a cut containing bone. Roasts with long bones require less time than thick, chunky cuts.

* * * *

Overeating Serious Problem

Overeating has been stressed by many doctors as the nation's foremost nutritional problem. The average adult in America is 15 pounds overweight.

-jbn-

RESEARCHFoil Makes Good Cottage Cheese Containers

Cottage cheese in metal foil containers averaged about 6 degrees colder than that in other containers during storage in retail-market self-service refrigerated cabinets, according to University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. The difference in temperature is important especially for the rows of cottage cheese cartons near the open top of the cabinet where the temperature is higher and more variable.

The tests showed that in fiber containers near the top of the cabinet the cottage cheese often was above 45 degrees F. In contrast, cheese in ribbed foil or foil-wrapped packages stayed under 45 degrees--generally considered the upper limit for holding quality. Organisms that cause quality loss become more of a problem above 45 degrees F. Cottage cheese, a popular product, is perishable and needs to be kept cold and not too long for best quality.

* * * *

New Egg Carton

The day may not be far distant when consumers will be buying eggs sealed in cartons for higher quality, less breakage and more convenience.

Eggs packed in this way sealed in cartons the same day they leave the farm are now getting a tryout in supermarkets in Syracuse, N. Y., in a cooperative project by the New York State College of Agriculture and a packaging concern.

The eggs are sealed in the carton in pairs so homemakers can open the carton and take out two eggs at a time, leaving the others in the original air-tight seal. Each egg rests in its own separate multi-cushioned cell which holds it safely in position. The carton is transparent so shoppers can see the eggs they are buying in the store and tell at a glance how many are on hand in the home refrigerator.

Since eggs are sealed into the carton within 24 hours after they leave the farm, the original fresh quality is protected up to the time the eggs are used. Absorption of odors into the eggs is prevented, as is evaporation of moisture from the eggs.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 2, 1961

Immediate release

AUTOMATIVE PROJECT NOW ON PILOT BASIS

The 4-H automotive program which began in 1957 as a pilot project in Anoka, Scott and North St. Louis counties is now being tested in 17 counties throughout Minnesota.

This project is designed to teach 4-H Club members 14 years and older safe and efficient driving and operation methods, according to Bernard Beadle, district 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota. It is suitable for urban, rural non-farm and farm boys and girls. The project is divided into three units which stress the mechanics of a car, automobile care and safe operation.

The program aims to provide a two-fold educational approach to developing proper attitudes among teenage drivers. They learn and practice safety rules and take precautions to see that vehicles are in safe operating condition. The program is also designed to make 4-H'ers aware of the vocational opportunities for competent people in the automotive field.

The automotive project is conducted cooperatively by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. The Firestone Company recently sponsored an automotive conference on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus. Forty people from 13 of the 17 participating counties attended the meeting.

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61-85-jcm

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 2, 1961

Immediate release

NATIONAL 4-H WEEK MARCH 4-11

More than 51,000 boys and girls in Minnesota will take part in local observances of National 4-H Club Week March 4-11.

They will join more than two and a quarter million boys and girls in rural, urban and suburban areas throughout the United States in observing the week, which has as its theme "Learn - Live - Serve Through 4-H." These young people carry on interesting, educational projects in homemaking, farming, community service and dozens of activities geared to city as well as rural youth, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota.

The state 4-H radio speaking contest on the University's St. Paul Campus March 4 will be the kick-off for a week marked by varied activities for the 9- to 21-year-old members of Minnesota's 2,113 4-H clubs. Seventeen district winners will vie for honors in this year's contest in which 1,045 4-H members have taken part by writing and giving original speeches.

During National 4-H Week club members in many Minnesota counties will initiate a fire control program to preserve timber and crop lands and protect wildlife. Members will ask operators of farms and forest lands to sign a pledge not to burn meadows, tree lands or brush without proper precautions. The program is sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Keep Minnesota Green, Inc. It is being organized and directed by 4-H leaders and county agricultural agents.

Special exhibits, demonstrations and programs are also being planned in local communities for the week. Many clubs will give recognition to the 9,600 adults who are contributing a total of a million hours of their time annually to help Minnesota's 4-H members and give guidance to the program.

Nationally, 4-H Week will be highlighted in Washington, D. C., when six representative 4-H'ers present the annual 4-H "Report to the Nation." The group will visit the White House and will appear on radio and television programs and in press interviews to tell about 4-H accomplishments in the past year and about plans for the future.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 2, 1961

Immediate release

PRACTICE SAFETY IN CLEANING AND TREATING SEED

Practice safety in cleaning and treating seed grains for spring planting, Minnesota farmers were urged today by Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Prickett suggested these precautions:

To prevent injuries from falls, use a sturdy ladder when climbing to open bins and remove grain.

Do all lifting from a squatting position, using leg muscles, instead of from a stooping position with back muscles. Be sure footing is solid and free from slippery mud, snow and ice.

Make sure granary electrical system is adequately wired and properly and safely fused. Beware of heavy accumulations of dust and oil around the motor that could be ignited by an electrical spark. Keep motor and granary clean.

Use shields over power take-off shafts, drive belts and V-belts. Keep hands out of moving augers and pulleys. And keep children away from the area.

In treating grain, remember that almost all pesticides are poisonous.

See that pesticides and treated grains are plainly labeled and stored in cabinet or bin, preferably locked and out of reach of children and livestock. Read and heed the instructions on the label.

Burn all paper, cardboard and bag containers and handle returnable containers according to manufacturers' instructions.

Follow carefully all instructions regarding methods and amounts of application.

Use protective clothing and masks, and don't inhale spray or dust. Keep materials away from skin, and change and wash clothing daily. Wash yourself thoroughly before eating, and bathe after work.

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61-87-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 2, 1961

Immediate release

YOU CAN MAKE SMALL ROOM LOOK LARGER

Dissatisfied because your home has a small room that always looks crowded and cluttered?

One solution is to give the effect of spaciousness through use of colors and textures and by careful arrangement of furniture, suggests Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Painting walls, ceiling, woodwork and any painted furniture the same color will increase the apparent size of a room. 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.

The easiest way to give the illusion of spaciousness is to remove unnecessary furnishings that give a cluttered appearance. By limiting your furniture to the pieces you need, you actually can gain extra room.

Here are some further tips from Mrs. Zabel on making a room look larger through furniture arrangement:

- . Arrange large pieces of furniture against the walls of the room. Placing them at angles to the walls wastes space. Put the largest pieces in place first; then arrange smaller pieces.
- . Keep pieces fairly close together, but without crowding.
- . Leave enough room for movement of people. Leave traffic lanes free of furniture.
- . Use an informal arrangement rather than formal balance in placing furniture if it seems to save space.

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61-88-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 2, 1961

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

MARCH

- 2 Extension Home Councilors' District Conference, Grand Rapids
- 3 Extension Home Councilors' District Conference, Milaca
- 4 State 4-H Radio Speaking Contest, St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota and Radio Station WCCO, Minneapolis
- 4-11 National 4-H Club Week
- 7 Garden Store Operators' Short Course, St. Paul Campus
- 10 Extension Home Councilors' District Conference, Detroit Lakes
- 9 Extension Home Councilors' District Conference, Thief River Falls
- 12-13 School of Agriculture alumni reunion, St. Paul Campus
- 20-25 Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors' Training School, St. Paul Campus
- 20-22 Liquefied Petroleum Gas Technical Service School, St. Paul Campus
- 22 Future Farmers of America District 8 Contest, St. Paul Campus
- 22-24 Horticulture Short Course, St. Paul Campus

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61-89-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 3, 1961

file
SPECIAL

Immediate release

COUNTY REPRESENTED AT
FAIR MANAGEMENT SHORT COURSE

_____ of _____
was (were) among those who attended the fifteenth annual Fair Management Short Course in the Dyckman Hotel, Minneapolis, February 27-28, representing the _____.

The course, conducted by the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, attracted 104 persons, including fair managers, fair board members, county agents, vocational agriculture teachers and others active in staging fairs, according to J. O. Christianson, Director of Agricultural Short Courses at the University.

Thirteen Minnesota counties were represented at the course for the first time this year, with a new record total of 41 counties sending one or more representatives. This was 12 more counties than were represented last year, reports Paul Brown, program chairman for the course.

An especially popular feature of the short course this year was two panel discussions. Panelists for a discussion on livestock facilities were Wayne Hanson, district county agent supervisor, chairman; Robert Jacobs, extension animal husbandman; and Donald Hasbargen, Mower County agricultural agent.

Harold Pederson, extension marketing specialist, was chairman for a discussion on "Guides to County Fair Operations." Panelists also included Mrs. Paul Stroom, Hennepin County assistant extension home agent; Joe Duncomb, Litchfield vocational agriculture instructor; Eldon Senske, Freeborn County agricultural agent; and, Mrs. Raymond Schwengler, Atwater homemaker.

Another feature of the program which was received with a high degree of interest was a report by Charles L. Miller, graduate student in agricultural

education, on a county fair premium list study.

The report showed a trend from the booklet-type to the "newsprint-type" premium list in Minnesota. Advantages claimed for the newsprint-type which may be printed as part of a newspaper are that it is inexpensive to print and mail, it lies flat, and it permits use of larger pictures and advertisements.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 3, 1961

file
SPECIAL to Grand Forks
Herald for RR Valley Winter
Shows

CUTLINEZ...

Typical of the support ~~and the~~ given to the Red River Valley Winter Shows building fund from business interests in the area is the \$4,500 pledge Agsco, Inc., of Grand Forks. Pictured, left to right, are C.W. Sande, vice president of Agsco, Inc., Grand Forks; B.E. Youngquist, superintendent of the Northwest School and Experiment Station and president of the Red River Valley Winter Shows; and Larry Brown, president of Agsco, Inc. Brown is presenting a payment on the company's pledge.

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rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
March 4, 1961

Permanent file Special
Special

ELMER YOUTH IS STATE 4-H RADIO RESERVE CHAMPION

Phillip Schneiderman, 17, Elmer, has been named reserve champion in the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest.

He received a \$100 cash award and \$25 to buy books for the local school or public library. Donor of the awards was the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota, co-sponsor of the contest with the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Phillip won second placing in competition with 16 other district winners in the state finals held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Sat., March 4. More than 1,000 4-H members throughout the state participated in the contest, writing and giving original speeches on the subject, "How I Can Help Promote World Peace."

Champion was Neal Nordling, 17, Hallock.

A member of the Toivola Busybees 4-H Club for six years, Phillip is president of the North St. Louis County junior leaders' organization. He has won trips to the State Fair to demonstrate safety and home beautification. He was a district winner in the 4-H radio speaking contest last year.

Active in school affairs, Phillip is president of the senior class in Toivola-Meadowlands High School, president of the student council, co-captain of the football and basketball teams, co-editor of the school paper and a member of the annual staff.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Schneiderman.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
March 4, 1961

Special to Kittson County

Papers

File
to [unclear]

HALLOCK YOUTH IS STATE 4-H RADIO CHAMPION

Neal Nordling, 17, Hallock, has been named champion in the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest.

He received a \$200 cash award and \$50 to buy books for the local school or public library. Donor of the awards was the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota, co-sponsor of the contest with the Agricultural Extension Service.

Neal won top placing over 16 other district winners in the state finals held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Sat., March 4. More than 1,000 4-H members throughout the state participated in the contest, writing and giving original speeches on the subject, "How I Can Help Promote World Peace."

Reserve champion was Phillip Schneiderman, 17, of Elmer.

Last year Neal was one of the four top winners in the state contest. A member of the Thompson 4-H Club for seven years, he is a junior and lists among his favorite projects poultry, safety, health and beef. One of his 4-H awards was a trip to the State Fair to demonstrate.

Among his school activities are choir, band and dramatics. A senior this year in Hallock High School, he hopes to enroll at the University of Minnesota next year in electrical engineering.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Nordling.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 7, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
March 12

FARM FILLERS

Be Careful: While ringworm in cattle responds promptly to local application of fungicidal drugs, one should be careful not to infect himself or other animals, points out Dr. Raymond B. Solac, University of Minnesota extension veterinarian. The fungus causing the disease may survive in barns from one year to the next. It is readily transmitted from animal to animal by direct contact or indirect means. Cleanliness around the barn, a balanced ration, careful grooming, sunlight and fresh air help to prevent ringworm.

* * * *

Grow Faster: Lambs born up to now will bring more profit if they're eating a "creep" ration by the time they're a week old. Robert Jacobs, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman, points out that research shows creep-fed lambs grow faster and will be more likely to reach market weight in June, when prices are highest.

* * * *

To Kill Trees: There are two chemicals which may be used at this time of the year for killing unwanted trees, according to Marvin Smith, University of Minnesota extension forester. One mixture is 2,4,5-T, mixed at the rate of a pint of chemical in three gallons of fuel oil. For trees under six inches in diameter, soak the ground line and bark on the lower two feet of the trunk. For larger trees, put the solution in a ring of axe gashes around the tree at about waist height. Ammate water solution can be used the same way.

* * * *

Compare: The way you can compare corn hybrids for maturity is to check Miscellaneous Report No. 20, "Maturity Ratings for Corn Hybrids in Minnesota." It's available at the county agent's office.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 7, 1961

Immediate release

MINNESOTA 4-H LEADERS TO ATTEND NATIONAL FORUM

Thirty-six 4-H adult leaders from 18 Minnesota counties will attend a national 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Forum in Washington, D. C., March 15-26, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

They will be among 150 adult leaders from 12 states who will attend the meeting. The forum in March will be the first of several interstate leader training events sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation in cooperation with the Federal Extension Service.

The Minnesota group will travel by chartered bus. Included in their itinerary are tours of New York City, a visit to United Nations headquarters, Independence Hall in Philadelphia and Gettysburg battlefield. Fred Kaehler, Anoka County 4-H Club agent, will accompany the group.

Purpose of the forum is to give volunteer adult leaders an opportunity to broaden their understanding in human relations, to sharpen their leadership skills and to gain a deeper understanding of their citizenship responsibilities and its relationship to their local 4-H groups. Scheduled on the program are lectures and discussions, as well as tours of the White House, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and various national shrines. All meetings will be held at the National 4-H Center in Washington.

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61-90-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 7, 1961

Immediate release

LET PICTURES GIVE ROOM NEW LIFT

Rearranging or changing the pictures in your home will give a room a new look for spring.

But Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says pictures must harmonize with their surroundings to be really effective. Her suggestion is to choose pictures that seem to belong with the colors, furnishings and any other pictures with which they will hang.

An easy way to decide where to hang a picture is to cut a piece of cardboard or paper the size of the picture and place it on the wall with masking tape. Determine where the picture will look best; then mark the place lightly with a pencil and hang the picture.

These further tips from Mrs. Zabel will help you show your pictures off to best advantage:

- . 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.

- . In a vertical space, use a picture of the same shape or a group of pictures that form a vertical unit. For a horizontal space use a horizontal shape. Horizontal, vertical or square pictures are appropriate in square wall spaces.

- . Hang in a group only those pictures that are alike in some way, for example, 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.

- . 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.

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61-91-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 7, 1961

Immediate release

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE ALUMNI WILL MEET

Former students in the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture, St. Paul, will gather for their annual reunion Sunday and Monday, March 12-13.

The reunion will be held on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota, according to E. W. Bremer, Minneapolis, president of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association.

Honored classes this year will be those of 1891, 1896, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921, 1926, 1931, 1936, 1941, 1946, 1951 and 1956. Members of these classes will meet for separate reunions on Sunday afternoon and will attend an informal dinner Sunday evening.

The annual business meeting of the alumni association will be held at 1:30 p.m. Monday and the annual banquet of the association at 6 p.m. Monday. Banquet speakers will be Harold Macy, dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture and Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction on the St. Paul Campus.

Special recognition will be given to J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture from 1929 to 1960.

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61-92-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 7, 1961

Immediate release

L. P. GAS SCHOOL SET FOR MARCH 20-22

Three days of concentrated study in the latest technical, service and commercial developments in the liquefied petroleum gas industry will be given on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota March 20, 21 and 22.

The occasion will be the fourteenth annual Liquefied Petroleum Gas Technical Service School.

The school will combine comprehensive instruction by leading industry and University men with actual demonstrations and questions and answer periods, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University. It is open to anyone connected with or interested in the installation and servicing of LP gas equipment and appliances.

According to A. M. Flikke, associate professor of agricultural engineering, who is program chairman, the course of instruction will include: Customer relations, domestic controls, venting, rules and regulations, burners, pilot lights, fundamentals, installation procedures and tests, safety, ranges, water heater controls and unit heater controls.

A certificate of attendance will be given to all those who register for and attend the entire course.

Registration information may be obtained from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-93-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 7, 1961

Immediate release

MINNESOTA MAPLE TREES OFFER SEASONAL INCOME

Minnesotans are passing up an important source of seasonal income by not tapping a larger percentage of the maple trees in the state.

This was pointed out today by Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, with the advent of the "sap season."

It has been estimated, said Anderson, that there are more than 1,000,000 hard maple trees in groves covering considerable acreage in Minnesota, plus scattered small patches that would contribute substantially to seasonal income if properly managed and harvested. However, only about 500,000 maple sap buckets were hung last year.

Maple syrup and sugar harvesting in Minnesota is the subject of a 21-minute colored moving picture, "Working the Sugar Bush," recently made by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Subject matter for the film was provided by Anderson, with Gerald McKay, University extension visual aids specialist, doing the filming and editing. Prints of the film will soon be released for lending to qualified groups through county agents' offices in the state.

Maple sap flow, said Anderson, usually starts when daytime temperatures get up to 43 degrees. Best runs occur during warm days followed by freezing nights. The "run" may last from 17 days to three or four weeks, depending on weather conditions.

A productive sugar tree is one which has a branch-clear trunk for one-third to one-half of its height and with a good crown spread of one-half its height.

A fact sheet on "Working the Sugar Bush" is also available free by writing to the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-94-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 7, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
March 12

PLAN NOW TO STOP "THEFTS" BY WEEDS IN CORN

Good cultural practices, supplemented by use of herbicides, may prevent weeds in your corn fields from stealing hundreds of dollars in profits.

And Harley J. Otto, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, points out that now is a good time to plan measures to stop these thieves.

The wheel-track method for planting corn helps control weeds, he points out. With this method, corn is planted in tractor tracks on freshly plowed ground. The tractor wheels prepare the seedbed for the corn and discing and harrowing are eliminated. The rough surface left between the rows is far from ideal for seed germination and is therefore a good weed control practice.

Annual weeds in the row may be a problem with this method of corn planting. However, they can be controlled by applying a "pre-emergence" chemical in bands over the rows at planting.

Pre-emergence application of herbicides have the following advantages:

1. The chemical can be applied at planting, saving a trip over the field.
2. The first cultivation often can be delayed. This may allow more time for putting up high quality hay.
3. Early-season competition between crops and weeds is reduced.
4. The number of cultivations may be reduced.
5. Weeds in the row can be controlled better than where cultivation is the only means of weed control.

Pre-emergence applications also have some limitations. The effectiveness of herbicides taken into the plant is more dependent upon soil type and rainfall

MORE

Add 1 - Plan nowin corn etc.

March 7, 1961

than where the chemical enters the plant through the foliage. At least 1/2-inch of rainfall is needed within two weeks after application if most pre-emergence herbicides are to be effective.

