

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 3, 1961

SPECIAL -- To All Counties
Feed Grain Program - Story No. 1

FEED GRAIN PROGRAM
SUMMARIZED FOR FARMERS

Representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in _____ county this week (today) took the first in a series of steps to help farmers familiarize themselves with features of the feed grain program which has just been authorized by congress.

This step was in the form of a brief summary of the program issued jointly by _____ and _____ (fill in names of county ASC chairman and county agent).

They said:

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 participate will be eligible for support prices for 1961 on their normal production of these two crops.

Participating corn and grain sorghum producers will also be eligible for support on other feed grains (oats, barley and rye).

The average support price for corn in Minnesota will be \$1.11 per bushel.

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 corn

and sorghum 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 acreages times the county support price.

The program also provides 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 sorghums, oats, barley or rye. The non-cooperator gets the market price and foregoes the benefits of a production adjustment program, since some government stocks of grain will be marketed to pay for the retirement program.

The non-cooperator cannot depend on the government support price and his neighbor's production adjustment to hold up the market price for his corn or grain sorghum production.

The program, which applies only to 1961, is strictly voluntary--each producer decides whether or not to cooperate.

Purposes of the feed grain program as announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture are to: increase farm income; prevent buildup and reduce the feed grain surplus; assure consumers of fair and stable meat, poultry and dairy product prices; and reduce feed grain program costs to taxpayers.

More information will soon be issued on the program as it applies to Minnesota and the county.

ASC personnel are now swamped with working out details of the program on the state and county levels in Minnesota, and farmers are requested not to contact the ASC office until after they have received notice of their corn base acreage and payment rates.

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

SPECIAL to all counties
Feed Grain Program Story No. 2

STEPS IN FEED GRAIN PROGRAM
PARTICIPATION OUTLINED

What steps must a farmer take to participate in the feed grain program which was recently authorized by congress?

The following suggestions came from _____ (fill in names and identification of county agent and/or county ASC chairman).

For the present, don't do anything except to consider whether you should take part in the program and, if so, how many acres of corn and grain sorghums you should plant this year.

The county agent will have a worksheet which a farmer may use to estimate the effect that participation in the program will have on his net farm income. However, before he can evaluate this program in terms of his own farm situation, he must have the letter from his ASC office informing him of the farm base and payment rate assigned to his farm.

In the meantime, the state and ASC organizations are busy working out details of the program, including county average corn yields and corn base acreages and payment rates for individual farmers. Until farmers receive this information, there is nothing they can do about getting into the program.

Sign-up dates for the program will be _____ to _____. (Fill in this information, along with instructions as to place of sign-up, etc., if and when it is available.)

Half the total payment for acres diverted to soil conserving uses on a farm will be offered to the producer as soon as he signifies he will cooperate in the program. Payments will be in the form of negotiable certificates which the farmer may use either to (1) buy grain from the government or (2) take to the ASC office and exchange for a sight draft which can be cashed at a bank.

Additional information on the program is contained in a fact sheet available at the county agent's office.

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SPECIAL to all counties
Feed Grain Program Story No. 3

FEED GRAIN PROGRAM
FACTORS CONSIDERED

What are the factors to be considered by _____ county farmers in making up their minds about whether and to what extent they should participate in the 1961 feed grain program?

Some answers to this question are provided by _____.

First, you will want to estimate the added returns you might expect from participation. These include:

1. The government payment on the retired acreage. To do this, one should multiply the acres retired by the specified payment rate per acre.
2. The price support advantage on feed grains under compliance. To determine this, multiply the acres of supported crops to be grown by the normal yield established for the farm. In turn, this amount of production should be multiplied by the expected difference between the support and market price.
3. The reduction in cash costs on the retired acreage. Here you multiply the total reduced cash costs per acre by the number of acres retired. Primarily these costs would include seed, fertilizer, fuel, sprays and crop insurance.
4. You might also want to consider the value of the labor saved on the retired acreage, as well as the value of the increase in next year's yields on these acres. Reduction of risk may be a factor also.

However, there will be some additional costs that should be considered:

1. Value of production lost. To calculate this, multiply the acres re-

tired by the expected yield. Then multiply this production by the price or value of this crop to you.

2. Conservation costs. You will also want to consider the cost of establishing a cover crop or some other acceptable conservation practice on the retired acreage.

The difference between the added costs and added returns will show how participation in the program may affect your net income.

Two factors will have a major impact on the profitability of the program for your farm. These are: (1) the price differential you expect between the market and support prices, and (2) the bushel differential between the added yield you would expect from your acreage as compared with that established with the ASC productivity index.

Your county agent has a work sheet which will enable you to determine the feasibility of this program for your own farm.

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HOW WILL FEED GRAIN PAYMENT
RATES BE DETERMINED?

How will per acre payment rates in the 1961 feed grain program be determined?
If that question has been puzzling you, here is some information from

1. The state of Minnesota will be assigned a "normal" corn yield, based on its historical average yield. It will also be assigned a price support level 14 cents above last year's level, or about \$1.11 a bushel.

2. The state ASC committee in turn assigns an average yield and support level to each county, according to the county's historical average.

3. County ASC personnel then determine a "normal" yield for each farm in the county. This is done by giving each farm a productivity index rating and multiplying the "normal" yield assigned the county by this index.

4. This normal yield is first multiplied by 50 percent and then multiplied by the county support level to arrive at the per acre payment for which the farm will qualify on the first 20 percent of the corn acres retired.

For example:

Assume county "A" is assigned a "normal" yield of 50 bushels per acre and a support price level of \$1.10 per bushel. Assume also that Farm No. 1 has been given a productivity index of 110 and Farm No. 2 an index of 90.

The normal yield on Farm No. 1 would be:

50 x 110%, equalling 55 bushels per acre.

The per acre payment rate for each acre retired would be: 55 bushels x 50 percent x \$1.10, equalling \$30.25.

Farm No. 2 would get a normal yield of 50 x 90%, equalling 45 bushels per acre--and would be eligible for a payment on retired acres of 45 x 50% x \$1.10, equalling \$24.75.

Therefore, if farmer No. 2 puts 20 percent of his corn land into the program, he will get paid \$24.75 per acre diverted. (If he diverts additional acres they will be eligible for a somewhat higher support--\$29.70 per acre.)

Besides this, he will be eligible for the county support price of \$1.10 per bushel on his normal production of 45 bushels per acre. If his yield should be higher than this in 1961, the additional bushels produced would not be eligible for loan.

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

Immediate release

CAPTION: These four Minnesota 4-H'ers will represent their fellow club members at the 1961 National 4-H Club conference in Washington, D. C., April 22-28. They are, 1. to r., Marilyn Smisek, 18, Lonsdale; Mark Flom, 18, Kenyon; Judith Ann Berglund, 18, Scandia; and Foster Lee Mooney, 17, Maple Plain.

FOUR MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Four top-ranking Minnesota 4-H'ers will represent their fellow club members at the 1961 National 4-H Club conference in Washington, D. C., April 22-28, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Those attending the conference will be Marilyn Smisek, 18, Lonsdale; Mark Flom, 18, Kenyon; Judith Ann Berglund, 18, Scandia; and Foster Lee Mooney, 17, Maple Plain. The four were awarded the trip by the Minnesota Bankers' Association because of outstanding 4-H achievements and leadership.

"Citizenship in Four Dimensions" is the over-all theme of the 1961 conference. The event is planned to help 4-H delegates gain a clearer understanding of the workings of the federal government and their responsibilities as citizens in a democracy. Delegates will also gain an appreciation of 4-H Club work as a nationwide program, Harkness said. Meetings will be held at the National 4-H Club Center.

Miss Smisek, a freshman at the College of St. Catherine, has won many honors during her nine years in club work. She earned championship and grand championship ribbons for swine exhibits at the Rice County fair. She was a junior leader in her club for five years and was a member of the Rice County 4-H Club Federation.

(more)

add 1 4-H conference

Flom is a sophomore majoring in dairy husbandry in the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. He has won championship and blue ribbons for livestock showing and demonstrations at the Goodhue County fair. He also won the FFA State Farmer and Star Dairy Farmer awards. He served as president of his local club and was a junior leader for five years.

Miss Berglund is a freshman majoring in home economics at the University. A 4-H member for nine years, she has been president of her local club. In high school she was Girls' State representative and valedictorian of her graduating class. Her achievements in 4-H include the key award, selection for the Minnesota-Maryland exchange last year and awards in Chisago County, state and national wool contests. Last year she was attendant to the state dress revue queen. Junior leadership was her favorite project and she was a junior leader for four years.

Mooney, a freshman at Bethel College, has been a 4-H member for eight years. During this time he received championship ribbons for lambs and twice was Hennepin County champion sheep showman. He has served his local club as treasurer and vice president, junior leader and for one year^{as}/adult leader. He has attended the junior leadership conference at the University and has counseled at the county junior 4-H camp.

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

Immediate release

AIC WILL MEET ON UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

Minnesota will be the scene of a national meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation this summer for the first time in 35 years.

The Institute, which last met in Minnesota in 1926, will hold its annual summer meeting on the Minneapolis Campus of the University of Minnesota August 20-23.

"New Frontiers for Cooperatives" is the theme of the 1961 meeting, which is expected to attract 3,000 co-op managers, directors, members and educational specialists.

The Institute is an educational organization established 36 years ago by the nation's cooperatives. Each year it meets on the campus of a land grant college. Hosts for this year's meeting will be the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota cooperative organizations.

Program for the morning of the first day of the gathering will be in keeping with the theme, according to Harold Pederson, extension marketing specialist at the University, who is chairman of the Minnesota arrangements committee.

The second morning's program will stress financing of cooperatives, and the third morning will be devoted to topics of special interest to co-op managers and directors. Afternoon programs will be broken up into a number of separate meetings on a variety of topics.

Speakers will include more than 200 farm marketing, farm credit, rural education and extension leaders.

Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, is chairman of the AIC board of trustees. A. B. Smaby, general manager of Midland Cooperatives, Minneapolis, is vice chairman, and Frank Stone, general manager of Land O'Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis, also serves on the board.

E. Fred Koller, University of Minnesota professor of agricultural economics, is over-all Minnesota committee chairman for this year's meeting.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 4, 1961

To all counties
Release week of April 10

TIMING AND APPLICATION RATE IMPORTANT IN WEED SPRAYING

Correct timing and rate of application are essential in chemical control of weeds in small grains, it was pointed out this week (today) by County Agent

He made the following suggestions for spring wheat, oats and barley-- based on research by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. (Rates of application listed refer to acid equivalent or active ingredient rather than the amount of the commercial product.)

Wheat and barley are less sensitive than oats to 2, 4-D applications made during the growing season. All three crops are sensitive as seedlings.

Wheat and barley are relatively tolerant from the time five full leaves appear until the early boot stage. During this period 1/4 to 1/2 pound of 2, 4-D ester or 1/2 to 2/3 pound of 2, 4-D amine has usually been used to control broadleaved weeds without injury to crops.

Avoid spraying wheat and barley in the boot or shot-blade stage. Varietal differences in wheat and barley have been unimportant.

Some injury to oats should be expected, but weed control generally will more than offset losses resulting from 2, 4-D injury. Oats are more tolerant of MCPA than 2, 4-D--permitting the use of 1/2 pound per acre and reducing the risk of damage to the oats.

At rates for susceptible weeds like mustard, the stage at application is not so important as it is when 1/2 pound and more of 2, 4-D amine is used.

MORE

Varieties differ in their response to 2,4-D.

Weeds more easily controlled by MCPA than 2,4-D are hemp nettle, horse tail, buttercup, Tartary buckwheat, corn spurry, corn cockle and perennial peppergrass. Those more easily controlled by 2,4-D than MCPA are Russian thistle, false flax, velvet weed, jimson weed, smartweed, red root pigweed, ball mustard, tansy mustard and wild hemp.

Many annual broad-leaved weeds have been controlled in winter wheat and rye by spraying with 2,4-D, using the ester at 1/4 to 1/2 pound per acre or the amine at 1/2 to 3/4 pound per acre in the spring, after the grain is fully tillered but before it is in the boot. Winter wheat and rye should not be sprayed in the fall.

More information on weed control will be found in Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops." A copy may be obtained from the county agent.

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To all counties
Release week of April 10

FARM FILLERS

"Black Light?" Entomologists use "black light" insect traps for insect survey and detection work, but farmers should not expect them to control crop or livestock pests, says John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. It's possible that such traps may reduce the number of some night-flying nuisance insects in a small local area such as a back yard.

* * * *

Ear-Notch Pigs: You'll be better able to select breeding stock next fall if you ear-notch all the little pigs shortly after they're farrowed, according to Lester Hanson, head of the animal husbandry department at the University of Minnesota. Keep brief records on the number of pigs farrowed and how well they gain.

* * * *

Liner Storage: Milking machine rubber liners can best be stored in a mild household lye solution, says J. B. Williams, associate professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota. Store in lye after washing thoroughly. Liners can be kept in the lye water between milkings.

* * * *

Cows and Trees: Principles of managing a farm woodlot are similar to those of managing a dairy herd, according to Parker Anderson, University of Minnesota extension forester. A good dairyman culls poor producing and diseased cows. Under a sound woodlot program, diseased, poor quality and "wolf" trees are culled out.

* * * *

Don't Burn: With prospects for a dry spring, it's more important than ever this year to remember that burning along fence rows, in swamps and other places on the farm is a poor practice, from the standpoint of both land use and safety, says Roger Harris, extension soil conservationist at the University of Minnesota.

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University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 4, 1961

To all counties
Immediate release

SEED TREATMENT GIVES
GRAIN CROP EARLY START

You can give your small grain crop an early start this season by having your seed treated, points out Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

An early start will let the crop make better use of available moisture and favorable weather, he said.

The University specialist explained that seed treatment improves germination and speeds sprouting.

When seed has a good start in the spring, it is likely to be fully headed before dry summer weather begins. An early start in the spring is often the best--and perhaps only--protection against rust that may set in later.

Seed should be protected with a good mercury treatment, says Johnson.

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

To all counties
A University of Minnesota Ag and
Home Research Story

PUBLICATIONS LIST
VARIETIES TO PLANT
IN HOME GARDEN

Consider planting some of the new, tested varieties of vegetables when you put in your garden this year.

Many of the newer introductions are disease resistant, more productive and have better quality than some of the old standard varieties, according to County Agent _____. However, be sure both old and new varieties you plant are adapted to Minnesota conditions, he cautioned. Selection of adapted varieties for Minnesota is one of the most important steps to a vegetable garden.

Again this year the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service has issued a publication listing old and new varieties of vegetables that have been tested and found to be dependable for Minnesota gardens. The publication, Vegetable Varieties, a revision of Extension Folder 154, also summarizes the observations made during the 1960 season at the various locations in Minnesota where variety trials were conducted by the Extension Service in cooperation with home and commercial gardeners. Copies of the newly revised Extension Folder 154 are available free of charge from the county extension office.

O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University, suggests that _____ county gardeners may want to try a few of the newer varieties this year, along with some of their old favorites. Here are a few of the varieties tested found to be successful in the trials for several years:

MORE

Tendercrop green bean, high quality, productive, disease resistant;
Kinghorn wax bean, yellow-podded bean excellent for freezing and canning;
King Red beet, uniformly dark red throughout; Market Master cabbage, a new
hybrid medium-sized cabbage, resistant to Fusarium yellows; Burpee Hybrid
cucumber, highly productive, mosaic resistant; Red Boy radish, quick-maturing,
suited to summer planting; Zucchini Hybrid squash, a new summer squash with
cylindrical dark green fruits; Earliking sweet corn, an early hybrid sweet corn
maturing in 66 days; Hybrid EE tomato, one of the earliest and highest yielding
strains tested recently.

Copies of Extension Folder 154 are available free of charge from the
county extension office.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

USDA HAS PLANS
FOR HOUSE WITH
THREE BEDROOMS

A three-bedroom house plan featuring simple lines, good proportion and economical use of space developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is now available to _____ county residents, announces Home Agent _____.

Actually the plan was originally designed 25 years ago but has been so popular with farm families that it has been redesigned and offered again as a contemporary home. The plan is suitable for either a farm or city home. The exterior appearance has been changed considerably and a carport, a back patio and a covered walk between carport and front door have been added.

Traffic patterns are well planned with a direct passageway between front and back doors and a small hall leading off to the three bedrooms and bath.

New features offered in the remodeled version of the plan include more closet space in the bedrooms, a larger dining area in the kitchen and a utility room with washup facilities and hooks for work clothes. The plan allows space for a wringer-type washing machine in the utility room. But for families who may want an automatic washer and dryer, the working drawings of the house give an alternate arrangement of the bath and utility room that allows room for both appliances.

Plan No. 7138 does not have a basement. The water heater, laundry equipment and house heating unit are all in the utility room. A version of this

MORE

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plan, however, Plan No. 7143, does have a basement with ample room for laundry equipment, water heater and heating unit.

The rectangular shape of the house reduces building costs. An additional saving can be made if the family wishes to do the interior finishing, says Mary Muller, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota. Thus after the outside walls and framing are up and the necessary utilities are in, the family can occupy the house while they install room partitions and finish off the interior as time and money permit.

Stop at your county extension office to see the leaflet containing the drawings and floor plans and to get information about working drawings with construction details. There is a small charge for the working drawings.

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NOTE TO AGENT: Enclosed is a copy of the leaflet showing sketches and floor plans of the house described in the story (Plan No. 7138). Working drawings are available from Blue Print Room, Agricultural Engineering Department, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota. Mary Muller sent you a letter about blueprint charges in November. Or see her section in the March Home Agent Letter for charges and a complete listing of plans.

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

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

GOOD CARE MEANS HEALTHY TEETH

Good teeth are essential for both physical health and good looks.

Facts show that tooth decay is the most common of all human diseases, affecting over 95 percent of the people. Although nationally tooth decay is decreasing, in Minnesota it is increasing.

To combat this increase, 4-H clubs enrolled in the health project can encourage members to eat a balanced diet, brush their teeth regularly and make periodic visits to their dentist, suggests Agent _____.

Groups can tour a dentist's office or a public health clinic and discuss dental problems with a dentist, the school or county nurse.

A well-balanced diet is necessary for development of healthy teeth _____ points out. Fresh fruits and vegetables are much better for you than candy and sweets. Foods containing sugar encourage tooth decay.

When and how you brush your teeth are more important than the type of tooth paste or powder you use. Brush your teeth immediately after eating and brush all surfaces of the teeth. If you cannot brush them after eating, rinse your mouth with water or eat a raw vegetable or fruit, such as a carrot or apple.

Visit your dentist to keep your teeth in good condition. Encourage your family to have a family dentist whom you can see regularly.

Dental health is one area of the 4-H health project. Good dental health habits are part of the requirement for completion of this part of the health project. 4-H'ers can also give talks or demonstrations on correct brushing of teeth and the relation of diet to dental health.

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

SPECIAL -- Immediate Release

ANIMAL NUTRITION CONFERENCE SEPTEMBER 11 and 12 at U of MINN.

The Minnesota Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers will be held in Peters Hall on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota September 11 and 12.

The conference was formerly known as the Animal Nutrition Short Course, said J. O. Christianson, director of short courses on the St. Paul campus, in announcing the 1961 dates for the 22nd annual event.

Lester Hanson, head of the animal husbandry department at the University of Minnesota, states that the program for the conference is now being planned by a committee consisting of representatives of the Northwest Feed Manufacturers Association and staff members of the University who are interested in animal nutrition.

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

file
SPECIAL TO Aitkin,
St. Louis, Kanabec
and Mille Lacs county
extension offices

Immediate release

NOTE to county agent or assistant agent in charge of area development: The following story is based on one sent to daily papers, radio stations, etc., last week. Here we are attempting to localize it for your weeklies and other outlets. Anything you can do to localize it further will, of course, increase its acceptability by your local outlets.

COUNTY TO PLAY PART IN AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM EXPANSION

_____ county is expected to play an important part in the expansion of Minnesota's area development program in 1961.

This became evident with the recent announcement by Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, that this county, along with three others, was definitely scheduled to come into the program in 1961 and that several others will be added before the end of the year.

Rutford announced that definite plans have been made for including Aitkin, St. Louis, Kanabec and Mille Lacs counties in the area development program in 1961. Counties already in the program were Carlton, Hubbard, Itasca, Beltrami, Clearwater and Pine.

Previously known as rural development, the area development program 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.

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.

add 1 County to play, etc.

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. Nutford 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.

(ADD OR INSERT any additional local information you wish.)

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 6, 1961

Immediate release

TURKEY HEADS LIST OF APRIL PLENTIFULS

Minnesota consumers can count on eating well and being money ahead if they plan their April menus around the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods.

Turkeys head the list of abundant foods for April. Recently the number of turkeys in cold storage has been unusually large.

To go with the turkeys there will be an abundance of such accompaniments as potatoes and cranberry products.

Cabbage appears on the Department's list of plentifuls for the fourth consecutive month. Much of the big Texas crop will be marketed in April, as will cabbage from a number of southeastern states. The new green cabbage is particularly rich in vitamin C, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

Canned freestone peaches will be in generous supply for desserts and salads. Stocks of these peaches were at a record high level the first of the year.

Grocers' shelves will be featuring big supplies of canned ripe olives for appetizer and relish trays. A heavy pack after the big California harvest will assure continued abundance during the month.

Dry pea beans (navy) from Michigan will supply the makings of many low cost dishes.

Because milk production is increasing seasonally, April should see plentiful supplies of fluid milk and dairy products at favorable prices. Plenty of peanuts and peanut butter will also be on the market during the month.

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University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 6, 1961

Immediate release

SIREN TO SUMMON FIRE FIGHTERS TO SCHOOL

The call of the siren will summon 350 firemen to classes at the tenth annual Minnesota State Fire School on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota April 24-27.

All regular sessions in Coffey Hall will open with the sounding of a fire siren, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

The school is conducted by the Agricultural Short Course office in cooperation with the University's Agricultural Extension Service, General Extension Division, community fire departments and other organizations in the state interested in reducing fire losses.

Arthur P. Spottswood, former deputy chief in the Minneapolis Fire Department, is coordinator for the school.

Speakers and instructors at the school will include professional fire fighters and others representing organizations interested in reducing fire losses. Emmett T. Cox, director of the fire prevention department of the Western Actuarial Bureau, Chicago, will preside at all sessions in Coffey Hall.

In addition to sessions on the St. Paul Campus, classes will be held at the Minneapolis Fire Department drill school, 3rd Ave. S.E. and 6th Street, and the Waterous Company hydrant plant, 80 Fillmore Ave. E., St. Paul.

The annual banquet of the school will be held at 5:30 p.m. April 24 in the Fort Snelling Officers' Club with Robert F. Hamm, vice chairman of the Fire Department Instructors' Conference, Memphis, as the speaker.

An annual feature of the school is the actual burning of a structure and participation in fire fighting work by firement enrolled. Location of the condemned structure to be used for this will be announced later.

Information on enrollment may be obtained from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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

Immediate release

ST. PAUL CAMPUS TO BE SITE OF CONFERENCE ON TRANSFER STUDENT
ADVISING

The St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota will be the site on April 21 of a meeting called to facilitate cooperation with other Minnesota collegiate institutions in advising students planning to transfer to the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

The conference will start at 9 a. m. in the student center on the St. Paul Campus. The day's program is being planned by St. Paul Campus faculty in cooperation with the University Senate Committee on Institutional Relationships.

Invitations to the conference have been sent to the presidents, academic deans and counselors of all Minnesota institutions of higher learning.

Presiding at the conference will be Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction in the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

The morning program will include discussions of the following:

Forestry curriculum planning and career outlets; home economics curriculums and transfer relationships; agriculture and veterinary medicine--curriculums, planning for potential transfer students and placement.

After luncheon, the group will visit specialized classrooms and then reconvene in the student center. There Robert J. Keller, professor of education and chairman of the University Senate Committee on Institutional Relations, will preside at a discussion of total University transfer problems, with representatives of all colleges of the University participating.

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61-129-rpr

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

* For release at 6:30 p.m. *
* Saturday, April 8 *

SERVICE AWARD TO BENTON COUNTY R. Y. GROUP

WASECA--Promotion of better understanding between city and rural people through sponsorship of a Farm-Business Day has won the State Community Service Award for the Benton County Rural Youth group.

The group received the \$50 award at the closing banquet of the annual state Rural Youth-Young Men and Women's Conference here.

Runner-up for the service award for the second year was the Kandiyohi County group. Big Stone County placed third. They received \$25 and \$10, respectively.

Thirty members of the St. Cloud Chamber of Commerce spent a day on farms in Benton County as guests of farmers and members of the Rural Youth group. The Farm-Business Day was initiated by the Benton County Rural Youth group in 1958 to help acquaint business men with farm operations. The St. Cloud Chamber of Commerce has cooperated in the venture each year.

Among other projects of the organization were establishing a roadside picnic area, helping to build display areas in the 4-H exhibit building, assisting in sponsorship of a district field day and square dance.

Community service projects of the Kandiyohi group included sponsoring a tractor-driving contest at the county fair, presenting a three-act play for 600 patients at Willmar State Hospital, giving training in recreation and making contributions to various health funds and the International Farm Youth Exchange.

Big Stone County group members made and set up trash cans at the county fair grounds, donated blood, contributed money to various health funds, sponsored community square dances.

The awards program, sponsored by Midland Cooperatives, Inc., and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, is designed to stimulate community service activity on the part of each of Minnesota's RY-YMW groups.

RY-YMW is a program for young adults started 26 years ago by the University.

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

MINNESOTANS SHOW LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF BEEF GRADES

How much do Minnesotans know about beef grades?

In a survey of more than 5,700 people conducted by the University of Minnesota Departments of Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Economics, one-third said that grade was the most important factor in buying beef, but only a fiftieth of them could actually identify five of the terms used in federal grading.

Results of the survey were reported today by Dale C. Dahl, agricultural economist at the University.

The survey was conducted at the Minnesota State Fair last fall. Those visiting the meat booth set up there filled out questionnaires designed to test consumer knowledge of beef grades.

One-third of those responding used grades as the most important choice factor. One-fifth checked degree of fat, and one-eighth thought marbling was of primary importance.

The questionnaire listed these five USDA grade names: Standard, Choice, Utility, Good and Prime. Mixed with this list of federal grades were the following terms: quality, economy, extra choice, grade A and fancy.

Only one person in 50 correctly identified all five terms as those used in federal grading. Most of them identified only one term correctly, and nearly one-eighth of the group failed to identify any of the terms correctly.

Dahl is the author of an article on consumer knowledge of beef grades in the ^{current} issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, monthly publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

He points out that the serious lack of knowledge of beef grades shown by this survey may be explained in part by the fact that many processors and retailers use their own "grades" in addition to or instead of federal grades--and this confuses consumers. Only half of all beef slaughtered in the U. S. is federally graded.

According to Dahl, "If federal grades for beef are to be utilized by consumers in registering their preferences through the marketing system, it is important for consumers as well as producers to learn the language of grading.

"So long as the language of federal grades is unknown to the consumer he must rely on retailers and wholesalers to translate his desires for him into the language of grading. Much of the flavor, however, may be lost in the transition."

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61-131-rpr

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

April 6, 1961

TO: HOME AGENTS
COUNTY AGENTS IN NON-HOME AGENT COUNTIES

Enclosed are three suggested stories for use before and during National Home Demonstration Week. Feel free to localize them in any way. The most effective stories are those with local color.

Also enclosed for whatever use you wish to make of them are:

- . Minnesota Fact Sheet prepared by Dorothy Simmons
- . Fact Sheet on Home Demonstration Week from Federal Extension Service
- . Thank-U-Gram
- . Two pages of art spots for newsletters

You may want to reproduce some of the material in the Minnesota and federal fact sheets to send to papers in your counties along with your stories.

Try to interest your editors in attending one of your meetings and taking pictures to use with a feature on the extension home program in the county. Tell them about your plans for Achievement Day. They may be interested in both picture and story coverage of the event.

One of your papers may like to do a feature on some of your young homemakers and what the extension home program means to them. Another possibility is a feature on some of your long-time members and home councilors.

You may want to interview some of them on your radio programs. Radio stations may also be able to use short spot announcements.

Later I'll be sending a suggested editorial on the work of home agents directly to papers in the counties. You'll get a copy for your files.

TV stations will receive slides and shorts on Home Demonstration Week.

Sincerely yours



(Mrs.) Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

Enc.
JBN:YS

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

To all counties
NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK PACKET

Use if or when appropriate

HOME EXTENSION
GROUPS PLAN
ACHIEVEMENT DAY

Members of the home extension groups in _____ county will hold their annual Achievement Day program _____ in _____.

A talk on _____ by _____ will be one of the highlights of the event. (Add any other features of the program--a tea, exhibit, etc.)

Purpose of the program, which is open to the public, is to feature achievements and special activities of the home extension groups during the past year. The event will also call attention to the 16th National Home Demonstration Week to be observed April 30 to May 6 by nearly 8 1/2 million women throughout the nation who use home economics extension services to help solve their home and family living problems.

Chairmen of committees planning the annual Achievement Day and the special observance of National Home Demonstration Week are:

(Or list all committee members if there are not too many. Be sure to give initials or first names and addresses.)

-jbn-

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

To all counties

NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK PACKET

Use when appropriate

**LOCAL GROUPS TO
OBSERVE HOME
DEMONSTRATION WEEK**

_____ county's _____ members of home extension groups will
(no.)
join nearly 8 1/2 million women in all 50 states and Puerto Rico in observing
National Home Demonstration Week April 30-May 6.

Theme of the week is "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World."

These women take part in home demonstration work, or the extension home program, as it is known in Minnesota, an adult educational program in better homemaking. They learn to apply the latest findings developed by home economics research to help in solving their home and family living problems.

_____ county members are planning exhibits in _____ (or an achievement day program) to call attention to the practical help offered to Minnesota homemakers by the out-of-school learning activities provided by the Agricultural Extension Service.

Whether they live in _____ county or elsewhere in the nation, women learn through the extension home program to become better home managers, to provide more convenient and attractive homes, to select suitable clothing at reasonable prices, to choose furnishings wisely, to understand child development, to prepare nutritious meals and to serve as better citizens in the community, state and nation.

In Minnesota 47,898 women are enrolled in 3,320 home extension groups. In the country as a whole 1-1/3 million women participate through some 63,000 organized groups which have their own volunteer local leaders. More than 7 million others enroll in special interest workshops, attend series of meetings, watch demonstrations, read extension bulletins or news stories or hear extension radio programs.

For these students no school bells ring, no report cards are issued. A home, a city hall, the court house or a church basement may be the classroom. The pupils plan their own courses. Since the purpose of the informal classes is to make the members more proficient in their homes and communities, the women study a variety of subjects during the year, according to their needs.

This national educational program, open to rural and urban women, is conducted cooperatively by the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the land-grant colleges such as the University of Minnesota and the local county government.

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

To all counties

NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK PACKET

Use when appropriate

HOME COUNCIL
PRAISED FOR
SERVICE

Local women serving as extension home councilors are playing a key role in an educational program for better homemaking which is helping women in all parts of the county solve the problems of daily living more effectively.

Through their work in planning, organizing and carrying out the extension home program--the largest out-of-school educational activity for women--

_____ county home councilors are making an important contribution toward developing better homes and communities, says Home Agent _____.*

National Home Demonstration Week, April 30 to May 6, is an appropriate time to give home councilors a special salute for their unselfish service in helping families adjust to modern changes in living by applying the latest findings of home economics research.

Extension home councils in Minnesota are organized to work with the extension agents in developing the county extension program. Working with the county extension agent, the council assists in interpreting the needs and interests of families in the county so that the home economics program can be planned around these needs. Thus the council serves as a link between the extension agents and the families and local groups in various parts of the county.

It also helps with the organization and maintenance of local groups through which the educational program is carried out. To supplement the educational program, the council makes and executes plans for such special events as achievement days, tours and fair exhibits.

The council is made up of women who have been elected to represent each group (modify this to suit your county) in the county. Present officers of the council, elected for _____ years, are: (give names, offices and addresses).

Other members of the council are:

-jbn-

* In non-home agent counties, quote Dorothy Simmons, state leader, home economics extension at the University of Minnesota.



National HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK

TODAY'S HOME BUILDS TOMORROW'S WORLD

April 30 - May 6, 1961

The 16th National Home Demonstration Week will be observed throughout the country from April 30 through May 6. Nearly 8½ million women, in all 50 States and Puerto Rico, now use home economics extension services of one kind or another to help solve their home and family living problems. Some of these women live on farms, some in towns and cities. All are trying to manage their homes more efficiently and have healthier, happier families.

Home Demonstration work is an adult educational program in better homemaking.

Through its "show how" and "tell how" methods, women learn to apply the latest findings developed by home economics research. For these "students" no school bells ring, no report cards are issued, no studies are required, and no classrooms assigned. Instead "pupils" plan their own courses, and choose their own "teachers." The program - planned by and for homemakers - is conducted cooperatively by the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the State land-grant colleges, and county governments.

Aims of National Home Demonstration Week, 1961

More people informed of the unique contribution of the total Extension Service to economic and social development in this country.

More homemakers and more of the general public acquainted with home economics research and extension educational programs conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and State land-grant colleges.

More women learning and using research findings related to the home and family, and knowing how to contact the home demonstration agent for extension educational assistance.

State and county officials, and other civic and community leaders, alerted to adjustments being made in the home demonstration program to meet the needs of modern-day living.

Additional specific opportunities for recognition of, and further participation by, nearly 733,000 volunteer home demonstration leaders.

How the Week Will Be Observed

Local plans will include special events for reaching new homemakers with information about practical help available from the out-of-school learning activities afforded by the Extension Service. Achievement days, demonstrations, and tours will be arranged by extension home economists and local volunteer leaders. Homemakers and extension workers will speak at meetings of civic and service clubs, schools and churches, farm organizations, and other groups.

Newspapers and radio and television stations will carry news and features about the work in their areas. Posters and exhibits illustrating typical and outstanding achievements will be prepared and displayed in store windows and other prominent places. Recognition ceremonies and other events will honor the thousands of volunteer leaders over the country, who help bring modern science into homes of their communities through extending the knowledge and skill of home demonstration agents.

Today's Homemaker is Different. She has a much bigger and more complicated job than did her grandmother, or even her mother. Vast social, technological, and economic changes bring new problems to every home. No longer can the wife and mother only cook, sew, clean, and perform other household duties. She also may hold down a full-time, or part-time, job outside the home. If she is typical, she does these jobs and undertakes numerous other responsibilities to gain a richer, fuller life for herself and her family.

She teams up with her husband in managing farm or business affairs. She spends considerable time in helping improve community life to build the kind of community she wants for her family. She does her share toward better community health, recreation, safety, and citizenship. She stays abreast of off-the-farm economic forces and public affairs that affect her family's life. These are enough to keep any woman busy, and they do! Many women say that, whether their activities are inside or outside the home, the educational services of home economics extension work help them.

How Home Demonstration Work Is Conducted

Home demonstration work is carried on according to the needs and interests of those taking part, and it varies with the areas where families live. About 1-1/3 million women coast-to-coast participate through some 63,000 organized groups which have their own volunteer local leaders. More than 7 million others enroll in special interest workshops, attend series of meetings, enter into discussions, watch demonstrations, read bulletins, hear extension radio programs, and so on.

Whatever their method, they strive to become better home managers, to handle their resources of time, money, and energy more wisely; to provide more convenient and attractive homes, to choose comfortable and worth-the-money home furnishings, to select suitable clothing at reasonable prices, to prepare tastier, more nutritious meals; to learn more about child care and development and to serve as better citizens in their communities, States, and Nation.

In the organized groups, the volunteer leaders help plan and carry on the home demonstration program. They are the "teachers" named by homemakers themselves from their own ranks. All are trained and assisted by home demonstration agents, the home economists of the Cooperative Extension Service. Home demonstration agents, besides their work with groups, assist many other homemakers through workshops, demonstrations, tours, publications, and the like. In addition, they visit families to advise on individual plans and problems, appear on radio and television programs, and write educational articles for newspapers.

More information on home demonstration work - including human interest stories by or about participants - may be obtained from county home demonstration agents, who usually have their offices in county seat towns; the Cooperative Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. The national administrator of the Federal Extension Service is P. V. Kepner, and the director of home economics programs is Miss Eunice Heywood.

NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK

April 30 - May 6, 1961

MINNESOTA FACT SHEET

Seventy-one Minnesota counties had the educational service of a county extension home agent for all or part of the year ending October 1, 1960. But counties without home agents had a home economics extension program too, though in some cases, it was quite limited. These programs in nonhome agent counties were possible because of the leadership given by the county agricultural agent; the teachings of home economics specialists who went to the county; the organizational work and planning by the county extension home council; the follow-up teaching by local group leaders. 4-H home economics projects are carried out in all counties, too. In nonhome agent counties state 4-H agents (home economists) assist in training 4-H leaders in some of the home economics projects as requested.

Counties having a home agent understandably have a home economics program that is both more intensive and extensive. More subject matter is made available; more groups participate - both youth and adult groups; more program activities are provided, as special interest discussions or workshops, open meetings (possibly for both men and women); more newspaper information in home economics; more individual contacts, including home visits; more home economics information at meetings of organizations and agencies.

A summary of county extension agents' reports for the year ending October 1, 1960, reveals that 125,000 Minnesota families were assisted directly or indirectly in making some changes in homemaking practices. Three-fifths of these were rural families, one-fifth rural nonfarm including the smaller towns and one-fifth urban or suburban.

In the leader training program 3,320 local women's groups with membership of 47,898 took part. More than 27,000 girls were enrolled in 4-H work with one or more home economics projects. Over two-thirds of these 4-H home economics girls lived on farms; the other third being nearly equal in rural-nonfarm areas, which include small cities and towns, and the cities or suburbs.

In the adult home economics program 21,587 women served as leaders, and 6,453 as leaders in the 4-H program. Membership on the county extension home councils numbered 3,219.

Subject matter content and emphasis are indicated by the following figures from the summary of agents' reports.

Assisted Different Families

109,044	Foods and Nutrition
96,590	Clothing
49,425	Furnishings and Equipment
48,157	Safety
39,303	Health
32,392	House and Surroundings
30,431	Home Management
28,536	Family Life
17,428	Family Economics

The high numbers appearing for both foods and clothing reflect the popularity of these traditional fields both for 4-H projects and for adult group programs conducted by local leaders. The impact of program in other home economics fields may be greater than the smaller figures would indicate, since a larger portion of the contacts may be direct contacts by specialist or agent with the people rather than the contact through local leaders.

University Park and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 7, 1961

SPECIAL to
Lyon County

HANSON TO REPLACE HOLCROB AS LYON COUNTY ASSISTANT AGENT

David Hanson, who has been serving as vocational agriculture instructor at Cottonwood the past four years, will become assistant agricultural extension agent in Lyon County June 15.

Hanson will be taking the place of George Holcrob while Holcrob serves as area extension agent in soils for Lincoln, Yellow Medicine, Redwood, and Lyon Counties.

Hanson was born at Hutchinson, Minnesota. He attended high school at Pueblo, Colorado, and received his B.S. degree in agricultural education from Iowa State University in 1958. He has also done graduate work at the University of Minnesota.

His background also includes employment on a corn-hog-beef farm in Story County, Iowa, and he was a 4-H club member for three years. He was president and treasurer of his club.

Hanson has also been an assistant ~~Member~~, FFA advisor, Lions Club member, president of the local education association and has been active in church work.

In college he was YCA youth work director and a member of the Ag Education Club and Farmhouse Fraternity. He helped earn his way through college by working on the dairy experiment farm.

Hanson is married and is the father of two small children.

During his term as Cottonwood agriculture instructor, Hanson worked cooperatively on many projects in Lyon County with County Agent Raymond J. Howell and Home Agent Florence Benton. These projects have included county fair, crop and fertilizer trials, adult classes and others.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 7, 1961

Immediate release

AIC TO MEET ON UNIVERSITY
OF MINNESOTA CAMPUS

MINNEAPOLIS--"New Frontiers for Cooperatives" has been selected as the theme for the annual summer meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation on the Minneapolis campus of the University of Minnesota August 20-23.

Three thousand co-op managers, directors, members and educational specialists are expected to attend.

The Institute is an educational organization established 36 years ago by the nation's cooperatives. Each year it meets on the campus of a land grant college. The last year it met in Minnesota was 1926.

Hosts for this summer's meeting will be the University of Minnesota and Minnesota cooperative organizations.

Program for the morning of the first day of the gathering will be in keeping with the theme, according to Harold Pederson, extension marketing specialist at the University, who is chairman of the Minnesota arrangements committee.

The second morning's program will stress financing of cooperatives, and the third morning will be devoted to topics of special interest to co-op managers and directors.

Afternoon programs will be broken up into a number of separate meetings on a variety of topics.

These topics include:

Nature and importance of cooperatives, long range planning, merchandising, factors limiting co-op growth, credit policies, modern management, membership relations, transportation, advertising, job opportunities, directors' and members' responsibilities, youth education, marketing and supply cooperatives. Tours of co-ops are also planned.

Speakers will include more than 200 farm marketing, farm credit, rural education and extension leaders.

Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, is chairman of the AIC board of trustees. A. J. Smaby, general manager of Midland Cooperatives, Minneapolis, is vice chairman, and Frank Stone, general manager of Land O'Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis, also serves on the board of trustees.

E. Fred Koller, University of Minnesota professor of agricultural economics, is over-all Minnesota committee chairman for this year's meeting.

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

Immediate release

HOME ECONOMICS FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED AT U OF MINN.

Two \$3,000 fellowships have been awarded for graduate study in home economics at the University of Minnesota, according to an announcement by Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics.

Ruth Hall, Ames, Iowa, and Mrs. Mary Blomquist, 1402 Almond, St. Paul, are recipients of the fellowships. Both will work toward their Ph. D. degrees. Miss Hall will do graduate work in education and textiles and clothing; Mrs. Blomquist will combine biometrics and mathematics with textiles.

The home economics fellowships are among 24 given for the fifth year by General Foods Fund, Inc., to home economists in this country. Candidates for the fellowships must show superior potentialities in their respective fields and must plan to follow careers in home economics. The University of Minnesota is one of 12 universities selected to receive the General Foods Fund fellowships for graduate study in home economics.

Miss Hall is assistant professor of textiles and clothing at Iowa State University. She has also taught at Iowa State Teachers' College, St. Olaf College, Crosby-Ironton High School, Blooming Prairie High School and at Lohrville, Iowa, Consolidated School. She received her bachelor's and master's degrees in home economics from Iowa State University.

Mrs. Blomquist is a research assistant in textiles and a teaching assistant in biometrics at the University of Minnesota. During a number of summers she served as assistant laboratory technician at the Dexter, Iowa, Clinic Hospital. She holds a B. S. degree from Iowa State University and her M. S. from the University of Minnesota.

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

Immediate release

NITRATE POISONING DISCUSSED AT SILAGE CONFERENCE

Nitrate poisoning in livestock and human beings can largely be avoided by careful feeding of forages and by adding sodium bisulfite in the silage-making process.

This information came from Joseph Scaletti, assistant professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, in a talk at the Industry-University Silage Conference on the St. Paul Campus (Monday) April 10.

Said Scaletti:

The common forages, barley, wheat, rye, corn and hay, sometimes contain enough inorganic nitrate to be toxic to animals. The degree of nitrate accumulation in plants varies widely and is affected by such environmental factors as drought, soil deficiency, soil nitrate content, degree of shade in which plants grow and use of herbicides.

Sometimes forage crops accumulate high levels of nitrate during early growth. But as the crop approaches maturity it normally assimilates nitrates and changes them to other nitrogenous forms such as proteins and amino acids.

However, if environmental conditions are unfavorable when the nitrate level in plants is high, the entire growth process may be disrupted and all the nitrates may not be changed to amino acids. Then they remain in nitrate form at the time the material is used as feed or silage.

The amount of nitrate in plants that could be lethal to livestock varies with the nutritional state, size and type of animal and consumption of feeds other than nitrate-containing material.

However, it's advisable that forages with a nitrate nitrogen content of approximately 0.22 percent (1.5 percent of potassium nitrate) on a dry weight basis should be fed with caution.

(more)

add 1 nitrate poisoning

Death or severe bronchial or pulmonary disorders can result from inhaling gases from freshly filled silos. Nitrogen dioxide gas, produced in the early stages of silage fermentation, is responsible for this condition.

Studies conducted by the University of Minnesota agricultural researchers during the summers of 1958, 1959 and 1960 with corn, oats and alfalfa silage indicated that adding sodium bisulfite to the forage at the time of silo loading will control and prevent formation of toxic gases.

This step prevents toxic gas formation regardless of initial concentration of nitrate in the forage, crop maturity, application of nitrogen fertilizer or level of moisture in the material at ensiling time. In addition, sodium bisulfite does not interfere with reduction or disappearance of nitrate from plant material through the ensiling process.

Work at the Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri agricultural experiment stations indicates that the ensiling process reduces nitrate content of forages. This reduction in Iowa and Missouri work was 10-45 percent of the nitrate initially present in the forage and could, depending on the amount present, reduce the nitrate from a lethal to a sub-lethal level.

In Minnesota studies nitrate reduction ranged from a low of 50 percent to a high of 90 percent of the amount initially present. Here most of the reduction occurred in the first few days of ensiling.

The addition of sodium bisulfite to silage to prevent noxious gas production did delay reduction of nitrate for approximately two days. But by the fourth or fifth day the extent of reduction was equal to that of untreated forages. Consequently, no additional problem is anticipated in the feeding of bisulfite-treated silage to animals with regard to the possibility of such material contributing to nitrate poisoning.

The Minnesota studies, however, are not complete, and the researchers plan to assess bisulfite-treated silages more completely with respect to both toxicological and nutritional considerations.

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

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR APRIL

By O. C. Turnquist

C. Gustav Hard

Extension Horticulturists

Vegetables - by O. C. Turnquist

1. As soon as the frost is out of the ground and the soil dry enough to work, the cool season crops can be planted in the garden. These include lettuce, spinach, peas, kohlrabi, radishes, carrots, beets, onions and potatoes.
2. Apply a complete fertilizer such as a 5-20-20 at the rate of 3-4 pounds per 100 square feet of area. Work it into the top 2 or 3 inches of soil with a rake.
3. If you find roots of nearby trees and shrubs in the soil when the garden is spaded or plowed, you will be further ahead by locating the garden in a different location where nearby trees and shrubs will not compete for moisture and nutrients in the soil.
4. Make your rows straight by marking the rows on the soil with a string or chalk line. A tight string over the soil will give you a straight seed furrow.
5. Treat all vegetable seeds with a pinch of Arason in the small seed packet.
6. A small tin flour scoop is an ideal tool for scattering the seeds at a desirable rate in the furrow.
7. Don't plant seeds too deep. Large seeds can be planted deeper than small seeds.
8. For good control or prevention of troublesome soil insects, apply granular dieldrin to the soil immediately after planting. This will control cutworms, maggots, wireworms and grubworms in the garden.

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

9. Try new dependable varieties this year like Tendercrop bean, Kinghorn Wax bean, Ruby Queen beet, Greenhart lettuce, Burpee hybrid cucumber, Earliking sweet corn, Red Boy radish, Fireball tomato and Moreton hybrid tomato.

Fruits - by O. C. Turnquist

1. Try some of the new strawberry varieties this year. Earlimore, Trumpeter and Sparkle are new June-bearing types while Ozark Beauty and Ogallala are new everbearing types.
2. Get certified nursery stock of strawberries and raspberries.
3. Keep June-bearing strawberries confined to a narrow matted row but grow everbearers as individual plants. Space new everbearing plants 12 inches apart but June-bearing varieties 18-24 inches apart. Rows should be 3 to 4 feet apart.
4. Remove flowers from new plantings the first year. On everbearers leave the flowers that develop after July 1 for a fall crop the first year.
5. Spray strawberries before flowering with kelthane for control of cyclamen mite. Follow directions on the container. This treatment should be helpful if you have had poor results with Red Rich.
6. Get your apple trees pruned before growth starts. Remove broken, diseased or crossing branches as well as water sprouts and weak wood growing in towards the center of the tree. Cover large wounds with orange shellac. Don't use paint.
7. Check the base of fruit trees for mouse damage. If the tree is small and completely girdled, it may be wise to replace it. Keep hardware cloth around the base to prevent mouse girdling. Also remove dry grass or straw from the base of the tree.
8. The first apple spray should be applied when the fruit buds show pink at the tips. An all-purpose mixture with captan will be useful at this stage.

9. Prune your currants and gooseberries now. Remove all old stems over 4 years old. Keep only about 12 young vigorous stems per plant.

Ornamentals - by C. Gustav Hard

1. Remove winter cover from roses this month. Mulch should be removed gradually as the weather begins to warm. Leaving the cover on too late can bring on disease problems.
2. Plant only hardy varieties of trees and shrubs. Shrubs which have been tested in various locations in the state are listed in Extension Bulletin 267, "Woody Plants for Minnesota."
3. Delay pruning spring-flowering shrubs and trees until after they have bloomed. Examples of these shrubs would be flowering plum, flowering almond, lilacs and flowering crabapples.

Summer-flowering shrubs such as hydrangeas and hybrid tea roses should be pruned before growth starts.

4. Ornamental shrubs are often planted too close together. To allow ample room for development in all directions, allow 6 feet between large shrubs, 4 feet between medium shrubs and 2 to 3 feet between small shrubs.

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

Immediate release

HEARING ON WATERED HAM

Do consumers prefer smoked ham with a high moisture content?

To get their opinions, a meeting sponsored by the Minnesota Home Economics Association will be held in the meats laboratory classroom on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Friday, April 14, at 4 p.m.

W. J. Aunan, associate professor of animal husbandry, will discuss the ^{problems concerning} regulations governing preparation of smoked hams and other cured pork products. Before January, 1961, all federally inspected cook-before-eating hams could not weigh more in a cured form than in their original form. In January the law was revised to allow up to 10 percent moisture in all federally inspected cook-before-eating hams. There is no law governing non-federally inspected plants.

A public hearing scheduled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be held Sat., May 6, in Minneapolis in the U. S. Federal Courts Building to permit all interested persons to present their views regarding the regulation. The hearing in Minneapolis is one of seven scheduled throughout the country.

The meeting Friday on the St. Paul Campus is a preliminary session to obtain opinions of homemakers regarding moisture in hams, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

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61-134-jbn

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

Immediate release

J. J. CHRISTENSEN WILL RETIRE

A man who has played a major role in making the University of Minnesota internationally known as a center for teaching and research in the plant sciences is slated to retire June 30.

He is Jonas J. Christensen, head of the Department of Plant Pathology and Botany since 1953 and a member of the faculty for 41 years.

Christensen began his climb to world fame as a plant pathologist 68 years ago as one of a family of nine children born on a farm near Hutchinson, Minnesota. He attended grade and high schools there and then taught country school near Mercer, North Dakota.

He obtained his B. S., M. S. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Minnesota in 1921, 1922 and 1925, respectively. Christensen became a member of the University staff in 1920, serving as a part-time botany instructor while still working for his bachelor's degree.

His University studies had been interrupted by World War I, during which he served two years in the Army medical corps.

In addition to his duties as a University staff member, Christensen has served since 1955 as head of the Cooperative Rust Laboratory on the St. Paul Campus, collaborating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Christensen's distinguished career has included a year's furlough in 1929 for study in Europe as a Guggenheim Memorial Fellow.