Most of the chemicals are available in both the granular and spray form. Granules are more convenient to apply but cost somewhat more than the spray materials. The two forms are about equally effective for most chemicals if both are applied uniformly.

For further information, see University of Minnesota Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops," available from your county agent.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 7, 1961

SPECIAL--to all counties

Immediate release

TURKEY GROWERS MEETINGS SLATED

Tips on how to make more profit in growing turkeys will be given at an educational meeting scheduled for (place) at (town) on (date).

The meeting is one in a series of four to be held in Minnesota during the week of March 19. Others are _____ (give places of other meetings--see list at end of story--if you wish).

The series is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Poultry Husbandry Department and the Minnesota Turkey Growers Association.

Breeder hens will be the general subject for the morning program beginning at 10 a.m. The afternoon session, opening at 1 p.m., will be devoted to growing turkeys.

Growers are invited to come prepared to ask questions of a panel of turkey specialists. Panel members will be University staff members, with the local director of the Minnesota Turkey Growers Association serving as moderator. (Give director's name here if you have it.)

Topics to be discussed by speakers include causes of airsacculitis and what can be done to reduce the turkey condemnation rate; feeding for hatchability and better utilization of protein in turkeys; and housing and management.

University of Minnesota staff members who will take part in the program include E. L. Johnson, poultry husbandry department head; R. W. Berg, extension poultry specialist; and Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, head of the division of veterinary bacteriology and public health in the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Also on the program will be Roy C. Munson, St. Paul, executive secretary of the Minnesota Turkey Growers Association.

Schedule of Meetings: March 20, Cannon Falls, Edgewood Cafe
 March 21, Butterfield, High School
 March 22, Alexandria, American Legion Hall
 March 23, Greenbush, American Legion Club

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 7, 1961

To all counties
Immediate release

CLEAN AND DISINFECT
BROODER HOUSES NOW
SAYS COUNTY AGENT

Even though you don't plan to get your baby chicks until later on this spring, it's a good idea to get your brooder house ready now, says county agent _____.

By cleaning and disinfecting the house and equipment early, you'll have that bothersome chore out of the way when spring work begins. And the house will have a good chance to dry and air out before you have to use it.

Robert W. Berg, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, recommends fumigating the house with formaldehyde after it's cleaned and disinfected. Formaldehyde gas penetrates open cracks and places hard to reach with sprayed or painted disinfectants. The fumes fill or drive out rodents too.

Pour two parts of formaldehyde over one part of permanganate crystals. Use a metal pan or stone crock, as heat from the reaction may damage other containers.

Your druggist or poultry supply man will recommend the exact amounts of the chemicals to use.

Keep the building closed for 24 hours, then remove the chemical container and air the house thoroughly.

Cleaning, disinfecting and fumigating are all important preparations-- but be sure you've cleaned thoroughly before you disinfect or fumigate. There's no substitute for a good job of cleaning.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 7, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release
Second in a series on weight control

PLAN REDUCING DIET AROUND FAMILY MENUS

If you're trying to lose weight, is it necessary to go on a diet that's completely different from what the rest of the family eats?

By no means, declares Home Agent _____.

Plan an appetizing reducing diet for yourself around regular family menus, but trim the excess calories. In this way any weight watcher can build new food habits that will continue even after the reducing period is over. These carry-over habits are essential to prevent the lost pounds from returning, _____ points out.

One calorie-trimming suggestion is to make use of seasonings that add practically no calories, such as spices, herbs, vinegars or tart fruit juices. Rich sauces, gravies, dressings or table fats have more calories than the food they are served with.

For example, an average half-cup portion of plain boiled and diced potato is only 45 calories. When mashed with fat and milk added, it jumps to 115 calories; when pan-fried it can reach 240 calories--over five times the original value. Though plain boiled or baked potato has little appetite appeal, just a little seasoning--a teaspoon of butter, some chopped fresh parsley, salt and pepper--can make it appetizing and still hold the calories to 78.

A low-calorie tomato and lettuce salad, of 1 medium tomato and 2 leaves of lettuce, furnishes only 35 calories; with a tablespoon of French dressing or

MORE

commercial salad dressing, it goes to 95 calories; with a tablespoon of mayonnaise, it reaches 145 calories.

These sample menus show how calories can be trimmed from a dinner menu for a person requiring 3,000 calories a day to make a menu for a person on a reducing diet of 1,200 calories a day.

High Calorie Dinner
(approximately 1290 calories)

Low Calorie Dinner
(approximately 450 calories)

- Beef pot roast 3 ounces
- Gravy 1/2 cup
- Mashed potatoes 2/3 cup
- Green peas, buttered 1/2 cup
- Rolls 2 small
- Butter 1 tsp.
- Fruit cup: orange 1/2 small
- apple 1/2 small
- banana 1/2 medium
- Plain cookie 1 medium

- Beef pot roast 3 ounces
- Mashed potatoes 1/3 cup
- Green peas 1/2 cup
- Whole-wheat bread 1 slice
- Butter 1/2 tsp.
- Fruit cup: orange 1/2 small
- apple 1/2 small
- banana 1/2 medium

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NOTE TO AGENT: Substitute extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota for your own name, if you prefer.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 7, 1961

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

PLAN, REHEARSE
FAMILY FIRE DRILL

Your house is on fire!

In 1960 in Minnesota, 166 farm homes were completely destroyed by fire. These fires resulted in a total property loss of nearly three-quarter of million dollars.

If a fire should strike your home, would you know what to do? Do you know two ways to escape? If you do, are you sure that all members of the family also know how to get out safely?

To insure the safety of your family in case a fire does break out, carefully plan and rehearse a family fire drill, urges Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Every member of the family should know two ways to escape. One should be an emergency escape in case the doors are blocked. A window that opens onto a porch roof or a rope ladder fastened to the window sill or a bedpost may be good emergency escape routes.

During a fire it is the parents' responsibility to get the children to safety and then call the fire department. If possible, have one member call while the family is leaving the house or, preferably, call from a neighbor's home. It is dangerous to go back into a burning building, cautions Prickett.

As part of the fire drill, plan a certain location for the family to meet after leaving the house.

Planning and rehearsing a fire drill with the family is an excellent activity for 4-H'ers in the safety project, Prickett comments.

"Home drills are as important as fire drills in schools. A drill can help save lives if fire strikes," he adds. During a fire work fast and surely, keep your head and don't panic, urges Prickett.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1961

Immediate release

CUTLINE: Looking at a globe of the world are this year's 4-H state winners in radio speaking, Phillip Schneiderman, Elmer (left), reserve champion, and Neal Nordling, Hallock (right), champion. They prepared and gave talks on "How I Can Help Promote World Peace."

TWO NORTHERN MINN. YOUTHS WIN RADIO SPEAKING HONORS

Persistence has paid off in 4-H state championship awards in radio speaking for Neal Nordling, 17, Hallock, and Phillip Schneiderman, 17, Elmer.

Last year Neal was one of four highest placing club members in the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest. This year he moved to top place, winning a \$200 cash award along with the championship title. A district winner last year, Phillip received reserve championship in the 1961 state contest and a \$100 award. The young men won their titles in competition with 15 other district winners in the state finals held recently on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus. The two winners will also receive \$50 and \$25, respectively, to buy books for their local school or public libraries.

Donor of the awards is the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota, co-sponsor of the speaking contest with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service for the 19th year.

To win the state titles Neal and Phillip topped more than 1,000 4-H Club members who took part in local, county and district contests. All of them prepared and gave original speeches on the subject, "How I Can Help Promote World Peace."

Neal has been a member of the Thompson 4-H Club in Kittson County for seven years and is a junior leader. A senior this year in Hallock High School, he is active in choir, band and dramatics. He hopes to enroll at the University of Minnesota next year in electrical engineering. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Nordling.

Phillip has been a member of the Toivola Busybees 4-H Club for six years and is president of the North St. Louis County junior leaders' organization. He is president of the senior class in Toivola-Meadowlands High School, president of the student council, co-captain of the football and basketball teams and co-editor of the school paper. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Schneiderman.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota.
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1961

Immediate release

GRANT TO U HOME ECONOMICS PROFESSOR

Lura M. Morse, associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, has received a research grant of \$10,096 from the United States Public Health Service for the first year of a four-year study on folic acid.

The grant will be used for research in congenital defects in folic acid deficiency. A small rat colony will be established to carry on the studies.

Folic acid is a B-complex vitamin found in such foods as yeast, liver, eggs and milk. Deficiency of this vitamin in experimental animals results in severe multiple congenital abnormalities. "Through studies of such defects in animals, we hope a clue may be found to the occurrence of such abnormalities in humans," Miss Morse said.

Miss Morse is acting head of the Division of Nutrition and Food Service Management in the School of Home Economics.

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61-96-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1961

Immediate release

DHIA SUPERVISOR SCHOOL MARCH 20-25

A school for dairy herd improvement association supervisors will be held on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota March 20 through 25, it was announced today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Supervisors are employed by local dairy herd improvement association (DHIA) boards to weigh milk, sample-test for butterfat and keep detailed production records on individual cows and on the dairy herd every month for each member. Supervisors must have attended a DHIA school at the University and must be recommended by extension dairy specialists.

According to Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University, instruction at the school will include the complete DHIA dairy production record system; the electronic central processing program; official testing; rules of the DHIA program; dairy feeding, breeding, culling and management; preparation of reports; milk testing; and working relationships with DHIA members and others.

Those taking the course preferably should have attended high school or agricultural school.

Openings for supervisors occur throughout the year in Minnesota. Wayne says the supervisors' jobs are good opportunities either for single young men or for married couples. One-hundred-ninety-four supervisors are now working in the state--including 21 couples.

Complete information on registration may be obtained from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-97-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1961

Immediate release

PLANNING AND ZONING CAN IMPROVE RURAL-URBAN RELATIONS

Relations between farmers and suburbanites can well be served by a comprehensive program of community planning and zoning, according to Erling D. Solberg.

Solberg, agricultural economist in the Land and Water Research Branch, Farm Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is a visiting professor in the University of Minnesota agricultural economics department.

He points out that rural zoning can prevent haphazard suburban growth, reduce the cost of providing essential public services, reserve fertile land areas for farming and protect the economic base of local agricultural processing, service and marketing firms.

Rural zoning can also prevent an unwise mixture of conflicting land uses and help to avoid hampering restrictions on agriculture by preventing urban-agricultural conflicts. In addition, it can foster and protect forestry and recreational values and safeguard property values and the tax base, says Solberg.

An article by Solberg on planning and zoning of rural areas is contained in the latest issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, monthly publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Other excerpts from the article:

Planning and zoning can ease the problems of suburban sprawl.

Suburban sprawl--a by-product of unguided community growth--inflates taxes for farmers and non-farm residents alike. It costs more to service scattered development with roads, schools, sewers and other public facilities.

(more)

add l planning and zoning

Sprawl wastes productive farmland, and sprawl, coupled with unwise mixture of land uses--agriculture, non-farm homes, business and industry--can cause serious urban-agriculture conflicts and problems for farmers.

First, there are excessive taxes caused by a shifting to farm taxpayers of development and public service costs. Among these are the costs of new roads, schools, parks, water mains, sewers and other facilities and services needed by non-farm neighbors.

Second, there are adverse effects of non-farm land uses that damage the agricultural plant and operations. These include diverting from agriculture first those lands which are most productive. Other examples are depletion and pollution of ground waters and pollution of streamflows.

Third, non-farm people in areas of mixed land uses object to certain normal farming activities. There are objections to poultry farms, dairy farms, livestock feed yards and hog farms. There may be unpleasant noises, odors and flies. Other objections are made to dust from farming operations and to spraying and dusting with poisonous pesticides. The objections have resulted in regulation by health authorities of accepted farming and feeding practices.

There are other impacts on agriculture. Sprawl-induced inflation of farm land values may render land use for agriculture uneconomic; may hamper needed farm enlargement; impede farm repairs and improvements; increase taxes and preclude transfer of farms between unrelated operating farmers.

In this day of "agribusiness," the farm plant is coupled with much that is found in the city. Those urban business enterprises which are most agriculturally-oriented are farm supply and service firms, marketing outlets and processing industries.

A premature decline in a community's agricultural base will soon be reflected in farm-oriented business and employment.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1961

file
SPECIAL TO Redwood county
with mats

HEIN TO BE NEW ASSISTANT AGENT

Norlin Hein will succeed Donald Anderson as assistant county agricultural agent in Redwood county April 1st. Anderson is resigning to attend graduate school.

Hein is a 1961 winter quarter graduate of the University of Minnesota, with a B. S. degree in agricultural education. At college, he was a member of the Order of Ski-U-Mah.

Hein was brought up on a 300-acre general farm in Houston county. He attended high school just across the border in New Albin, Iowa.

At the University, he did greenhouse work for the plant pathology department. His experience also includes practice teaching at Madelia, Minnesota, and vocational agriculture substitute teaching at Albany, Minnesota.

Hein was a 4-H club member for eight years. His projects included beef, forestry and conservation, and he was a junior leader for four years.

Hein served in the Army from March, 1959, to December, 1960.

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University Farm and Home Economics
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul, Minnesota
March 10, 1961

file
SPECIAL to
Lincoln, Lyon,
Yellow Medicine,
and Redwood Counties
with copies

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HOLCUMB STARTS AS AREA SOILS AGENT

George Holcumb has begun his duties as area extension agent in soils, with headquarters in Marshall.

His work covers the counties of Lincoln, Lyon, Yellow Medicine, and Redwood.

Holcumb served as assistant county agricultural agent in Lyon county for more than two years before taking up his present duties.

His new job involves working in cooperation with county extension agents, in both adult and youth programs, and with the Soil Conservation Service and Agricultural Stabilization Committee personnel.

Holcumb obtained a master's degree in soils from the University of Minnesota in 1959. He received a bachelor's degree in soils from Minnesota in 1957, graduating with distinction. He had attended Arkansas State College in 1949-50.

Holcumb is a native of Bragg City, Missouri, where he attended high school and grew up on a 120 acre general farm.

While a graduate student, he worked as a research assistant in the soils department at the University of Minnesota.

Other experience includes greenhouse experimental work on organic fertilizing materials for Archer Daniels Midland Company, Minneapolis, and soil sampling and fertilizer recommendation work for a farm equipment service with headquarters in Minneapolis.

ANN I -- Malcomb, etc.

Malcomb has served three years in the army.

His activities will include the following:

- 1. Work with watered conditions and projects.**
- 2. Soil demonstrations in cooperation with extension agents, involving rotations, fertilizers, pastures, and other practices.**
- 3. Soil testing--clinics, assisting agents with recommendations and taking part in meetings called by agents.**
- 4. Farm and home development--doing work pertaining to soils along with local planner.**
- 5. Land appreciation schools, in cooperation with agents.**
- 6. L-H work--provide demonstration material and assist in training of Land Judging teams.**
- 7. SDS field days, plowing contests, etc.--in cooperation with extension agents and SDS.**
- 8. Close contact with SDS boards of supervisors--assist in planning and represent extension service in carrying out plan of work.**

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1961

File
SPECIAL to
Freeborn county
with mats
Immediate Release

STUART IMMER NEW ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENT

Stuart Immer will become assistant agricultural agent in Freeborn county April 1, replacing Dwight Ault, who has left to farm at Scranton, Iowa.

Immer has been serving as assistant agent in Wabasha county since June 16, 1959.

Immer received his B. S. degree in agricultural education from the University of Minnesota in 1958. Before going to Wabasha county he was a graduate teaching assistant at the University. Earlier, he had attended South Dakota State College.

Rearred on a 320 acre Cottonwood county farm, Immer was a 4-H club member for 10 years. His projects included dairy, pigs, western lambs, tractor maintenance, health, conservation, and dairy judging.

He was president of the Cottonwood county 4-H Federation for one year and was a junior leader in that county for five years.

While attending the University, he worked for the agronomy department. He was active in the University Agricultural Education Club and in a St. Paul campus drama group. He is a member of Alpha Zeta, national honorary agricultural fraternity.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1961

file
SPECIAL to
Pipestone county
with mat

ROSE SUCCEEDS CHASE

Kenneth Rose, who has been serving as assistant agent, has succeeded Clement C. Chase, deceased, as agricultural agent in Pipestone county.

Rose had been assistant agent in Pipestone county since June 16, 1957.

He was reared on a 200 acre general farm in Fillmore county, attended high school at Lanesboro and received his bachelor of science degree with a major in agricultural economics and a minor in agricultural engineering, from the University of Minnesota in 1954. He has also done graduate work in agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

As a 4-H club member, his projects were baby beef and garden crops.

As a college student, he was a member of the Independent Men's Coop, Minnesota Graduate Club, and the Agricultural Economics and Business Club, and he did agronomy work for the University to help pay expenses.

His experience also includes service as an agricultural economist with the USDA Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, and he served with the United States Navy for two years.

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BARLEY--AN EXCELLENT RATION FOR GROWING*--FINISHING SWINE

By ~~Dr.~~ DIEDRICH REIMER and R.J. MEADE*

Barley is an excellent feed for growing-finishing swine. Pelleting a complete barley ~~xxx~~ rations greatly improves the feeding value--as shown by more rapid and efficient gains.

Barley is higher in protein than corn, so less protein supplement is necessary. The protein supplement must be one that is relatively high in lysine, the most limiting essential amino acid in barley.

Special attention must also be given to the mineral and vitamin A content of the supplement. Barley contains practically no vitamin A activity.

Pelleting of barley rations resulted in an average saving of 52 pounds of feed per 100 pounds of gain in initial studies at the Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston.

Results of a later study showed~~t~~ that pelleted barley rations were equal to a complete ration based on yellow corn for growing-finishing swine. In this test pigs fed pelleted barley rations with soybean meal as the sole source of supplemental ~~protein~~ protein gained nearly as rapidly and efficiently as did pigs fed rations containing a mixture of soybean meal and fish meal as a source of supplemental protein.

The ~~7~~ 7 per cent increase in daily gains of pigs fed the ration containing fish meal may have been due to this protein being a better source of lysine than soybean meal.

The fourth group in the test was fed a pelleted barley ration in which meat and bone scraps and blood meal supplied the supplemental protein. This popular mixture has been used for several years.

Pigs fed this 13 per cent protein ration throughout the entire feeding period also gained as rapidly as the pigs fed the corn ration. However, they

Barley, an excellent ration etc.

required about 10 per cent more feed per unit of gain than did pigs on any other treatment.

A subsequent test was conducted to compare bloodmeal, tankage and fish meal as part of the supplemental protein, along with soybean meal, in pelleted barley rations.

The practice of feeding 14 per cent protein rations throughout the growing-finishing period was compared with that of feeding 16 per cent protein rations until the pigs weighed 100 pounds, then 13 per cent protein thereafter.

Rations of either protein level sequence were not improved by replacing a part of the soybean meal with blood meal, tankage or fish meal. The pigs fed rations based on barley and soybean meal were the most efficient in converting feed to pork in all instances.

Pigs fed the 14 per cent protein rations throughout the entire feeding period gained just as rapidly and efficiently as did pigs given rations containing more protein until they weighed 100 pounds, then less thereafter.

Growing-finishing pigs make rapid and efficient gains when fed pelleted barley rations containing adequate protein, minerals and vitamins-- particularly vitamin A.