(more)

add 1 J. J. Christensen

In 1950 he spent four months as a plant pathologist in Japan with the Natural Resources Section under the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers. As a result of his work in analyzing and evaluating disease problems in production and storage of Japanese food crops, he was made an honorary member of the Japanese Phytopathological Society.

In December, 1950-January, 1951, he spent a six-weeks' leave to study diseases of cereal plants in Latin America and Mexico in relation to crop improvement in the U. S. for the USDA. He returned to Mexico for a month in the fall of 1951 as a scientific advisor in connection with the Rockefeller Foundation program.

Christensen is a member of many scientific and honorary societies. He has served as associate editor of the journal, "Phytopathology," and as president of the American Phytopathological Society. He was a member of the Biological Branch of the Army Chemical Corps in 1946-55. The Northwest Crop Improvement Association honored him as an honorary seed grower in 1948.

Christensen is the author of more than 100 pamphlets and articles in professional publications, as well as chapters in various scientific books.

One of the highlights of his career occurred in January, 1960, when he received the Elvin C. Stakman award for outstanding research in diseases of cereal crops. The award was presented in person by Stakman, in whose honor the award was established.

As an undergraduate, Christensen had been encouraged by Stakman, then an instructor, to continue his studies at the University, and he succeeded Stakman as head of the Department of Plant Pathology and Botany in 1953.

Although his world-wide reputation rests largely on his research achievements, Christensen has found his deepest satisfactions in contacts with students. Numerous graduate students whose interest in plant pathology and botany was stimulated and developed under his advisorship have gone on to make names for themselves in their field.

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61-135-rpr

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

A MINNESOTA
FARM FEATURE

* For release Thurs. April 13 *

MINIMUM TILLAGE PROVES PROFITABLE FOR GOODHUE COUNTY FARMER

John Schwartz tried a new idea called minimum tillage on his rolling, terraced 213-acre Goodhue County dairy farm four years ago. That idea, combined with a switch from dairying to a corn-hog-beef enterprise, has changed his whole farming operation.

Today there's not a dairy cow on the place. The only terraces that remain are on a 25-acre hayfield that has been in alfalfa for several years. The rest of the farm is planted to corn grown with minimum tillage--the least possible fieldwork--on the same field year after year.

A few years ago Schwartz was looking for a way to cut down on labor and still make the best possible use of his farm. By production standards, his dairy operation was a success--his DHIA herd average ran well above 400 pounds of fat.

But Schwartz's rotation system wasn't giving the forage yields he expected, and the cows took long hours of care 365 days every year.

The turning point came with a 5-inch cloudburst just after corn planting in the spring of 1957. As he sloshed across the pasture behind his 47 Holsteins that muddy May morning, Schwartz noticed how the downpour affected his fields. Terraces were holding the water all right--but not enough of the rainfall soaked in.

Nearly everywhere he looked water spilled over the terraces and moved freely across pasture and hayland. But on a small area back of the barnyard all of the rainfall was soaking in. There wasn't a sign of runoff.

Schwartz had planted that field only a few days before, using minimum tillage. He'd simply hooked a drag behind his plow and followed the plow with his corn planter. The idea of adopting minimum tillage didn't excite him; in fact he didn't particularly care if it worked. Later that summer he planned to take dirt from this knoll for barnyard fill, and weeds or corn, whichever grew, would be removed anyway.

The corn on that hillside outgrew the weeds that summer, and next spring Schwartz planted 100 acres to corn, using minimum tillage. When the corn came up he went over the fields with a rotary hoe and, later, once with a cultivator.

"Best corn I ever grew," he says.

(more)

add 1 minimum tillage

That fall, convinced he could save time and labor by switching to a corn-hog-beef operation, he closed his milking parlor, sold his dairy herd and planned a cropping program of continuous corn using minimum tillage.

By 1960 Schwartau had over 180 acres planted to corn. He plows his Fayette-type soil about 9 inches deep, plants about 3 inches deep and plans for a surviving plant population of 16,000 plants per acre. After trying both drilling and hill dropping, he favors drilling one kernel every 8 inches. "Drilling usually gives a better stand, and drilled corn shades the ground more and gives better weed control," he says.

He prefers spring plowing to fall plowing because it saves a trip across the field. And though most farmers using minimum tillage plant in the wheel tracks, Schwartau plants between the tracks. "Weeds come up faster in compacted soil, don't bother much where the ground is loose. So I let them come up where I can get at them with the cultivator," he says. He still controls weeds with a rotary hoe and a single cultivation.

Although slopes on his fields run as high as 8 percent, water erosion hasn't been a problem. With minimum tillage, soil tilth has improved so greatly the fields blot up the rain as fast as it falls.

Schwartau fertilizes according to soil test results and takes soil samples every two years. Last year he spread 200 pounds of bulk 0-0-60 muriate of potash per acre--this is done at 3-year intervals--applied 55 pounds of actual liquid nitrogen before plowing, and put on 140 pounds of 9-36-0 at planting time. To spread the harvest he plants hybrids maturing in 94 to 107 days. His 1960 yield, down a bit because of the unusual season, and a planting delay due to illness, he estimates at 85 bushels per acre.

What's in the future for farmer Schwartau? Not much change as far as corn is concerned. The switch to drill planting--maybe an experimental application of heptachlor on one of the oldest fields this year to see if rootworm control might prove profitable. He'd like to try a 5-bottom plow with a 2-row planter attached to handle tillage and planting in one trip across the field, but hates to give up using his 4-row cultivator.

Now feeding about 500 hogs and 120 head of cattle per year, he plans to increase farrowings to about 700 pigs in order to feed out most of his corn.

Some doubt the future of minimum tillage and continuous corn. "The weeds will take over the fields," they say. But Schwartau isn't worrying about that. "I don't expect much trouble," he says thoughtfully. "The best weed control yet is a good stand of corn. Besides we're keeping the rain where it falls, and erosion is no longer a problem."

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

Special
To all counties

RELEASE: in cooperation
with county ASC

CONSERVATION REQUIREMENT
FOR 1961 SOYBEAN PRICE
SUPPORT IS ANNOUNCED

Producers must maintain their 1959-60 average acreage of soil conserving and idle land this year in order to be eligible for 1961 price support on soybeans, although they need not participate in the new feed grain program to get such support.

This explanation came today (this week) from _____.

He stated that USDA officials have pointed out that this requirement is aimed at insuring that additional soybean production will be on acreage that has been used for crops in abundant supply--such as wheat, corn, grain sorghum and other feed crops--rather than from land now idle or in conserving uses.

USDA wants to avoid increasing soybean acreage at the expense of acreage now under conservation practices. Price supports on the 1961 soybean crop have been increased to insure an adequate supply and to help meet anticipated needs for this important oil crop.

National average support price for 1961-crop soybeans will be \$2.30 per bushel.

USDA has also announced that cooperators in the 1961 feed grain program will be permitted to grow safflower, sunflower, sesame and castor beans on acreage diverted under the program.

Producers who grow these crops on acreage diverted from corn and grain sorghums under the feed grain program will not be eligible for the diversion payments made under the program. However, they will be eligible for price support on their 1961 corn, grain sorghum and other feed grain production.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

AGENT may wish to check or work with
ASC in using this story.

WHAT TO DO WITH
DIVERTED ACRES?

"Just how shall I use the acres I pledge to divert to soil-conserving uses?"

That is a question many farmers who have decided to participate in the 1961 feed grain program may be asking themselves.

Roger Harris, extension soil conservation specialist at the University of Minnesota, passes along some suggestions. Here are some conservation uses for these "retired" acres:

(1) Permanent-type rotation cover of grasses and legumes; (2) Temporary cover of grasses, legumes or small grains; (3) Water storage; (4) Wildlife food or habitat plantings; (5) Trees or shrubs; (6) Cropland in volunteer natural cover or in protected summer fallow if county committee determines it is not practicable to establish cover.

Harris says that if the farmer plans to return the diverted land to feed and fiber crops in the future, he should consider putting it in legumes. If he plans to put the land in permanent pasture, he should consider putting it in grasses or grass and legume mixtures.

He explains that close-growing crops such as legumes and grasses will keep out weeds, hold erosion to a minimum and reduce water run-off and flooding of lower fields. In addition, grass-legume offers feed and cover for wild game.

However, if erosion damage is extensive, the legume-grass cover may be too costly. In that case, the farmer may wish to consider putting the diverted acres into trees.

"With good land management," says Harris, "the farmer can conserve the productivity of the retired land until it is needed. That way the land can continue to work for the farmer and the nation."

Control of weeds, insects and rodents on the acres diverted to soil conserving uses is a requirement of the feed grain program.

The diverted acreage must have been in a cultivated crop one of the past three years and may not be harvested or pastured in 1961.

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

To all counties
For immediate use

CAREFUL HANDLING
CUTS SHIPPING LOSS

Shipping losses and shrinkage sometimes take a big bite out of market returns from livestock. But careful marketing methods can cut those losses and put money in your pocket, according to a University of Minnesota livestock scientist.

A. L. Harvey lists these reminders in connection with shipping cattle:

* Continue cattle on the feed they're accustomed to right up until loading time. But it's a good idea to reduce the ration ~~one-third~~ to ~~one-half~~ on the day before the animals leave the farm. That's because an animal usually travels better on a partially empty stomach.

* Allow cattle free access to water -- don't take away water and add salt to the ration before shipping to make cattle drink more heavily at market. That procedure fools no one and will probably cost you money. If cattle take on too much feed and water at market the buyer will probably penalize them because he expects a heavy shrink.

* Use a good loading chute -- most truckers furnish their own -- and back the truck squarely against it so there's no danger of an animal slipping through and bruising or breaking a leg. Inspect truck, chute and runways before you load and remove nails or other projections.

* Move cattle slowly to prevent crowding and possible bruising as cattle move through chutes and gates. Use canvas slappers for driving; electric prods are fine if you use them sparingly. But never use pitchforks or other bruise-making prods.

* Separate bulls from other cattle, and in case of mixed loads, separate sheep, hogs and calves. Use partitions to separate each class of livestock.

* Load carefully. See that cattle fit into the truck snugly and comfortably. Crowding may cause an animal to go down and be badly bruised. On the other hand, if there's too much room, bruising may occur as animals are thrown around. If the truck isn't fully loaded, put in partitions to keep cattle closer together.

* Put a light layer of sand in the bottom of the truck to prevent slipping and some straw on top of the sand for easier cleaning. Start and stop the truck slowly and avoid sharp turns. Stop frequently to check the cattle and see whether any are down. If an animal does go down, get it back on its feet immediately.

Finally, once you've arrived at market, use as much caution in unloading as you did in loading, so that cattle don't bruise each other or get bruised when they leave the truck.

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-hrs-

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

To all counties
Use week of April 17

FARM FILLERS

Fireball: Because of its earliness and medium-sized fruits, Fireball, an excellent early variety of tomato, has been accepted in the northern parts of the state for direct seeding in early May, points out O. C. Turnquist, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist. It is a compact plant that is not suitable for staking and trellising. The fruit is produced in large clusters and is reasonably free of cracking. As the season progresses, the yield of good quality fruit drops off.

* * *

Turkey Outlook: Minnesota producers have indicated intentions to produce 25 percent more turkeys this year than last, reports Carroll Hess, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota. So, it's expected that turkey prices the first half of 1961 will average slightly lower than during the same period last year. What the last half of the year holds will depend on whether the producers really carry out their intentions, he says.

* * *

Creep Feeding: Creep feeding beef calves almost always pays in Minnesota when drouth hits, when pastures are poor or if cows are poor milk producers, says J. C. Meiske, University of Minnesota animal husbandman.

* * *

Breeding Important? How important is breeding in the dairy operation? Well, Charles Young, assistant professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota, says the improvement of breeding without good management is largely a waste of time. But the improvement of management without improving breeding will not pay top returns. The good dairyman must strive to improve both breeding and management if he is to be successful.

* * *

Watch for Flaws: Examine new milking machine rubber liners before installing in metal shells, suggests J. B. Williams, University of Minnesota dairyman. One-piece liners are extremely difficult to manufacture, as they must be rigid in some areas and elastic in others.

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

To all counties

Release week of April 17

WILD OATS REQUIRE
VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN

Wild oats present one of the farmer's most difficult weed problems, and a careful and persistent campaign is necessary if the pest is to be controlled, points out County Agent _____.

Wild oats are hard to control because of their habit of shattering seed before most small grain crops are harvested; and their delayed germination characteristic.

Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, suggests the following cultural control methods for wild oats:

1. Do not plow under seeds that have shattered from the current crop. They may remain alive for many years when buried. Weathering helps break dormancy if seeds stay near the soil surface.

2. Cultivate shallow in the spring to break the soil crust and cover the seed. Cultivate later to kill the wild oats that have germinated, and to bring up other seed that is no longer dormant. Late spring and summer cultivation should be shallow.

About the middle of June put in a crop adapted to late sowing -- such as early varieties of flax, potatoes, corn, sugar beets, proso millet, buckwheat, Sudangrass or soybeans.

3. Cultivate as in suggestion number two and sow barley late. Use fertilizer and heavy rate of sowing.

4. Sow tame oats early and cut for hay before wild oats have formed seed. Plow immediately after the hay crop.

5. More than one year of early tillage, and delayed sowing or cutting of tame oats for hay, is necessary on badly infested fields.

6. Wild oats can regrow after cultivation. Avoid this by cultivating not earlier than the three-leaf stage, completely uprooting the plants.

DATC (Avadex) and barban (Carbyne) have shown promise of controlling wild oats at the University of Minnesota's Northwest Experiment Station at Crookston. Both of these chemicals now have label clearance. Be sure to follow label instructions carefully.

Pre-plant soil incorporation treatments of DATC at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds per acre gave satisfactory control of wild oats with no injury to flax, but reduced wheat and barley stands.

In post-emergence applications at $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per acre, barban gave good control of wild oats, but caused some injury to flax and wheat. Wild oats are most sensitive to barban from the time the second leaf appears until the third leaf appears (4-9 days after emergence).

Additional information on control of wild oats and other weeds may be found in Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops," 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
April 11, 1961

To all counties

For use the week of April 17

MINIMUM TILLAGE
GAINS FAVOR WITH
MINNESOTA CORN GROWERS

When corn planting time comes around it generally takes time and power enough to prepare a seedbed without bothering to make a weed bed too. Yet lots of farmers still get weeds off to a speedy start by disking, dragging and packing corn ground before they plant.

But Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, says each year more and more farmers are turning to minimum tillage to get ahead of weeds and save time, money, equipment -- and their soil.

Minimum tillage generally means working the fields less -- and saving money at the same time without cutting corn yields.

On fall plowing, a farmer simply goes over the field once with a disk or field cultivator and follows up with the planter. Harrowing is completely eliminated. If you have a front-mounted cultivator and pull-type planter you can till and plant in one trip across the field.

With spring plowing there are two main ways to use the minimum tillage system. One way is to plant corn in wheel tracks on freshly-plowed ground without bothering to disk or drag the soil.

Another method, worth considering if you'll have trouble rigging up your equipment for wheel-track planting, is to go ahead and plant a few acres on freshly-plowed ground without worrying about putting corn in the tractor tracks. This is a good way to give minimum tillage a try if you're still a little dubious about the whole idea.

Of the two systems, soils men at the University say wheel-track planting is best -- if a farmer has the equipment for it. It offers less undesirable soil compaction, better soil structure, and better weed control. The soil in the wheel tracks is firmed about right for good corn germination, and weeds have a hard time getting started in the rough, loose sod between the rows.

That's why it's a good idea to start thinking today about minimum tillage for your corn fields. Then, before you start spring work or on days when bad weather keeps you out of the field, you'll be able to get your corn planting equipment ready for wheel-track operation and be ready to go when the planting rush begins.

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-hrs-

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

PLANT VARIETIES
THAT FREEZE WELL

When you choose varieties of fruits and vegetables for your garden this spring, decide in advance what you will freeze for use next winter. Then select varieties that have proved to be successful for freezing.

Both vegetable and fruit varieties differ greatly in flavor and appearance when frozen, as shown by experiments in the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory. Shirley Trantabella, in charge of the laboratory, points out that _____ county gardeners who expect to freeze vegetables and fruits will be far more satisfied with their products if they plant varieties especially adapted to freezing and recommended for Minnesota gardens.

Given below is a list of some of the vegetable and fruit varieties recommended for freezing as a result of tests by the University food processing laboratory. Still other vegetable varieties suggested for freezing and for planting in Minnesota home gardens are given in newly revised Extension Folder 154, Vegetable Varieties, available from the county extension office.

Vegetables: asparagus - Washington, F₁ Hybrid; beans (green) - Tendercrop, Tendergreen, Topcrop; beans (yellow bush) - Kinghorn Wax, Cherokee; broccoli - Green Mountain, Waltham 29; cauliflower - Snowball, Snowcap, Snowdrift; peas - Little Marvel, Laxtons Progress, Dark Seeded Perfection; sweet corn (on the cob) - Sugar and Gold, Golden Freezer; sweet corn (whole kernel) - most good garden varieties; rhubarb - Valentine, MacDonald Crimson, Chipman's Canada Red; spinach - America, Bloomsdale Long Standing, New Zealand; winter squash - Butternut, Buttercup, Hybrid R.

Fruits: raspberries - Latham, September, Chief; strawberries - Trumpeter, Earlimore, Red Rich, Sparkle; muskmelon - Hearts of Gold, Iroquois.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Use week of April 17

LOCAL H. S. GIRLS
INVITED TO U
HOME EC DAY

_____ county high school girls have been invited to attend the annual Home Economics Day on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Saturday, May 6.

Purpose of H. E. Day is to acquaint interested high school girls with opportunities for various careers in home economics through courses at the University. The girls will spend the day meeting students and faculty in the School of Home Economics, hearing discussions of various fields in home economics and touring the campus.

Professional home economists in various fields, including University staff members, will discuss career opportunities in nutrition, foods, textiles and clothing, general home economics, related art, education and research at morning and afternoon sessions.

A buffet luncheon will be served to the group at noon in the Student Center. A style show featuring Judy Nelson, aquatennial princess of 1960, will conclude the day's activities. Home economics students will model clothing they have made themselves.

Girls who wish to attend H. E. Day should register before April 29 with their high school home economics teachers or counselors or with county home agents.

-jbn-

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H'ERS WILL
SHARE THE FUN

4-H'ers will soon set the stage for the 1961 _____ County Share the Fun Festival to be held in _____, according to _____ Agent _____.

Any 4-H'er is eligible to enter. Acts should be either musical, dramatic, folk and square dancing or novelty, stunt or skit. Each performance should be no longer than six minutes. The number of participants is not limited. Entire clubs are urged to work together, _____ says. Accompanists need not be club members.

Acts will be selected from the county program for the district Share the Fun Festival scheduled for _____.

_____ (place) _____ (date)

Six district events will be held in July. From these festivals 15 to 18 acts will be chosen for the state Share the Fun program held during the Minnesota State Fair.

Share the Fun began in 1949 as a Search for Talent contest co-sponsored then, as now, by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Cargill, Inc. No winners are chosen. District and state participants are selected on the basis of their ability to contribute to a well rounded entertainment program.

The program offers fun and fellowship for participants, encourages creativeness, gives confidence and develops leadership as 4-H'ers share their talents with others, states Mrs. Delphia Dirks, state 4-H Club agent, in charge of the district and state festivals.

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

NOW IS TIME TO PREVENT CRABGRASS IN LAWN

Prevention is worth a pound of cure when it comes to crabgrass, the worst weed in the home lawn.

The best preventive is to use good cultural practices, according to R. J. Stadtherr, horticulturist in charge of turf research at the University of Minnesota.

A good management program with fertilization, ample moisture, sufficient sunlight and proper mowing is the secret of a dense lawn that will resist the infiltration of weeds.

Application of chemicals is often necessary to supplement good cultural methods, however.

Pre-emergent herbicides which may be applied from early spring to Memorial Day before crabgrass seeds germinate are among the most effective materials to prevent crabgrass from taking over your lawn, Stadtherr says.

Two effective pre-emergent chemicals are the lead arsenates and the calcium arsenates. Apply lead arsenates at the rate of 20 pounds per 1,000 square feet. Apply calcium arsenates at 12 to 15 pounds per 1,000 square feet. Usually it is not necessary to seed at this time, for by reducing the weeds and stimulating the existing grass with fertilizer, the lawn becomes thicker and better able to resist infiltration by weeds.

All herbicides which also contain fertilizers should be watered thoroughly after they are applied to prevent burning, Stadtherr cautions.

Two relatively new non-arsenical herbicides containing dacthal or zytron have given excellent results in turf trials at the University of Minnesota during the past two years, Stadtherr reports. Products containing these chemicals are effective in controlling crabgrass. They should be applied sometime before Memorial Day. Follow the manufacturer's directions on the label in using all herbicides or fungicides.

Weed control is only a temporary measure, however, Stadtherr points out. Home owners should find out the reason for poor growth of lawn grasses, reseed if necessary and always follow a good cultural program.

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61-137-jbn

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

Immediate release

IT'S TIME TO UNCOVER ROSES

It's time to remove the winter cover of mulch from roses, according to Richard Stadtherr, instructor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota.

He points out that temperatures can build up beneath the mulch and start premature growth. And these warmer temperatures, plus sufficient moisture, can cause increased activity by fungi and bacteria.

From now on it is unlikely that temperatures will get low enough to cause injury to roses which are uncovered, says Stadtherr, but he suggests that mulch material be kept nearby for a few weeks to be used as a loose overnight covering if the weather man predicts a drop in the mercury below 20° F.

Stadtherr urges that organic mulch material be placed in the compost pile when there is no longer a need to use it as a covering.

Everblooming roses should be pruned soon, he adds. Remove all dead and diseased wood and cut back at least far enough to reach clean healthy wood.

Criss-crossing canes and thin, weak canes--those less than 1/4-inch in diameter--should be removed.

Four to six canes per plant will make a good rose bush. While expressing his own preference for canes about 12 inches long, Stadtherr says many gardeners like to cut them back to six to eight inches. The amount of winterkill often governs the length canes are to be cut.

If buds have just started, you can easily see where to make the cut. It should be a slanted cut, at an angle of 30-45 degrees, starting about a half-inch above the bud.

To grow a bush with an open center that will allow more light to penetrate, select buds facing away from the center of the plant. The shape of the bush may be enhanced by selecting canes that are well spaced around the center of the plant.

Stadtherr suggests treating the rose garden now with a complete fertilizer such as a 5-10-5, 6-10-4 or similar analysis, at the rate of three to four pounds per 100 square feet. One-fourth to one-half pound of this fertilizer per plant will be sufficient. Fertilizer can be worked into the top two to three inches of soil.

About a bushel of well rotted manure or compost for every 25 square feet of area could be worked into the soil now, too.

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61-138-rpr

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

Immediate release

USDA COUNTY EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN TO ATTEND
AREA MEETINGS

Area meetings for chairmen of USDA County Emergency Planning Committees in Minnesota will be held in Bemidji, April 19; Mankato, April 21; and St. Paul, April 25.

Announcement of the meetings was made today by M. B. Dickerman, chairman of the USDA State Emergency Planning Committee, who is also director of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, with headquarters on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Meeting places are the Elks Club, Bemidji; Burton Hotel, Mankato; and the Student Center on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota. All meetings will start at 10 a.m.

State and county USDA Emergency Planning Committees are set up to help carry out the emergency responsibilities of the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the national plan for civil defense and defense mobilization.

Speakers at the meetings will include Joe Grant, Battle Creek, Mich., regional EPC liaison representative; Colonel Hubert Schon, St. Paul, director of the Minnesota Civil Defense Organization; and State EPC Chairman Dickerman.

(more)

add 1 USDA emergency planning committees

USDA agency representatives who will appear on the program include:

Skuli Rutford, Agricultural Extension Service; D. F. Werring, Agricultural Research Service; Gordon F. Klenk, Farmers Home Administration; Herbert Flueck, Soil Conservation Service; and Elvin J. Person, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation--all of St. Paul; John von Bargen, Forest Service, Cass Lake; and Dwight T. Westerdahl, Agricultural Marketing Service, South St. Paul.

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61-139-rpr

SPECIAL NOTE TO EDITORS:

Counties to be represented at the Bemidji meeting: Aitkin, Becker, Beltrami, Carlton, Cass, Clay, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Kittson, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Mahnomen, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington, Pine, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, St. Louis, Wadena.

Counties to be represented at the Mankato meeting are: Blue Earth, Brown, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Dodge, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Houston, Jackson, Lac qui Parle, LeSueur, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, Mower, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Olmsted, Pipestone, Redwood, Renville, Rice, Rock, Sibley, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca, Watonwan, Winona, Yellow Medicine.

Counties to be represented at the St. Paul meeting: Anoka, Benton, Big Stone, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Douglas, Grant, Hennepin, Isanti, Kanabec, Kandiyohi, McLeod, Meeker, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Pope, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Stearns, Stevens, Swift, Todd, Traverse, Washington, Wilkin, Wright.

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

U PUBLICATION LISTS RECOMMENDED VEGETABLE VARIETIES

For disease-resistant, productive, high-quality vegetables for your garden, select some of the new varieties adapted to Minnesota conditions.

That's the suggestion of O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, and author of an Agricultural Extension Service publication just off the press, Vegetable Varieties. A revision of Extension Folder 154, it summarizes results of vegetable variety trials conducted by the Extension Service last year in various locations in the state in cooperation with both home and commercial gardeners.

Selecting vegetable varieties adapted to local conditions continues to be one of the most important steps to a successful garden, according to Turnquist. Whether you decide to plant old or new varieties, be sure they are dependable for Minnesota, he cautions.

Among the varieties of vegetables that did well in test plots last year, Turnquist recommends these to home gardeners:

Tendercrop snap bean, disease-resistant, high-quality and highly productive green bean; Kinghorn wax bean, yellow-podded wax bean with pure white seeds, excellent for freezing; Greenhart lettuce, light green, finely frilled, tolerant against going to seed; Bibb lettuce, loose-heading type; Red Boy radish, quick-maturing, bright scarlet variety especially suited to summer planting; Cherry Belle radish, bright red, globe-shaped variety acceptable for early or late planting; Fireball tomato, an early tomato that can be seeded directly into the garden in early May; Hybrid EE tomato, one of the earliest and highest yielding strains tested in the last few years.

Both old and new varieties that do well in Minnesota gardens are listed in Extension Folder 154, Vegetable Varieties. Copies of the publication are available free of charge from county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-140-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1961

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

MEYERS SERVES ON PANEL TO PREPARE REPORT FOR PRESIDENT

W. M. Myers, head of the agronomy and plant genetics department at the University of Minnesota, is a member of a panel which is preparing a report to the President on the nation's research and educational program, including that of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Chairman of the panel is Dr. George Harrar, acting president of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The panel meets once or twice a month with the objective of preparing a final report for the President by September, 1961. Its first meeting was held April 12.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1961

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

DAVID KELLEY GETS HAGERMAN AWARD

David E. Kelley, Garden City, a student in the technical certificate program in agriculture in the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been awarded the \$25 William F. Hagerman Award for 1960-61.

The William F. Hagerman Award is made to a student in the technical certificate program who has completed two quarters in the program, on the basis of scholarship, contributions in leadership and citizenship and intent to complete the technical certificate program.

Mrs. William F. Hagerman, donor of the award, lives at 2203 Doswell, St. Paul.

Kelley is president of the Tech Ag Club, composed of students in the technical certificate program. While a student in Garden City High School, he was active in the student council, Future Farmers of America and in church activities.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1961

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

U RELATED ART SHOW NOW ON

Work in design from silk screened fabrics to stained glass will be a part of the display by students in related art in the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics April 13 to May 9 in McNeal Hall of Home Economics on the St. Paul Campus.

The exhibit shows work done in classes in color and design, crafts, home planning and furnishing and costume design. It will be open to the public Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and on Saturday, April 15 and May 6, from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Original silk-screened fabrics by students in the textile design class comprise a large part of the show. On exhibit also are original block prints, matted and framed by students, block-printed calendars, furnishing plans for rooms in the home and original costume designs. Seed mosaics, sand casting, stained glass designs, mobiles, weaving and poster lettering are among different types of craft work displayed.

Gertrude Esteros is head of the related art division.

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-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1961

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

ROSEMOUNT MAN FIRST TO SIGN UP FOR FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

FARMINGTON--Albert T. Schaffer, Rosemount, this week became the first Minnesota corn grower to sign up for participation in the feed grain program recently authorized by Congress.

According to the USDA, the program is designed to increase farm income; prevent buildup and reduce the feed grain surplus; assure consumers of fair and stable meat, poultry and dairy product prices; and cut feed grain program costs to taxpayers.

Schaffer, who owns 320 and rents an additional 250 acres of gently rolling Dakota County farmland, agreed to divert to soil conserving use 40 percent--78.8 acres--of the 197 acres he normally would plant to corn. In return the 50-year-old farmer and county ASC Committee member will receive negotiable certificates worth \$2,758 which he may redeem for cash or for feed from government storage bins.

He also becomes eligible for a 1961 county support price of \$1.13 per bushel on his 1961 corn crop, plus support prices on other feed grains and soybeans. Schaffer plans to grow and plow under a soil-building legumes crop on the land he retires from corn production.

Schaffer's average corn cropland for the 1959-60 base period amounted to 197 acres. A cooperators must agree to divert 20 percent of such acreage to a soil-conserving use.

Dakota County ASC personnel say the "normal corn yield" for their county is 58 bushels per acre. Each farm is given a "productivity index," the percentage of "normal" yield which the farm seems likely to produce. Schaffer's productivity index is 97.1 percent of the 58 bushel - per-acre county "normal" yield.

On the first 20 percent, or 39.4 acres he takes out of corn production, Schaffer receives payment figured at 50 percent of his normal yield times the county support price. That comes to \$31.80 per acre.

All farmers who participate in the program have the option of retiring an additional 20 percent of their 1959-60 average corn acreage. On this land they receive payment based on 60 percent of their "normal" yield times the county support price. By exercising this option Schaffer receives \$38.20 per acre on an additional 39.4 acres.

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

SCHOLARSHIP TO U STUDENT IN HORTICULTURE

Bert T. Swanson, 2298 Doswell Ave., St. Paul, has been awarded the \$100 Minnesota Garden Flower Society Scholarship, according to an announcement by Keith McFarland, director of resident instruction for the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Swanson is a junior in horticulture at the University.

The award was based on scholastic ability, interest in floriculture, promise of leadership and character.

The scholarship was established by the society in memory of Roger S. Mackintosh, who was secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society for many years.

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

Immediate release

4-H'ERS WILL PARTICIPATE IN SHARE THE FUN FESTIVAL

4-H'ers throughout the state are setting the stage in preparation for the 1961 Share the Fun festival.

County festivals begin late this spring. District programs in July will be made up of acts selected from the county shows. From these shows 15 to 18 acts will be chosen for the state Share the Fun festival at the Minnesota State Fair.

Any 4-H'er is eligible to enter. Acts, six minutes in length, may be musical, dramatic, folk and square dancing or novelty, stunt or skit. Number of participants in an act is not limited.

Share the Fun originated in 1949 as a Search for Talent contest, co-sponsored then, as now, by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Cargill, Inc. No winners are chosen. District and state participants are chosen on the basis of their ability to contribute to a well rounded entertainment program.

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61-141-jcm

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

Immediate release

HE DAY AT U MAY 6

Four hundred girls from Minnesota high schools are expected to attend Home Economics Day on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Sat., May 6.

They will spend the day meeting faculty and students in the School of Home Economics and learning about opportunities for various careers in home economics through courses at the University. Theme for this year's HE Day is "Take a Cue... Home Ec's for You."

The program planned for the day will include tours of campus buildings, discussions of different fields of home economics, a luncheon in the Student Center and a style show. Divisions in the School of Home Economics will have special exhibits on display.

Registration at 9 a.m. in McNeal Hall of Home Economics will open the day's events, followed by a coffee hour and tour of the campus.

Keith McFarland, director of resident instruction in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, and Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics, will welcome the group at 10 a.m. in Peters Hall Auditorium. During the remainder of the morning and during the afternoon the girls will hear home economists and panels of staff members discuss career opportunities in nutrition, foods, textiles, related art, education and general home economics.

A style show featuring Aquatennial royalty will conclude the day's activities. University home economics students will model clothing they have made.

All Minnesota high school girls are invited to attend Home Economics Day, according to co-chairmen Karen J. Olson, home economics junior, Minnetonka, and Ruth Gamache, home economics junior, Robbinsdale. Girls should register with their high school home economics teachers or counselors or with county home agents. Or registrations may be sent directly to Mrs. Barbara North, School of Home Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. Each registration should be accompanied by a check for \$2 to cover the cost of the luncheon. Registrations should be in by April 29.

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61-142-jbn

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

Immediate release

CUT SPUD ACREAGE, MINNESOTA GROWERS URGED

Minnesota growers should cut their late-season potato acreage in order to help avoid serious marketing and price difficulties for the 1961 crop.

That's the word received on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota from the U. S. Department of Agriculture by F. J. Smith, Jr., extension marketing specialist.

The 1961 "intentions to plant" report issued by the Crop Reporting Board of USDA indicates that growers in 10 states, including Minnesota, propose to plant an acreage substantially in excess of market requirements. Growers are reminded that their 1960 crops were above requirements despite adverse weather that cut production by several million hundredweight.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman notes that U. S. growers can save themselves the production cost on more than 126,000 acres and at the same time enhance their returns from the 1961 crop by planting within USDA acreage-guide recommendations.

According to Smith, the 1960 gross value of potato production in Minnesota was \$18,993,000. If the price on the 1961 crop should fall as predicted on the basis of an increase in production, the gross value of the crop would drop to \$15,824,000, a decrease of \$3,169,000 or 16.7 percent.

Minnesota is one of 10 states in which USDA has recommended reduced potato acreage this year in order to plant within the Department's acreage-marketing guides.

USDA figures show that Minnesota planters this year have an intended acreage of 124,900 and a 1961 acreage guide of 97,400, with intentions to plant 128 percent of their acreage guide.

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61-143-rpr

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

To all counties

For use the week of April 24

FARM FILLERS

Too Many Spuds: Before planting, potato growers should "stop, look and listen," says Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman. Growers in 10 states, including Minnesota, should reduce 1961 acreage from last year's plantings, says USDA. Minnesota growers have indicated they intend to plant 124,900 acres as compared with a 97,400-acre "acreage guide" suggested by USDA. The intended acreage is 128 percent of the acreage guide. Secretary Freeman notes that growers can save production costs and enhance returns from their 1961 crops by planting within acreage guide recommendations. F. J. Smith, Jr., University of Minnesota extension marketing specialist, points out that the 1960 gross value of potatoes in Minnesota -- based on \$1.43 per hundredweight -- was \$18,993,000. If increased production drives the price down to \$1.03, the gross value will fall to \$15,824,000, a \$3,169,000, or 16.7 percent, decrease.

* * *

Prevent Fire: As a fire prevention measure, remove grass, weeds and dry vegetation from around buildings and along fence rows. Burn trash regularly, in small quantities, in a safe place and at a safe distance from buildings, preferably in a good receptacle. Check local regulations.

* * *

Waste Not: For the week ending April 8, there were 125 fires in the forested areas of Minnesota, reports Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. As spring advances, fire hazards will increase. Anderson warns that the beginning of the spring-summer fishing season is a period of forest fire hazard -- due to carelessness by campers and smokers. Use every precaution to prevent destructive fire.

* * *

Replace Liners: Replace milking machine rubber liners as soon as they become corroded or bumpy on the inside or balloon on the outside, urges J. B. Williams, associate professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota. Some liners balloon after one or two milkings, so keep a constant vigil.

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

Immediate release

PARKER ANDERSON WILL RETIRE FROM UNIVERSITY STAFF

Parker O. Anderson, one of the major contributors to Minnesota's comeback as a tree-growing state, will retire June 30 after 36 years as a member of the University of Minnesota staff.

Anderson has served as extension forester at the University since 1925.

During his years at the University, he has devoted himself to promoting constructive forestry and conservation practices. His work in these fields has included woodland management, production and utilization; tree planting; 4-H forestry and conservation programs; highway planting; memorial and municipal forest projects.

He has spoken at countless meetings in all parts of the state and has worked regularly with county agents, vocational agriculture teachers, foresters, woodland owners, sawmill operators, local and state wildlife groups and business organizations

Anderson was born 68 years ago on a farm near Alexandria, and he attended schools at Hallock before enrolling in the University of Minnesota.

His college education was interrupted by World War I, during which he served in France with the Army. After his discharge, he completed his studies and obtained a B. S. degree in forestry at the University in 1919.

He then entered the State Forest Service, serving as ranger, supervisor and assistant state forester in charge of forest management until joining the University staff.

During World War II he spent a year in Ecuador with the Foreign Economic Service.

Anderson is a member of Xi Sigma Pi, honorary forestry fraternity; the Society of American Foresters; and the American Forestry Association. He is also a member of the American Legion and has served continuously as its state conservation committee chairman for more than 25 years.

Anderson helped form and was an early president of the Minnesota Conservation Federation. He is president of the Minnesota Forestry Association and has served as a member of the University of Minnesota "M" Club board of directors.

For the past 10 years Anderson has served as chairman of the Minnesota Farmer-Sportsman Awards committee. He is also a member of the advisory board for the proposed Fort Snelling State Park.

He received 1960 Senior Forester of the Year award from Keep Minnesota Green, Inc., and he was honored recently by Central States Extension Foresters for his educational work.

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61-144-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 18, 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 FASHIONS IN HOME FURNISHINGS

FLOOR COVERINGS

Patterns for Floors

Patterns have begun to make a fashionable reappearance in carpets. Stripes, plaids, florals, leaves and swirls are back on the floor. These designs have been given a modern look; others are reproductions of period florals and Oriental carpets. Stylized period designs are popular, too, as are subdued patterns, created by color variations and textural differences.

If you select a patterned carpet for your floor, here's a suggestion from Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota: keep to one large-scaled or dominant pattern in a room. Use small-scaled patterns in small rooms and large-scaled patterns in large rooms. From your patterned carpet, select solid colors for drapery and upholstery fabrics. Stripes may be used with florals; plaids team up well with stripes.

* * * *

Synthetics in Carpeting

Nylon's outstanding dyeability is responsible for some subtle to striking color effects in this year's carpeting. Other developments in carpeting: the luxurious feel of continuous filament nylon; unusual color combinations; a thick pile leaf design in Orlon acrylic fiber.

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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 Rutherford, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

TRENDS IN ROOMS AND FURNISHINGSBoom in Home Improvement

The average American family will spend \$385 on home improvement in 1961. For every \$3 spent on new home construction this year, Americans will spend \$2 on home improvement, according to market estimates by the Home Improvement Council.

* * * *

Trend Toward Dining Rooms

The dining room--as a separate room, not an alcove--is appearing more and more in new homes and apartments. The recent emphasis on formality, tradition and elegance is reflected in this trend toward dining in style. Then, too, the dining room provides junior with a training ground away from the TV set where he can learn the social graces. And certainly it gives mother a place to display her culinary skills, her linens, dinnerware and silver.

* * * *

The Fourth Bedroom

Four-bedroom houses are replacing three-bedroom houses as families grow and more leisure time is spent at home. The fourth bedroom is often furnished as a bed-sitting room. It may serve as a guest room, a nursery, a hobby room or a study.

* * * *

Sales Trends in Furniture

Both modern and traditional upholstered furniture were popular last year, according to findings of a national survey conducted by HOME FURNISHINGS DAILY to show trends in sales and consumer preferences. Here are some of the findings regarding trends in sales and consumer preferences:

- . Modern led upholstered furniture sales in furniture stores; traditional was the sales leader in department stores in 1960.
- . Early American led all other traditional styles.
- . Walnut was the best selling finish in modern upholstered furniture; fruit-wood was the most popular in traditional furniture.
- . Foam rubber continued to be the leading filler material.
- . In both modern and traditional styles, the best selling sofa was in the \$200-399 range.
- . Customers showed an increasing interest in long sofas (90 inches and over) and luxury fabrics.

UPHOLSTERYColor in Upholstery

Color is now as important as texture in fabrics. Favorite colors for major upholstered pieces are in the beige to brown range, including ivory, oatmeal, oyster and all tones of brown, from light to dark. Popular accent colors are the blue-greens, purples, royal blue and sumac-a red-rosy orange.

* * * *

Nylon Upholstery Popular

Nylon is popular for upholstery, possibly because of durability and the fact that it is moth and insect proof. In some of the new fabrics nylon is combined with Cadon and Antron (modified nylon) for more sparkle, more texture and a bulkier look.

In pile fabrics, there's a cut and uncut nylon, which gives a patterned effect. The trend is to self-pattern or small pattern. Dacron is used with nylon for some upholstery pile fabrics with surface interest.

Other pile fabrics include cotton velvets, which come in a greater color range, with more tints of rose, green and gold. Mohair is not in much evidence on new 1961 furniture.

* * * *

Flat Fabrics Look Hand-Loomed

The high-quality flat fabrics for upholstery have a hand-loomed look.

There are new patterns in all-nylon, some of the fabrics so strong they will be popular with families with growing children. Brocaded and tapestry nylons are now on the market for period furniture. Nylon boucle's come in raised novelty weave, matelasses in the puffed look for traditional furniture.

Some of the cotton fabrics on colonial furniture use old woven coverlet designs often in a pattern from a museum piece.

Many of the coverings for sofas and chairs are quilted around the lovely patterns in the fabric.

Danish modern furniture usually utilizes plaid flat fabrics or a stripe and plain pattern in cotton and rayon. Often cushions are reversible, with the stripe or plaid on one side and the plain color on the other side of the cushion, allowing for versatility.

* * * *

Plastic Upholstery Improved

Plastic upholstery fabrics have been improved to look like fabrics such as tweeds, tapestries and textured silks. Metallic thread is often used. Small, widely-spaced floral and geometric patterns are popular in the new plastics.

STYLES IN FURNISHINGS

Early American or Colonial?

True Early American furniture, as described by the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, is rugged, strictly functional furniture--the "kitchen provincial" from such native woods as oak, maple, pine and birch. In general, Early American styles represent furniture made from 1650 to 1750.

Colonial and Federal are the names given to more formal furniture made in this country from 1750 to 1840. The Colonial derives inspiration from the Georgian period and is often worked in the finest mahogany. Some of the Colonial furniture on the market are authentic reproductions of fine museum pieces; others are adaptations scaled to today's smaller homes.

Present-day designers have so mingled these stylings, however, that the word "Americana" is used to describe the furniture adapted from these early periods.

* * * *

Americana in Curtains

If you're looking for curtains to go with Early American or Colonial furniture, you'll find semi-sheer Dacron with such designs as a cross-stitch pattern, a needlework motif or a handsome Federal eagle.

* * * *

The Distressed Look

If you hear the term "distressed" as applied to furniture, it means the aged look which many people feel adds charm to furniture. Someone has called it the built-in beat-up look.

Since there are those who shy away from the newly acquired look in their home backgrounds, American furniture manufacturers have gone to some expense to give Early American-Colonial furniture the look of having been in the family for some time. They give it a spatter treatment to resemble fly specks and even produce a small dent here and there.

* * * *

Children's Furnishings More Practical

Children's furniture that is adapted to the growing years is replacing the pink and light blue painted pieces that used to be considered part of baby's room. The trend now is for larger scaled dressers and chests, for example, which match other furniture in the home and which may be used through the teen-age years.

Lamps, low tables, small chairs and various accent pieces are still in bright colors the youngsters enjoy.

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

To all counties

For use the week of April 24

MINIMUM TILLAGE
CUTS SOIL EROSION

Minimum tillage not only saves time and labor, but can also reduce soil loss by 40 to 50 percent, according to a University of Minnesota extension soils specialist.

Curtis Overdahl says minimum tillage -- the least possible fieldwork -- gives another bonus benefit too. Experiment station reports show water infiltration is increased by 50 percent shortly after planting and 20 percent following the first cultivation, when compared to conventional tillage.

Where moisture is limited the higher infiltration rate will usually result in higher yields.

In one instance, on a steep slope, soil loss was cut from 7.6 tons per acre with conventional tillage to only 1.5 tons per acre using minimum tillage. At another station, on a 5 percent slope, soil loss was about one-tenth as much with minimum tillage as with conventional seedbed preparation.

Overdahl says minimum tillage studies point out that corn needs a firm seedbed only in a small area next to the seed. Roots need much looser soil for best development. That means a corn grower will be money ahead to put some effort in developing a rootbed as well as a seedbed.

So far, the best way farmers have found to do the job is with wheel-track planting. Soil in the wheel tracks is firmed about right for a good seedbed and the loose soil between the rows makes a good corn root bed -- and the rough surface is a hard place for weeds to get started.

Best thing about the whole situation is that it means better crops and reduced erosion with less tillage effort. On fall plowed ground many farmers with front-mounted cultivators and pull-type planters work and plant their corn ground in one trip across the field. On spring plowing, disking and harrowing is eliminated.

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

To all counties

For use the week of April 24

TIPS GIVEN ON USING
2,4-D TO CONTROL CORN WEEDS

Post-emergence application of 2,4-D has proved effective in corn weed control research work conducted by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Pre-emergence applications of 2,4-D are not recommended because of erratic results and possible injury to corn.

This tip was passed along this week (today) by County Agent _____.

In post-emergence applications, annual broad-leaved weeds have been controlled with broadcast applications of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per acre of 2,4-D amine when the corn was less than eight inches tall. The $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound rate has been adequate for susceptible weeds and is less dangerous to corn. The $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound rate has been satisfactory for moderately resistant kinds. One pound has been necessary for resistant kinds, but corn has usually been injured.

If 2,4-D esters are used, application rates should be reduced by about one-third. Since the ester forms are volatile, vapor injury to nearby susceptible crops is a possibility. The use of amines eliminates danger of vapor injury, because amines are not volatile. But wind drift of 2,4-D, even with the amine formulations, can cause injury to susceptible crops.

To reduce the danger of 2,4-D injury when the corn is more than eight inches tall, spraying the upper leaves and leaf whorl of corn can be avoided by using drop nozzles between the rows when the corn is tall enough. However, adequate coverage of the tops of the weeds is necessary for maximum weed control.

If nozzles are directed toward the row from both sides, the herbicide concentration must be reduced to compensate for the double coverage.

Some injury may result if corn is sprayed with 2,4-D during the period from emergence to tasseling. Brittleness followed by bending or breaking of stalks is the most serious type of injury, and it may result in severe stand losses when followed by storm or careless cultivation.

Several factors influence the degree of injury resulting from 2,4-D treatments. Corn growing rapidly is more susceptible than corn developing under less favorable growth conditions.

When temperature exceeds 85 degrees just before or at the time of 2,4-D application, the corn is more likely to be injured. At the rates of application commonly used, the effects of environmental factors are extremely important.

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

To all counties

For use the week of April 24

MACHINE RECORDS
PROVIDE BONUS INFO
FOR STATE DAIRYMEN

Minnesota dairymen whose herds are enrolled in standard DHIA testing with central record processing recently received a bonus listing of all lactations completed in their herds during the past year.

This is valuable information when it comes to studying the breeding program for a dairy herd, says County Agent _____.

William Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, says all cows completing a 305-day lactation or those turned dry with less than 305 days in milk during the past year, are listed in groups according to their sires.

In addition to the actual production record, a 305-day, twice-a-day milking mature equivalent (ME) record is given. The ME record provides an accurate comparison between records of cows of different ages. It estimates the amount of milk and fat a young cow or a cow past her prime would have produced under the same management and feeding conditions if she had been a mature cow.

The summary shows each cow's calving date, her age at calving, length of her dry period, and the number of days she carried a calf during her lactation.

If five or more daughters of a sire complete lactations in the herd, the average of both their actual and ME records is given.

There is also space for the herd owner to list ME records of each cow's dam. That makes it easy to compare daughters of different sires, not only on records made in the same herd during the same year, but also to compare a cow's production records with those of her dam.

The herd lactation average is also listed to make it easy to compare each cow's record with the herd average for the year. The state breed lactation av-

Add 1 - Machine records

erage -- all machine-processed lactations of Minnesota cows of the same breed as the member's herd -- is also listed.

Production differences in the daughters of bulls used within a herd are illustrated by records of a Minnesota herd with 123 completed lactations averaging 507 pounds of fat, ME. Mature equivalent averages computed for daughters of seven sires used in the herd ranged from 392 to 617 pounds of fat.

Machine tabulation of the past year's herd production is a big help to dairy-men, both in studying the transmitting ability of sires used in the herd and in selecting cow families on which to build the future herd.

Mudge says the new annual listing of herd lactation records is a good example of bonus information available to Minnesota dairymen through electronically computed DHIA records.

Once records are on punched cards in the processing center, it's relatively easy to supply information which would be too time-consuming and costly for hand calculation.

Ask County Agent _____ or your area DHIA supervisor how you can have machine processed records for your herd.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

BUYING A COAT
FOR APRIL SHOWERS?

April showers bring May flowers -- and this spring they're also bringing out an array of gay rainwear for women.

Water-repellent coats come in a great variety of styles, colors and designs, fabrics and prices. Oxford cloth, twill, nylon, cotton satin, velveteen, knits, corduroy are among the fabrics available in this type of rainwear. More than half of all fabrics now sold for rainwear are cotton.

These fabrics are made water repellent by spraying or brushing them with resins or other materials that make them resistant to wetting but not actually waterproof, explains Home Agent _____. The water-repellent treatment allows the fabric to breath, permitting passage of air and perspiration through it. Consequently, water-repellent coats are more comfortable to wear than waterproof fabrics.

Fabrics are made waterproof by applying rubber, lacquer, linseed oil compounds or other materials to a fabric, closing the pores and enabling the fabric to shed water under all pressures. Plastic raincoats are an example of waterproof garments. An advantage of the waterproof coats is that they are usually inexpensive, lightweight and easy to pack away. They will withstand the heaviest downpour. On the other hand, they are warm because they are nonporous. They are also limited in style.

If you're planning to buy a raincoat this spring, here are some tips from Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota:

Be sure that buttons are fastened to a double thickness of material. Fasteners should be close together and extend to the bottom of the coat. Heavy-duty coats should have adjustable bands at the sleeves and should fit snugly around the neck, yet be roomy enough to wear comfortably over another outer garment. In water-repellent coats, a double layer of fabric across the shoulders gives added protection. Look for durable stitching.

Check the label to see if the water-repellent treatment will withstand dry cleaning or is renewable by a dry cleaner. Napped fabrics and wool have natural water repellency and can be made still more water repellent with a special treatment.

In waterproof coats look for seams that are taped or fused to prevent leakage. Vents under the collar and sleeves will make these coats more comfortable.

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Health Project Series

FIRST AID TAUGHT
IN HEALTH PROJECT

In your home, on your farm, at your camp or any place you work or play, accidents may occur. Do you know what to do in case of accident or sudden illness?

The first aid section of the 4-H health project teaches members what to do and what not to do for illness or injury. First aid is the immediate temporary treatment given before the doctor arrives, to a person who has an accident or becomes ill suddenly. Properly given, it can save a life, says Agent _____ . First aid reduces suffering and gives comfort to the ill or injured.

4-H'ers in this activity learn how to apply bandages to various injuries and wounds. They also learn treatments for bleeding, shock, fainting, burns and poisoning.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests keeping a first aid kit in the home, the car and on the tractor. Many 4-H clubs make first aid kits as a group or individual activity. Some clubs assemble several kits and distribute them to community centers.