Excellent results have been obtained when soybean meal supplied 60 per cent or more of the supplemental protein in barley rations.

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Diedrich Reimer is an assistant professor and animal husbandman at the Northwest Experiment Station, and R.J. Meade is a professor in the Department of Animal Husbandry on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 13, 1961

file
SPECIAL to Grand Falls

IMPROVED VARIETIES

By E.R. Ausamus
USDA Agronomist, University of Minnesota

The breeding of improved varieties of farm crops helps to reduce the cost-price squeeze for farmers.

One main objective is to develop varieties which will help stabilize production, thus helping to get the highest returns possible per unit of production. In addition to the breeding of improved varieties, there are many other important factors in crop production which affect acre yields.

These are environmental conditions, mechanization, use of fertilizer, and weed control. The weather has been rather favorable during the period 1941-1960; mechanization is now well developed, and the use of fertilizer is quite general.

All of these factors combined have resulted in higher acre yields.

The acre yields of several of our more common crops such as wheat, oats, ~~barley~~ barley, rye, flax and corn for the period 1866-1960 are summarized by averages for 10-year periods such as 1871-1880, etc.

The data show that previous to 1940 yields have remained about the same. In other words, we have just held our own in breeding programs in yield per acre. Beginning in 1940, acre yields of wheat, oats, barley and corn are considerably higher.

The greatest increase is found in corn yields. This is undoubtedly due to the development and universal use of hybrid corn by farmers. Rye and flax do not show as much increase in acre yields as the other crops.

The longevity of varieties of wheat shows Marquis occupied about 50 per cent of the wheat acreage in Minnesota for the period 1919-1930. In 1934, Thatcher, a stem rust-resistant variety, was grown on 71 per cent of the acreage of the state.

Thatcher, because of its susceptibility to leaf rust, dropped to 16 per cent of the acreage in 1939 and was replaced by Rival, Regent and Nida during the next

ADD 1 -- Improved varieties

two ~~periods~~ periods, 1914 and 1919. These varieties were resistant to leaf rust but became susceptible in 1913.

By 1954, Lee, another leaf rust-resistant variety, occupied 61 per cent of the acreage. Then, following the epidemic of stem rust race 15B, Selkirk replaced Lee and in 1959 occupied 91 per cent of the acreage in Minnesota.

It is dangerous to have only one type of resistance on so large an acreage. New varieties having other types of resistance should be developed as soon as possible.

The barley varietal picture is similar to that of wheat. Kindred occupied 61 per cent of the acreage in 1947; 97 per cent in 1956; but by 1960 it was grown on only 36 per cent of the acreage. Other varieties recorded during the period 1947 to 1956 are not grown now. In 1960, Traill occupied 50 per cent of the acreage in Minnesota, Forrest 8 per cent and Parkland 4 per cent, with Kindred on most of the remaining acreage.

In order to show the value of improved varieties, yields of the new wheat varieties grown at Morris are expressed in the percentage of Thatcher for the same years. Marquis and Ceres yielded 69 per cent and 80 per cent of Thatcher; Rival, Pilot and Mida, 108, 101 and 112 per cent. Lee yielded 117 per cent and Selkirk 114 per cent.

These data indicate improvement of each variety over Thatcher. Each variety, however, was replaced because of its becoming susceptible to some disease, particularly to leaf or stem rust.

The percentage of increase of each variety for the years it was grown in relation to the old variety it replaced shows that Thatcher yielded 30 per cent more than Marquis; Rival 8 per cent; Pilot 1 per cent; and Mida 12 per cent. Mida yielded 6 per cent more than Rival. Lee yielded 10 per cent more than Rival and 20 per cent more than Mida. Selkirk yielded 19 per cent more than Lee.

Research on improved varieties of forages was not begun until about 1915.

hence there has not been the progress made to date that has been shown for the cereals and flax. Many new problems, such as mode of pollination, set of seed, development of breeding techniques, methods of seeding and harvesting are being investigated for the various forages.

Progress is being made in the breeding and agronomic program, with some new strains such as Ranger and Vernal alfalfa proving to ^{be} better than the older varieties being grown. These two new varieties are resistant to wilt and are very winterhardy.

More basic research is needed on all crops if we are going to make adequate progress in their improvement.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
March 23, 1960

file
Special to Grand Forks Herald

By RUSSELL E. LARSON
USDA Agricultural Engineer, University of Minnesota

IMPROVING HAY HANDLING IN DAIRY STRUCTURES

Hay handling in the dairy barn is lagging behind the mechanization of the handling of other materials, including manure, grain, water and milk.

Where the rubber clamshells, feed augers, silo unloaders, waterers and milk pipelines are handling these other materials, the only improvement in hay handling has been to put the hay into bales. Thus we have only substituted the bale hook for the pitchfork.

Until mechanical equipment is developed for handling hay, the immediate solution for reducing the amount of labor necessary ~~for~~ would be to take a close look at the present structural arrangement in the barn which may be requiring a lot of excess work.

The proper location and number of hay chutes can in many cases reduce the amount of labor and travel required for feeding the hay twice each day to the dairy herd. In fact, studies show that in similar barns the addition of a properly located chute might reduce the work of feeding hay by one-third or more.

Those planning a new stall barn should give consideration to the one-story barn with adjacent ground level hay storage. The use of a hand cart to haul six to eight bales at a time serves to keep both travel and time to a minimum.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 13, 1961

^{file}
SPECIAL to Grand Forks Herald

PLANT DISEASES—PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

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by J.J. CHRISTENSEN
Head, Plant Pathology Department, University of Minnesota

The function of agricultural ~~is~~ research is to increase production per unit of land, labor and capital.

Although there is an over-production ^{of agricultural} ~~of agricultural~~ crops in the United States, the problem of profitable production on the individual farm is still with us and always will be.

Throughout the world plant diseases have been and still are one of the chief causes of non-profitable production of crops.

Because of the rapidly increasing population of the world, about 45 million per year, the need for basic research in agriculture was never greater than now. Actually, there is no world surplus of agricultural products.

Statistics indicate that over two-thirds of the human population of the world suffers from lack of adequate nourishment.

Basic discoveries in the biological sciences, whether in plant pathology, plant physiology, genetics, soils or any other life science will contribute to our scientific knowledge, hence to the ~~is~~ welfare of man in all countries.

Biology, which includes plant pathology, is perhaps the most difficult of all sciences because we are dealing with living organisms, the complex ~~is~~ phenomenon of life.

Achievement ~~is~~ in plant pathology is not gained by means of pressing a button or turning a switch. A time factor is involved. A single experiment may involve years of both basic and practical investigations. Thus, in order to produce a new disease-resistant variety of grain, 10 to 15 years of research are required by a group of scientists involving several departments. Therefore, any interruption in the work or lack of continued support in any ~~is~~ line of the fields would be extremely costly and wasteful.

MORE

Diseases of plants cause enormous losses in all parts of the world. Even in the United States this amounts to about 3 billion dollars ^{per} year or 7 per cent of our crop.

They destroy potential crops and cause spoilage of enormous amounts of food while in transit ^{and} storage.

During the past 40 years in Minnesota we have had many destructive epidemics of crops that have brought hardship to many families and communities. Naturally, such losses bring the greatest hardships, even starvation, to the peoples in overpopulated countries.

In 1942 and 1943 root rot and stem rot of barley were so destructive that they almost eliminated Minnesota as a barley producing state. Production dropped from more than 50 million bushels to less than 13 million bushels.

Epidemics of flax rust in 1941 and 1942 were so severe that the variety Red Bison was virtually driven out of production. Then the following year, 1943, the same disease of flax, hitherto a minor disease, caused enormous losses. It became a major disease.

In 1958, Aster Yellow ^x ruined more than 25 per cent of our flax. In 1951 crown rust destroyed between 25-35 per cent of our oats in Minnesota. Then in 1947 *Helminthosporium victoriae* blight, also a new disease, caused an estimated loss of over 25 per cent to oats.

In 1949, 1953 and 1959, red leaf oats, a virus disease, destroyed many millions of bushels of oats in a single year. Our durum wheats in 1953-54 were ruined completely by stem rust. Besides, many other diseases of cereal and forage crops have caused enormous losses to the people of Minnesota.

In order to reduce the epidemics and the enormous losses, we must do more fundamental research.

The microorganisms that cause plant diseases are like higher plants. Each species ~~usually~~ consists of a great many distinct physiologic races

(similar to varieties) that differ greatly in their parasitic ability.

Thus in stem rust of wheat there are at least 300 distinct physiologic races. One race can attack certain varieties and not others, and vice versa. Obviously, parasitic races add greatly to the complexity in breeding for disease ~~resistance~~ resistance.

Plant pathogens are not static but dynamic. They mutate and hybridize and thus give rise to parasitic races. Of course, new races may be introduced from other countries. Shift in diseases may also occur when new varieties are distributed and when changes in cultural practices or new crops are introduced.

If varieties are not properly tested, they may be extremely susceptible to a ~~particular~~ physiologic race already in existence but not ~~yet~~ particularly prevalent, or to a minor disease—which then becomes a major disease.

Since plant pathogens are living organisms, they, like crop plants, respond to environmental conditions. Consequently, there may be a tremendous variability in the prevalence and severity of diseases from one region to another and from one season to another.

If progress in the control of plant diseases is to continue or improve in the future, we must encourage more basic ~~scientific~~ research, not only in plant pathology but in other fields of plant science. We must foster and encourage inter-departmental teamwork.

Then, too, biologists must have the time, equipment and facilities to do fundamental research.

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Industries of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 13, 1961

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SPECIAL to Grand Forks Herald

WINTER SOIL AND SOIL TEMPERATURES

By J.M. Redinger
Professor of Biology, University of Minnesota

Temperature has a marked effect on your life or on the soils the cold we weather the hardpan in soil the most noticeable somewhere between the two extremes.

Plants feel the same way and these systems, in-between growing temperatures result in abating crop growth.

Plants are dependent upon the availability of essential nutrients in the soil, and this availability is brought about largely by chemical reactions, and these are in turn dependent on temperature.

There is a very old rule of thumb which says the speed of any chemical reaction is doubled for each 18 degree fah (F) rise in temperature. High temperatures and rainfall climates are characterized by having soils low in fertility as we have in the tropics. On the other hand, low temperatures limit chemical reactions to such a low rate that little or no plant growth occurs and such land is comparatively unproductive. An optimum temperature and good crops go hand in hand.

Each year we are planting more and more of our native soil nutrients in our harvested crops. Both farm manure and fertilizers are used to replace at least some of the elements which are removed.

The comparatively ^{high} fertility of Minnesota soils is at least partially due to the relatively low soil temperatures for nearly six months of each year. These temperatures act as a preservative. But they also make it necessary to have optimum nutrient availability during our comparatively short growing season.

Anything that lowers soil temperature, especially in the spring, is going to reduce the availability of nutrients, whether these nutrients become available from the soil itself or are added as manures or fertiliser.

Later in the season, when soil temperatures may be above the optimum growth temperature, this depression is not so critical.

A soil that is either saturated with water or has a heavy cover of crop residue will be slow to warm up, and this will delay both chemical and microbiological reactions and ~~the~~ lower nutrient availability at a very critical period when many farm crops are germinating and starting to grow.

Phosphate fertilisation is frequently very effective at this time, because seedlings must have some phosphorus to develop a good root system. Fortunately, nitrogen and potassium requirements are relatively low at this time.

The release of soil nitrogen to plants is brought about by the decay of organic matter by soil microorganisms, which war^s faster and faster as soil temperatures rise above the freezing point.

There is very little soil nitrogen available at 32 degrees, more at 50 degrees; and much more will be released at 70 to 80 degrees. Somewhere above this temperature, nitrogen release may decrease.

Most fertiliser nitrogen has a higher immediate availability than native soil nitrogen and can be very effective under cool soil conditions, ^{especially} ~~especially~~ with small grains.

With rising temperatures, nitrogen release from soil organic matter increases rapidly and may fill crop needs for a time. Eventually, however, with a heavy nitrogen-containing crop such as corn, optimum growing ~~temperatures~~ ^{or} temperatures prevail, ^{then} and the nitrogen requirements of the rapidly growing crop become so great that there is not enough nitrogen to go around and some additional nitrogen supply such as fertiliser must fill the gap, or crop growth and eventual yield will be less than maximum.

This will be affected by the amount of manure used, by the length of time since a legume has been grown, by the soil texture and amount of freshness of native soil organic matter.

Add 2— Fertilizer Use and Soil etc

This later critical growth period commences in Minnesota about the middle of June on the sandy soils and on soils of finer texture about a month later. As the corn ear develops and the kernels fill, several pounds of nitrogen are removed from each acre daily, with a slow decrease in late September as the corn ~~matures~~ matures.

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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file
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GETTING MORE SEED FROM YOUR LEGUMES

by ALLAN C. PETERSON
Associate Professor of Entomology, University of Minnesota

There are two insect problems in producing seed of the forage legumes—control of injurious insects and increase of pollinating insects.

The principal injurious insects of alfalfa are Lygus bugs, alfalfa plant bugs and pea aphids. Injurious insects of alsike clover include the Lygus bugs, alfalfa plant bugs, clover seed weevils, lesser clover seed weevils and red clover thrips.

Injurious insects of red clover include Lygus bugs, rapid plant bugs, lesser clover leaf weevils, clover seed midges and clover seed chalcids. The most important of these injurious insects may be controlled on all three crops by an application of DDT during the bud stage (DDT plus toxaphene if grasshoppers are a problem.)

In various experiments on legume seed crops in Northern Minnesota, one application of insecticide has resulted in increases in seed yields of alfalfa ranging from 10 to 175 pounds per acre; increases in yields of alsike clover ranging from 10 to ~~210~~ 210 pounds per acre; and increases in yields of red clover ranging from 30 to 260 pounds of seed per acre.

Wild bees are seldom abundant enough for the satisfactory cross-pollination of legume crops. Seed growers should use honey bees to supplement the pollinating activity of wild bees. Location of honey bees near fields of alsike clover has resulted in greatly increased seed yields. Honey bees may be used also to pollinate red clover provided the red clover is isolated from sweet clover, alsike clover and alfalfa in bloom.

Seed production of red clover offers an opportunity for a profitable cooperation between the bee keeper and the seed grower in Minnesota.

THE TURKEY SITUATION

W. H. Dankers
Extension Economist in Marketing

The "intentions" to raise turkeys provides a guideline as to what the turkey situation will be with regard to the supply of turkey meat on the market and the prices that will prevail. However, the "follow through" sometimes varies somewhat from the reported "intentions". At the beginning of 1960 the intentions to raise turkeys was indicated to be six percent (6%) above the number that were raised in 1959. However, the number of poults hatched in 1960 was only 3.5% above the hatch in 1959.

Other factors also have a bearing on the net result in the production and marketing of turkeys and on the net return to turkey producers. In 1960 there was a substantial upswing in the exports of turkey meat and, consequently, in the total demand for turkey meat. Because the prices received for live turkeys were generally higher throughout 1960 than in 1959 and feed supplies were more plentiful and feed prices were comparatively lower, the turkey feed price relationship in 1960 averaged more favorable to producers than in 1959 during most of the year.

The reason for the "intentions" for an increase in the number of turkeys which will be raised in 1961 is very likely due to the comparatively favorable results for turkey producers in 1960. The intentions are that there will be an increase in numbers of turkeys raised of twenty percent (20%) in the United States as a whole and twenty-five percent (25%) in Minnesota. (See statistical report - page 2.) If the "follow through" is in line with the intentions, then this will result in a substantial increase in the supply of turkey meat on the market in 1961 and may result in prices to producers which may be substantially lower than in 1960.

Somewhat different from the situation in 1960, there will very likely be an increase in the supply of turkey meat earlier in the year because of the very large increase in poults hatched in January of 1961 compared to a year earlier and a similarly large increase in the number of turkey hatching eggs in incubators on February 1, 1961 as compared to the number in incubators on February 1, 1960. (See statistical report - page 2.) This is further substantiated by the fact that the biggest increase is in the production of "Heavy Whites", the dual purpose turkey, which can be marketed effectively as a broiler or fryer at an immature stage or as a heavy turkey at a mature weight. With the increase in the total number of turkeys raised, it will be desirable and many of the heavy white turkeys will, no doubt, be marketed at an earlier time and at a lighter weight as broilers and fryers.

Although there is a possibility for a substantial further increase in the export market for turkey meat, the total demand during the 1961 major marketing season is not expected to be strong enough to absorb the anticipated increase in the supplies of turkey meat without some price reduction. The competing supplies of other poultry meat, beef and pork will also be more plentiful and comparatively lower in price. Consumer incomes and the resulting purchasing power in 1961 is not expected to be any higher than in late 1960. When all factors are considered, it is expected that live turkey and turkey meat prices will average slightly lower during the first half of 1961 than what they were during the first half of 1960 and may be even comparatively lower during the last half of 1961.

THE TURKEY SITUATION - STATISTICS

Intentions to Raise Turkeys in 1961

<u>Year</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Minnesota</u>
1961	99,041	18,021,000
1960	82,534	14,417,000
Increase	16,507	3,604,000
Percent Increase	20.0%	25.0%

Types of Turkeys in 1961 - Intentions to Raise

<u>Type</u>	<u>United States</u>		<u>Minnesota</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Increase from 1960 (percent)</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Increase from 1960 (percent)</u>
Heavy Bronze	59,777,000	17	7,242,000	20
Heavy Whites	29,018,000	34	9,099,000	33
Light Breeds	10,246,000	5	1,680,000	9
Total	99,041,000	20.0	18,021,000	25

Turkey Breeder Hens on Farms - January 1

<u>Year</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Minnesota</u>
1961	4,229,000	580,000
1960	3,327,000	446,154
Increase	902,000	133,846
Percent Increase	27.0%	30.0%

Poults Hatched - Month of January

<u>January</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Minnesota</u>
1961	6,200,000	1,779,000
1960	3,653,663	1,075,000
Increase	2,546,337	704,000
Percent Increase	69.7%	65.5%

Turkey Eggs in Incubators - February 1, 1961

<u>February 1</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Minnesota</u>
1961	16,638,000	4,312,000
1960	11,537,000	3,296,000
Increase	5,101,000	1,016,000
Percent Increase	44.2%	30.8%

University Park and Home
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CROPPING SYSTEMS

by A.R. Schmid
Associate Professor of Agronomy, University of Minnesota

The more or less regular changing of crops on a given area of land has been practiced by progressive farmers for many years. This system has ~~now~~ come to be called "crop rotation".

Some of the advantages that have been listed for rotating crops are:

1. Legumes increase the nitrogen content of the soil.
2. Plant pests such as diseases, insects and weeds are better controlled.
3. Soil erosion and nutrient losses due to leaching are less.
4. Better labor distribution.
5. As a result of the above, better yields are obtained.

Some of these benefits can be partially nullified today by the use of modern methods such as increased fertilizer use, pesticides, herbicides, minimum tillage and others.

This does not mean we should go to extremes and start using "black rotation" corn, soybeans, corn, soybeans on all our acres. I am one of the first to admit that on certain level land with deep soils continuous corn can be grown for high yields, using adequate fertilizer, minimum tillage, etc. But generally excessive row cropping results in a breakdown of organic matter and leaves the soil open for erosion. Loss of organic matter reduces the water-absorbing and water-holding capacity of a soil.