A tightly closed metal container such as a square lunch box is a good choice for your first aid supplies. Articles to include are adhesive tape, antiseptic, two pieces of soft, clean white cloth for large bandages, assorted sizes of adhesive bandages, needles and tweezers to remove slivers, ointment for burns, small scissors with blunt points, splints and sterile cotton. Other more specific items can be recommended by your doctor or county nurse.

-jcm-

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

HERE ARE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES TO PLANT FOR FREEZING

Planning to raise some fruits and vegetables to put into your freezer?

Then select seed or plants of good freezing varieties.

At harvest time home gardeners often freeze varieties that prove to be disappointing in both flavor and appearance when taken out of the freezer later, according to Shirley Trantanella, in charge of the University of Minnesota's food processing laboratory.

Experiments in the University food processing laboratory show that both vegetable and fruit varieties differ greatly in appearance and in quality when frozen. For that reason, Miss Trantanella urges that gardeners expecting to freeze fruits or vegetables from their gardens plant varieties especially adapted to freezing and recommended for Minnesota growing conditions.

Here are some of the fruits and vegetables tested in the University's food processing laboratory and found successful for freezing. All of them are suitable for Minnesota gardens.

Asparagus -- Washington, F₁ Hybrid
Green beans -- Tendercrop, Topcrop, Tendergreen
Yellow wax beans -- Kinghorn Wax, Cherokee
Broccoli -- Green Mountain, Waltham 29
Cauliflower -- Snowball, Super Snowball, Snowcap
Muskmelon -- Hearts of Gold, Iroquois
Sweet corn (on the cob) -- Sugar and Gold, Golden Freezer
Sweet corn (whole kernel) -- Most good garden varieties
Peas -- Little Marvel, Laxtons Progress, Dark Seeded Perfection
Raspberries -- Latham, September, Chief
Spinach -- America, Bloomsdale Long Standing
Rhubarb -- Valentine, MacDonald Crimson, Chipman's Canada Red
Squash (summer) -- Black Zucchini, Early Prolific Straightneck
Squash (winter) -- Buttercup, Hybrid R, Rainbow
Strawberries -- Trumpeter, Earlimore, Red Rich, Sparkle
Other varieties of vegetables suitable for freezing are listed in Extension

Folder 154, Vegetable Varieties, available from Bulletin Room, Institute of
Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-145-jbn

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

Immediate release

ALUMNI REUNION ON ST. PAUL CAMPUS MAY 6

Alumni and former students of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics will hold their annual reunion on the University's St. Paul Campus Saturday, May 6.

All alumni and former students, as well as all who obtained M. S. and Ph. D. degrees with majors in agriculture, forestry and home economics, are invited to attend.

The program will get underway with registration and a coffee hour in the St. Paul Campus Student Center at 3:30 p.m. Meetings of the classes 1911 and 1936 will be held at 5 p.m. A banquet will be held at 6 p.m.

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61-146-rpr

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

Immediate release

MAGNUSON JOINS STATE EXTENSION STAFF

Osgood T. Magnuson has been named assistant professor and assistant to the director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

This announcement came today from Skuli Rutford, director of the Agricultural Extension Service.

Magnuson has been serving since 1956 as executive director of the Lutheran Student Foundation of Minnesota. He was assistant state 4-H Club leader for Minnesota before becoming associated with the Foundation.

Magnuson's duties in his new position will include those formerly carried out by Joseph Kuehn, state Extension Service fiscal officer, along with some additional administrative duties.

Magnuson became assistant state 4-H Club leader in May, 1953, after serving as a district supervisor of 4-H Club work since 1949. He served as a state 4-H Club agent from 1947 to 1949. Before joining the state extension staff, he served as an agricultural agent in Chippewa County for 2 1/2 years and assistant county agent in West Polk County. He farmed in Traverse County before entering agricultural extension work.

He received his bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota in 1947 and was awarded a master of arts degree in public administration by the University in 1955.

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61-147-rpr

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

U DRAIN TILE RESEARCH AIDS MINNESOTA FARMERS

Minnesota farmers will save about \$5 million this year on drainage costs because of University of Minnesota research.

The saving comes about because drain tile purchased today have a life expectancy several times that of tile sold some years ago.

Tiling is big business in Minnesota. Farmers in the state spend nearly \$10 million each year to install some 30 million linear feet of drain tile.

To protect that investment, the University's Department of Agricultural Engineering has, since 1919, conducted a strength and absorption research and testing program to improve the durability of clay and concrete tile. In the research program, over 100,000 concrete drain tile and cylinders have been exposed to the bitter sulfate waters of Medicine Lake to measure the sulfate resistance of different types of concrete. Through this research, the sulfate durability of concrete drain tile and irrigation pipe has been increased by 2,000 percent.

Also, some 20,000 concrete drain tile and cylinders have been exposed to acid soils and waters to measure the acid resistance of different types of concrete. Through this research the acid resistance of concrete tile has been increased many times.

P. W. Manson, University agricultural engineer, says quality is now so important a consideration in drain tile selection that no Minnesota farmer is eligible for ACP conservation payments unless he uses drain tile of "standard" or better quality as described in ASTM drain tile specifications CH 12-60 and C4-60T.

Concrete drain tile are listed in three qualities under ASTM specification C412-60.

Standard quality concrete tile are intended for ordinary land drainage where tile are laid in trenches of moderate depth and width. These tile have an average crushing strength of 800 pounds per linear foot and a 5-hour average absorption of not more than 10 percent. They are not recommended for use when internal diameters exceed 12 inches.

(more)

add 1 tile

Extra-quality concrete tile are intended for ordinary land drainage when laid in trenches of considerable depth or width, or both. Extra-quality tile through 16 inches in diameter have an average crushing strength of 1,100 pounds per foot of length and an average 5-hour boiling absorption not exceeding 9 percent.

Special-quality concrete tile are intended for use in acid soils or soils high in magnesium or sodium sulfates, and loads of any trench width or depth. Regardless of exposure, these tile have a minimum crushing strength per tile of 1,100 pounds for diameters through 16 inches, an average 5-hour boiling absorption of 8 percent and a maximum individual tile 10-minute soaking absorption of 3 percent.

Concrete tile are not affected by freezing and thawing action.

Before placing tile in trenches wider than 22 inches or deeper than 6 feet, check the tile quality necessary to carry the dirt load with your local drainage engineer.

Clay tile are listed in three classes under ASTM specification C4-60T.

Standard-quality clay tile have an average crushing strength of 800 pounds per foot of length and average absorption not exceeding 13 percent. Sizes of this quality over 15 inches in diameter are not recommended.

Extra-quality clay tile have an average crushing strength of 1,100 pounds and an average absorption rate not to exceed 11 percent for diameters through 14 inches.

Heavy-duty clay tile are extremely strong, ranging from 1,400 pounds for a 6-inch to 1,700 pounds for a 12-inch tile. While there is no acid or sulfate action on clay tile, poor quality clay tile may quickly fail from freezing and thawing action. It is, therefore, poor practice to use low quality clay tile at trench depths under 2 1/2 feet.

Manson says drain tile recommendations are written for the consumer's protection, and recommends that a customer specify tile quality on his order.

For more detailed information on concrete and clay drain tile specifications and quality, consult your county agent or your local ASC or SCS office.

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61-148-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS TO BE HONORED

Twenty-one students in the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics will be honored at a dinner Wednesday evening, April 26, in the St. Paul Campus Student Center.

The students are all winners of Sears-Roebuck Foundation scholarships. The scholars will be guests of the Foundation.

Also attending will be Walter H. McLeod, Minneapolis, regional director / of the Foundation; L. J. Regan, general manager, Minneapolis mail order for Sears-Roebuck and Company; and Ralph Brix, operating manager of Sears Lake Street store, Minneapolis.

Representatives of the University will include:

T. H. Fenske, associate dean of the Institute of Agriculture; Keith N. McFarland and John A. Goodding, director and assistant director, respectively, of resident instruction, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics; Louise A. Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics; Frank Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry; Howard A. Morris, chairman of the College committee on relationships with prospective students; and George B. Risty, director of the Bureau of Student Loans and Scholarships.

A special guest will be Austin A. Dowell, retired director of resident instruction of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Also present will be members of the College scholarship committee--Philip Manson, chairman, and Randolph M. Brown, S. A. Engene, A. L. Good, Hedda Kafka, Juliette I. Myren, A. R. Schmid and Ralph E. Miller.

Sears-Roebuck Foundation scholars to be honored are: Warren A. Anderson, Proctor; Leo R. Antl, Owatonna; Lyle P. Bartholome, Goodhue; Ronald J. Dufault, Red Lake Falls; Donald F. Groth, Houston; Allen E. Ideker, Hokah; Philip L. Johnson, Roseau; Stanley P. Kolstad, Lakeville; Albert S. Lorentz, Howard Lake; Jerald R. Luscomb, Fairmont; Ronald I. Pick, Minnesota Lake; Roger E. Ruehling, Belle Plaine; Daniel L. Schafer, Buffalo Lake; John B. Swanson, Cokato; George H. Tesmer, Jr., Millville; Jerome T. Thayer, Bagley; Lawrence C. Thimijan, Lake City; Betty J. Bengston, Spicer; Marlys C. Knutson, Blooming Prairie; Bette L. Runck, Fairfax--all freshmen; and William A. Krueger, Dunnell--sophomore.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

MCEC TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING AT CEDAR CREEK AREA

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Conservation Education Council will be held Saturday, April 29, at the Cedar Creek Natural History Area, two miles east of Bethel.

Roger Harris, extension soil conservationist at the University of Minnesota, who is the council's executive secretary, said today that the meeting will be held "rain or shine." Anyone interested may attend.

Each person attending will bring his own picnic lunch. Coffee will be provided at 9:30 a.m., when registration begins, and at noon.

The Council is made up of delegates from 55 institutions, agencies and other groups interested in conservation education in Minnesota.

The Cedar Creek Natural History Area covers hundreds of acres representing natural conditions which prevail almost from Hudson's Bay to Missouri, said Harris. Most of the area is in its virgin state. It is operated jointly by the Minnesota Academy of Science and the University of Minnesota, with A. N. Wilcox, professor of horticulture at the University, serving as director.

The day's activities will include discussions of the Area's purpose, activities, history, procurement, geography, geology, flora and wildlife.

Speakers will include Wilcox; John E. Morris, chairman of the Minneapolis Area Chamber of Commerce conservation committee and a past president of MCEC; Robert C. Lucas, Lake States Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul; Donald B. Lawrence, professor of botany at the University; and Harvey L. Gunderson and Donald Lewis, both of the University of Minnesota Museum of Natural History.

Tours of the Area will be conducted in the afternoon.

The Cedar Creek Natural History Area is located 20 miles north of the junction of TH 10 and 65--then two miles east.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FORESTRY SCHOOL STUDENTS ELECTED TO NATIONAL HONOR SOCIETY

The University of Minnesota School of Forestry announced today that 21 students had been named members of Xi Sigma Pi, national forestry honorary fraternity.

Membership is based on scholarship and leadership. Chapters of the fraternity are located in all 28 of the accredited forestry schools in the United States.

Twin Cities students elected were:

Minneapolis--Richard Horn, 3204 21st Ave. S.; St. Paul--Leonard Burkhardt, 445 W. County Road B2; Lee Gjovik, 1515 Edmund Ave.; Richard Klukas, 136 E. Lawson; and Gerald Zamber, 2081-B Hoyt Ave. W.

Other students elected were:

Wendell Beardsley, Stillwater; Melvin Chase, Rochester; Edwin Cramer, Chatfield; James Dieckhaus, Janesville; Philip Hunkins, Breckenridge; Douglas Larson, Alexandria; Robert Seemel, Little Marais; Donald Stone, Osage; Maurice Ziegler, Dassel.

Richard Doucette, Wagner, Mont.; Hugh Hayes, Stanley, Wis.; Timothy Heisler, Park Falls, Wis.; Keith McCaffery, Stanley, Wis.; Donald Myren, Baldwin, Wis.; Ronald Olsen, Racine, Wis.; and Daniel Peterson, Viroqua, Wis.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

KAUFERT HONORED AT SYRACUSE

Frank Kaufert, director of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry, has been awarded a distinguished service medal by the State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University, New York.

In being presented the award, Kaufert was cited as "an inspiring teacher, a productive research scientist and a stimulating leader of one of our fine forestry schools."

A major achievement, said the citation, was his direction of the Society of American Foresters' study of research in 1954. He was also commended for helping to found the Forest Products Research Society which he served as president in 1957-1958, for his service as a council member of the Society of American Foresters, as a director of the Forest History Foundation and for his services as current head of the Society of American Foresters Committee on the advancement of forestry education.

Kaufert was also praised for his skilled director of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

He received the medal at the 50th anniversary banquet of the State College of Forestry at Syracuse University in Syracuse on April 13.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1961

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

FEIGL WILL SPEAK AT CONVOCATION

Herbert Feigl, professor of philosophy at the University of Minnesota, will be the speaker at the spring quarter convocation on the University's St. Paul Campus at 11 a.m., Wednesday, April 26.

His topic will be "Space and Time from Newton to Einstein." The convocation will be held in the North Star Ballroom of the Student Center. The public is invited.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1961

SPECIAL to all counties

RELEASE in cooperation with
county ASC office

ALTERNATIVES LISTED FOR
MORE THAN ONE FARM IN
NEW FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

What are the alternatives when more than one farm is involved in the feed grain program recently authorized by Congress?

An explanation came this week (today) from _____. He stated:

One farm can be eligible for payments even if no acres are retired on the second farm, so long as the corn base acreage is not overplanted on the second farm.

This general rule applies to farmers operating more than one farm, as well as to landlords who own more than one farm.

If the corn base acreage is overplanted on the second farm, the persons involved in this operation will not be eligible to participate in the program on any other farm in which they have an interest.

As an example, assume that:

(1) A farmer owns one farm. (2) He rents a second farm. (3) The farmer does not plan to participate on his own farm. (4) The landlord wants to participate.

The farmer may choose from these three alternatives:

- (1) He can refuse to cooperate with the landlord in participation.
- (2) He can stay within the corn base on his own farm so that both he and the landlord can participate on the rented farm.
- (3) He can agree with the landlord to carry out participation on the rented farm, but go ahead and overplant the base acreage on his own farm. In this case, the landlord would be eligible for the program benefits on his share of the crop acreage, but the operator would not be eligible.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 24, 1961

Immediate release

WOMEN IN MINN. TO OBSERVE NAT'L HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK

An educational program for women established nearly 50 years ago in Minnesota is making a real impact on the lives of families throughout the state.

It is the extension home program, a nationwide adult program in better homemaking. Women who take part in the program get help in solving their home and family living problems by applying the findings of home economics research.

This national educational program, open to rural and urban women, is conducted cooperatively in Minnesota by the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and the local county government.

Last year through the extension home program more than 109,000 Minnesota families received assistance in planning better balanced and more appetizing meals, learning more about meat and vegetable cookery, outdoor cookery, freezing foods and weight control. More than 96,000 families were helped with clothing problems-- some with sewing techniques, others with wise choice and care of clothing, according to Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home economics program, University of Minnesota. Some 49,000 families made their homes more attractive and efficient through suggestions they received on buying furnishings and equipment, on use of color and arrangement in home decoration and the best use of equipment.

(more)

add 1 Nat'l home demonstration week

In Minnesota 47,989 women are enrolled in 3,320 home extension groups. Although most of these women live on farms, many of them come from small towns, from suburban and urban areas. Young married women as well as older homemakers are members.

April 30 to May 6 these women will join nearly 8 1/2 million homemakers throughout the country in observing National Home Demonstration Week, to call the attention of all homemakers to what is probably the largest voluntary educational program for women. In many counties in the state, Achievement Day programs and exhibits during the week will highlight the accomplishments of the members during the past year. "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World" is the theme for the week.

For these students no school bells ring, no report cards are issued. A home, a city hall, the court house or a church basement may be the classroom. The pupils plan their own courses. Since the purpose of the informal classes is to make the members more proficient in their homes and communities, the women study a variety of subjects during the year, according to their needs, from family relationships to home safety.

The extension home program touches practically every phase of homemaking. The program takes into account the fact that today's homemaker and her family face increasingly complex adjustments to the world around them. For that reason, educational services to meet the problems are in growing demand.

Teachers of the groups are county home agents, who are graduate home economists, or homemakers who volunteer to serve as project leaders of the groups. Since it would be impossible for the county home agent to teach all the individual groups that meet in different parts of the county, she trains volunteer leaders to serve as teachers. Last year 21,587 Minnesota women served as leaders. More than 3,200 women were members of county extension home councils, organized to work with the extension agents in developing the county home extension program.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 25, 1961

Immediate release

FENSKE ACTING DEAN; MACY ON LEAVE

The Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota has approved the appointment of Theodore H. Fenske as acting dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture during the absence of Dean Harold Macy.

Fenske's permanent position at the University is associate dean of the Institute of Agriculture. Macy has been granted leave from April 24 to July 31 for a rest prescribed by his physician.

Dean and Mrs. Macy will tour Europe in a leisurely fashion, visiting old friends and places he came to know during his service to Europe during World War II. The Macys will visit England, Scotland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

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61-150-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 25, 1961

To all counties

Release week of April 30

FARM FILLERS

You Pay: It's your land you're burning and your tax money that's being spent in fighting forest fires, points out Parker Anderson, University of Minnesota extension forester. During the week ending April 15, there were 100 forest fires on 4,187 acres in Minnesota to bring the year's total for the state to 430 fires on 20,879 acres. Estimated 1961 expense in fighting forest fires, through the week of April 15, was \$26,771.

* * *

Grass Makes Beef: The margin of return in beef production usually increases with good pasture, it's pointed out in Station Bulletin 42, "Beef From Grasslands." Authors are three University of Minnesota staff members -- P. M. Burson, soils; A. L. Harvey, animal husbandry; and A. R. Schmid, agronomy. The bulletin includes chapters on effect of fertilizer, seed mixtures, renovation, wintering stocker calves, pasturing steers and other findings of research by the University's Agricultural Experiment Station at Rosemount. The county agent has copies.

* * *

Tractor Safety: Keep extra riders, especially children, away from the tractor and tractor-drawn equipment, urges Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota extension farm safety specialist. Tractor safety also means hitching to the drawbar and getting pulled out when stuck. Also make sure the tractor has two clear headlights and that tractors and tractor-drawn equipment have red rear tail lights and reflectors when moving on the highway after dark.

* * *

Feed the Ewes: It's a good idea at this time of year to feed ewes the best legume hay available and to give them $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds of grain or grain-protein supplement mixture per head daily, says Ray Arthaud, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman. And, by all means, have the lambs on a good creep ration.

* * *

Good Records Pay: It pays to keep permanent records of crop production, points out Paul Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist. For 25¢ you can get a permanent record book at the county agent's office. It contains forms for planning and recording annual crop data, as well as summary forms for recording data from individual fields through the years.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 25, 1961

Immediate release

ZUMBROTA GIRL STUDIES DAIRY HUSBANDRY AT U

Chalk up another first for University of Minnesota sophomore Marie Jarvinen.

Two years ago the pert Zumbrota farm girl upset what was generally regarded as a man's world when she became the first girl ever to enroll in dairy husbandry at the University.

Then one cold morning last January, calves in the University dairy herd looked up in appreciation as Miss Jarvinen came in to take over their feeding. She's been at it since--up at 5 a.m., on the job from 5:30 to 7 a.m., and 4 to 5:30 in the afternoon. Presently looking after 15 baby bovines, she has cared for as many as 44 both morning and night.

Now she's gone one step farther. When the Minnesota Dairy Science Club, a student branch of the American Dairy Science Association, recently elected new officers, Miss Jarvinen was named secretary by unanimous vote.

Although a built-in dairy queen is still a pleasant novelty to the Department of Dairy Husbandry, dairying is old hat to Miss Jarvinen. Her father, a laboratory technician at Rochester's Mayo Clinic, bought two Guernsey heifers when he moved his family from Virginia, Minn., to a farm near Zumbrota nine years ago.

When one of the heifers gave birth to a daughter of her own some two years later Miss Jarvinen promptly claimed the baby calf, named it "Penny" -- "The names of all our Guernseys begin with 'P'" -- and enrolled in the 4-H dairy project.

In 1959 she proudly led Penny to the head of her class to receive the champion grade Guernsey ribbon at Minnesota State Fair. And in 1960 the poised brunette and her sleek, alert Guernsey repeated their 1959 State Fair performance.

Rated by her dairy instructors as "a top student," and by Dairy Scientist J. B. Williams, who has charge of the University's experimental herd, as "about the best calf feeder we've ever had," Miss Jarvinen plans to continue her part-time job in the dairy barn and her study of dairy husbandry.

But being of a practical turn of mind, she also plans to hedge with course work in other fields, probably stressing journalism. "I want to do more than push a barn broom for the rest of my life," she says.

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61-151-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 25, 1961

Immediate release

MINNESOTA SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS REPORTED

Soil moisture over the state of Minnesota ranges from "excessive" to "critically low," according to a report from Donald G. Baker, instructor of soils at the University of Minnesota.

Soil moisture conditions as of April 21 for nine divisions of the state are reported by Baker as follows:

Northwest--Extreme northern portion, adequate soil moisture for this time of year. Remainder of area deficient in soil moisture; topsoil, especially, is dry and subject to wind erosion.

North Central--Extreme northern portion has adequate soil moisture for this time of year. Western half of region critically low in topsoil and subsoil moisture reserves. In Eastern half of region, topsoil in fair moisture condition following recent snow and rain. Subsoil reserves still inadequate.

Northeast--Western one-third of region short on subsoil moisture, although topsoil reserves are good following recent precipitation. Eastern two-thirds in very good soil moisture condition.

West Central--Moisture reserves poor both in topsoil and subsoil. Topsoil in some areas subject to wind erosion because of dryness.

Central--Western two-thirds of area poor in soil moisture condition; topsoil subject to wind erosion. Remainder of area in fair soil condition.

East Central--Adequate to good moisture reserves in topsoil, especially after recent snow and rain. Subsoil reserves 50-60 percent of capacity.

Southwest--Subsoil moisture reserves fair, with topsoil in some areas dry and subject to wind erosion.

South Central--Both topsoil and subsoil moisture reserves fair to good. Moisture content ranges between 60-75 percent of capacity. Soil moisture excessive in some low spots.

Southeast--Topsoil and subsoil moisture reserves are good. Moisture is excessive in some low spots.

Baker's report is based on information received through the cooperation of J. H. Strub, Minneapolis, U. S. Weather Bureau state climatologist, and the Soil Conservation Service.

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61-152-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 25, 1961

To all counties

Release week of April 30

SPRING CLEAN-UP
PAYS DIVIDENDS IN
SAFETY, EFFICIENCY

A spring clean-up on the farm will pay dividends by lessening fire hazards, cutting down the chance of accidents and increasing efficiency, according to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Prickett makes the following suggestions:

Remove and prevent accumulations of trash and oily rags in homes or farm buildings. A clean house seldom burns. Keep attics, lofts, cellars and other storage places clear of trash and accessible for fire fighting.

Remove grass, weeds and dry vegetation from around buildings and along fence rows.

Burn trash regularly, in small quantities, in a safe place and at a safe distance from buildings, preferably in a good receptacle. Check local regulations.

Replace damaged or worn lightning rods or wires. Be sure ground connections are secure.

Install lightning surge arresters on load side of meter to reduce interior damage to the home and protect meter service, wiring and electrical appliances.

Plan fire escape routes from every room in the house.

Avoid carelessness with smoking and matches, and keep the home and farm free of all fire hazards by regular inspections.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 25, 1961

To all counties
IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WILL IT PAY TO GROW
"PERMITTED" CROPS?

Which will be more profitable for Minnesota farmers -- growing one of the four so-called "permitted" crops or taking the government payment for the retired acreage under the new feed grain program?

Information on which the answer to this question may be based was provided today by County Agent _____.

Farmers have several alternative uses for the diverted acres: (1) Grow soil-conserving crops -- which can't be harvested or pastured under the program; (2) Let the land go to natural cover, but control the weeds; (3) Grow sunflower, safflower, sesame or castor beans on the diverted acreage.

Producers who grow sunflower, safflower, sesame or castor beans on acreage diverted from corn and grain sorghums under the feed grain program will not be eligible for diversion payments, but they will be eligible for price support on their 1961 corn, grain sorghum and other feed grain production.

Sunflowers have been found by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station to be a well adapted crop in all parts of the state, reports R. G. Robinson, associate professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota. However, marketing is a problem, because there are no plants extracting sunflower oil in Minnesota at present.

A sizable acreage of sunflower is raised in Northwestern Minnesota for the bird feed market, and returns have been equal to those from other field crops in that area -- \$30 to \$40 per acre gross average.

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station has been doing a great deal of work with sunflower. Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops" -- available from the county agent -- gives additional information on sunflowers. In about six weeks a bulletin on sunflower production in Minnesota and plans

for constructing a sunflower harvesting attachment for combines will be available from the county agent or the Bulletin Room, of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture.

Safflower has been tested in Southwestern Minnesota, at Morris, Crookston and on sandy land in Anoka county. In no case did it produce a crop to equal other Minnesota field crops in cash returns. When grown and harvested like flax, it will produce 300 to 500 pounds of seed per acre, and the price is usually about 3¢ per pound.

Sesame was tested at Rosemount and failed to produce seed -- and so is not adapted to Minnesota.

Castor beans are sometimes grown as an ornamental plant in Minnesota gardens, but yields are not sufficient to make it an economic crop. Its use as an ornamental plant is open to question because the bean is poisonous.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 25, 1961

To all counties

Release week of April 30

PRE-EMERGENCE HERBICIDES
WILL CONTROL WEEDS IN CORN

Pre-emergence chemicals -- those that are applied to the soil before the crop and weeds come up -- will control annual weeds in corn if conditions are right.