The type of cropping system needed for your particular farm will depend on the kind of land available and your livestock needs. Usually a program which will maximize the use of high quality forage in the livestock feeding program is best. It not only reduces the cost of production ~~back~~ from the livestock but also improves the cropping system.

Let's take a look at what some of these forages will do in the cropping

system.

Alfalfa is not only a high return crop for livestock feed, but it also adds the equivalent of 110 pounds of nitrogen per acre to the soil. The most benefit from alfalfa for other crops in the system would come from rapid rotation, using one or ~~two~~ two year meadows.

Sometimes alfalfa in a rotation may have an adverse effect on succeeding crops. This has been the case ^{in recent years,} in Southwest Minnesota ~~increasingly~~ where subsoil moisture has been a serious problem. The alfalfa depletes subsoil moisture, and the following corn crop may suffer when summer rainfall is short.

The use of legume-green manure catch crops in oats to precede corn is a common practice in southwest Minnesota. Data from Rosemount show that corn following oats with a legume will yield about 10 bushels more per acre than corn following oats with no legume..

One could get ~~about~~ ^{is} about the same increase using 110 pounds of nitrogen fertilizer, which would cost less than the legume seed. However, the organic matter of the legume is definitely beneficial, and also ^t on ~~light~~ ~~moist~~ soils alfalfa or sweet clover aids internal drainage.

In summary, ~~then~~ I'd like to say, let's not forget the contribution of forages to soil improvement when placing a value on them in a cropping system. Good legumes and legume~~grass~~ mixtures are not only high return crops when properly used, but add up to 110 pounds of free nitrogen for succeeding crops.

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University Farm and Home News
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March 13, 1960

Sub
SPECIAL to Grand Jury

PLANT SCIENCE AND THE CORN-PRICE SQUEEZE

By W.M. Myers
Head Department of Agronomy, University of Minnesota

There is a considerable body of public opinion that plant science research—~~and~~ actually so-called production research—has been responsible for the current over-production in agriculture and, hence, for depressed farm prices.

Following this reasoning to what is considered a logical conclusion, there seems to be some question regarding the value of continued public support of research which will lead to further increases in production capacity. ~~It is implied that there is certainly no reason to increase public support of such a research.~~

This "doctrine of inefficiency," if put into effect ~~should be~~ ~~it is~~ disastrous to our farmers, our agricultural economy and the well-being of our urban and metropolitan consumers of food and fiber.

To restrict further advances in agricultural technology by shutting off research is just as logical as preventing farmers from using improved seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and ~~machinery~~ ~~machinery~~.

Plant science research, which is today frequently called "production research," has three major objectives.

1. Reduce cost of production per unit of product. This may, and frequently does, mean more production per acre. It also means lower seeding rates, more certain stand establishment, adaptation to mechanical harvesting (lodging and shattering resistance), less expensive weed control and other advances.

2. Increased reliability of production by reducing the hazards of crop losses due to such things as winterkilling, ~~and~~ drought, storms, diseases, insects and weeds.

3. Improved market prices by better quality—as, for example, in hard red

4. There are, indeed, serious agricultural problems, including some over-production of some commodities. Solutions of these must be found. But the "doctrine of inefficiency" is not a solution that either farmers, the agricultural industry or the city consumers can stand.

We will need more, not less, production research in the future.

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University Farm and Home News
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 14, 1961


SPECIAL TO
Grand Forks Herald
For April 1
Special Edition

HIGH QUALITY SEED INCREASES EFFICIENCY

by HARLEY J. OTTO
Extension Agronomist, University of Minnesota

Planting high quality seed of recommended varieties is one of the surest ways of increasing crop production efficiency. The University of Minnesota each year compares many crop varieties under similar conditions in variety tests. These trials have shown large differences in performance among crop varieties. The performance of crop varieties can be obtained from Miscellaneous Report 24, available from the county agricultural agent or instructor of agriculture.

Farmers should plant those varieties with best performance records. To make sure the seed is actually the variety desired, it must have varietal purity.

The best way of obtaining assurance of varietal purity is to use certified seed. This seed is grown from a known pure source and is field-inspected by a representative of the Crop Improvement Association.

The cost of seed represents a small part of the total cost of producing an acre of crop. Yet the other investments may be jeopardized by slighting this factor.

Besides being true to variety, high quality seed should be high in germination and free from weed seeds and other foreign material.

Drill box surveys in Minnesota have shown that many farmers are planting poor quality seed. One of the factors contributing to poor quality most often is weed seed content.

In one survey, samples were found with as many as 180 Canada thistle seeds, 2,160 quackgrass seeds, and 135 wild mustard seeds per pound. If this seed were planted at the recommended rate, 13,000 Canada thistle, 156,000 quackgrass, and 10,000 wild mustard seeds would be planted per acre.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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SPECIAL TO
Grand Forks Herald

PRODUCTION TESTING AND SIRE PROVING

by CLIFFORD L. WILCOX
Extension Dairyman, University of Minnesota

It is quite widely recognized that progeny tested sires offer the best opportunity for genetic improvement in dairy cattle breeding.

While the term "progeny-tested" or "proved sire" is quite common today, it was practically unheard of 30 years ago. In fact, 30 to 40 years ago the major emphasis was on producing enough registered sires, and even then a large majority of the dairy cattle in Minnesota were bred to sires in which there was little if any production information. Often the ancestry was not even known.

Beginning about 1935 the United States Department of Agriculture conducted a "germ plasma" survey of plants and animals to locate the superior breeding stock and make more effective use of this material through better breeding programs.

From this, our present method of daughter-dam comparisons in sire proving arose. This program has grown steadily over the years. Today approximately 80 percent of the insemination in artificial breeding are to proved sires.

The mass of DHIA production data that is processed each year has become so large that it became necessary to use large, high-speed electronic computing machines to keep current in this work. These machines can scan a master file of over six million DHIA records in less than six working days and bring the file up-to-date with current lactation records.

Add 1--Production Testing

It handles data from large reels of magnetic tape at the speed of light. It can make thousands of logical decisions per second and print proved sire records at the rate of 600 lines per minute.

One of the big advantages of this method is that more information--which in turn is more accurate--is available than ever before. Through the widespread use of artificial breeding almost every dairyman today can use the services of outstanding progeny-proven sires.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 14, 1961

To all counties
For release week
of March 20

FARM FILLERS

Grow Roughage: If the number of acres suited for crop production on your dairy farm is limited, use the land for production of high quality roughage for your herd. J. William Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, says grain is usually readily available for purchase, but it is often difficult to buy good quality roughage. Also, hauling grain is not so great a problem as hauling roughage.

* * *

Quality Hay: It's not too early to begin thinking about haymaking -- if you're interested in putting up high quality hay this year, why not ask your neighbors who use a hay crusher or crimper what kind of results they're having? William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says a hay conditioner speeds up the curing process and helps save valuable nutrients. If you're thinking of buying a conditioner, it's a good idea to plan your purchase now; then you will be set for the early June hay harvest.

* * *

Rootworm Control: If you noticed corn rootworm damage last year and plan to put corn back on the same field this year, plan now to use aldrin or heptachlor as a soil treatment at planting time. According to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, the chemicals may be broadcast over the field and disked in, or applied in a band with a planter attachment.

Either aldrin or heptachlor may be used alone in sprays or as granules. These chemicals may also be applied in combination with some types of fertilizer applications.

* * *

Higher Pig Profits: One of the best ways to control death loss in purchased feeder pigs is to buy only healthy, thrifty pigs from a reliable dealer or company. Beware of strange itinerant "pig peddlers" who travel from farm to farm with bargain pigs. Kenneth Egertson, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota, says the only pigs that will make you money are live ones -- be willing to pay top prices for pigs that will live.

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-hrs-

Department of Agronomy and Horticulture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 11, 1961

OFFICIAL UNIVERSITY PUBLICATION

PROVEN TRACE ELEMENTS NEEDS OF MINNESOTA SOILS

By J.M. MacGregor
Professor of Soils, University of Minnesota

In any statement of soil fertility needs, it must be appreciated that it is not possible to locate experiments or to test soils on every field in all parts of the state—and soil nutrient needs usually vary considerably even within each field.

It is obviously impossible to make definite statements on the exact nutrient needs of each soil for each crop grown, and generalizations are justified.

The instances of a proven need for the addition of trace elements (boron, copper, molybdenum, zinc, iron, manganese, or chlorine) to Minnesota soils have been comparatively few, and it is strongly suggested that farmers conduct small experiment or small field areas to establish if applications of such nutrient elements are desirable.

Weather conditions during each growing season may greatly affect results obtained.

Boron -- Sprays have been beneficial on rutabagas grown in Pine County for at least 20 years. While isolated alfalfa plants in several locations in the state have indicated possible boron deficiency, it was not until 1958 that considerable areas of alfalfa in Aitkin, Mille Lacs and Kanabec Counties began to indicate some boron deficiency symptoms.

A wet spring followed by a dry summer was especially favorable for stalk development. Transverse cracking of celery stems growing on some peat soils has been observed occasionally (characteristic of boron deficiency).

On most Minnesota soils, however, applying boron has been of little advantage in crop production.

Copper has not yet been noticeably beneficial to crops on Minnesota soils. Molybdenum, used either in field or in greenhouse experiments on alfalfa, has failed to produce beneficial growth results.

Zinc treatments on corn, oats, alfalfa and some horticultural crops have shown no noticeable effect on plant growth.

Iron deficiency is frequently observed in late June on some varieties of soybeans and on flax growing in spotted areas of high lime soils in western Minnesota. Many horticultural species and trees and shrubs are also affected with this yellowing (chlorosis) of the foliage, which may be corrected with repeated dilute iron sulfate sprays.

The application of some forms of chelated iron to the soil adjacent to affected plant roots has been very effective in correcting this condition.

Manganese deficiency has been reported in one experiment with corn on the best soils near Hollandale in Freeborn County.

Chlorine — No deficiency of this element has been reported, as it is already commonly added as a constituent of most of the phosphate fertilizers sold in Minnesota.

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rpr

DEVELOP NEW FOOD HABITS FOR PERMANENT WEIGHT CONTROL

For a sure and safe way to take off excess weight and keep it off, plan an appetizing reducing diet for yourself around regular family menus.

That's the advice of extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. They say that this type of dieting helps develop new food habits which you can continue even after the weight goal is reached and thus prevent lost pounds from returning.

The trouble with crash diets, the nutritionists say, is that after losing the desired number of pounds, it's easy to return to your old food habits, with the result that the unwanted pounds soon return. Erratic gains and losses, often encouraged by this type of dieting, can be harmful if important nutrients are missing in such diets.

Losing weight slowly--up to a pound or two a week--is recommended. But before going on any diet to lose weight, the nutritionists recommend consulting a doctor to be sure you're in good health.

A study of calorie charts will suggest many ways of trimming calories for yourself, yet eating essentially the same meals you plan for your family. One calorie-cutting suggestion is to make use of seasonings that add practically no calories, such as spices, herbs, vinegars or tart fruit juices. Rich sauces, gravies, dressings or table fats usually have more calories than the food they are served with.

For example, a salad of one medium tomato and two leaves of lettuce furnishes only 35 calories. But add a tablespoon of French dressing and it goes up to 95 calories. With a tablespoon of mayonnaise, the calories soar to 145.

The sample menu below shows how calories can be trimmed for the weight reducer.

This family dinner yields approximately 1,290 calories: 3 ounces beef roast, 1/2 cup gravy, 2/3 cup mashed potatoes, 1/2 cup buttered green peas, 2 small rolls, 1 teaspoon butter, a fruit cup of 1/2 small orange, 1/2 small apple and 1/2 medium banana and 1 plain cookie.

You can eat essentially the same meal, yet reduce the calories to 450 by reducing the amount of mashed potatoes to 1/3 cup, eliminating the butter from the peas, eating 1 slice of whole-wheat bread instead of 2 rolls, reducing the amount of butter for the bread to 1/2 teaspoon and eliminating the cookie.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 14, 1961

Immediate release

LOSS OF "TRANSIT PRIVILEGE" COULD LIMIT AREA FLOUR PRODUCTION

If the "transit privilege" is abandoned by the railroads, it could mean that flour mills in the Twin Cities area would be limited largely to production for local markets, say two University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

The transit privilege allows grain being shipped by rail to be halted for storage or milling at an intermediate point between the origin and the final destination. This service is provided without additional charges to the shipper. The total freight rate paid is the same as the through rate from origin to final destination.

The rail-rate structure is based more on the value of the commodity than on costs of providing the service. It is also designed to make transportation costs among competing markets and firms uniform.

This system worked well as long as railroads had little competition for grain traffic, according to Reynold P. Dahl and John D. Hyslop, associate professor and research assistant, respectively, in the University's agricultural economics department.

(more)

add l loss of transit privilege

However, the economists point out, the loss of grain shipments to trucks in recent years has forced selective rail-rate reductions. In 1958 and 1959 rail rates on coarse grains were lowered. Perhaps a more significant development was the lower rates established on wheat, rye and flaxseed in April, 1960, from country points to Duluth and Minneapolis.

Wheat moving under reduced non-transit rates cannot be stopped for milling in transit and cannot move by rail beyond these markets except at high rates.

"These adjustments indicate that the basic railroad rate structure is being challenged," according to Dahl and Hyslop. "Cost consideration may become more important as a basis for rate making."

The two economists are authors of an article on the effect of transportation charges on grain marketing in the latest issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, quarterly publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Other excerpts from the article:

Technological advances in transportation and changes in the rail-rate structure affect the location of firms in the grain industry. Firms which have located with respect to the traditional rail-rate structure may be under increasing pressure to seek lower cost transportation locations.

If cost considerations result in lower rates on grain than on grain products, processing facilities may be located closer to consuming centers than to grain producing areas.

Buffalo, N. Y., replaced Minneapolis as the major flour milling city largely because of its advantageous location with respect to water transportation.

More recently, the growth of the broiler industry in southeastern United States has been aided by the availability of low-cost barge transportation for shipping feed grains into that area.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 14, 1961

Immediate release

REGIONAL LIBRARY WILL BE STUDIED

Beginning Monday, people in Pine, Mille Lacs and Isanti counties will have a chance to tell interviewers from the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota what they think of their East Central Regional Library.

They will be asked what services they have used, what other services they would like and which ones now being offered should be dropped. The study is being conducted by the Department of Rural Sociology, under the direction of M. J. Taves, associate professor.

The board of the library and the library division of the State Department of Education have asked the University to make a survey of users and non-users of the East Central Regional Library, its branches and its bookmobile.

Results of the survey will help in planning future use of the library and provide information to other areas of the state where a regional library system is being considered.

Taves pointed out that the East Central Regional Library was started in 1959 and that this is an excellent time to take stock and plan for the future. "Because this is one of two recently organized regional libraries in Minnesota (the other is the Dakota-Scott Regional Library), the entire state is interested in the East Central Regional Library's program and organization," he stated.

A scientifically selected sample of adults in all areas of the three counties will be interviewed. Ronald Pitzer and Krishan Nanda of the rural sociology department will supervise the interviewers. Approximately 1,000 persons will be interviewed.

Fitzer emphasized that it is essential to the usability of the results that each person interviewed answer each question as accurately as possible. All answers will be treated as confidential, and only the University research staff will have access to the questionnaire.

Members of an advisory committee for the study include: Miss Marjorie J. Pomeroy, director of the East Central Regional Library; Grace Dunn, Princeton; Mrs. Paul Hammar, Isanti; Mrs. A. W. Nylene, Hinckley--all regional library board members; Hannis Smith, Miss Emily L. Mayne and Miss Margaret L. Smith--all of the State Department of Education; and Frederick Wezeman, associate professor, University of Minnesota Library School.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 14 1961

Immediate release

RECORDS BOOST PROFITS FOR 10 KANDIYOHI COUNTY DAIRYMEN

Three years of cow testing have meant increased production per cow and higher net returns for 10 Kandiyohi County dairymen.

The herds averaged 359 pounds of butterfat per cow during 1957, a respectable figure when compared with the state average of 245 pounds per cow that year. But at the end of three years of keeping records, average production per cow in the 10 herds had climbed to 430 pounds of fat.

The production increase brought with it an increase of \$60 per cow in value of milk produced over feed cost.

What made the difference for the Kandiyohi dairymen? Much of the increased production results from the use of Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) records to cull low producers and guide herd feeding and management, according to county agent Ronald McCamus, who summarized the herd averages.

Extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota point out that the additional \$60 per cow is a big return from an annual investment of about \$7 per cow for DHIA testing.

For dairymen interested in paring costs to the bone, the same results could be expected from owner-sampler testing for about \$4 per cow per year.

Few dairymen can afford to miss the opportunity for extra income from their dairy herd, say the specialists. If you aren't keeping dairy records, ask your county agent today for information on starting your herd on test.

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61-102-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 14, 1961

To all counties

Immediate release

POTATO VARIETY
TESTS REPORTED

Wondering what variety of potatoes to plant this spring?

You'll find some suggestions in newly-issued horticulture fact sheet No. 4, "1960 Minnesota Potato Variety Demonstrations," by Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. A free copy is waiting for you at the county agent's office.

If you want a "very early" variety, says Turnquist, choose Norland or Waseca. For an "early" variety, plant either Irish Cobbler or Cherokee.

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

These suggestions are based on several years of potato variety demonstrations around the state. Last summer, county agents, University experiment stations and the State Department of Agriculture conducted tests at six locations -- Barnesville, Grand Forks, Stephen and McIntosh, in the Red River Valley; and at Hollandale and Osseo.

The new fact sheet gives data on yield, percentage of spuds scoring No. 1 in size and specific gravity for each variety at each location. Specific gravity indicates how mealy a potato will be when cooked.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 14, 1961

To all counties

Release week of March 20

DO YOUR SOILS
NEED TRACE ELEMENTS?

Do your soils need trace elements?

J. M. MacGregor, professor of soils at the University of Minnesota, points out that the instances of a proven need for the addition to Minnesota soils of trace elements -- boron, copper, molybdenum, zinc, iron, manganese or chlorine -- have been comparatively few.

MacGregor suggests that farmers experiment on small field areas to determine whether or not such nutrient elements are desirable. However, he warns that weather conditions during each growing season may greatly affect results obtained in such experiments.

Speaking for the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, MacGregor says that it is not possible to locate experiments or to test soils on every field in all parts of the state -- and soil nutrient needs vary widely, even within each field. "Therefore, it is impossible to make definite statements on the exact nutrient needs of each soil for each crop grown, and only generalizations are justified," he says.

MacGregor makes the following comments with respect to each of the trace elements:

-MORE-

ADD 1 - Do Your Soils Need Trace Elements?

Boron -- Sprays have been beneficial on rutabagas grown in Pine county for at least 30 years. While isolated alfalfa plants in several locations of the state have indicated possible boron deficiency, it was not until 1960 that considerable areas of alfalfa in Aitkin, Mille Lacs and Kanabec counties began to show some boron deficiency symptoms.

A wet spring followed by a dry summer was especially favorable for this development in 1960. Transverse (crosswise) cracking of celery stems growing on some peat soils -- characteristic of boron deficiency -- has been observed occasionally.

On most Minnesota soils, however, applying boron has been of little advantage in crop production.

Copper has not been noticeably beneficial to crops on Minnesota soils.

Molybdenum, used in limited field or greenhouse experiments, on alfalfa has failed to produce beneficial growth effects.