When herbicides are applied at this time, their effectiveness depends on rainfall and other environmental factors.

This information, based on research conducted by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, was passed along to _____ county farmers this week (today) by Agricultural Agent _____.

Pre-emergence applications of simazine and atrazine at two to four pounds per acre have given fair to good kill of annual weeds with no injury to corn.

In county demonstration tests conducted in recent years, weed control was rated good in 84 percent of the trials when atrazine was used at three pounds per acre and in 64 percent of the trials when simazine was used at the same rate.

Weed control was rated good in 66 percent of the tests when atrazine granules were used at three pounds of active ingredient per acre.

A four-pound-per-acre rate of atrazine or simazine should be used on heavy soils or those high in organic matter. Two pounds per acre of these compounds is adequate on sandy soils.

Atrazine gives better weed kill than simazine when rainfall is low. Either compound may remain in some soils for more than one season. Toxic residues are more likely to persist if rainfall is low. In some instances, a two or three-pound-per-acre application of atrazine or simazine has affected small grains and legumes planted the following spring.

Used in pre-emergence applications at four pounds per acre, CDAA (Radox) controls annual grasses but is not effective on most annual broad-leaved weeds. Annual grasses are controlled for about four weeks.

CDAA-T (Radox-T) contains an additive that kills some broad-leaved species not controlled by CDAA.

CDAA control of grasses was rated as fair to good in 75 percent of the county demonstration tests, while broad-leaved control was rated fair to good in 31 percent of the trials. CDAA-T gave fair to good grass control in 80 percent of the trials and good broad-leaved weed control in 75 percent.

Additional information on weed control may be found in Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops," available at the county agent's office.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 25, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

BROILER-FRYERS
PLENTIFUL IN MAY

Broiler-fryer chickens for indoor cooking and outdoor barbecuing are featured on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for May, reports Home Agent _____.

About 15 percent more of these tender young birds will be on markets during May than a year ago. Lower prices are also forecast.

Competing with the big supplies of broiler-fryers will be a continued large supply of turkeys. Cold storage holdings of turkeys on March 1 stood at 152 million pounds -- or 28 million pounds more than last year. Market men look for about 50 percent more turkeys to be available in May, 1961, than in May, 1960.

Potatoes will come to market in abundance from the Red River Valley and from a number of states during May, including Alabama, Florida, California, Idaho and Maine.

May, of course, will see milk production show a further spring upturn, assuring plentiful supplies of this excellent food and the many foods made from milk.

California canned Freestone peaches will be piled high on grocers' shelves from the record breaking stocks that were reported at the beginning of the year.

Cabbage will continue plentiful during May.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 25, 1961

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H'ERS OBSERVE
RURAL LIFE SUNDAY

Rural Life Sunday will be observed throughout Minnesota on May 7th.

Throughout the state 4-H clubs will observe the day by attending church and assisting in special ways at services. In cooperation with church, civic or farm organizations, many clubs are also planning programs with a spiritual emphasis.

(Add a paragraph on programs or observances planned in your county such as special services or 4-H participation in regular services.)

Rural Life or 4-H Sunday, regularly the fifth Sunday after Easter, is a day set apart for the invocation of God's blessing upon the seed, the fruits of the soil and the cultivators of the earth, explains _____.

-jcm-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 27, 1961

Immediate release

ALFALFA WINTER KILL MAY BE LESS THAN EARLY EXPECTATIONS

Mild March weather with considerable snow may have saved the day for Minnesota alfalfa growers, according to a University of Minnesota agronomist.

Laddie J. Elling says winter kill in alfalfa fields may be less than early expectations because of favorable March weather. He cautions, however, that it is still too early to completely judge stand losses.

Elling points out that most alfalfa plants, especially the winter-hardy varieties, have not yet made sufficient growth to evaluate winter kill. Some plants that now appear dead will recover, and some that now look healthy may later show severe damage and die.

Farmers who cut their alfalfa after September 5 will probably experience some losses, the agronomist said. This is especially true in older stands. If one of the less hardy varieties was seeded, there is still more danger of serious losses.

Test plots at the University's Rosemount Experiment Station cut last August 28 show little damage, while those cut September 6 show considerable loss, the agronomist said.

Elling recommends that growers give their fields a careful look during the next week, but advises waiting until absolutely certain of total stand loss before plowing up the seeding.

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61-153-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 27, 1961

Immediate release

FFA CONVENTION PROGRAM SET ON ST. PAUL CAMPUS

More than 2,200 of Minnesota's top farm boys will participate in contests, business sessions and tours May 7, 8 and 9 on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

The occasion will be the 32nd annual convention of the Minnesota Association of Future Farmers of America (FFA).

The convention will open officially with a talent show Sunday evening, May 7, and will end with an awards assembly Tuesday afternoon. Judging contests will take place Monday morning.

An awards luncheon to honor State Farmers, District Star Farmers and National FFA Foundation award winners will be held Monday noon. The youths will be taken on special "walking tours" of several St. Paul Campus departments Tuesday afternoon. They will hear faculty members explain teaching, research and professional opportunities. The tours are being sponsored by Alpha Zeta, agriculture fraternity on the Campus, in cooperation with the University's Institute of Agriculture.

Tours to Wold Chamberlain airport and the Minnesota Twins baseball stadium in Bloomington will be conducted Monday afternoon.

The delegates will leave the Campus Monday evening to attend the 25th annual convention banquet in the St. Paul Municipal Auditorium. Governor Elmer L. Andersen and Ronald Cook, Marshall, Mich., national FFA student secretary, will be the principal speakers.

Other special features will include the annual hand milking contest between the State Star Dairy Farmer and Marilyn Christianson, Corning, Minnesota's "Princess Kay of the Milky Way," Tuesday at 9 a.m. in front of Coffey Hall.

The state FFA parliamentary procedure contest will be held Tuesday morning and the state FFA public speaking contest Tuesday afternoon. State FFA band and chorus concerts are also slated for Tuesday afternoon, with the awards assembly, starting at 3:30 p.m. Tuesday, bringing the convention to a close.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 27, 1961

Immediate release

BEEKEEPERS' SHORT COURSE MAY 5-6

The 19th annual Beekeepers' Short Course will be held on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota May 5 and 6, it was announced today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Subjects to be covered during the course include: life and management of the bee, honey quality and harvest, beekeeping equipment, bee diseases, value of bees to agriculture and installing packages and handling colonies in the apiary.

The staff for the short course will include M. H. Haydak and T. A. Gochnauer, University entomologists; C. D. Floyd, state apiarist; and Charles S. Hoffman, Janesville, beekeeper.

Information concerning enrollment may be obtained from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-155-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 27, 1961

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

CAN U. S. EAT ITS WAY OUT OF FARM SURPLUS?

The United States cannot eat its way out of the farm surplus problem, but various programs for increasing food consumption do offer a partial solution and at the same time have the advantage of helping to improve national nutrition.

This conclusion is contained in an analysis of programs for increasing food consumption in the U. S. just published by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

It's Technical Bulletin 238, "Policies for Expanding the Demand for Farm Food Products in the United States--Part II, Programs and Results." The authors are Martin E. Abel and Willard W. Cochrane, members of the staff of the University's agricultural economics department.

Abel and Cochrane point out that the people of the United States are, in general, well fed.

"Improving consumer diets will not result in major or even moderate increases in food consumption. The extent to which demand expansion efforts can reduce the agricultural surplus depends in large measure on how seriously the public views the problem of nutritional shortages and the amount it is willing to spend to remedy this problem through increased food consumption," they say.

Analyzed in the new bulletin are four specific programs: (1) a proposed Food Allotment Program, (2) a proposed Indemnity Price Program, (3) the National School Lunch Program and (4) the Special Milk Program. The School Lunch and Special Milk Programs are now in operation.

(more)

add 1 surplus

Under the School Lunch Program, schools receive money subsidies with which to purchase foods needed for nutritionally adequate diets. Under the Special Milk Program, funds are made available to enable schools to offer milk to students at prices considerably below cost.

The Food Allotment Program would include provisions for the use of coupons representing the value of a nutritionally adequate diet by low income consumers, which could be spent as money in food stores.

Under the Indemnity Price Program, price subsidies would be granted to wholesalers in amounts consistent with desired retail price reductions.

The authors came to these conclusions:

Both the School Lunch and Special Milk Programs are designed specifically to provide good nutrition. However, expansion of these programs would contribute little to increasing total food consumption.

The Food Allotment Program offers a greater potential for increasing food consumption and also would improve nutritional standards. The problem of adequate nutrition is most severe among low income consumers--for whom the program is specifically designed.

The Indemnity Price Program exceeds reasonable cost limits and does not directly attack the nutritional problem.

A combination of the Food Allotment, School Lunch and Special Milk Programs would directly attack the problem of nutritional shortages and at the same time could be operated within imposed cost restrictions.

Technical Bulletin 238 is the second of two reports based on an inter-regional research project centered at the University of Minnesota. Cochrane served as over-all director of the project. The part of the project on which the new bulletin is based was supervised by Abel.

Single copies may be obtained free from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 1, 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.)

This special issue on color was prepared with the help of Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings. You may find these items useful particularly in spring and fall.

- Mrs. Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

SPRUCE UP WITH COLOR!

In this issue:

Let Color Work for You
What is a Good Color Scheme?
Consider Other Rooms
Where to Start
To Balance Color
Solve the Problem of High Ceilings
What About Light Floors?

Light Ceilings
Is Your Room Too Large?
Colors for Various Rooms
Should You Use Brilliant Colors?
Purple in Furnishings
How to Select Paint Colors
Create Spaciousness

Let Color Work for You

Color is one of the best ways to create a cheerful home atmosphere. With little expense, a new coat of paint can camouflage unattractive features -- such as too high ceilings and rooms that are too large or too small.

* * *

What is a Good Color Scheme?

A good color scheme is made up of live, cheerful colors; it blends all the furnishings in a room. It reflects the tastes and personalities of those who live there. It takes on individuality when the choices are ones you like and enjoy.

For inspiration in creating new color schemes, go to nature. Look at the colors in a rock, a leaf, a flower or a piece of bark.

* * *

Consider Other Rooms

Repeating colors used for one room in the adjoining rooms is a way of continuing color harmony throughout your home. A color used on walls in one room, for example, might be used for floor covering in the next room. It's pleasing to see a harmonizing color through an open door.

* * *

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.

Where to Start

Where does one start when planning to change the color scheme in a room?

Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota, has this suggestion: Start with what you have. Build the color scheme around the furnishings you intend to keep.

For example, if your carpet is a solid color, build your color scheme around it. If the carpet, drapery or upholstery fabric is figured or patterned, then create the color scheme from it, picking up two or three of the colors in the pattern. A colorful picture you enjoy is another good starting point. You might use several tints or shades of only one of the colors or combine two of the colors in varying tints or shades. Usually it's best to limit the colors in a room to two or three hues.

* * *

To Balance Color

In an all-cool color scheme -- such as green or blue -- use a warm note of color as a contrast. In an all-warm color scheme -- such as yellow -- use a cool note of color for contrast.

Use a small quantity of a light value to balance a large amount of dark, and a small amount of dark to balance large amounts of light.

* * *

Solve the Problem of High Ceilings

Use a light, warm color such as yellow or tints of beige or cream to solve the problem of high ceilings. The ceiling might be slightly darker than the walls if the room is not to be used for close work such as sewing, reading or homework. The brighter and warmer the tone used on the ceiling, the closer the ceiling seems to the floor. It also helps to extend the ceiling color down on the wall 12 or 18 inches, particularly if there is a picture molding at this height which provides a structural break. If there is no molding, one can be added to make the break logical.

* * *

What About Light Floors?

Many of the floor covering materials these days are being shown in very light colors. How practical are they?

Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota, points out that light floors require much more care than those about the same value as the soil that is tracked in. Most practical is a medium color that matches the soil or is the same value so it won't show soil. Black, of course, is impractical because it shows dust.

Light Ceilings

Light colors -- off-white, for example -- are the best for ceilings since they will reflect a maximum of light. Light reflected from the walls onto the ceiling will give it a tint of the wall color. Adding a small amount of the wall color to an off-white for the ceiling will also make ceiling and walls harmonize.

* * *

Is Your Room Too Large?

If you have the problem of too large a room, the answer may be to select a color from the warm hues. A dulled yellow, coral or rose will create a feeling of warmth and will decrease the size of the room. If the room is dismal, you may wish to add sheer, warm-colored curtains which will shed a warm light and create the illusion of sunlight coming through the windows. If you use colored curtains in direct sunlight, be sure they are resistant to sun fading.

* * *

Colors for Various Rooms

A common query is: "What color is best for a particular room?"

In bedrooms, cool colors give a restful effect and should be used if only resting is to be done in the bedroom. When resting, sewing and living are all done there, the color scheme will need to be alive and lighthearted. However, very bright or very warm-toned colors hold too much excitement for use in large areas of bedrooms.

On the other hand, colors used in entrance halls and hallways may be gayer and brighter than you would want in other areas of the house, because people are in them for a relatively short time.

Colors for dining rooms may be gay, warm and stimulating. Cheerful surroundings can make mealtimes a pleasure.

Colors for living rooms should give a warm welcome. They should be between the bright colors of the dining room and the subdued colors of the bedroom. Try to achieve a more spacious and less cluttered effect in living rooms where more people spend more time than in any other room in the house.

Choose kitchen colors that are gay and cheerful, since the homemaker spends more time here than in any other room.

* * *

Should You Use Brilliant Colors?

Brilliant colors -- sometimes called jewel tones -- may be very beautiful in a room if used well. However, it's best not to use more than one very brilliant color in a room nor to use such colors in large amounts. Like precious jewels, the brilliant colors should be surrounded by quiet, subdued colors or neutrals to provide a setting for them so they can be enjoyed to the fullest.

In family rooms, dens, or recreation rooms -- where activities are lively -- you may want to use bright colors. If your children like brilliant colors, they may enjoy them in their bedrooms.

Because you're more likely to tire of a vivid color than a subdued color, use brilliant colors as accents in pillows, ash trays and on seats of dining room chairs.

* * *

Purple in Furnishings

Although purple is popular for wearing apparel, you may soon tire of it in furnishings. However, if you like purple very much, you'll find that purples and lavenders go well with French Provincial in the light painted wood finish. It's best to confine purple to small items which would be easy to change.

* * *

How to Select Paint Colors

Have you been disappointed in finding a paint color from a chart? A small color sample on a chart will rarely give you a picture of the finished room. The chart color appears darker and brighter when used on a large area. For that reason, it's wise to select a paint color lighter than the color you want.

Start by painting a sample area on the wall. Then let it dry. If it is too dark or too bright, add white gradually and paint another sample. Then let it dry before going on. This does not work with browns, however, they turn pink when diluted with white.

Dry color and wet color can be very different -- especially if you are using a rubber base paint that dries darker than a wet sample.

* * *

Create Spaciousness

A light, cool color such as green or blue will give a small room the feeling of spaciousness, especially if the woodwork, walls, doors, baseboards and draperies are all the same color. That's particularly true when the wall areas are cut up by many windows and doors. Some contrasts of bright and warm color will keep the very light scheme from being monotonous.

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

Special to Cottonwood Co.

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT
FOR COUNTY

Cottonwood County will have a new home agent June 5 when Mary Johnson, South St. Paul, joins the county extension staff.

acting as
This month Miss Johnson is/assistant home agent in Jackson County, receiving training in extension methods. She is working with Jackson County Home Agent Mrs. Audrey Tolzmann.

Miss Johnson received her bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota in March, with a major in home economics.

For three years she was a 4-H club member in Dakota County.

-jbn-

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

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR MAY
By O. C. Turnquist
C. Gustav Hard
Extension Horticulturists

Vegetables - by O. C. Turnquist

1. Warm-season vegetables like sweet corn, beans, cucumbers, melons and squash can be seeded after the middle of the month.
2. Tomatoes can also be seeded directly in the garden in early May. Try the early variety Fireball. The dwarf compact plants yield heavy clusters of medium-sized fruit.
3. Plant sweet corn in square blocks instead of long narrow rows so better pollination will result and produce well filled ears of corn. Try Earliking for early maturing large ears of corn.
4. Plant seeds of cucumbers in small circles about 12 inches in diameter. Thin the plants to 3 or 4 plants per circle. Only 3 or 4 such hills are needed if the Burpee Hybrid is planted. In addition to being disease resistant, Burpee Hybrid is heavy in yield of good-quality fruits.
5. If space is limited, plant tomato plants in the same row as lettuce or spinach. After the early crop is harvested, there should be ample room for development of the tomato.
6. Don't transplant tomatoes, pepper or egg plant until late May when frost danger is past and soil and air temperatures are higher.
7. Continue early pest control with methoxychlor for chewing insects especially. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

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

8. Cultivate weeds early and shallow. The deeper you hoe the more weed seeds you bring to the surface to grow and the more root pruning will result.
9. Make succession plantings of sweet corn and beans every 10 days to assure a continuous harvest of good quality produce.

Fruits - by O. C. Turnquist

1. Follow a regular space program for tree fruits, especially apples if you want disease- and insect-free fruits. Secure a copy of extension pamphlet 184 which tells you when to spray and what to use.
2. Cyclamen mite, which often causes strawberries to become misshapen and seedy, can be controlled by spraying plants early with Kelthane.
3. Keep blossoms picked off from newly planted strawberries to give the plants a chance to become better established and form early runners.
4. Cultivate raspberries to control weeds and sucker growth. Don't let the rows get wider than about a foot.
5. Keep the ground cultivated around young fruit trees. Until they are well established, they cannot compete with sod or weeds.
6. This is a good time to graft fruit trees. Trees that produce worthless fruits can be changed over in a few years to high-quality varieties. Bulletin 273 will give you information on procedures on grafting.

Ornamentals - by C. Gustav Hard

1. Trees and shrubs may be set out this month. Dormant stock is still available and should be pruned back when planted. Protection from high winds is recommended to keep the succulent young buds from drying out. "Canned stock" is available as well. Be sure to remove the containers from all potted stock.

2. Perennials can be divided and transplanted. Flowers such as chrysanthemums, perennial asters, delphinium, shasta daisy, painted daisy, perennial phlox can be divided this month.
3. Peonies, day lily, gas plant, balloon flower and Oriental poppy should not be transplanted until after they have flowered. Late July or August is suggested for transplanting these perennials.
4. Perennials may be fertilized with 2-3 inches of well rotted manure or 3 pounds of a 5-10-5 fertilizer for each 10 foot square.
5. When picking tulips, do not remove all of the foliage. The foliage is necessary to build up energy in the bulbs for next year. Watering during flowering will usually help to extend the bloom.
6. Small chrysanthemum plants can be set in the garden now in the southern part of the state. In northern Minnesota delay the planting until after May 15. Mums should be pinched every 3 weeks up to July 1.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 2, 1961

To all counties
Release week of May 7

FARM FILLERS

Apple Scab: If the spring-early summer season is rather dry, the apple scab problem may not be severe this year. However, for those who wish to take precautions, H. G. Johnson, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist, recommends spraying with a good fungicide. Captan fungicide is effective and easy and safe to use. Spray at the pink and petal-fall stages, following up with additional applications at 7-10 day intervals. Extension Pamphlet, "The Home Fruit Spray Guide," gives necessary information. It's available at the county agent's office. If you do spray, be sure to include the insecticides described in the pamphlet.

* * *

Fire Toll: Twenty-three forest fires burned over 524 acres of land in Minnesota during the week ending April 22, reports Parker Anderson, University of Minnesota extension forester. To date this year, 452 fires burned 21,402 acres at an estimated fire-fighting expense of \$27,698. Anderson reminds us that most of this destruction and expense could have been avoided.

* * *

Corn Rootworms: If you're either growing continuous corn or you observe over 4 or 5 percent rootworm damage in a field, it will pay you to use a soil treatment, says John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist. Ask the county agent for a copy of Entomology Fact Sheet 14, "Controlling Corn Rootworms."

* * *

Cows Need Hay: Dairymen should continue to make good quality hay available to their cows after they are on pasture, says Bill Mudge, University of Minnesota extension dairyman. Because early pasture is usually high in moisture, it's impossible for the cows to consume enough nutrients to meet their needs. A small amount of hay fed at this time is good insurance against loss of weight by the cows and a future drop on milk production.

* * *

Tuberculosis Problem: Chicken manure should not be applied to land that will be used for pasture or range, according to Dr. R. B. Solac, University of Minnesota extension veterinarian. The reason for this is that, in addition to being the cause of tuberculosis disease of many kinds of birds, the avian tuberculosis germ can infect animals.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 2, 1961

Immediate release

FOODS FOR OUTDOOR COOKING PLENTIFUL IN MAY

Foods perfect for outdoor cooking are prominent on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for May, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

Featured on the May list are broiler-fryer chickens, equally at home in the kitchen oven or frying pan or on the backyard grill. Supplies of these tender young birds are likely to run about 15 percent larger than a year ago.

Plenty of turkeys, too, will be available for outdoor cooking and entertaining--about 50 percent more than were on the market last May.

New-crop potatoes will be coming in from southern and western growing areas, to augment the large stocks of fall-crop potatoes.

Another vegetable--cabbage--will be abundant for cooking, slaws and salads.

Dairy products of all kinds are on the May list of plentiful foods--fluid milk, ice cream, butter and cheese. Since milk production will be at a seasonal peak, milk and dairy products will be reasonably priced.

Canned freestone peaches for salads and desserts will be piled high on grocer's shelves from last season's large pack.

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61-157-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 2, 1961

Immediate release

GREENBUG OUTBREAK POSSIBLE IN MINNESOTA

A stationary weather front with strong south winds for three or four days may mean greenbug trouble, Minnesota farmers were advised today by John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

Greenbugs and other small grain-infesting aphids transmit yellow dwarf virus, which affects oats, wheat and barley. There is no way of knowing in advance whether they carry the virus.

Lofgren pointed out that in 1959 outbreaks of greenbugs occurred throughout much of Minnesota--resulting from windborne transport of the aphids from heavy infestations in states to the south.

The first requirement for a repeat performance this spring is now present--that is, heavy infestations to the south, he said. Greenbug counts of 5,000 of the aphids per linear foot of row have been reported in wheat in some areas of Texas and Oklahoma, and high counts also extend into Kansas and Missouri.

Two additional requirements are needed to bring trouble in Minnesota:

First, a weather pattern which will produce a stationary front and strong south winds for three or four days; and, second, favorable conditions for the aphids after they get here. The second condition means adequate food supply and fairly cool temperatures to delay the development of predators and parasites.

Lofgren suggests that farmers check weather maps in daily papers, and if a front becomes stationary, channeling winds for three or four days, be prepared for aphids.

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61-158-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 2, 1961

Immediate release

LOWER BROILER PRICES LIKELY THIS SUMMER

Broiler production in Minnesota climbed a whopping 59 percent in the first three months of 1961, as compared to the same period a year ago, according to a University of Minnesota extension marketing specialist.

W. H. Dankers says broiler production for the U. S. as a whole increased about 11 percent during the period, while for the West North Central region, including Minnesota, the increase amounted to 22 percent.

And that's only a part of it. Dankers says the number of broiler-type eggs in U. S. incubators on April 1 was 25 percent larger than on the same date a year ago, and was 41 percent larger in the West North Central region.

What does it all mean? Lower broiler prices for consumers and a lower net return to the producers seem likely.

Chicken broilers are marketed within three months from the time they're hatched. With an increased supply of broiler meat on the market this summer compared with last, and with comparatively abundant supplies of other meats also on the market, broiler prices this summer are expected to be somewhat below what they were a year ago.

Dankers says the shift to increased broiler production in the Minnesota area is partly due to comparatively unfavorable egg prices during certain periods in past years.

These prices were partly a result of increased egg production in the Western and South Atlantic regions of the U. S., which resulted in an over-all surplus situation.

Indications are that producers in the West North Central region can produce broilers as efficiently and possibly at lower cost than producers in other areas. In the past, however, growers have probably found they could receive better returns from their labor and capital investment in other farm enterprises.

If serious competition from increased egg production in other regions of the U. S. prevails, there will likely be an even further shift from egg to broiler production by producers in the West North Central region.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 2, 1961

Immediate release

SELECTION IS KEY TO STRAWBERRY VIRUS CONTROL

Selection of vigorous new plants and elimination of weak ones is a practical way to control several virus diseases in strawberry plants.

That's the word from H. G. Johnson, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist.

Viruses cause many symptoms on strawberry plants--such as yellowing, mottling and crinkling of leaves. Some do not cause distinct symptoms, but most of them weaken the plants and reduce yields and runner formation.

Control measures for plants already infected are not feasible at present. Since the virus spreads from infected plants to runner plants and is carried from infected plants to healthy ones by aphids, continued selection of vigorous plants and elimination of weak ones are necessary.

A new stock of certified plants may be better to start with than an old stock that has not had serious care for several years.

Johnson makes these suggestions:

Make a new planting on new ground as early as possible in the spring. In selecting from the previous year's growth, use vigorous and uniform runner plants. Plant in rows four feet apart and two feet between plants in the row. Apply a high-nitrogen fertilizer in a band about six inches from the row on both sides of the row. Water as necessary and control pests.

Inspect the plants during the season and rogue out all weak ones, regardless of the cause of weakness. The next spring make another new planting of runner plants from the selected plants of the previous year. The planting made one year becomes the bearing crop the next year.

Continue the process with a new planting each year. Always use runner plants from the previous year's planting. Berries may be harvested one or two years from each planting, but after that the old beds should be discarded.

This procedure should reduce virus infection over a period of time.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 2, 1961

To all counties
Immediate Release

CEDAR-APPLE RUST
CONTROL TIPS GIVEN

Spraying with fungicides and removal of cedar trees are ways for controlling cedar-apple rust, according to H. G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

Every spring, usually in early or mid-May, some spectacular growths develop on many cedar trees. They are orange colored and gelatinous in structure. These growths arise from hard, brown galls on the cedar tree branches. This is one stage of cedar-apple rust.