Zinc -- Treatments on corn, oats, alfalfa and some horticultural crops have shown no noticeable effect on plant growth.

Iron deficiency is frequently observed in late June on some varieties of soybeans and on flax growing in spotted areas of high lime soils in western Minnesota. Many horticultural species and trees and shrubs are also affected with this yellowing (chlorosis) of the foliage. This may be corrected with repeated dilute iron sulfate sprays. The application of some forms of chelated iron to the soil adjacent to the affected plant roots has also been highly effective.

Manganese deficiency has been reported in one experiment with onions growing on peat soils near Hollandale in Freeborn county.

Chlorine -- No deficiency of this element has been reported, and it is added as a constituent of most potash fertilizer sold in Minnesota.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 14, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

Third in series on weight control

EXERCISE CAN
HELP YOU
LOSE WEIGHT

Regular exercise can be a big help in controlling weight.

Long hours of strenuous exercise are not necessary to keep weight in check and, for many people, are not even recommended. But more activity in the daily routine can further the cause of a reducing diet, or with no change in diet at all it can bring about a gradual loss of excess fat.

Home Agent _____ gives this example: if an overweight woman, who gets just enough calories to maintain her weight, spends one extra hour every day at housework that keeps her moderately active and moving around instead of sitting, she uses 90 more calories a day. In a year, if her diet remains about the same, she can lose 9 pounds. Then if she can change a second "sitting hour" to some type of daily active recreation, without changing diet, she can use an additional 170 calories a day, and in a year shed another 15 pounds, or a total of 24 pounds.

For people with full-time jobs leisure hours offer the best opportunity for more exercise. Even though the time given to added activity may be short, if established as a regular routine it can have gradual and lasting effects on weight and can also help muscle tone and circulation. Thus, if a man who has been eating enough to keep his weight the same takes a 20-minute walk every day instead of sitting for that time, he can lose 5 pounds in a year-- provided he does not then start eating more food than before.

-jbn-

NOTE TO AGENT: If you have enough copies of USDA Food and Your Weight, you may want to offer it to your readers.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 14, 1961

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

LEARN CONSERVATION
IN NEW PROJECT

The 4-H conservation project is a new "package" for club members, announces

This project is designed to help 4-H'ers become better acquainted with and make the most of natural resources.

The beginners' unit incorporates project work with insects, birds, soil and water, forestry and wildlife. It is designed especially for younger club members from rural, urban or suburban areas. Members who enroll in the beginning area will collect and study insects, study birds and their habits, identify trees and plants or learn to identify certain animals and learn how to control others. Beginners who become interested in one or more units of the project may continue with the more advanced projects.

Older 4-H'ers can satisfy their interests in the specialized areas of entomology, forestry, and soil and water conservation.

In the past, many of the clubs enrolled in 4-H conservation projects have contributed to the preservation of wildlife by piling cut brush in fields for game shelters; they have planted windbreaks and raised and distributed pheasants. 4-H'ers working in the area of soil and water conservation have promoted strip cropping and crop rotation on their farms and have introduced other good soil conservation practices.

Spring is an excellent time to enroll in the conservation project, states Wayne Bath, district 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. He urges 4-H'ers who want to satisfy their interests in any area of conservation to contact their county agent or local club leader.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 16, 1961

* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Friday, March 17 *

RECOGNIZE FARM SURPLUS AS CHRONIC SITUATION, ECONOMIST URGES

STILLWATER--Recognition of the fact that farm product surpluses are a chronic situation in the United States was suggested today (Friday) by a University of Minnesota agricultural economist as a starting point in any attempts to solve the nation's agricultural adjustment problem.

The suggestion came from Elmer W. Learn, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University, who spoke at a Rural-Urban Seminar on Civic and Political Leadership held in the Lowell Inn here. Attending were small city and rural leaders. The series of seminar sessions is being held Thursday through Sunday (March 16-19) under sponsorship of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and General Extension Division.

"In the 1920's," said Learn, "we thought of our agricultural adjustment problem as stemming from the temporary expansion in production occasioned by World War I and the decline of export markets following the war.

"In the 1930's the cause lay in the temporarily depressed incomes of the non-farm sector. We believed the problem was temporary and would be solved by the return of the non-farm sector to prosperous levels of income and employment. Our policy approaches developed at that time reflected this thinking."

Learn pointed out that "The same general solution prevailed in the thinking that characterized the period following World War II. The hope for agriculture again was coupled with prosperity in the rest of society.

(more)

add 1 farm surplus

"Today, 15 years after the end of World War II, we realize that a prosperous non-farm sector is not enough to guarantee prosperity to agriculture. We recognize that the tendency of agriculture to produce more than markets are willing to take at prices believed to be fair is a chronic situation."

Learn also discussed various potential solutions to the agricultural adjustment problem, including programs of demand expansion, both domestic and foreign, and alternative programs of production adjustment.

He concluded that demand expansion, both at home and abroad, would not be sufficient fully to alleviate the current surplus situation. Thus, he said, continued attention will have to be given to adjusting production.

No single program will bring about agricultural adjustment, said Learn. "Furthermore, conditions are constantly changing. A satisfactory program for 1961 may be wholly unsatisfactory in 1965."

In answer to the question of what can be done about agriculture's adjustment problem, Learn said:

"We can continue to make adjustments on individual farms. We can attempt to make all the people better informed about farm problems. And through the democratic processes we can use government where necessary to alleviate hardships.

"In this way we can continue to have an agriculture that is the envy of all the world and one where agricultural producers share in the economic growth that their productivity helps to make possible."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 16, 1961

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS
(These shorts are intended as fillers
for your radio programs or your news-
paper columns. Adapt them to fit your
needs.)

- Special Issue on Housecleaning -

This special issue on various phases of housecleaning was prepared with the help of Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist and Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota.
- Mrs. Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

Attitude
For Easier Housecleaning
Cleaning Furniture

Cleaning Walls
Care of Soft Floor Coverings
Care of Hard Floor Coverings

ATTITUDE

Attitude Makes Cleaning Easier

Did it ever occur to you that your attitude toward cleaning can make it either a joy or drudgery?

Of course it's frustrating to spend a lot of time cleaning, only to have your house look disorderly the very next day. But that's where teaching family cooperation and appreciation of standards of good housekeeping can pay dividends. When the whole family helps by being tidy, a good part of your work is eliminated. It's easier to keep the house tidied up every day than to get so far behind that it becomes a major undertaking to establish cleanliness and order.

Pride in your home and the desire to make it a pleasant place for your family can make the cleaning jobs pleasant instead of distasteful.

* * * *

Creative Management Will Improve Working Conditions

No matter what your working conditions are, you can improve them by creative management. This is a critical analysis of your own situation, your working methods and skills, followed by an attempt to improve them.

-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.

FOR EASIER HOUSECLEANINGHouseclean the Easy Way

This spring is the time to stop that tear-it-all-apart type of housecleaning that makes the family unhappy and leaves you exhausted.

Make your housecleaning a gradual process. Scatter the large cleaning jobs throughout the year. Make a work schedule, allowing for daily cleaning plus special once-a-week or once-a-month jobs. One week, for example, you might vacuum the draperies. Another week you might clean a closet. A well organized plan will make your work easier.

* * * *

Pack a Cleaning Basket

How much time do you waste when you're cleaning by going back and forth for some cleaning aid?

You can save time and energy by packing a basket before you start cleaning. In it put all the cleaning supplies you'll need. Then carry it with you when you go from one room to another to clean.

* * * *

Use Built-in Maid Service

Every homemaker has a dozen or more helpers in automatic equipment in her home and in the new products on the market. Making good use of these helpers will streamline your housekeeping and save you both time and energy. Being on the look-out for new equipment, new tools and new products and occasionally adding one to your supply will keep you up-to-date and make your work more interesting. Making good use of the equipment you have, keeping it in good repair and discarding what you don't use is a part of good management.

-jbn-

FOR EASTER HOUSECLEANINGUse Your Vacuum Attachments

Are you getting your money's worth out of the attachments that came with your vacuum cleaner? If you make them do a lot of routine chores regularly, you'll find your home is much easier to keep clean.

Use the vacuum attachments for dusting the headings of your draperies, for dusting furniture, lampshades, stairs, books, etc. Too often a dust cloth merely removes dust in one place and deposits it in another.

Clean upholstered furniture once a week with the upholstery nozzle to keep surface soil from accumulating. Removing surface dust from curtains can save you several launderings a year.

You'll find, too, that you painted woodwork needs washing less often when the dust is loosened by the vacuum cleaner brush and removed by suction.

* * * *

Common Household Aids to Cut Grease

Nearly every household has three common household aids to cut grease--soda, vinegar and ammonia.

Made into a paste, baking soda may be used to clean the sole plate of an iron, the grids of a waffle iron and heating units on a range. (But don't use it on aluminum, as this metal pits easily.) A solution of about a tablespoon of baking soda to a quart of water is effective for cleaning the interior of refrigerators and freezers, vacuum bottles and corks, coffee makers which are not aluminum.

Washing soda cleans drains and traps, gas burners and greasy pots and pans. It also softens water.

Vinegar cuts grease and removes cloudiness or film from glass. Ammonia, too, will add sparkle to windows. You can make your own window-cleaning solution by adding $\frac{1}{4}$ cup household ammonia and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white vinegar to 6 quarts of warm water. Apply to the windows with a sponge, rinse and polish.

CLEANING FURNITURECleaning Wood Furniture

Many polishes and creams on the market will lighten the job of cleaning and polishing your furniture. Before you buy a polish or cream, read the label to be sure you're getting what you want. Then follow the directions carefully when you use the polish. Cleaners and waxes do a better job if used sparingly and in several thin coats rather than a thick application.

If your wood furniture is sticky or greasy, covered with little fingerprints, you may get best results by removing the soil with a soft cloth wrung out in warm, sudsy water. Rinse with a second damp cloth to remove loosened soil. Then wax. Be very careful, though, not to use much water since it can damage the finish.

* * * *

To Care for Marble

Marble-topped tables are coming into fashion again. Clean the marble with a dampened soft clean cloth or wrung out of warm suds made with a mild detergent. Rinse, wipe dry and polish with a chamois. Don't use soap to clean marble. Soap leaves a film on the marble surface.

* * * *

Plastic Upholstery Need Cleaning?

Even though plastic upholstery is very practical in homes where there are children, after hard use it can get dirty to the point where it's hard to remove the soil. But brushing on a heavy suds of regular laundering detergent should do the trick. Use a medium-bristled brush and scrub briskly. Then wipe up suds and soil with a clean bath towel. Polish dry with another towel.

In between times, keep plastic furniture clean by wiping with a damp cloth or a cloth wrung out of lukewarm suds made with a mild detergent. Never use ammonia on plastics.

* * * *

Heat and Water Spots

White spots from hot dishes or water on wood surfaces will often disappear if you rub them with liquid oil such as salad or fine machine oil. A little salt on your oily finger will help drive the oil into the damaged finish.

CLEANING FURNITURECleaning Cane, Splint or Rush Chair Seats

If you're cleaning cane, splint or rush seats in chairs, an easy cleaning mixture--which also helps protect against wear--is made with turpentine and boiled linseed oil.

Make the cleaning mixture by filling a bottle or jar one-fourth full of turpentine and the remaining three-fourths with boiled linseed oil.

When ready to use, pour hot water into a cup, shake the turpentine-oil mixture in the bottle, and pour enough into the cup to cover the top of the hot water. Do not stir.

Dip a cloth into the oily mixture on top of the hot water. Apply to the cane or rush on the top and bottom of the seat. Scrubbing with a brush may be necessary to remove accumulated dust and dirt.

When the hot water in the cup cools, discard it and start with fresh hot water and more of the turpentine-oil mixture. Finally, wipe mixture off the top and bottom of the cane, splint or rush with a cloth wrung out of warm water.

Don't attempt to reheat the cooled mixture because it is flammable. Reheating would be dangerous and would make the mixture sticky.

* * * *

Cleaning Foam Rubber Upholstery

Don't use a solvent-type cleaning fluid on foam rubber upholstered furniture or on upholstery with a latex back. This type of cleaning fluid--which smells like gasoline--will damage the foam rubber.

Instead, use a shampoo made of a thick suds of detergent which has been whipped up in warm water. Apply the dry suds with a sponge or soft brush, scrape off lather with a case knife and wipe off detergent with a cloth wrung out of warm water. Follow with a dry cloth.

CLEANING WALLSClean Walls With Vacuum

A lot of the soil on painted walls and wallpaper is simply dust. You'll save yourself a lot of hard work if you vacuum walls occasionally.

* * * *

Grease Spots on Wallpaper

Remove grease spots on wallpaper by applying a paste made of a nonflammable spot remover and Fuller's earth or whiting. After several hours, brush off with a soft brush. Apply again if necessary. If you plan to repaper, cover the area with sizing or shellac or the grease spot might reappear.

* * * *

Smudges on Wallpaper

Art gum will usually remove finger marks on wallpaper or smudges made by picture frames. To remove the children's art work done with wax crayon, rub lightly with alcohol or drycleaning fluid.

* * * *

Solution for Washing Walls

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

Here's a solution you can make at home for washable walls that are grimy. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup washing or sal soda, 1 cup household ammonia and 1 cup vinegar to 6 quarts of warm water. Apply lightly and quickly, without dripping. Follow quickly with an absorbent cloth or sponge wrung out of clear water. Dry with a terry towel.

When washing walls, start at the bottom and wash upward so any drips will not streak the unwashed walls.

* * * *

Soft Water Cleanses Best

Whatever you're washing--whether it's walls or clothing--soft water will do the best cleansing job. Hard water and soap form a gummy scum. If your water has not been softened, use a packaged softener and a synthetic detergent.

-jbn-

CARE OF SOFT FLOOR COVERINGSProtect Your Carpets

The correct care of rugs and carpets calls for regular use of the vacuum cleaner, at least once or twice a week, or, if floor coverings are subject to heavy traffic, even daily, according to the National Institute of Rug Cleaning.

A service authority of a large carpet mill says, "The more frequently a new rug is vacuumed, the better. We recommend daily vacuuming, if possible, during the first month or six weeks after installation, and twice weekly thereafter."

Carpet sweepers take up lint, thread and other litter from the surface. But they do not get at soil which has found its way between the rug tufts.

* * * *

To Clean Small Rugs

To clean small rugs, run the carpet sweeper or vacuum cleaner diagonally across the rug instead of lengthwise. The rug is less likely to wrinkle.

* * * *

For Longer Carpet Life

Dirty carpets deteriorate much more rapidly than those given proper care. Methodical, thorough cleaning with a vacuum cleaner can double the life of a carpet, an important fact since floor coverings are costly.

According to the Carpet Institute, Inc., light cleaning consists of three individual strokes with the cleaner over a given area--forward, back and forward. A thorough cleaning counts up to seven individual strokes--forward, back, forward, back forward, back, forward. About twice as many strokes are required when using a canister-type vacuum cleaner. Research shows that it takes twice as much time and three times as much energy to remove the same quantity of dirt with a canister-type cleaner as an upright.

New Look for Carpets

Every year or two your carpet should have a thorough cleaning--if possible, by a commercial dry cleaning establishment. If you must do the cleaning yourself, absorbent powder cleaners are available which will absorb dirt and grim from the pile when brushed into the rug. But it will be necessary to vacuum thoroughly a number of times to remove the powder.

Shampooing rugs with suds of a synthetic detergent is more practical for upholstery and small rugs than for room-size carpets. Make suds of the detergent and water and work up a thick lather with a sponge. Apply the dry suds with a sponge or brush to a small area at a time. Take up the suds with a bath towel, then rinse with towels wrung out in clear water and wipe as dry as possible with clean, dry towels.

CARE OF HARD FLOOR COVERINGSTwo Types of Waxes

When you buy wax for your floors, it's well to remember that there are two basic types--polishing and self-polishing. The solvent--naphtha--used in polishing waxes keeps the wax soft so it can be spread easily; it also softens the previous coat on the floor, blending the old wax with the new. Consequently you can re wax traffic lanes without having patching marks show.

Polishing waxes come in both liquid and paste form. Both need buffing. They are especially recommended for wood floors; with paste wax preferable for new and for worn floors.

Self-polishing waxes are water-base products that contain no solvents. There are two types: nonscuff, which doesn't respond to buffing, and a buffable type. The newer of the two types of nonscuff self-polishing wax is clear and never turns yellow. It's particularly suited for use on white or light vinyls.

* * * *

Wax for Asphalt Tile

Be sure to use water-base wax on your asphalt and rubber tile floors. A wax containing any solvent but water will damage the tile. Read the manufacturer's directions to find out exactly what care is recommended for your type of tile.

* * * *

How to Apply Self-Polishing Waxes

An easy way to apply self-polishing waxes is to push a long-handled applicator through a pool of wax on the floor, spreading the wax thinly and evenly with light strokes. Start each stroke forward. Allow at least 20 minutes for drying before walking on the floor. It's better to apply several thin layers of wax than one heavy layer.

Care of Wood Floors

Never use self-polishing waxes on hardwood floors. Self-polishing waxes are about 85 percent water. Water from this source is just as damaging to hardwood as water from a scrub bucket.

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

CARE OF HARD FLOOR COVERINGSTo Remove Wax

Always remove old self-polishing wax before applying a new coat. Here's a good wax removal solution you can make at home:

- 4 tablespoons synthetic detergent
- 2 tablespoons ammonia
- 1 quart warm water

Rinse with clear water and wipe dry before applying the new wax.

* * * *

Sticky Linoleum?

Are there sticky or gummy spots on your linoleum after you've washed it? The answer may be that all the detergent hasn't been rinsed off with clear water before you waxed the floor.

Here's what happens: A soap or a synthetic detergent on the surface of linoleum will draw out some of the linseed oil in the floor covering. When this mixes with the wax you apply after washing the floor, you'll get a gummy or sticky finish. So be sure to rinse your floor with clear water to remove all the detergent.

* * * *

Daily Care of Waxed Floors

Keep your waxed floors as dust-free as possible so grit isn't ground into them. A dry mop will pick up the dust and give added polish. Or use your vacuum cleaner. But never use an oiled mop on a waxed floor. It will make the surface gummy.

* * * *

How Often Shall I Wax Floors?

How often to wax your floors depends upon the size of your family, the amount of traffic, the amount of spills on the floor.

On floors where polishing waxes are used, complete rewaxing two or three times a year, plus patch-waxing on traffic areas, is recommended. Between waxings, the electric polisher will bring back the shine.

Self-polishing wax may last a month or more in the average home, though you may wish to wax the floor more often. Remember to remove self-polishing waxes completely before applying new wax.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 16, 1961

Immediate release

TWO NAMED TO INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE COUNCIL

Ray Wood of Cloquet and Ron Kennedy of Minneapolis have been named as new members-at-large of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture Advisory Council.

Wood, director of forest management and timber procurement for Diamond Match Division of Diamond National Corporation, replaces George Amidon, Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company, International Falls.

Kennedy is director of public relations for the F. H. Peavey Company, Minneapolis. He succeeds Stanley Folsom, retired president of the Twin City Seed Company, Minneapolis. The council terms of Amidon and Folsom have expired.

The council meets quarterly to discuss and advise on the needs of the Institute of Agriculture and its program of teaching, research and extension.

The council is made up of delegates from 11 statewide farm organizations plus seven members at large.

Members of the 11-man group are selected by their respective organizations to serve terms of indefinite length. The members-at-large are picked by the farm organization group for three-year terms.

Wood is a graduate of Mechanic Arts High School, St. Paul, and received a B. S. degree from the Institute of Agriculture in 1938. He received a master of forestry degree from the University in 1949.

His experience includes employment by the U. S. Forest Service and service as University of Minnesota extension forester.

Kennedy, a native of Spokane, Wash., received a journalism degree from Stanford University in 1933. He has served in executive capacities with a number of grain organizations and was for many years executive secretary of the Minneapolis Grain Exchange.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 16, 1961

Immediate release

U HOME ECONOMIST TO RECEIVE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

COLUMBIA, MO.--Suzanne Davison, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, will receive an award for distinguished service from the University of Missouri this month.

She is one of five University of Missouri alumnae who will be honored at an awards and recognition luncheon March 24. Elmer Ellis, president of the University of Missouri, will present the awards to the women, all of whom have attained national recognition for their work.

Occasion for the event is the dedication of \$500,000 Louise Stanley Hall, a new home economics building.

As head of the Division of Textiles and Clothing at the University of Minnesota, Miss Davison is in charge of textile research and teaches advanced classes in textiles. She has had numerous articles published in professional magazines on her research.

Before coming to Minnesota she was head of the textiles and clothing section of the Institute of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

She has also done research in textiles at Pennsylvania State University; taught textiles at the University of Missouri; taught home economics at Cottey College, Nevada, Mo., in several Missouri high schools and at the Missouri School for the Deaf. For a time she was district supervisor of Women's Work Projects for the Missouri Relief Association.

Miss Davison holds a Ph. D. from Pennsylvania State University and B. S. and M. A. degrees from the University of Missouri.

She is a member of Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific society; Sigma Delta Epsilon, graduate women's scientific fraternity; Phi Upsilon Omicron and Omicron Nu, home economics honorary professional societies; American Home Economics Association and the American Association of University Women.

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61-105-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 16, 1961

Immediate release

SHORT COURSE FOR GARDENERS MARCH 22-24

The gardener who wants to grow fruits, vegetables and flowers that will be the envy of the neighbors can get first-hand information on the best gardening practices at the University of Minnesota's horticulture short course on the St. Paul Campus March 22-24.

Commercial fruit growers, too, will be brought up-to-date on production and marketing techniques. Wednesday's program, beginning at 10 a.m. in the Student Center, will be devoted entirely to discussions of problems of concern to the commercial fruit grower. These will include round table discussions of methods and costs of orchard operations, experiences with new fungicides and insecticides and marketing requirements.

A luncheon and a business meeting for members of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' Association will be held at noon.

Thursday and Friday programs are planned for the home gardener. Thursday morning's program on home fruit growing will deal with getting good crops of the two most popular home garden fruits, strawberries and raspberries.

Thursday afternoon's session on vegetable gardening will feature recommendations on varieties of vegetables for Minnesota, good cultural practices and pest and disease control. R. E. Nylund, professor of horticulture, will give an illustrated talk on personal observations of gardening techniques used in Europe. Nylund spent last year in Finland on a Fulbright lectureship.

Both morning and afternoon sessions Friday will be given over to talks on various phases of ornamental horticulture. These will include soil preparation for the flower border and foundation planting, easy methods of reproducing favorite plants, rose and chrysanthemum culture and new and unusual plants for Minnesota. A demonstration by Mrs. Charlotte Enblom, Minneapolis, on arranging flowers will close the short course.

Thursday and Friday morning sessions begin at 9:30, afternoon sessions at 1:30 in the North Star Ballroom of the Student Center.

Speakers on the short course program will be members of the University of Minnesota staff.

Exhibits of garden gadgets, houseplants, insects and diseases and pest control materials will be on display during the three-day event in the horticulture building from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The horticulture short course, now in its 40th year, is open to the public free of charge.

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- 61-106-jbn

March 16, 1961

(JOY: Please include this sheet with copies of releases to Grand Forks Herald when you make up the bound file for special stories). ** RPR

Copies of releases etc., sent ~~to~~ to Grand Forks Herald for special spring farm edition:

1. CA story of Jan. 17, 1961--"For Safety's Sake, Check that Heat Lamp"
2. CA story of Feb. 14, 1961--"Ground Your Electric ^Hand Tools..."
3. CA story of Feb. 14, 1961--"327 Minnesota Livestock Dealers Registered..."
4. CA story of Feb. 21, 1961--"Make Plans Now to Control Corn Lodging."
5. CA story of Jan. 31, 1961--"Now's Time to Plan to Improve Strawberry Stock"
6. CA story of March 14, 1961--"Potato Variety Tests..."
7. CA Story of March 7, 1961--"Clean and Disinfect Brooder Houses..."
8. Daily story of Feb. 14, 1961--"Can't Judge Cow's Production Ability by Looks..."
9. Farm Fillers dated March 14, 1961
10. Farm Fillers dated Jan. 31, 1961
11. Farm Fillers dated Feb. 14, 1961
12. Farm Fillers dated Feb. 7, 1961
13. Farm Fillers dated Feb. 28, 1961
14. Farm Fillers dated Jan. 31, 1961
15. Farm Fillers dated Jan. 17, 1961
16. Farm Fillers dated March 7, 1961
17. 5 selected Out Land items ~~reproduced~~ pasted on one sheet

AP
UPI
Mpls Trib
Mpls Star
H.P.D.
Stillwater
Gazette

SPECIAL

* For release after 5 p.m. *
* Friday, March 17 *

University Farm and Home News
Department of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 17, 1961

FARM SURPLUS LINKED WITH U. S. WORLD ROLE

STILLWATER--America's role as a world leader was linked closely with its farm surplus disposal problems in a talk given here today (Friday) by Sherwood Berg, head of the University of Minnesota agricultural economics department.

He spoke at a Rural-Urban Seminar on Civic and Political Leadership held at the Lowell Inn. A series of seminar sessions, attended by city and rural leaders, is being held Thursday through Sunday under sponsorship of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and General Extension Division.

Berg pointed out that this country's highly productive agriculture is one of its major assets in the cold war but that "a high degree of statesmanship in the conduct of agricultural trade policies is required on our part if we are to continue to play a constructive role in world leadership."

Said Berg:

World agricultural output is expected to reach a new high this year--at 121 percent of the 1911-14 average. This is up nearly 8 percent from last year's high level and is 42 percent above the 1928-39 average.

U. S. farmers have a stake in expanded farm markets, broadened and freer trade. Care should be taken that our disposal operations do not harm producers in friendly nations, and farm surpluses should be used for economic development and humanitarian purposes.

Agricultural protectionism is rather pronounced in many countries--farm products are being subjected to trade barriers, and domestic agricultural policies are frequently inconsistent with so-called free trade policies.

To achieve a higher level of agricultural exports by the U. S., Berg suggested: International coordination on farm surplus commodities.

International collaboration in disposal of farm commodities in underdeveloped countries.

Further investigation of the expansion of international cooperation through bilateral agreements, such as the international wheat agreement, for the benefit of primary commodities or staples and certain single crop countries.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 21, 1961

704
SPECIAL to Sibley county

Immediate release

LOKEN TO BE NEW ASSISTANT AGENT

John C. Loken will become assistant agricultural extension agent in Sibley county effective April 1.

This announcement came today (this week) from County Agricultural Agent John W. Peterson. Peterson was hired as acting head of the Sibley county extension service office effective February 16, replacing Duane Wilson, who has been granted leave to serve as state commissioner of agriculture.

Loken was reared on a 220-acre dairy farm in Douglas county. He was a 4-H club member for five years, taking projects in dairying, pigs, home beautification, farm safety and crops. He served as president, vice president and reporter for his club.

Loken attended Central high school at Alexandria, where he received the American Legion Citizenship Award. He was also a member of the student council, National Honor Society and Luther League, and served as treasurer of the local Future Farmers of America chapter.

Part-time and temporary jobs he has held include serving as a laboratory technical assistant in the University of Minnesota milk and cream department, soil conservationist trainee with the Soil Conservation Service at Glenwood, and general handyman with an Alexandria farm supply firm.

In college, he received the Caleb Dorr Special Achievement Award and was a member of the Agricultural Education Club and Alpha Zeta.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 21, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

TRACE ELEMENT NEEDS IN MINNESOTA SOILS DISCUSSED

Instances of a proven need for the addition of trace elements to Minnesota soils have been comparatively few, a University of Minnesota soils specialist pointed out today.

Trace elements include boron, copper, molybdenum, zinc, iron, manganese and chlorine.

J. M. MacGregor, professor of soils at the University, suggests that farmers experiment on small field areas to determine whether or not trace elements are needed. But he warns that weather conditions during each growing season may greatly affect results.

Speaking for the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, MacGregor says that it is not possible to locate experiments or to test soils on every field in all parts of the state--and soil nutrient needs vary widely, even within each field. "Therefore, it is impossible to make definite statements on the exact nutrient needs of each soil for each crop grown, and only generalizations are justified," he says.

MacGregor makes the following comments with respect to each of the trace elements:

(more)

add 1 Trace elements etc.

Boron--Sprays have been beneficial on rutabagas grown in Pine County for at least 30 years. While isolated alfalfa plants in several locations of the state have indicated possible boron deficiency, it was not until 1960 that considerable areas of alfalfa in Aitkin, Mille Lacs and Kanabec counties began to show some boron deficiency symptoms.

A wet spring followed by a dry summer was especially favorable for this development in 1960. Transverse (crosswise) cracking of selery stems growing on some peat soils--characteristic of boron deficiency--has been observed occasionally.

On most Minnesota soils, however, applying boron has been of little advantage in crop production.

Copper has not been noticeably beneficial to crops on Minnesota soils.

Molybdenum, used in limited field or greenhouse experiments, on alfalfa has failed to produce beneficial growth effects.

Zinc--Treatments on corn, oats, alfalfa and some horticultural crops have shown no noticeable effect on plant growth.

Iron deficiency is frequently observed in late June on some varieties of soybeans and on flax growing in spotted areas of high lime soils in western Minnesota. Many horticultural species and trees and shrubs are also affected with this yellowing (chlorosis) of the foliage. This may be corrected with repeated dilute iron sulfate sprays. The application of some forms of chelated iron to the soil adjacent to the affected plant roots has also been highly effective.

Manganese deficiency has been reported in one experiment with onions growing on peat soils near Hollandale in Freeborn County.

Chlorine--No deficiency of this element has been reported, and it is added as a constituent of most potash fertilizer sold in Minnesota.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 21, 1961

To all counties

Release week of March 27

FARM FILLERS

Wash Vigorously: In care of milking machine rubber liners, it is well to remember that butterfat deteriorates rubber, says J. B. Williams, associate professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota. Therefore, washing should be vigorous enough to dislodge butterfat. Build-up of fat will cause some ballooning of liners and uneven collapse against teat on the air stroke. The cleaning compound must be suited to the water supply.

* * * *

Hard Milker Problem: Hard milking cows are likely to have hard-milking daughters, points out Charles Young, assistant professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota. Hard milkers should be disposed of unless they are above-average producers. It is also wise to use a bull from an easy-milking cow, if possible. Hard milkers require more labor and therefore are not efficient money-makers, Young says.

* * * *

Maturity Ratings: As the law requires that all hybrid corn seed sold in Minnesota must have its maturity rating attached to the seed bag, farmers are able to select hybrids adapted to their growing area. These hybrids, when grown in the proper corn maturity zone, should produce mature corn under average growing conditions. For maturity ratings for corn hybrids in Minnesota for 1961-62, ask the county agent for the latest revised edition of Miscellaneous Report 20.

* * * *

Dehorn Calves Early: It's a good idea to dehorn beef calves before they are three weeks old, says R. E. Jacobs, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. You can use one of the caustic preparations which are available from veterinarians and drug stores. Apply them to the budding horns, but be careful you don't get any of the material in the calf's eyes.

* * * *

Single-Row Windbreak: A long period of trial with a new windbreak design known as the single-row pattern type virtually eliminates the objections most farmers have had to belts with several rows of trees, reports Marvin Smith, University of Minnesota extension forester. At the same time, the single-row windbreak doesn't sacrifice any of the benefits ordinarily obtained from multiple-row belts. For more information, ask the county agent for Extension Folder 217, which has just been printed.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 21, 1961

A farm and home research report

SPECIAL

* For release at 1:30 p.m. *
* Wednesday, March 22 *

CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS STILL CONTROL MINNESOTA ONION MAGGOTS

KANSAS CITY, MO.--Onion maggots are adaptable varmints.

In many parts of the U. S. and Canada they've developed such a high resistance to chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides--heptachlor, aldrin or dieldrin, for example--that they can no longer be controlled with those materials.

Chances are that Minnesota maggots might follow the same trend, according to University of Minnesota entomologists. But an unusually severe infestation of onion maggots in a Dakota County onion field last summer gave evidence that no resistance to the hydrocarbons has developed in that area, A. G. Peterson, J. A. Lofgren and M. S. Silberman told the North Central Branch of the Entomological Society of America here today.

The Dakota County finding is substantiated by a Castle Rock grower's success in controlling maggots and smut in his onion fields last year with a mixture of dieldrin and formalin applied in the seed furrow.

Highest yields of marketable onions occurred when seeds were pelleted with heptachlor or VC-13. And furrow applications of dieldrin, endrin, VC-13 and Diazinon gave significantly higher yields than furrow applications of heptachlor or Bayer 29493, a new experimental chemical.

Although chlorinated hydrocarbons still furnish satisfactory control, the Minnesota trials are providing valuable information in preparation for the day when new materials must be supplied to check the onion maggot.

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-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 21, 1961

A Farm and Home Research Report

* For release at 1:30 p.m. *
* Thursday, March 23 *

CORN BORERS AND FUNGI TEAM UP AGAINST FARMERS

KANSAS CITY, MO.--Corn borers and stalk rot fungi--one or the other is bad enough, but when the two get together they make a devastating combination in a farmer's cornfield.

In fact, it now seems evident that fungi aid the borers in utilizing corn stalk tissue or provide the pest with some essential nutrient, two University of Minnesota scientists told the North Central Branch of the Entomological Society of America today.

Entomologist H. C. Chiang and plant pathologist Roy Wilcoxson came to that conclusion after discovering that the presence of a certain strain of fungus in corn plant tissue brought about more rapid growth of corn borer larvae.

Corn borers are well known for the tunnels they bore in corn stalks--any farmer who has had a borer attack in his crop will tell you the pests can wreck corn yields. In severe borer infestations plants may not even produce ears.

In the past almost everyone thought tunneling injured the plant. Then Minnesota scientists mechanically bored tunnels in corn stalks--tunnels the size borer larvae would make--and found tunnels didn't affect yields nearly as much as expected.

Chiang and Wilcoxson figured the next step was to introduce egg masses of corn borer and stalk rot fungi into the artificial tunnels. In some they put egg masses alone, in some fungi alone and in others both borer eggs and fungi.

Not only did the larvae grow faster where fungus was present, but the amount of dead tissue in stalks infested with corn borer larvae was always greater than when stalks weren't infested.

Chiang and Wilcoxson say the problem now is to see how microorganisms influence the nutrition of corn borers.

While corn borer damage has eased off in recent years, the pests still cost farmers a lot of money. Last year's loss from borer damage in Minnesota is estimated at \$10 million. Damage from stalk rot fungi is even greater; plant pathologists figure the 1960 loss in this state alone may be as much as 10 percent of the crop, or around \$35 million.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 21, 1961

* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Thursday, March 23 *

STEPS LISTED TO SUCCESSFUL GARDEN--Horticulture Short Course

Crop rotation in the vegetable garden is one of the ways of keeping insects and diseases in check.

H. G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, told home gardeners attending the University of Minnesota's horticulture short course today (Thursday aft., March 23) that a few techniques will prevent insects and diseases from taking over the vegetable garden before the end of summer.

Besides rotating annual crops each year, he recommended obtaining good quality seeds and plants, a regular spray program for tomatoes and potatoes, a spray for sweet corn to control corn borers and ear worm and soil treatment before planting to control such soil insects as cutworms and grub worms.

Good cultural practices and selection of suitable varieties for planting in Minnesota will improve the quality of your vegetable garden, according to O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

He listed these six steps to a successful vegetable garden:

1. Choose a sunny location, where the soil is good and where there is access to a water supply. The garden should be located away from trees and shrubs, which compete for moisture and nutrients.
 2. Plan the garden on paper before planting, so you will know how much space to devote to each crop and how to arrange the crops.
 3. Select varieties that are disease-resistant, productive and adapted to Minnesota conditions.
 4. Use approved planting and transplanting techniques.
 5. Control weeds, insects and diseases with such methods as mulches and chemicals.
 6. Harvest frequently, when vegetables are at their peak of quality.
- A session on ornamental horticulture is scheduled for Friday.

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61-108-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 21, 1961

* For release at 10 a.m. *
* Thursday, March 23 *

BUY DISEASE-FREE RASPBERRY PLANTS--Horticulture Short Course

Don't plant more than you can take care of if you want a successful home fruit planting.

That advice was given to home gardeners attending Thursday morning's session on home fruit growing given as part of the University of Minnesota's 40th annual horticulture short course on the St. Paul Campus.

Home raspberry plantings are often unsuccessful because gardeners get diseased plants from neighbors and then let them grow without any pruning, L. C. Snyder, head of the horticulture department, told the audience. The result is a dense tangle of brush and only a few berries.

Success in growing raspberries depends on buying disease-free plants and then cultivating and pruning them "so you get berries instead of brush," Snyder said. He recommended using the hill system for growing raspberries, keeping the number of bearing canes to about six canes per hill.

It pays to bend the canes over in late fall and cover the tips with soil for winter protection, he added.

Among good varieties of raspberries E. T. Andersen, instructor in horticulture, recommended summer-bearing Latham, Amber and, for northern areas of the state, Chief. Among reliable autumn-fruiting raspberries he suggested Durham for the northern and western sections of the state and September for other areas.

Andersen listed these strawberry varieties as worth trying out in the home garden: June-bearing--Sparkle, Cyclone and Earlimore, and such new everbearing varieties as Ogallala and Ozark Beauty.

The horticulture short course continues through Friday.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 21, 1961

Immediate release

MINNESOTA AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM TO EXPAND

Minnesota's area development program will expand in 1961, with definite plans for including Aitkin, St. Louis, Kanabec and Mille Lacs counties already made and several others to be added before the end of the year.

This announcement came today from Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Counties already in the program are Carlton, Hubbard, Itasca, Beltrami, Clearwater and Pine.

The area program, previously known as rural development, was authorized by congress in 1955. Its purpose is to help both urban and rural people in designated counties expand employment and improve income and standard of living opportunities. In 1960, 300 counties in the United States were under the program, with a large increase expected this year.

(more)

add 1 Minn. area development

The program's general objectives are to:

1. Expand industry and widen range of job opportunities.
2. Assist families with desire and ability to stay in the area to obtain necessary training and resources to adjust to changing conditions.
3. Assist people to enjoy better opportunities for vocational training and for building better programs to improve income and living in the area.