As the gelatinous material dries, tiny spores are released that cause infection on young apple leaves, twigs and fruit. On apple leaves, the infection occurs as small yellow spots in June. These spots enlarge and may become $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter in August. At that time, they generally have reddish centers and yellow margins.

In severe cases, 50 percent of the leaf area may be affected.

The disease on apples may be controlled by destroying cedar trees in a radius of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. The eastern red cedar and some of its relatives are susceptible to the disease. The arbor vitae or northern white cedar are not affected.

In most cases destruction of the trees is not feasible. Spraying with ferbam or zineb is the most practical control. Spraying at pink and petal-fall stages of flower development and additional applications at 7-10 day intervals until mid-June will control the disease. Extension Pamphlet 184, "The Home Fruit Spray Guide," gives the necessary instructions. Plant Pathology Fact Sheet 4, "Cedar-Apple Rust," gives additional information.

These publications are available at county extension offices and from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 2, 1961

To all counties
For immediate use

EARLY SPRING GOOD
TIME TO PLAN FARM
BUILDING REPAIRS

Early spring is an ideal time to look around the farmstead, check the condition of your buildings and yard equipment, and set up a repair and maintenance program, says County Agent _____.

While you're at it, make a complete list of all the things to do and the repair materials you'll need. Then you can pick up the supplies in one trip to town and probably then do all the related jobs at one time.

Check your tools to see that saws and edged tools are properly sharpened and in good working condition, -- that's a preliminary step in getting set for any repair or maintenance job. And if you don't have a tool kit, why not decide right now to build one?

Most kits are easy to build and low in cost. They protect your tools and keep the tools you use most often together, so you needn't waste time running from the job to the shop for some forgotten item.

C. H. Christopherson, University of Minnesota agricultural engineer, recommends an open-top, handle-equipped tool kit. Two plans for such kits are available at 10 cents each from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1.

Plan 268 shows a 9 x 34 inch tool kit, and plan 334 shows an 11 x 20 inch kit with removable tray. Be sure to order by number and enclose with the payment your name and address.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 2, 1961

To all counties
Release week of May 7

EGG PRODUCTION
DOWN, LARGE HATCH
POINTS TO INCREASE

Minnesota egg production was about 6 percent lower during the first three months of 1961 as compared with the same period a year ago, according to County Agent _____.

That's about twice the 3 percent reduction for the nation as a whole.

W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says egg producers benefitted from somewhat higher prices as production declined. Although the mid-March prices averaged 2.7 cents per dozen lower than in mid-February, they were 4.4 cents per dozen higher than in mid-March, 1960.

There were 2 percent fewer layers in flocks for the U. S. as a whole on April 1, 1961, than at the same time in 1960. Production per hen, however, was almost 4 percent higher than a year ago.

Net effect of the whole picture is that monthly egg production in the U. S. for the rest of 1961 will probably be as high as, and likely higher, than in 1960.

Dankers notes a considerable shift in egg production during the last several years. The number of layers on hand April 1 ranged from 7 percent more than a year ago in the Western U. S. to 7 percent less in the East North Central area.

In Minnesota, the laying flock as of April 1 was still 4 percent lower than on April 1, 1960.

Present indications are that the egg laying flock for the U. S. as a whole will be considerably larger in the latter part of 1961 and early 1962 as compared with a year earlier.

Nearly 172 million egg-type chicks were hatched in the U. S. during the first three months this year, a 29 percent increase from the first quarter of 1960. In Minnesota the hatch totalled 9,360,000, or about 28 percent above a year ago.

There were 14 percent more eggs for hatching egg-type chicks in incubators on April 1 than on the same day a year ago. That's for the U. S. as a whole. For the West North Central region, including Minnesota, the figure was 19 percent.

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-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 2, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate Release

BAKED BEANS
TASTY DISH
FOR PICNICS

A steaming pot of fragrant baked beans never fails to whet appetites at the picnic table. Baked beans and brown bread are traditional and favorite Saturday night fare in many homes, too.

Soaking overnight isn't necessary before baking beans, according to Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. She recommends this quick method of preparing beans for baking:

For each cup of dry beans, use $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cups of water. Boil beans in the water for 2 minutes. Remove from the heat and let them soak in the cooking water for one hour. Boil gently for about 45 minutes; then bake, using your favorite recipe.

Here is a recipe for Boston Baked Beans developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

2 cups dry pea beans or Great Northern beans
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts water
1 teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{4}$ pound salt pork or fat pork
 $\frac{1}{4}$ tablespoons molasses
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon mustard

Wash beans, then add the $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of water and follow directions given above for boiling and soaking. Add salt and boil gently 45 minutes. Make cuts through the rind of the pork about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart. Put half the pork in a bean pot or deep baking dish. Add beans and rest of pork, exposing only the scored rind. Mix molasses and mustard with the cooking liquid from the beans. Pour over the beans, cover baking dish and bake 250°F. for 6 or 7 hours. Add a little hot water from time to time, if beans seem dry. During the last hour of baking, remove the lid to let the beans brown on top.

To shorten baking time, boil pork 45 minutes along with the beans, then add molasses and mustard and bake at 300°F. for 3 hours. Remove the lid the last 30 minutes to let the beans brown on top.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 2, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate Release

STRETCH MEAT
DOLLAR WITH WISE
SHOPPING

Know-how is important when it comes to stretching your meat dollar and getting the most out of the meat you buy.

Since meat takes a fourth to a third of the family food budget, every home-maker should learn to shop wisely for meat, says Home Agent _____.

She passes on some tips from Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, on five ways to stretch the meat dollar by careful shopping.

- Start your shopping from your arm chair, by reading grocery advertisements. Watch for good buys on pork in fall and winter, lean beef in the fall, chicken and turkey at various times during the year.

- Figure out how many servings you will get per pound of meat purchased. Sometimes meat that appears to be low cost per pound is actually expensive because of the large amount of bone and other waste. One pound of boneless meat, such as ground beef, canned meats, boned meats, will serve four people. A pound of meat with a small amount of bone, such as round steak or ham will serve three. A pound of spare ribs, on the other hand, will serve only one or two.

- Buy good quality meat. There is no economy in buying off-flavored meat that will give the family no satisfaction. Nor is there any saving in purchasing hamburger or sausage with excessive fat that fries out. But proper cooking and sometimes use of a meat tenderizer can make meat of Good grade as palatable as meat of higher priced Choice grade.

- Consider how you are going to use the meat.

If you are buying the meat for a special occasion, you may want to spend more for a tender cut. For hamburger or casserole dishes, ground chuck may serve as well as more expensive ground round.

- Consider food value for the money you spend. All meat is high in food value, providing body-building proteins, minerals and some of the vitamins needed for good health. Liver, heart and other meat organs are even richer in iron and vitamins than the muscle meats and are often good buys. More inexpensive cuts of meat are as nutritious as expensive cuts; Good grade is as nutritious as Choice grade.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 2, 1961

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate Release

MENTAL HEALTH
AIDS HAPPINESS

Self respect and the ability to get along with others are two keys to happy living. Happiness is important for good health.

The 4-H health project includes work not only on physical health, but on the closely related areas of mental attitudes and mental health, says County Agent _____.

Self assurance is an important factor in achieving good mental health. You will have a feeling of confidence that others will notice if you are well-groomed. Make good grooming a daily habit so you can be sure you always look your very best.

4-H'ers working in this area of the health project can work on good grooming individually and with their families. They can teach younger children good habits or help arrange family grooming supplies. _____ suggests that a group of 4-H'ers in this project team up and present a skit showing the relation of an attractive appearance to the building of friendship and leadership.

Knowing how to make friends and get along with them happily is another important aspect of good mental health. To be happy, you must like other people and they must like you.

One area of the health project points out characteristics you can strive for to improve your personality. Unselfishness, sportsmanship, cheerfulness, dependability and courage are some of them.

4-H'ers enrolled in this part of the project will rate their various personality traits three times during the year and try for improvement each time. Club members can also give skits or illustrated talks showing different types of personalities and their effects.

How you improve your personality is just as important as how you improve your knowledge and skills in other projects, reminds _____.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 3, 1961

* * * * *
* For release at noon, *
* Friday, May 5 *
* * * * *

RESORT INDUSTRY CALLED ON FOR LEADERSHIP

GRAND RAPIDS, MINN.--Minnesota resort operators were challenged here today (Friday) to provide leadership and teamwork by which both the travel industry and the state as a whole may grow and prosper together.

The challenge came from Lawrence Simonson, Grand Rapids, University of Minnesota extension specialist in tourist services. He spoke at a luncheon held in connection with the spring meeting of the Minnesota Arrowhead Association.

Simonson pointed out:

A 325 million dollar vacation industry already exists in Minnesota. Much of this industry is soundly conceived and managed, but improvement is needed. "If Minnesota is to achieve the prominence it can hope for in years to come, we all have to work toward this goal."

There is a prospect for a ten-fold growth in the vacation industry in Minnesota by the dawn of the next century, Simonson stated.

He issued these challenges to resort operators:

"Are you building for the years ahead? Are you raising your standards and setting new goals to help your own state to grow in the art of serving our tourist guests? Are you working toward area promotion and state promotion, or are you satisfied merely to 'beat your own drum'?"

Simonson mentioned work that some county extension personnel have already done in serving the Minnesota tourist industry. Then he went on to list the following ways in which University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service specialists will work with the industry:

Engineers--Work on water systems and sewage disposal problems.

Economists--Adapt the existing wealth of management know-how to such industry problems as accounting systems, analysis methods and long-range problems.

(more)

add 1 resort industry

Horticulturists-- Provide information on planting design and landscaping.

Foresters-- Provide information for forest plantation work, woodlot improvement and forest management, serving the dual role of over-all grounds improvement and supplemental income through woodlot marketings.

Home economists-- Provide information and teach skills in furnishings, design and food service.

Simonson was named extension specialist in tourist services in January this year following a request from representatives of the tourist industry that such a position be created. He described his role as follows:

1. To serve as coordinator between local extension offices, state extension staff, other divisions of the University and many other public and private groups.

2. To originate, plan, develop and execute educational methods acceptable to the travel industry--with the help of the industry itself and other groups. These methods would include providing information publications, arranging workshops and training sessions, establishing a library of reference material and information and acting as a medium of exchange for information between groups, areas and individuals.

3. To stimulate research in resort activity, management and development. This would include economic surveys, accounting and analysis systems, weed control (primarily aquatic) and advertising methods and systems.

Said Simonson in summary:

"We pledge ... that cooperative extension, and thus the University of Minnesota, is interested in your problems and is now ready to assist in developing your industry.

"The industry must want--and support--the effort. Some will be called on to serve in an advisory capacity. Others who are now leaders will be asked to contribute of their knowledge and experience to help others to the end that the travel industry and the State of Minnesota may grow and prosper together."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 3, 1961

Immediate release

BENTLEY AND LARSON TO RECEIVE ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

Two former University of Minnesota students, C. F. Bentley and Russell E. Larson, will be honored for their achievements at a banquet in the Student Center on the University's St. Paul Campus Saturday night (May 6).

They will be presented Outstanding Achievement Awards at the annual University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics alumni banquet.

Bentley is dean of agriculture at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, and Larson is head of the Department of Horticulture at Pennsylvania State University.

Larson received his B. S. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1939 and his Ph. D. in 1942. Since then he has published 35 technical papers relating to genetics and breeding of vegetable crops. One of these won the Leonard H. Vaughn Award for 1948.

He is co-author of the textbook, Vegetable and Fruit Management. He has served as chairman and member of numerous committees of the American Society of Horticultural Science, including five years on its editorial committee.

Larson has been head of the horticulture department at Penn State since 1952. He is also chairman of the plant science division committee there. He is known nationally and internationally as an administrator, teacher and research worker.

Bentley graduated in agriculture from the University of Alberta in 1939. He received his M. S. in 1942 and his Ph. D. in 1945, both from the University of Minnesota.

Before joining the University of Alberta staff as assistant professor of soils in 1946, he served briefly on the agricultural staffs of the University of Minnesota and the University of Saskatchewan. He became secretary of the faculty of agriculture at the University of Alberta in 1948. He was attached to the Department of Agriculture in Ceylon in 1952-53.

Bentley is past president of the Canadian Society of Soil Science and is president of the Alberta Institute of Agrologists.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 3, 1961

Immediate release

FFA AWARD WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Forty Minnesota farm boys were named today as winners of a total of nearly \$1,600 in Future Farmers of America awards.

The awards will be presented at a luncheon to be held on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota on May 8, during the 32nd annual state FFA convention.

Included were the following National FFA Foundation Awards of \$100 each:

Soil and water management--Gary Luehmann, 16, Lewiston; farm mechanics--Clarence Schloesser, 17, LeCenter; state star dairy farmer--Lloyd Kispert, 17, Kenyon; farm and home electrification--Howard Von Eschen, 17, Ortonville; star beef farmer--Richard Routhe, 17, Redwood Falls; state star crops farmer--David E. Nelson, 21, Albert Lea; state star hog farmer--Douglas Hammer, 17, St. James; state star sheep farmer--Elmer L. Ehlert, 17, Wells; state star forestry farmer--Dennis Kick, 17, Pine City; state star poultry farmer--Richard Moschkau, 16, Forest Lake.

Minnesota FFA Foundation Awards of \$20 each:

Regional soil and water management--Billy Gast, 17, Fertile; Wayne Cunningham, 17, Bemidji; Ross Rehder, 17, Barnesville; Donald Berg, 16, Kerkhoven; David Askdahl, 17, Minneota; Merrill Ewert, 16, Mountain Lake; Gary Born, 16, Waconia; John Sauber, 17, Lakeville.

(more)

add 1 FFA awards

Regional star dairy farmers--Gary Gullekson, 17, Fertile; Roger Finifrock, 18, Barnum; Gerald Hanson, 17, Parkers Prairie; Gene Holmgren, 17, Kerkhoven; Verlyn Kling, 17, Montevideo; Floyd Marti, 16, Sleepy Eye; Howard Kittleson, 17, Blooming Prairie; James Nielsen, 17, Lakeville.

District Star Farmers--\$20 each:

Arlen Oanes, 17, Halstad; David Becker, 17, Little Falls; Gene Benson, 17, Alexandria; David Leibel, 17, Rush City; Richard Larsen, 17, Canby; Thomas Hovde, 17, St. James; Chuck Will, 17, Jordan; David Hanson, 17, Zumbrota.

Regional concrete improvement awards--\$20 each from Portland Cement Association:

Eugene Paulsrud, 17, Halstad; Charles Lund, 17, Bemidji; Alfred Wolters, 17, Breckenridge; Roland Stricklin, 16, Forest Lake; Terry Mielitz, 17, Ortonville; Dennis Stadick, 17, New Ulm; Allen Anderson, 16, Owatonna; Elmer H. Stock, 17, Pine Island.

The Ortonville FFA chapter was selected state winner of the National FFA Foundation Award of \$100 for farm safety.

Chapters from Howard Lake, Hutchinson and LeCenter will each receive \$50 for showing the most progress in home-grown feeds. The awards are sponsored by the National Dairy Products Corporation, National Butter Company and Kraft Foods Company.

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61-163-rpr

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

* For release at 8:30 p.m. *
* Monday, May 8 *

BLOOMING PRAIRIE TWINS NAMED 1961 FFA STATE STAR FARMERS

Tom and Tony Burke, 17-year-old twins from Blooming Prairie, were named this (Monday) evening as Minnesota's 1961 FFA State Star Farmers.

The brothers shared a \$200 cash award which was presented at the annual state Future Farmers of America banquet in the St. Paul Municipal Auditorium arena. The banquet was held in connection with the annual state Future Farmers of America Convention on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Selected from a group of 254 State Farmers, the twins are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Burke. Their vocational agriculture instructor and FFA adviser is Truman Tilleraas.

Now completing their fourth year of vocational agriculture in Blooming Prairie High School, the boys have a net worth of \$6,809. They rent 63 acres of land and own livestock valued at \$7,865 and buildings and equipment valued at \$418.

They have been members of their FFA chapter dairy judging team and of the general livestock judging team which won the state contest for Blooming Prairie. Tom is treasurer and Tony vice president of their local FFA chapter, and Tom is district FFA sentinel. Last year the Burke twins were named Minnesota FFA State Star Beef Farmers.

(more)

add 1 state star FFA farmers

Both have served as officers in their local 4-H Club and have been active in livestock breed associations and in livestock showmanship contests.

Named regional Star Farmers at the banquet were: Marvin Hanson, 17, Hallock; Eldon Winge, 16, Pemidji; Ross Rehder, 17, Barnesville; Allan Bjornberg, 17, Willmar; Orville Molenaar, 17, Danube; Larry Wipt, Windom; and Harold McCready, 18, St. Charles.

Fifteen adults were named State Honorary Farmers, for their years of service to FFA members. They were:

Elmer L. Andersen, governor of the State of Minnesota; Max Amberson, F. H. Peavey & Company, Minneapolis; Edwin Christianson, Minnesota Farmers Union, St. Paul; Dean Curtiss, Radio Station KDHL, Faribault; John Dysart, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis; Robert E. Hodgson, retired superintendent, University of Minnesota Southern School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, Waseca; Leo Keskinen, president, Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructors' Association, Duluth; Kenneth Knutson, father of Sherwood Knutson, 1960-61 state FFA president, Canby; Walter McLeod, Sears-Roebuck Foundation, Minneapolis; Clarence Myers, Minnesota Farm Bureau, Blue Earth; Oluf T. Olsen, superintendent of schools, Climax; Brynolf Peterson, Minnesota Association of Cooperatives, Aitkin; Dwight Cuam, agriculture instructor, Madison; Floyd T. Ryan, Keep Minnesota Green, Inc., St. Paul; Lambert Schilling, agriculture instructor, Frazee.

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61-164-rpr

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

Immediate release

TIME TO CONTROL DANDELIONS AND OTHER LAWN WEEDS

If you're thinking of sending the family out to dig the dandelions in your lawn, don't.

That's the advice of Richard J. Stadtherr, horticulturist in charge of turf research at the University of Minnesota.

Unless you dig practically all of the root, your work isn't worth the energy it takes; the dandelions will come right back.

He has two recommendations for solving the problem of dandelions and other broadleaved weeds in the home lawn: 1) crowd out weeds by encouraging vigorous growth of the grass with proper fertilization, reseeding if necessary, watering and proper mowing; and 2) control the weeds with chemicals.

One of the best weapons to fight dandelions and other broadleaved weeds, Stadtherr says, is a knapsack sprayer filled with 2,4-D recommended for lawn use.

Apply the 2,4-D spray on a still day when the temperature is between 60 and 70°F. and when the weeds are actively growing. If the temperature goes up as high as 80°F., 2,4-D becomes very volatile and is likely to damage ornamentals.

Use the spray according to manufacturer's directions. Hold the sprayer close to the ground so there is less chance of the chemical drifting to flowers and nearby shrubs. A low-pressure sprayer will restrict the spray to the plants you wish to kill. Often more than one application is necessary for the more persistent broadleaved weeds.

Chemical bars are effective in killing dandelion and other broadleaved weeds, as are various weed-and-feed and granular 2,4-D products on the market. The University horticulturist gives this precaution: avoid using a bar close to shrubs that are leafing out. Do not use it if the temperature is 80°F. or higher.

In University experiments silvex (2,4,5-TP) has been found effective in controlling ~~various~~ chickweed, knotweed, creeping Charlie and other persistent lawn weeds. It will also kill or injure clover. Usually this herbicide is more effective if it is applied a week or two after a fertilizer application when the plants are still small and when the temperature is between 50 and 70°F.

Though grasses are tolerant to herbicides, careless spraying can burn grass and ruin ornamentals. For that reason, be sure to follow manufacturer's directions in using them, Stadtherr warns.

Do not use chemical weed killers on a newly planted lawn. Frequent mowing will control many of the annual weeds that appear the first year.

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61-165-jbn

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

Immediate release

MORE TURKEY AT LOWER PRICES SEEMS LIKELY

An increased supply of turkey meat in 1961, combined with somewhat lower prices--that's the way the turkey situation looks to a University of Minnesota extension marketing specialist.

W. H. Dankers says the hatch of turkey poults during the first three months of 1961 ran about 33 percent larger in Minnesota and 31 percent larger for the nation as a whole compared with the same period in 1960.

Present indications are that the hatch will continue to run well above that of a year ago, although a tapering off from the first quarter's heavy hatch may be in store. This seems evident from the smaller increase over last year--21 percent for the U. S.--in the number of eggs in incubators on April 1 compared with the 31 percent increase in poults hatched during the first quarter of 1961.

Another factor which may influence the total amount of turkey meat entering the market is the flexibility within the turkey industry afforded by the dual-purpose "heavy" white turkey. Heavy whites can be moved to market at immature weights as broilers or can be put on the market later at mature weights.

In order to decide when he will market his heavy white turkeys, a grower usually compares the price of turkey broilers with the market outlook for large white turkeys at maturity.

(more)

add 1 turkey outlook

For the most accurate picture of the potential supply of turkey meat, it's a good idea to consider the hatch of poults in three different categories: heavy whites, other heavy and light turkeys.

For the U. S., the first quarter hatch of heavy white poults was nearly 9.3 million in 1961, compared to 5.4 million a year ago. For Minnesota during the same periods the hatch was about 3.6 million in 1961 compared to 2.5 million a year ago.

The U. S. hatch of other heavy turkeys was about 22.6 million in the first quarter of 1961 and 18.6 million during that period a year ago. For Minnesota during the same period, the hatch was over 3.9 million in 1961 compared to less than 3.3 million in 1960.

The first quarter hatch of light poults in the U. S. was about 2.8 million in 1961 and 2.4 million in 1960. The Minnesota hatch during the first quarter was 706,000 in 1961 and 388,000 in 1960.

Dankers says that excellent prospects for expanded turkey meat exports may mean the removal of a considerable tonnage from the home market. However, the balance is expected to be large enough so that turkey prices in 1961 will be somewhat below prices prevailing in 1960.

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61-166-hrs

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

Special to Rock County
(with mat)

HOME AGENT TO
ROCK COUNTY

Rock County will again have a home agent when Arvalda Nickel, Mankato, joins the county agricultural extension staff on June 5.

The county has been without the services of a home agent since December, 1959.

Miss Nickel will receive her B. S. degree from Mankato State College in June, with a major in home economics education.

While in college she has served as vice president and program chairman of the Home Economics Club. She is a member of the college choir.

For 11 years she was an active 4-H Club member in Cottonwood County, where she grew up on a 280-acre farm near Mountain Lake. In 1957 she won a trip to National 4-H Club Congress as state gardening champion. Besides gardening, she carried home economics, livestock projects, home yard improvement, health, safety and junior leadership. She has also served as secretary of the Cottonwood County leaders' council.

In her senior year in Mountain Lake High School she was named all-round girl and outstanding girl dramatist.

For three months last summer Miss Nickel worked as 4-H assistant in Nobles County.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 8, 1961

✓
SPECIAL
Immediate release

MINNESOTANS TO TAKE PART IN WISCONSIN MEETING

Several staff members from the University of Minnesota will appear on the program for a meeting on the Needs for Research on Outdoor Recreation in the Upper Great Lakes Area at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, May 11, 12 and 13.

Participants will include researchers and land managers from Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Ohio to universities, public forestry agencies and private organizations.

University of Minnesota staff members who will take part include: Donald ^{W.} Dymann, professor of forestry; Myrvin Taves, associate professor of sociology; William Borch, sociology teaching assistant; William Rotherway, instructor in political science; Julius F. ^{W.} Wolf, associate professor in political science; and Gordon Bellens, research assistant in sociology.

Representing the Lakes ^{State} ~~State~~ ^{Experiment} ~~Experiment~~ Station, which has its headquarters on the University's St. Paul campus, will be James Morgan and Robert Lucas. Those taking part will ~~discuss~~ ^{present} problems, discuss needed ~~research~~ ^{research} and try to arrive at priorities for work to be done.

Results of the conference will be summarized and made available to those interested through the Lake States Forest Experiment Station.

rgr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 9, 1961

To all counties

Release week of May 14, 1961

FARM FILLERS

Fire Report: Thirty-eight forest fires burned 2,444 acres in Minnesota the week ending April 29. Forest fire fighting expense in the state to date this year totals \$30,585. Forest fires are not only a drain on the state's pocketbook; they also jeopardize recreational opportunities -- fish, game, timber, and scenic areas, and they deplete the water-holding capacity of the land, says Parker Anderson, University of Minnesota extension forester.

* * *

Milking Time -- Harvest Time: Milking time is harvest time. A poor job results in failure to get all the milk that good feeding and breeding have produced, says Bill Mudge, University of Minnesota extension dairyman. See that the milking machine is operating at the vacuum recommended by the manufacturer. Don't overload the vacuum pump with too many units. Use two sets of teat cup liners, and alternate them weekly. Discard them if they get out of shape or show checks in the rubber. Don't run more units than you can operate correctly. Many dairymen find they can milk in the same time using one less machine. This allows removal of the machines from the cows as soon as milk flow stops and helps reduce mastitis.

* * *

Barley Smuts: Three distinct species of smuts on barley are now recognized. Being able to distinguish among them is important when deciding which control measures to use. For more information ask the county agent for Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 6, "Barley Smuts," by H. G. Johnson and F. D. Fezer.

* * *

Drench Ewes: To control internal parasites, ewes should be drenched with one ounce of actual phenothiazine about a week before they are turned on pasture.

* * *

Don't Forget Starter: Don't forget starter fertilizer for corn, even on high fertility soils. Curtis J. Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, says the limited root system of corn during early growth, especially under cold or wet soil conditions, may prevent the plant from gathering the nutrients it needs for speedy growth if a starter fertilizer is not supplied.