Nationally, the U. S. Department of Agriculture initiates the program through the Agricultural Extension Service under the direction of a committee of representatives of agriculture, labor, health and commerce departments, the Small Business Administration and the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

In Minnesota, a similar committee of federal, state and local agencies, plus representatives of farm and industrial organizations, directs the program. Rutford is chairman of the committee, and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is responsible for taking leadership in the effort.

Edward Becker, assistant professor and area development agent, with headquarters at the University's School of Agriculture at Grand Rapids, heads the Extension Service's area development activities for the state.

On the local level, committees elected by those interested direct the work and set up specific programs. Local committees are headed by farmers, teachers, businessmen, utility managers and others.

Present chairmen are: Earl Carlson, Carlton, Carlton County; Al Monico, Park Rapids, Hubbard County; Norbert Harms, Grand Rapids, Itasca County; Earl Larson, Bemidji, Beltrami County; Onnu Beaver, Bagley, Clearwater County; Dr. R. N. Christianson, Hinckley, Pine County; and Dr. Gordon L. McNelly, Mora, Kanabec County.

Chairmen in other counties will be elected at meetings this winter and spring.

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61-110-hbs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 21, 1961

To all counties
Release Week of March 27

TOO MUCH PROTEIN
MAY CUT CATTLE
GAINS AND PROFITS

One of the fastest ways for a beef cattle feeder to lose money is to feed rations that fail to meet an animal's protein and energy requirements, according to a University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman.

Robert Jacobs says the first step in any feeding program is to evaluate the quality of your home-grown grain and roughages. Then it's easy to decide how much--if any--supplemental protein your cattle need for top gains and profits.

It's not hard to figure out how your feeding ration stacks up as far as protein is concerned. Take fattening calves, for example. A 400-pound calf needs 1.3 pounds of total crude protein per day. A 600-pound calf needs 1.8 pounds, and thereafter each additional 100 pounds of body weight requires an additional one-tenth pound of protein.

Protein content of common feeds in percent:

<u>Feed</u>	<u>Protein</u>	<u>Feed</u>	<u>Protein</u>
Alfalfa hay, leafy (3rd cutting)	15%	Barley	12.0%
Alfalfa hay, stemmy to rank	12	Corn, shelled	8.7
Alfalfa hay, mature, few leaves	9	Corn, ground ear	7.4
Alfalfa - Brome, leafy	12	Corn, silage	2.3
Brome hay	10	Grass silage (including legumes)	4.0
Brome hay, mature	6	Prairie hay	5.5
Clover hay	14	Oats	12.0
Clover hay, mature	10	Wheat screenings	13.0

MORE

Add 1 -- Beef Cattle Rations

Suppose you're feeding 600-pound fattening calves 12 pounds of barley and 3 pounds of stemmy alfalfa per head per day. Twelve pounds of barley times 12 percent protein equals 1.44 pounds of protein. And three pounds of stemmy alfalfa at 12 percent protein amounts to .36 pounds of protein. That totals 1.8 pounds of protein, an adequate amount for a 600-pound animal.

Now suppose the same animals receive a daily ration of 8 pounds ground ear corn, 16 pounds corn silage and 2 pounds leafy alfalfa hay. This ration supplies 1.56 pounds of protein, which is .24-pound short of the daily need.

This ration can be balanced with two-thirds pound of 36 percent protein supplement or three-quarters pound of 32 percent supplement. Soybean oil meal contains about 44 percent protein; slightly over one-half pound per day would balance the ration.

Once you've determined the amount of protein your animals need, stick to that amount. If, for example, you find each animal needs a pound of 32 percent protein supplement to balance its ration, don't assume that feeding two pounds will increase gains or profits. In fact, says Jacobs, too much protein may actually result in higher feed consumption per pound of gain.

Fattening yearlings have different requirements than calves. For those requirements and other helpful feeding information, ask for "Fattening Beef Cattle," and the "Cattle Feeder's Tip Sheet" at the county extension office.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 21, 1961

To all counties

For release week of March 27

SMOOTH-UP SOWS FOR
HIGHER PROFITS IN
APRIL-AUGUST PERIOD

The expected price level on market sows from April through August probably warrants "smoothing-up" your sows after pigs are weaned this spring, says county agent _____.

The drying-up period usually takes 4 to 6 weeks after pigs are weaned. It'll take about 4 to 5 bushels of corn and 5 to 7 pounds of protein for the smoothing-up process; the feed will cost about \$5 to \$6. Most sows will gain about 40 to 50 pounds.

With the strong market expected through August and the normally small discount on heavy hogs at that time, smoothing-up sows and putting on the added weight will be a profitable practice.

According to Hal Routhe and Kenneth Egertson, extension economists at the University of Minnesota, a declining price trend on sows will prevail after August. For maximum profits then, sell sows shortly after their pigs are weaned, with minimum weight added.

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-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 21, 1961

To all counties
Release week of March 27

NEW DURUM VARIETIES
MAY BE GOOD BET THIS YEAR

Yield, disease resistance and height of Lakota and Wells, two durum wheat varieties recommended for Minnesota, may make them a better bet than older varieties.

This tip comes from Harley Otto, University of Minnesota extension agronomist.

Lakota and Wells were increased by seed growers last year and are available for commercial production in 1961.

Otto has this to say about the two new varieties:

Compared with Langdon, the other durum variety recommended for Minnesota, Lakota and Wells have yielded somewhat more in Minnesota tests. In the same tests, they have averaged about four inches less in height and have been about two days earlier in maturity than Langdon. These varieties have a different source of stem rust resistance than other varieties. This will be a valuable attribute in case of a build-up in the races which attack Langdon.

In resistance to Black Point, a seed disease, they have performed well in North Dakota tests.

Since they are relatively new varieties, Lakota and Wells have not been marketed in sufficient quantities to provide a reliable indication of their acceptability for commercial use.

MORE

Add 1 -- New Durum Varieties May Be Good Bet This Year

On the basis of small experimental test lots, Lakota and Wells show production of good color macaroni. Semolina yield from these varieties has been slightly less than Langdon in these tests.

The bushel weight of Lakota has been somewhat less than that of Langdon and Wells.

Thus, says Otto, some of the quality factors have not been as good for Lakota and Wells as for Langdon on the basis of small scale tests.

And it's possible, he says, that when the grain of the new varieties becomes available in commercial quantities, it may sell for a slightly lower price than other acceptable durum varieties. In spite of this, the good performance of Lakota and Wells for yield, disease resistance and height may make them a better bet for durum producers than the older varieties.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 21, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release
Last in series on weight control

START SLOWLY
IF YOU NEED TO
GAIN WEIGHT

If your problem is trying to gain weight rather than lose it, the same advice holds: start slowly, suggests Home Agent _____.

People who need to gain weight often have trouble building up a small appetite and also a capacity for food. This is to be expected when a person has been eating less than he needs for a long time.

But it's not wise, says _____, to begin by eating a large amount of food at one time. If you need to gain, start slowly, then gradually increase your capacity for food you normally eat and be sure to eat regular meals every day.

You may find it best to eat several small meals a day instead of three large ones, increasing the amounts of food a little at a time. Then, as appetite improves, you can begin selecting more of the high calorie foods and eating "seconds."

For a well balanced diet, be sure to get enough nutrients as well as enough calories. Select a pleasing variety of foods every day from these four basic food groups: 1) milk, cheese, ice cream; 2) meat and meat alternates; 3) fruits and vegetables; 4) breads and cereals.

Plenty of rest and relaxation will go a long way toward building up appetite and will also conserve energy, so that the extra calories can be stored as fat. Moderate exercise for recreation often helps, too, by relieving tension.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 21, 1961

To all counties

4-H NEWS

RY-YMW TO HOLD
STATE MEETING
IN WASECA

Rural Youth club members from _____ county will attend
(write out no.)
the State Rural Youth-YMW Conference to be held April 7-9 at the University of
Minnesota Southern School of Agriculture, Waseca. A program has been planned
around the theme, "What is the Price of Freedom?"

The conference is open to all Rural Youth and YMW members and other inter-
ested young people who are seniors in high school or older. Those attending
from _____ county are:

RY-YMW is a program for young adults started 27 years ago by the University
Agricultural Extension Service.

Opening the meeting Friday night will be a get-acquainted party followed by
a talk by Henrik Hendrickson, Frost, 1959 International Farm Youth Exchange dele-
gate to Sweden.

Saturday morning, April 8, a group discussion on the "Challenge of Communism"
will follow the showing of a film. Mrs. Wayne Van Kirk, Faribault, a delegate
to the recent White House Conference on Children and Youth, will give a talk on
"According Freedom to Others." Speaker at the luncheon is E. F. Gandrud, presi-
dent of the Gandy Company, Inc., Owatonna, who will speak on "Freedom of Enter-
prise." In the afternoon, Gandrud will host a tour of the Gandy Co.

The conference theme is the subject of the Rev. Erwin R. Koch's address at
the annual banquet on Saturday night. Koch is minister of the St. Paul's Evan-
gelical and Reformed Church.

The Rev. Jeanne Audrey Powers, associate director of the Wesley Foundation,
University of Minnesota, will speak Sunday morning on "What is the Price of Re-
ligious Freedom?"

Community service awards will be presented at the banquet to three RY-YMW
groups.

Election of state officers, discussion groups, square dancing, swimming and
special entertainment will complete the program.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 23, 1961

Immediate release

TWO IFYES LEAVE FOR EUROPE

Two Minnesota farm youth will soon learn about farming and rural people in Switzerland and Finland.

William Svendsgaard, 21, Thief River Falls, and Gail Devens, 21, St. James, will sail from New York City April 7 as International Farm Youth Exchange delegates to Switzerland and Finland, respectively. They will report to Washington, D. C., March 30 for a week of orientation before sailing on the Holland-American liner Maasdam.

They will spend six months living and working with farm families in their host countries before returning to America in mid-November.

Svendsgaard is a senior at Bemidji State College, where he is majoring in elementary education. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Svendsgaard, who operate a 480-acre farm near Goodridge.

In 1959 he was one of Minnesota's 4-H representatives at the American Youth Foundation Camp in Shelby, Mich. He was a delegate in the Minnesota-Mississippi exchange program in 1956. During the 12 years he was a 4-H member he was president of the Mavie 4-H Club, won a state award in dairy efficiency, was a member of the district champion dairy judging team, received the Minnesota key award and won 18 Pennington County achievement award pins in various projects. In high school he received the American Legion Award and the Bausch and Lomb honorary science award. He was active in FFA.

Miss Devens is majoring in technical home economics journalism at Iowa State University. She has worked on the staff of the Iowa State Daily, college newspaper, and is a member of Theta Sigma Phi, women's honorary journalism society. She spent last summer as a communications trainee for the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

In 1956 she won a trip to the United Nations for her winning entry in an essay contest. Upon her return she gave 25 talks to more than 500 people.

A 4-H Club member for 10 years, she was active in 4-H demonstration work, was winner in 1958 of the Watonwan County home economics award and received the Minnesota 4-H key award.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Devens, who have a 240-acre farm near St. James.

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

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61-111-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 23, 1961

Immediate release

KNOW KIND OF HAM YOU'RE BUYING

Know what you're buying when you select your Easter ham.

Most hams today are labeled either fully cooked or cook-before-eating. If the ham does not carry a label, be sure to ask your meat retailer for the kind you want so you'll know how to prepare it, suggests Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Terminology given to hams has caused consumers a good deal of confusion in the past. Most retail stores now, however, are selling two kinds of ham -- fully cooked or cook-before-eating, Miss Mikesh says.

Fully cooked hams and canned hams may be served cold without further cooking or may be heated before serving.

Since cook-before-eating hams are only partially cooked, they should be baked until the meat thermometer registers 160°. Miss Mikesh recommends this timetable for cook-before-eating ham: whole ham, 18 to 20 minutes per pound; half ham, 22 to 25 minutes per pound; roll-shaped boned ham, 30 minutes per pound. Because today's hams are given a mild cure, the former practice of parboiling ham to eliminate some of the salt is not necessary.

Fully cooked whole hams will require about two hours or more to heat through completely, depending on their size. To bake a fully cooked ham Miss Mikesh recommends 10 minutes per pound for a whole ham; 14 minutes a pound for a half ham; 12 to 15 minutes a pound for roll-shaped boned ham. Heat a 6-pound canned ham 15 to 20 minutes a pound, an 8-to 13-pound canned ham 10 to 15 minutes a pound.

Bake all hams uncovered at an oven temperature of 325°F., fat side up.

Cured hams--included canned hams 3 pounds or larger--should be refrigerated until they are cooked. Most canned hams less than 3 pounds need not be refrigerated, however. Leftover cooked ham also needs refrigeration to be safe.

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61-112-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 23, 1961

* For release at 10:30 a.m. *
* Friday, March 24 *

TIPS TO SUCCESS IN GROWING ROSES--Horticulture Short Course

Pruning, spraying, watering and fertilizing are among the management techniques that spell success in growing roses.

Richard Stadtherr, instructor in horticulture at the University of Minnesota, discussed proper culture of roses at the annual horticulture short course on the St. Paul Campus today (Fri. a.m.).

Winter covering should be removed from roses now, he said, or at least by the middle of April. Next step in spring care is to check the canes. Prune canes that are green to about 8 inches. Remove all blackened dead canes and thin, weak stems. When pruning, cut to an outward facing bud, Stadtherr suggested, keeping the center of the plant open so light can get in.

About a week or two after uncovering roses, apply a complete fertilizer such as 5-10-5 in a circle extending about 2 feet from the center of the plant. Keep fertilizer away from the base of the plant. Use 1/4 pound for each small plant, 1/2 pound for each large plant. Work the fertilizer into the top 2 to 3 inches of soil.

Mulching in late June will help to cut weeds, keep the soil temperature fairly constant and conserve moisture.

When planting roses, choose #1 stock and select a location with good drainage, Stadtherr advised. A rose bed should have full sun for a minimum of five hours. Soak the roots overnight before planting. Plant bare-rooted roses by May 15.

As soon as plants start to leaf out, start a spray program and continue at weekly intervals, using a complete spray to take care of chewing and sucking insects and such diseases as mildew and blackspot.

About the time the first blossoms appear, fertilize the plants, using about 1/4 pound of 5-10-5 for each plant. Fertilize about once a month until early August. Water roses at least once a week for best results, giving them a thorough soaking each time.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 23, 1961

Immediate release

MINNESOTA HAS BIGGEST TREE PLANTING YEAR IN 1960

Minnesota had its biggest tree planting year in history in 1960.

Purchased from State Forest Service nurseries last year were 19,929,430 trees which were planted in field windbreaks, farmstead shelterbelts, woodlots and Christmas tree farms, reports Parker Anderson, University of Minnesota extension forester. This compares with 13,674,000 trees, from the same sources, which were planted in the state in 1959.

In addition, said Anderson, it is conservatively estimated that two million trees were purchased by Minnesota land owners from commercial nurseries for planting in 1960.

Planting stock in Minnesota will be more plentiful in 1961-62 and will be increasingly adequate in the years ahead, making it possible to plant more trees than were planted in 1959 and 1960, according to Anderson.

Tree planting in 1960 continued at a high level for the nation as a whole, too, topping 2 million acres for the second year in a row.

A summary from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service field offices, state foresters, Agricultural Extension Service and other federal departments shows 2,137,460 acres were planted. U.S. acreage planted to trees in 1959 was 2,151,743.

About 600,000 acres, between 25 and 30 percent of the land planted, was cropland placed in the Conservation Reserve program under 10-year contracts. Under the Conservation Reserve, farmers have received cost-sharing help to place in conservation uses land voluntarily retired from crop production.

A decrease in Conservation Reserve plantings occurred in one class of planting in the nation as a whole. Acreage planted to forest trees by small woodland owners in 1960 was 12 percent less than in 1959, when small private ownership forest planting came to 1,389,968.

"The effort of conservationists, forestry organizations and forestry industry with the help of local, State and Federal governments needs to be directed toward stimulating more planting on small woodland holdings," said Richard E. McCardle, chief of the Forest Service.

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61-114-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 23, 1961

* For release at 2 p.m. *
* Friday, March 24 *

PLANT 'MUMS DEVELOPED FOR THIS AREA, GARDENERS ADVISED

Development of early flowering varieties has made the chrysanthemum increasingly popular for Minnesota gardens, a University of Minnesota horticulturist said today (March 24 p.m.).

R. A. Phillips, assistant professor of horticulture, told gardeners attending the University's annual horticulture short course that the University has pioneered in the development of chrysanthemum varieties suited to growing conditions in the upper Midwest. Since 1941 the University Department of Horticulture has developed and introduced 40 early flowering varieties adapted to this area.

Latest introduction among these is the Wayzata, which will be available to gardeners for planting this spring. It is the earliest blooming, most prolific of the more recent yellow-flowered introductions of the University. Among other varieties Phillips recommended for planting were Minnpink and Minnbronze, low compact cushion-type 'mums; Minnehaha, a medium tall plant with salmon-colored double flowers; the creamy white Prairie Moon; and the deep yellow Tonka.

Though garden chrysanthemums are frequently advertised as hardy plants, they are actually not reliably hardy in Minnesota, Phillips declared. For that reason they need special winter protection.

Phillips gave these tips on culture of chrysanthemums:

Select a location in full sun, where the soil is well drained, since shade will delay blooming and may produce tall, spindly plants.

Set out plants after all danger of killing frosts has passed. When the plants have grown to a height of 6 or 7 inches, pinch the tops back to make the plants more bushy. About a month later, pinch back all growing stems. Do not pinch tips after July 4.

Once a week give the chrysanthemums a thorough soaking. Lack of water will result in small flowers.

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61-115-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 23, 1961

SPECIAL TO Review
Hopkins, Minnesota

HENSON AIMS FOR FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CAREER

Larry Henson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Henson, Hopkins, is among the young men who are qualifying themselves for careers in forest resource management and administration through their studies in the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

He will graduate from the University in June this year with a bachelor of science degree in forest management, and he plans to be employed by the United States Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest.

Henson, a 1954 graduate of Hopkins high school, is married to the former Gladys Bloberger of Hopkins. With their three children, the couple resides at University Grove East, near the St. Paul Campus of the University.

With his course work, summer jobs and extra-curricular activities, Henson has already acquired a strong background in forestry.

Summer work has included serving as research aide in the Lake States Forest Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service, St. Paul; doing insect survey and control work; as timber management aide at the Mineral Ranger Station, U.S. Forest Service, Mineral, Washington; and as dendrology laboratory instructor in the University's School of Forestry.

Henson's extra-curricular activities have included serving as president of the "Cloquet Corporation," student organization at the University's Cloquet Forest Reserach Center in 1961; and he has been a member of the Forestry Club.

He is a member and was elected to the office of Ranger in Delta chapter of Xi Sigma Pi, national honorary forestry fraternity for 1960-61. Henson has maintained a B-plus scholastic average.

Scholarships which have been awarded to Henson include \$500 from the National Wildlife Federation for 1960-61; and the \$200 Chapman Foundation Scholarship for sophomores in 1959-60.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 28, 1961

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

APRIL

- 4-6 Farm Mutual Insurance Company Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- 7-9 State Rural Youth Conference, Southern School of Agriculture,
Waseca.
- 8 Dairy Industries Career Day, St. Paul Campus.
- 10 Industry-University Silage Conference, St. Paul Campus.
- 13-15 Home Economics Career Days (sponsored by Minnesota Dietetic
Association and Minnesota Home Economics Association),
St. Paul Campus.
- 22-28 National 4-H Conference, National 4-H Center, Washington, D.C.
- 24-27 Minnesota State Fire School, St. Paul Campus.
- 30-May 6 National Home Demonstration Week.

MAY

- 5-6 Beekeepers Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- 6 University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and
Home Economics Alumni Reunion.
- 6 Home Economics Day (sponsored by University of Minnesota
School of Home Economics), St. Paul Campus.
- 7-9 Minnesota Future Farmers of America Convention and Vo-Ag
Short Course.

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61-116-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 28, 1961

Immediate release

PARENTS WARNED TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM SPRING DROWNINGS

Swollen streams and overflowing ditches can mean an increase in drownings among children at this time of year, Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, warned today.

He urged parents to be particularly alert in protecting children against the springtime dangers of drowning.

Spring rains and thaws create dangers as they fill holes, ditches, sandpits and farm ponds with water. Too often children playing around them will slip, fall in and drown. Alternate freezing and thawing of ice on lakes and ponds create an additional hazard as children are tempted to skate or walk on thin rubbery ice. Open stock watering tanks on farms present another danger.

Warning, teaching and discipline to keep children away from these death traps may save a life, Prickett said.

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61-117-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 28, 1961

Immediate release

STATE RY-YMW CONFERENCE, APRIL 7-9

"What is the Price of Freedom?" is the theme of the 15th annual state Rural Youth and Young Men and Women's conference to be held at the University of Minnesota Southern School of Agriculture, Waseca, on April 7-9.

The conference is open to all Rural Youth and YMW members and other interested young people who are seniors in high school or older.

RY- YMW is a program for young adults started 27 years ago by the University Agricultural Extension Service.

Opening the conference Friday night will be a get-acquainted party and a talk by Henrik Hendrickson, Frost, who was the 1959 International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Sweden.

On Saturday, April 8, Mrs. Wayne Van Kirk, Faribault, a delegate to the recent White House Conference on Children and Youth, will give a talk on "According Freedom to Others." Luncheon speaker is E. F. Gandrud, president of the Gandy Company, Inc., Owatonna, who will speak on "Freedom of Enterprise."

The conference theme is the subject of the Rev. Erwin R. Koch's address at the annual banquet Saturday night. Koch is minister of the St. Paul's Evangelical and Reformed Church.

The Rev. Jeanne Audrey Powers, associate director of the Wesley Foundation, University of Minnesota, will speak Sunday morning on "What is the Price of Religious Freedom?"

Community service awards will be presented at the banquet to three RY-YMW groups.

Election of state officers, discussion groups, tours, recreation and special entertainment will complete the program.

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61-118-jcm

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 28, 1961

Immediate release

TWO U BULLETINS GIVE TIPS ON LANDSCAPING

Home owners planning to do their own landscaping will find specific helps in two newly revised publications of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

They are Landscaping the Home, Extension Bulletin 283, by C. Gustav Hard, and Woody Plants for Minnesota, Extension Bulletin 267, by C. Gustav Hard and Marvin E. Smith, extension forester at the University.

Purpose of Landscaping the Home is "to provide the amateur gardener with information that will lead to a functional, yet beautiful landscape setting." The bulletin describes the steps in development of a landscape design. It also gives suggestions on how to landscape the public, private and service areas into which a lot is divided to meet the needs and activities of the family.

Since trees and shrubs form the backbone of any landscape planting, Landscaping the Home includes a list of some of the woody plants recommended for Minnesota. Trees and shrubs are listed according to their size, their characteristics of bloom and autumn color and their use for special purposes, such as clipped hedges or informal hedges.

Woody Plants for Minnesota gives detailed information on selecting trees and shrubs for home plantings, caring for nursery stock, spacing, planting and culture.

Twenty-nine pages of the bulletin are devoted to lists and descriptions of deciduous trees and shrubs adapted to Minnesota conditions, with information on which zones in the states these plants will do well. A map of Minnesota indicates the plant zones. Whether you're looking for large or small shrubs, for trees or shrubs that will thrive in shade or in sandy soils, a vine for a trellis, or shrubs with showy bloom or autumn color, you'll find suggestions in specific lists in this bulletin.

In selecting shrubs, hardiness, size, texture and form are the most important considerations, say Hard and Smith. Foliage color, flowering and fruit habits and fall and winter color should also be considered. Their recommendation is to select shrubs that combine as many desirable features as possible, taking care to choose those that add interest in all seasons.

Landscaping the Home, Extension Bulletin 283, and Woody Plants for Minnesota, Extension Bulletin 267, are available free of charge from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-119-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 28, 1961

To all counties

Release week of April 2

TREE GROWTH DEPENDS
ON CARE AT ARRIVAL

Whether you're planting a single tree or miles of shelterbelt or wind-breaks this spring, the care you give your planting stock upon arrival will have a lot to do with how well your trees survive and grow.

Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, says the first thing to do when you pick up your bundle of trees is to pour fresh water into the package, before leaving town if you can. Nearly all trees come with their roots packed in moist moss to prevent them from drying. If trees have been several days in transit, chances are the roots have already absorbed all available moisture.

If you aren't going to plant for a few days, "heel-in" the trees in a narrow trench. Make the trench deep enough and long enough to take the entire root system and a part of the lower stems--but don't cover any branches. Pack dirt thoroughly around the roots. Trees may be left "heeled-in" for a week or so, if the job has been well done.

The best time of year to plant is just as soon as possible after the frost is out of the ground. Soil then is moist, the sun is mild and trees have an easier time establishing themselves. They have a full growing season ahead and can get a good start before weeds and grass become a problem.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 28, 1961

To all counties
Release week of April 2

TREAT SEED NOW
TO PREVENT DISEASE

"Protect your grain against disease by treating seed now," County Agent

_____ urged farmers of the area this week. (today)

The county agent was passing along information received from Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

Said Johnson:

Mercury seed treatments give better protection over a wider range of crop diseases than do other treatments. When you treat early with mercury, you get additional benefit of "vapor action." This assures killing the greatest possible number of disease organisms.

Vapor action works like this:

When the seed is treated, small amounts of chemical are deposited on every seed. Within a few hours, organic mercury on the seed vaporizes. Vapors surround the kernels and penetrate into cracks, crevices and under the hull. The vapors then re-condense.

In this way, they become permanently and uniformly attached to the seed. They will not dust off or deteriorate in storage.

When seed is planted, the seed treatment chemical continues to protect the seed as it emerges from the disease-laden soil.

For additional information on seed treatment, stop in at the county agent's office or call _____.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 28, 1961

To all counties
Release week of April 2

FARM FILLERS

Clean-Up: A spring clean-up program around the farm and in the home will pay dividends. It will lessen fire hazards, cut down the chance of accidents and promote the well-being of farming in general.

* * *

Elbow Grease: Don't neglect the elbow grease when cleaning milking machine rubber liners, both inside and out, suggests J. B. Williams, associate professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

Waste: Farmers spend millions of dollars needlessly each year on unnecessary drugs and vaccines for livestock and poultry because they make the wrong diagnosis, says Dr. Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota. Only qualified personnel, such as a veterinarian or diagnostic laboratory, have the knowledge and equipment to make an accurate diagnosis, he points out.

* * *

No Benefit: The old idea that fire can benefit pastures or other fields simply isn't so, say extension specialists at the University of Minnesota. Fire doesn't control many troublesome weeds, because their seeds are protected by ground litter, and some plants grow from underground roots anyway. On the other hand, fire burns valuable organic matter, destroys needed marsh and upland game cover. Worst of all, it can cause heavy financial losses when it burns trees.

* * *

Treatment Pays: Treating grain seed to prevent disease costs only a few pennies per acre, yet returns \$20 for each \$1 invested, according to Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 28, 1961

To all counties
Release week of April 2

NOW'S TIME TO PLAN
LEGUME FERTILIZATION

Now's the time to plan for fertilization of legume hay and pasture crops, says County Agent _____.

The first step in fertilization of these crops is to test the soil to determine necessary rates of application. Information on how to go about this may be obtained at the county agent's office.

An alternate step is to consult with the county agent regarding general fertilizer recommendations for the area.

Valuable help in determining fertilizer needs may also be found in the "Crop Production Guide for Minnesota," recently revised by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. The guide is posted in fertilizer dealers' establishments or may be checked in the county agricultural extension office.

A moderate rate of fertilizer application at seeding time with top dressing each succeeding year is recommended, according to Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Extension Service recommendations are based on research at the University's Rosemount Experiment Station. In experiments there, heavy phosphate and potash applications at seeding time were compared with adequate rates every two years and annual applications of half the amount used in the biennial plan.

The annual method was found to be superior in the University experiments, says Overdahl.

He points out that in many areas applications following first cutting have shown little benefit until the following year. "This means there's a certain loss of crop by low yield in the meantime. This delayed action may explain why applications every year are better than every two years."

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 28, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

APRIL PLENTIFULS
INCLUDE TURKEY,
CRANBERRIES

April would be a good month for a second Thanksgiving observance, judging from the traditional Thanksgiving foods expected to be in plentiful supply during the month, reports Home Agent _____.

Turkey and cranberry products head the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for April. The supply of turkeys in cold storage is unusually large for this time of year.

Abundant vegetables, to accompany the turkey and cranberries, include potatoes and vitamin C-rich cabbage. Cabbage will be coming to market during the month from southern states.

Grocers' shelves in April will hold big supplies of canned freestone peaches for use in salads and desserts. Stocks of these peaches were at a record high level the first of the year.

Canned ripe olives for the appetizer and relish tray will continue in plentiful supply during the month.

As milk production increases, consumers can count on an abundance of milk and dairy products at favorable prices.

For low-cost meals, you'll find lots of dry beans on the market for soups and for baking.

April also promises large supplies of peanuts and peanut butter.

Planning menus around the plentiful foods is usually a budget-wise practice, _____ reminds consumers, since these are the foods likely to be the most reasonably priced during the month.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 28, 1961

To all counties

4-H NEWS

First in a series on
the health project

4-H'ERS CAN LEARN
AND GAIN WITH
HEALTH PROJECT

Good health is essential for good looks and a happy outlook on life.

The 4-H health project teaches health facts and ideas and encourages members to take an active part in improving health conditions in their home and community. It offers a variety of new experiences in activities and demonstrations.

This project is well-suited to rural and urban club members of all ages, points out 4-H (County) Agent _____ . Thorough physical examinations for the family, disease prevention, community health and mental attitudes are some of the work areas stressed in the health project.

A physical examination is a completion requirement for one area of the project. An examination includes an eye, ear and dental check up. Members can also encourage medical examinations for all members of their family. An examination can locate diseases or disorders before they become serious. If any disorder is found, it can and should be corrected as soon as possible.

Disease prevention by immunization and vaccination is an important part of good health. 4-H'ers who choose to work in this area of the health project are urged to make a family immunization and disease record book. They also follow a schedule of vaccination and immunization for themselves.

4-H'ers in this project can aid other club members by giving talks and demonstrations on the reason and importance of immunization against certain diseases and by recommending a time chart for immunization.

_____ urges members enrolled in any phase of the health project to set goals for themselves and strive for achievement.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 30, 1961

Immediate release

THREE APPLICATIONS OF FERTILIZER BEST FOR LAWN

For a lush green lawn this year, apply fertilizer in early spring, follow with an application in late May or early June and with a third in late August or early September.

That recommendation comes from R. J. Stadtherr, University of Minnesota horticulturist in charge of turf research.

Early spring is an excellent time to fertilize the lawn, Stadtherr says, because the grass is dormant and there is no danger of burning.

For the first application he recommends 1 to 2 pounds of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet. A few of the formulas of fertilizer commercially available are 10-5-5 (10 percent nitrogen, 5 percent phosphate and 5 percent potash), 10-6-4, 10-10-10, 8-8-6 or 12-12-12. Ten pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer applied on each 1,000 square feet of area will furnish 1 pound each of actual nitrogen, phosphate and potash. The application can be heavier if the formula contains organic nitrogen. If the grass is dormant, it will not be necessary to water it after the fertilizer is applied.

For the applications in late May and in late August Stadtherr recommends using a nitrogen-carrying fertilizer rather than a complete fertilizer. Use 1 pound of actual nitrogen for each 1,000 square feet of lawn area.

Once the lawn has started growing, you can prevent burning the turf by fertilizing when the grass is dry but the soil is moist. Be sure to water the lawn thoroughly afterward, Stadtherr cautions. Spreading half of the fertilizer in one direction and the remainder at right angles will help to give more even distribution.

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61-120-jbn

University Farm and Home News
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March 30, 1961

Immediate release

HOME ACCIDENTS ON THE DECLINE

Home was a safer place in Minnesota in 1960 than the year before.

Last year 45 fewer deaths were recorded from home accidents than in 1959--449 as compared to 494, according to figures released by the Minnesota Department of Health.

In spite of the decline in accidental deaths, at least 45,000 people in Minnesota suffered temporary or disabling accidents--almost the equivalent of the combined populations of Rochester and Mankato.

Falls continue to be responsible for the greatest share of fatal accidents in the home, particularly among people 65 years and over. Last year 229 Minnesotans died as a result of falls--200 of them in the over-65 age group. More than twice as many of these falls were to different levels/ on stairs, off ladders and out of windows.

Fires, explosions of combustible material and burns were the number two cause of fatal home accidents in 1960. Seventy-two Minnesota residents died in fires as compared to 93 in 1959. Most of the victims were in the older age groups, though fires, burns and explosions also took 13 lives among babies and children up to 4 years of age.

Poisonings ranked third as a cause of fatal home accidents; firearms, fourth.

By far the largest number of fatal home accidents occur among the 65 and older group, with infants and young children next. Poisonings are responsible for most of the deaths in the youngest age group. Falls cause most of the deaths among older people.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, praised Minnesota families for their part in lowering the home accident toll. He pointed out, however, that the home still ranks second to the highway as the scene of accidents. A spring cleanup will remove many of the hazards causing home accidents, he declared.

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61-121-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 30, 1961

Immediate release

FARM MUTUAL INSURANCE SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED

The 1961 Farm Mutual Insurance short course will be held April 11-13 on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

According to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, the event will feature topics on record keeping, pooled efforts of mutual companies, introduction of the Township Mutual Manual, fire losses and livestock losses from lightning.

S. A. Engene, University agricultural economist, is program chairman.

The event will feature speakers from the University, from mutual insurance companies and from commercial concerns.

For further information, contact the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-122-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 30, 1961

Immediate release

DON'T CALL ASC OFFICE NOW ABOUT FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

Don't call your Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee office about the feed grain program.

That plea came today from ASC personnel over the state of Minnesota, who were swamped with the task of working out the details of the program on the state and county levels.

The program, authorized by Congress March 22, applies only to 1961.

Farmers are asked not to contact their ASC offices until after they have received notice from ASC of their corn base acreage and payment rate--which is not likely to happen much before mid-April.

The new program provides for payments to producers who divert corn and grain sorghum acreage to soil conserving uses. Only those corn and grain sorghum producers who take part in the program will be eligible for support prices for 1961 on their normal production of these crops.

Participating corn and grain sorghum growers will also be eligible for support on other feed grains--oats, barley and rye.

Payments will be in the form of negotiable certificates for which producers may receive grain or its cash equivalent. Half the total estimated payment for a farm will be available to the producer as soon as he signifies he will cooperate.

For diverting acreages equal to at least 20 percent of their average acreages for 1959-60, those cooperating in the program will be eligible for a payment equal to 50 percent of the normal production on their diverted acreage times the county support price.

The program also calls for further acreage diversion at a higher payment rate.

County payment rates, determined on the basis of average county yields, will be sent to county ASC offices as soon as possible.

Non-cooperators will not be eligible for 1961-crop price support on corn, grain sorghum, oats, barley or rye.

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61-123-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 30, 1961

Immediate release

INDUSTRY-UNIVERSITY SILAGE CONFERENCE ANNOUNCED

The second industry-University silage conference will be held April 10 on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Registration for the all-day conference begins at 8:30 a.m. in the North Star Lounge of the Student Center. The program is planned for those in industry, salesmen and researchers concerned with silage, equipment manufacturers, silo manufacturers and chemical processors.

Morning sessions include reports on the Minnesota silage situation and silage research at the University. Afternoon events include a tour of silage research facilities, a discussion of farm and industry's stake in silage research and proposals for research and extension silage programs in Minnesota.

The conference is jointly sponsored by the Minnesota Concrete Silo Association, the National Silo Association and the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture.

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61-124-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 30, 1961

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

NEW DURUM VARIETIES MAY BE GOOD BET THIS YEAR

Yield, disease resistance and height of Lakota and Wells, two durum wheat varieties recommended for Minnesota, may make them a better bet than older varieties.

This tip comes from Harley Otto, University of Minnesota extension agronomist.

Lakota and Wells were increased by seed growers last year and are available for commercial production in 1961.

Otto has this to say about the two new varieties:

Compared with Langdon, the other durum variety recommended for Minnesota, Lakota and Wells have yielded somewhat more in Minnesota tests. In the same tests, they have averaged about four inches less in height and have been about two days earlier in maturity than Langdon. These varieties have a different source of stem rust resistance than other varieties. This will be a valuable attribute in case of a build-up in the races which attack Langdon.

In resistance to Black Point, a seed disease, they have performed well in North Dakota tests.

Since they are relatively new varieties, Lakota and Wells have not been marketed in sufficient quantities to provide a reliable indication of their acceptability for commercial use.

On the basis of small experimental test lots, Lakota and Wells show production of good color macaroni. Semolina yield from these varieties has been slightly less than Langdon in these tests.

The bushel weight of Lakota has been somewhat less than that of Langdon and Wells.

Thus, says Otto, some of the quality factors have not been as good for Lakota and Wells as for Langdon on the basis of small scale tests.

And it's possible, he says, that when the grain of the new varieties becomes available in commercial quantities, it may sell for a slightly lower price than other acceptable durum varieties. In spite of this, the good performance of Lakota and Wells for yield, disease resistance and height may make them a better bet for durum producers than the older varieties.

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61-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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March 30, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

STUDENT FORESTERS BEGIN STUDIES AT CLOQUET

CLOQUET--Sixty University of Minnesota School of Forestry juniors and seniors have started a 3-months' field training session at the 3,500-acre Cloquet Forest Research Center.

The session is being held this year for the 38th year. Bruce A. Brown, assistant professor of forestry at the Center, is in charge.

The young foresters are being instructed in these subjects: Use of aerial photographs in forest management, forest recreation, forest engineering, wildlife census methods and field problems in game management, forest cultural practices (such as marking, thinning and planting), utilization of forest products and evaluation of disease and insect problems in forestry.

The students will visit forest products industries in the Cloquet-Duluth area and observe forest management practices on private, state and federal forest lands in the northern part of the state. Practicing foresters from industry and government provide a large part of the instruction for this session.

The session began March 27.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
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March 30, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FORESTRY STUDENT IS AWARDED FIRST VILLAUME SCHOLARSHIP

The first Villaume Box & Lumber Company Scholarship in wood working has been awarded to Thomas A. Weber, 3309 North 6th St., Minneapolis. This announcement was made today by Robert M. Linsmayer, president of the company, and F.H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry.

The quarterly scholarship of \$75 is offered to stimulate interest in the processing of forest products and training for the forest products industry.

Weber, a senior in the University School of Forestry, is majoring in forest products engineering.

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