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Immediate release

DUTCH ELM DISEASE FUNGUS ISOLATED IN MINNESOTA

The fungus that causes Dutch Elm disease in Minnesota has been isolated in Minnesota for the first time, but this does not mean that all elm trees are doomed.

On the contrary, losses can be held to a minimum if adequate control measures are established, says D. W. French, associate professor of plant pathology at the University of Minnesota.

French reports that the fungus (*Ceratocystis ulmi*) was isolated from an American elm in St. Paul. The tree died last summer, but was not sampled for the fungus until this spring. It has been removed by the City of St. Paul and completely destroyed.

The tree had been invaded by the native elm bark beetle, which can spread the fungus, but the smaller European elm bark beetle, which is more effective in spreading the fungus, was not present.

In areas where the elm is of value, said French, sanitation measures should be initiated. If already started, they should be intensified.

He passed along these tips:

Cleaning out dead elm material is a major step in reducing losses. In places where the fungus is present, spray programs should be planned for March and April next year.

In other areas, wilting elms should be checked to see if the Dutch Elm disease fungus is involved. Positive identification can be made only by culturing samples from the suspect tree in the laboratory. Branch samples 6-10 inches long and about 1/2-inch in diameter should be sent to the Department of Plant Pathology and Botany, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

In recent years, Dutch Elm disease has been moving toward Minnesota from both Iowa and Wisconsin. According to French, experience has shown that the fungus often follows major highways. "Thus it is not surprising to find the fungus in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area first.

"In Wisconsin it was estimated that the fungus had been present for about three years prior to its discovery in the Milwaukee area. It is possible that the fungus has been in Minnesota before being found this spring in St. Paul."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 9, 1961

Immediate release

4-H'ER RECEIVES McKERROW SCHOLARSHIP

Brian E. Toivola, 18, 4-H'er from Chisholm, will receive a \$300 McKerrow freshman scholarship for his outstanding achievement in 4-H livestock projects.

Alternate for the award is Ronald Schmidt, 18, Darwin.

The award was announced today by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota and C. L. McNelly, secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association.

The scholarship is to be used by entering freshmen for the study of agriculture at the University of Minnesota. It is given each year to 4-H members active in livestock projects.

William A. McKerrow, for whom the scholarship is named, was an extension livestock specialist at the University for many years and served as secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association.

Toivola will be a freshman in the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics this fall taking courses in pre-veterinary medicine.

Active in 4-H for eight years, Toivola has carried beef steer and heifer livestock projects. He has been active in tractor maintenance, health and junior leadership projects. He served the Balkan 4-H Club as treasurer, vice president and president.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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May 9, 1961

Immediate release

MORE FFA CONTEST WINNERS NAMED

Winners of several contests were announced Tuesday during the annual state Future Farmers of America convention on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Gene Benson, 17, Alexandria, was named recipient of the FarmHouse Leadership Award, for extensive participation in school and community organizations in recent years. FarmHouse is a student fraternity on the St. Paul Campus.

Buffalo and Freeborn High School FFA Chapters were awarded plaques as winners of the 1960 "Corn Drive for Camp Courage." The two chapters contributed, from sales of corn gleaned from area fields, more than \$1,000 to be used to finance Camp Courage for Crippled Children near Annandale.

Redwood Falls Chapter was named winner of the FFA cooperative award, sponsored by the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives and the American Institute of Cooperation. The award was based on classroom study in cooperative organizations. The Redwood Falls Chapter gets expense-paid trips for the chapter adviser and four officers to the AIC meeting in Minneapolis August 20-23.

The Alexandria Chapter placed second and Climax third in the cooperative contest.

Seven FFA chapters received gold medal certificates from the Farm Section of the Minnesota and National Safety Councils for participation in the Safe Corn Harvest program around the state last fall. The chapters were Austin, Faribault, Lyle, New Ulm, Ortonville, Sacred Heart and Wabasha. Each chapter promoted safe corn harvest practices among local farmers.

Harlan Cornelius, 17, Glenville, was named first place winner in the FFA talent contest. His electric guitar and vocal solo presentation won over 15 other

(more)

add 1 FFA winners

group and individual entries. Harlan's prize will be an expense paid trip sponsored by the F. H. Peavey & Co., Minneapolis, to the North Dakota FFA Convention June 5-6.

Second place in the talent contest went to the Cleveland High School Chapter's instrumental quartet, made up of Richard Wendelschafer, Mel Lloyd, James McCabe and Lee Keinz.

Third place was taken by an instrumental quartet from the Anoka Chapter. Members were Robert Anderson, Kermit Jelmeland, Larry Blesi and Stanley Zawistowski.

The Minnesota FFA Association presented a special service plaque to Dean M. Schweickhard, state commissioner of education, for his years of encouragement and support of the FFA program in the state.

Desk pen sets were presented to Lee Sandager, Forest Lake; Marvin Thomsen, Pipestone; Donald Doll, Jackson; and Lambert Schilling, Frazer--all FFA chapter advisers--for their service as members of the State FFA board of directors.

Honored for their records in the March of Dimes campaign this year were the Sleepy Eye, Norwood, Chaska and Waconia Chapters.

Other contest winners were announced earlier.

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University Farm and Home News
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To all counties

Immediate release

EARLY CUTTING
BOOSTS HAY
CROP VALUE

With time of cutting so important a factor in making high-quality hay and because of high moisture in the early cut crop and high humidity during the entire first cutting period, a hay grower needs sound harvest methods to get hay cut early and under cover in good condition. This is the first in a series of three articles on forage harvesting by County Agent _____ and William Hueg, University of Minnesota extension agronomist.

Have you ever thought of the leaves of your alfalfa, clover and forage grasses as dollar bills? There's a lot of similarity, you know, and forage leaves, like the dollar, give far greater value with wise management.

When you handle them right -- and that means early cutting -- those leaves mean extra dollars of profit from livestock feeding. But when mismanaged by late cutting, their value dwindles to the point where you have to spend precious dollars for supplemental livestock feed.

Alfalfa leaves count for only about 50 percent of the total volume of the plant by weight, say Hueg and _____, but they contain as much as 70 percent of the protein and about 90 percent of the vitamins and minerals. And that's generally true of other legumes grown for hay.

The feeding value of most forage crops drops about 1 percent each day after the early bloom stage is passed. Half of the loss is due to a change in forage digestibility, the other half comes about because animals eat less forage as digestibility decreases.

Hueg gives this example of delayed cutting losses. From June 2 to July 6, 1960, cuttings of alfalfa-grass mixtures at six scattered Minnesota locations from Winona to Crookston dropped seven-tenths of 1 percent per day in feeding value.

The earliest cutting was taken in the bud stage; the latest cutting was made when the plants were mature.

During the 34-day period the protein content dropped from 21 to 13 percent, while value of the total digestible nutrients decreased from 72 to 57 percent. At the same time fiber content increased from 23 to 35 percent.

Whenever forage fiber content goes above 30 percent, animals reduce their feed intake. That means to maintain high milk and meat production with late cut high-fiber hay you'll probably have to include expensive supplemental feed in their ration.

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SOYBEAN WEED
CONTROL
TIPS GIVEN

Cultural practices are still important as ways to control weeds in soybeans, although pre-emergence chemicals -- those that are applied to the soil before the crop and weeds come up -- continue to show promise.

This information, based on research conducted by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, was passed along to _____ county farmers this week (today) by Agricultural Agent _____ and Harley Otto, University of Minnesota extension agronomist.

Fall and early spring plowing, plus tillage prior to planting can kill many weeds. Planting should be done after the soil is warm enough for fast germination. Post-emergence cultivation with the rotary hoe is effective if done when the weeds are small and soil conditions favorable.

Pre-emergence applications of Amiben at three pounds per acre continue to be promising for the control of annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds. However, this chemical is suggested only for use on soybeans grown for seed. Amiben has not been cleared for use on soybeans grown for food or feed.

Pre-emergence applications of Radox at four pounds per acre has usually given satisfactory control of grasses with little or no injury to soybeans. To reduce costs, band applications can be used.

More information on weed control will be found in Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops," available from the county agent.

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To all counties

Release week of May 14

PLANS FOR GOTHIC
RAFTERS AVAILABLE
FROM UNIVERSITY

If you're planning to construct an arched-roof farm building during the coming months, University of Minnesota plan sheet M-125 is for you.

Prepared by Agricultural Engineer C. H. Christopherson, the 8-page plan sheet describes and illustrates the steps in laying out and constructing Gothic or arch-type rafters. County Agent _____ says the plans include rafters for buildings from 24 to 40 feet wide, and from 13 to 28 feet high.

Gothic rafters require no interior posts or partitions to support the roof, thus leaving the interior free of obstructions. A Gothic roof building is well suited to farm machinery storage, hay storage, loose housing for dairy cows, beef cattle and sheep, and for general utility use.

Sawed Gothic rafters may be made from short lengths of commercial or home-sawed lumber. The curvature of the rafter is easily cut on a power saw by using a jig made from plans shown in the publication.

For your free copy, write for plan sheet M-125, "Sawed Gothic Rafters." Send your order to the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

2nd in series on government-donated
foods, but intended for general use

DRY MILK ALWAYS
HANDY TO HAVE
ON SHELF

A package of dry milk on the shelf can rescue a homemaker in many an emergency when she suddenly discovers the last drop of fresh liquid milk is gone.

But instant dry milk is more than a stopgap for emergencies; it has so many practical uses and is so convenient many consumers wouldn't consider being without it, says Home Agent _____.

Nonfat dry milk is a wholesome dairy product made from fresh milk. Only the water and cream are removed. It contains the calcium and other minerals, the B vitamins, natural sugar and high-quality protein that make liquid skim milk such valuable food.

It's easy to make fluid skim milk from dry milk to use as a beverage or in cooking. Simply put a cup of dry milk on top of a quart of water and shake in a tightly closed jar, or beat with a rotary beater. With dry milk on hand, you need never run out of milk for thirsty youngsters.

It's convenient to use dry milk in baking and cooking because, in any recipe calling for milk, you can simply add the dry milk to other dry ingredients. Sift to blend, then add the water for the required amount of liquid. In bread making, for example, it's not necessary to go through the step of scalding the milk when you use dry milk. If a cup of milk is called for, use dry milk in the proportion of 4 tablespoons of milk to 1 cup of water.

If the family isn't getting its quota of calcium, you can step up the food value of some dishes by adding dry milk. For example, 2 tablespoons of dry milk solids to each pound of ground meat for patties or meat loaf, or 2 tablespoons added to each package of commercial pudding mix will increase food value. Mashed potatoes, too, are improved with the addition of $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of dry milk solids for each six servings.

One of the advantages of dry milk, say many women, is that it adds food value without too many calories.

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Note to Agents in Non-Home Agent Counties: Substitute the name of Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, for that of the home agent.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

RESEARCH GIVES
SOME ANSWERS ON
HOME PLANNING

How satisfactory are floor-to-ceiling windows in a small house? Does open planning give enough privacy? How much closet space is necessary in the average small home?

These are among questions that have been answered through a small-housing experiment recently completed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, reports Home Agent _____.

Eight years ago, housing specialists for the USDA's Agricultural Research Service planned and built five different farmhouses for dairy workers and their families in Beltsville, Md. After living in these homes several years the families helped specialists evaluate the houses.

Prospective home owners may find helpful some of the suggestions the families offered. For example:

Large floor-to-ceiling windows in a small house left too little wall space. The large windows made it difficult to protect the interiors from sunlight. Homemakers complained of furnishings fading and of excessive heat and glare. However, adequate draperies on the inside, trees, awnings or a roof overhang would have helped solve these problems. All families agreed that separation of living and dining areas was desirable.

The family living in a house that featured open planning found it difficult to live in a small house with partial walls or no walls separating activity areas. Although this arrangement was intended to provide spaciousness, it offered little opportunity to shut out noise and not enough privacy for individual family members. Dining and living areas were combined, with the dining table doubling as a desk and work table. There was a television set in the living area. The family did not like the arrangement because of the confusion caused by so many activities in one room.

Clothes closets, linen closets, coat closets and utility areas were often too small. For example, in one two-bedroom house the homemaker said bedroom closets were inadequate. Each had 4 feet 9 inches of rod space, and the house provided no other storage for out-of-season clothing. The minimum standard for this situation is 7 feet 6 inches of rod space in each bedroom, according to housing specialists.

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To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H FILLERS

In 1960, in Minnesota, 5,210 club members were from towns and cities. This is 11 percent of the total enrollment, or an increase of two percent over the previous year.

* * *

Close to a thousand new 4-H members were added in 1960, making a total 4-H Club enrollment in Minnesota of 51,146.

* * *

Minnesota 4-H'ers remain active in their clubs longer than the average club member in the United States -- an average of 3.3 years compared to the national average of 2.7 years.

* * *

Minnesota 4-H Club members completed 103,965 projects in 1960. On the average, about 90 percent of the members in each club stayed with their projects until they had completed them.

* * *

Most popular and rapidly growing project in 1960 was food preparation which 17,767 members completed. These members prepared more than 725,000 dishes and served more than 313,000 meals.

* * *

Dairy cattle was the most popular livestock project in 1960. Over 6,800 4-H'ers in the project raised nearly 10,500 animals.

* * *

During 1960, 9,694 men and women in the state donated their time and energies as adult leaders working with 4-H'ers. The ratio of women to men was two to one. Minnesota has an average of 4.59 leaders per club.

* * *

The average 4-H Club in Minnesota has 24 members.

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University Farm and Home News
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SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

BUFFALO LAKE STUDENT WINS SCHOLARSHIP

David E. Schafer, Buffalo Lake, has been awarded the \$150 Alpha Gamma Rho, Lambda Chapter, scholarship for the academic year 1961-62.

This announcement came today from Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction in the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Schafer is a sophomore majoring in animal husbandry at the University. He is a member of the Block and Bridle Club, house manager of Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity, showmanship committee chairman for the Minnesota Royal and a Minnesota Student Association representative.

The scholarship is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Chapter Alumni Association of Alpha Gamma Rho, professional agricultural fraternity.

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University Farm and Home News
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SPECIAL

Immediate release

ST. PAUL CAMPUS RECOGNITION ASSEMBLY MAY 24

Will M. Myers, head of the Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics at the University of Minnesota, will be the principal speaker at the annual recognition assembly on the University's St. Paul Campus May 24.

His topic will be "The Pursuit of Excellence."

The assembly, which will open at 8 p.m. in the St. Paul Campus Student Center, is sponsored by the St. Paul Campus Student Council, the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Graduating seniors, in cap and gown, will march in the academic procession, followed by the members of the honor societies of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the College of Veterinary Medicine.

The public is invited to attend.

Welcoming remarks will be given by John W. Austin, 1190 Laurel Ave., St. Paul, president of the St. Paul Campus Student Council.

Several selections will be played by the University symphony band under the direction of Frank Bencriscutto.

Student honors will be announced by Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction on the St. Paul Campus, and W. T. S. Thorp, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

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SPECIAL

Immediate release

STATE FFA OFFICERS, JUDGING CONTEST WINNERS NAMED

Howard Kittleson, 17, Blooming Prairie, is the 1961-62 State Future Farmers of America president.

He is a past local and district chapter president and secretary, and he placed high in the state FFA public speaking contest this year. He owns seven purebred Guernsey cattle and grows 24 acres of crops.

Howard's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kittleson, and his local FFA adviser is Truman Tilleraas.

Other new state FFA officers are: Joel Sachariason, 17, Montevideo, first vice president; Gene Benson, 17, Alexandria, secretary; Duane Leach, 18, Winnebago, treasurer; Tom Burke, 18, Blooming Prairie, reporter; and Floyd Berger, 17, Alberta, sentinel.

Re-elected were G. R. Cochran, St. Paul, state adviser; W. J. Kortesmaki, St. Paul, state executive secretary; and Joe Malinski, New Prague, state executive treasurer.

Other newly elected vice presidents are: William Gast, Fertile; Victor Gunderson, Embarrass; Steven Henry, Parkers Prairie; John Sommerfield, Litchfield; Larry Wipt, Windom; Chuck Will, Jordan; and James Nielsen, Lakeville.

The election was held Tuesday during the state FFA convention on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota. Winners of several convention contests were also named Tuesday, closing day of the convention.

In the parliamentary procedure contest, first place went to the Worthington chapter, led by Kenneth Johnson and Walter Larson, chapter advisers. The Faribault chapter placed second and the Kenyon chapter third.

Clayton Johnson, 17, a member of the Kennedy FFA chapter, was named first place winner in the Minnesota Future Farmers of America Public Speaking Contest. His topic was "Rural Survival Preparedness."

(more)

add 1 FFA winners

Competing against seven other contestants, he received a \$100 National FFA Foundation award and a gold watch from the Minnesota Farm Bureau. He will represent Minnesota at the regional FFA public speaking contest at Kansas City in October.

Other winners were Howard Kittleson, Blooming Prairie, second; Gene Rouse, Olivia, third.

Top chapter placings in FFA judging contests were:

CROPS--Halstad, first; Lake Benton, second; Okabena, third. Top individual, Dale Hanson, Lake Benton.

DAIRY CATTLE--Norwood-Young America, first; Milaca, second; Long Prairie, third. Top individual, Paul Nilson, Park Rapids.

DAIRY PRODUCTS--Pine City, first; Frazees, second; Elbow Lake, third. Top individual, Frank Kasik, Pine City.

FARM MANAGEMENT--Blooming Prairie, first; St. Peter, second; Owatonna, third. Top individual, Allen Palmquist, St. Peter.

FARM MECHANICS--Cambridge, first; Detroit Lakes, second; Byron, third. Top individual, Donald Anderson, Detroit Lakes.

FORESTRY--Park Rapids, first; Pine City, second; Frazees, third. Top individual, William Zilka, Park Rapids.

GENERAL LIVESTOCK--Luverne, first; Cottonwood, second; St. James, third. Top individual, Harold Kinnen, Frazees.

HORTICULTURE--Pine City, first; Climax, second; Anoka, third. Top individual, Jerry Herman, Anoka.

MEATS--Blooming Prairie, first; Austin, second; Glenville, third. Top individual, Tony Burke, Blooming Prairie.

POULTRY--Pine City, first; Ortonville, second; St. James, third. Top individual, Donald Stoffel, Pine City.

WILDLIFE--Halstad, first; Pine City, second; Climax, third. Top individual, Russell Schmidt, Cleveland.

LIVESTOCK SHOWMANSHIP WINNERS WERE Jerry Pichner, Owatonna, dairy; Mike Scott, Goodridge, swine; Jim Perry, Appleton, beef; Keith Daudt, Belle Plaine, sheep.

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SPECIAL

Immediate release

TEN CO-EDS VIE FOR MINNESOTA ROYAL CROWN

One of the 10 co-eds who have been nominated as candidates for queen of the Minnesota Royal, annual student festival on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota, will be crowned at 8:30 p.m. Friday, May 19.

The affair will be held Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 18, 19 and 20.

Governor Elmer Andersen is expected to officiate at the coronation, which will take place in the Coffey Hall Auditorium.

Queen candidates and the organizations by which they were nominated are:

Gloria Hoffman, Sauk Rapids, freshman, Bailey Hall; Sandra Smith, 6532 Stevens Ave. S., Richfield, Forestry Club; Eloise Doney, Wood Lake, junior, Alpha Gamma Rho Fraternity; Julie Gerber, Ortonville, junior, Punchinello, dramatics group; Sandra Marben, Lake Crystal, sophomore, Lutheran Student Association; Marie Jarvinen, Zumbrota, sophomore, Dairy Science Club; Judith Carlson, senior, Cokato, FarmHouse Fraternity; Janet McKenzie, 3533 Colfax Ave. S., Minneapolis, junior, Agricultural Education Club; Mary Lou Boraas, Madison, junior, Delta Theta Sigma Fraternity; and Carol Mielke, Springfield, freshman, Independent Men's Co-op.

The Minnesota Royal will get under way Thursday, May 18, with a style show in the Campus Student Center.

On Friday, a rodeo will be held at 4 p.m. and a variety show at 8:30 p.m., with Terry Kinney, instructor in poultry husbandry, acting as master of ceremonies. The variety show will be followed by the crowning of the queen and a dance.

Saturday's schedule will include livestock showmanship contests at 8:30 a.m., a canoe derby at Keller Lake, Ramsey State Park, at 1:30 p.m. and a street dance in front of the Student Center at 8:30 p.m.

Harvey Mohrenweiser, Mora, junior, is general chairman for the Minnesota Royal.

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Immediate release

PLAY SAFE TO BE SAFE WITH POWER LAWN MOWERS

No one in his right mind would wheel a whirling buzz saw into his front yard and then go off and leave it without warning anyone of the danger.

But each year hundreds of people take even wilder chances with power lawn mowers--chances that often lead to injury and may cause death.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says there's no need for anyone to get hurt while operating a power mower. Today's mowers are made to give the operator maximum safety. But you have to play safe to be safe. Here are the rules to follow:

Study your instruction manual. The manufacturer wants you to get good service; follow the instructions he gives you.

Clear stones, wire and other debris off the lawn before you begin to mow. The blade can pick up such objects and throw them with enough force to kill. And don't let anyone walk or stand in front of the grass ejection opening.

Start the mower carefully and be sure of your footing, especially when you're mowing inclines. It's easy to pull the mower back over your foot unless you're aware of the danger and keep your mind on the mowing.

Stop the engine whenever you leave the mower temporarily. An unattended, running mower plus a small child may easily equal disaster.

Never fill the gasoline tank while the engine is running or is still hot; that's only inviting an explosion or a fire. And if you have an electric mower, don't mow your lawn when the ground is wet. If the cord is accidentally cut or if the mower develops a short in the wiring, an operator standing on wet ground could be killed.

Finally, always stop the engine when you are unclogging, adjusting or oiling the mower. Just to be sure, disconnect the spark plug wire while you're working on a gasoline powered mower or disconnect the power cord on an electric mower. Never reach under the engine deck. And keep your hands, feet and clothing away from all moving parts.

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URBAN 4-H MEMBERSHIP INCREASING

More and more urban youths are joining 4-H clubs in Minnesota. In 1960, 5,210 club members were from towns and cities-- almost 11 percent of the total enrollment, or an increase of two percent over the previous year.

Total 4-H enrollment also increased in 1960. Close to a thousand members were added last year, making a total enrollment of 51,146, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, reported today. Five counties, Dakota, Freeborn, Goodhue, Hennepin and North St. Louis (Virginia area) have more than 1,000 members. North St. Louis has the largest enrollment with 1,480 4-H'ers. Three counties had a membership increase in 1960 of over 100: Anoka, Dakota and North St. Louis.

Minnesota 4-H'ers remain active in their clubs longer than the average member in the United States--an average of 3.3 years compared to the national average of 2.7 years.

In 1960, Minnesota club members completed 103,965 projects. On the average, about 90 percent of the members in each club stayed with their projects until they had completed them. Twenty-one counties had over 95 percent completion of projects.

Most popular and rapidly growing project was food preparation which 17,767 members completed. These members prepared more than 725,000 dishes and served more than 313,000 meals. Dairy cattle was the most popular livestock project. Some 6,800 club members in the project raised nearly 10,500 animals. In other projects 4-H'ers raised over 37,400 animals.

During 1960, 9,694 men and women in the state donated their time as adult leaders working with 4-H'ers. The ratio of women to men was two to one. Minnesota has an average of 4.59 leaders per club. The average club has 24 members.

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STATE 4-H CONFERENCE, DISTRICT CLUB WEEKS TO BE HELD

More than 2,500 delegates from 4-H clubs throughout Minnesota will attend the State 4-H Junior Leadership Conference and district 4-H Club weeks during June, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

The state conference will be June 20-23 in the 4-H Club Building, State Fair Grounds, and at the University.

District club weeks are scheduled for June 5-9 at the Northwest School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, Crookston and the North Central School of Agriculture, Grand Rapids and June 12-16 at the University of Minnesota, Morris.

The Junior Leadership Conference will include State 4-H Federation meetings and the election of 1961-62 officers, special assemblies, classes and leadership workshops. As a special feature of the conference, delegates will be able to attend a Minnesota Twins baseball game.

District club weeks will feature classes in 4-H project work and a variety of social events. Special programs and tours have been planned for older club members.

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Immediate release

DIETETICS STUDENTS RECEIVE INTERNSHIPS

Six home economics seniors at the University of Minnesota have received dietetic internships for the coming year, according to Lura Morse, associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

They are Paula Jurgenson, Owatonna, who has been assigned to University of California Medical Center, San Francisco, Calif.; Judith De Santo, Duluth, to Grace-New Haven Hospital, New Haven, Conn.; Sharon A. Johnson, Guckeen, to Veterans' Administration Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mary Wiencke, 3724-28th Ave. S., Minneapolis, to Veterans' Administration Hospital, Hines, Ill.; Hui-Ying Hsu, Formosa, to New York Hospital, New York City; and Dee Ann Vang, Litchfield, to Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D. C.

The students will receive their bachelor of science degrees from the University in June and will begin their internships in the summer or early fall. After the one-year internship they will be eligible for membership in the American Dietetics Association and will be qualified to take positions as dietitians in approved hospitals.

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61-173-jbn

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

Immediate release

FLOWER SHOW ON ST. PAUL CAMPUS MAY 20

A flower show featuring floral arrangements and an exhibit of tulips will be held in the Agriculture Library on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Saturday afternoon, May 20.

Cooperating in the event are the Garden Club of Ramsey County, the University of Minnesota Alumnae Club, the Agriculture Library, the Department of Horticulture and Agricultural Short Courses.

The flower show will be open to the public at 2:30 p.m. in the ground-level reading room of the library. Members of the Garden Club of Ramsey County will supply specimen tulips for the show, as well as artistic arrangements in seven different divisions carrying out the theme of conservation. Arrangements will include compositions using branches and wood forms, stones and rocks, fruits and vegetables, foliage, dried materials and water scenes.

Books and periodicals on gardening will be exhibited on the first floor of the library.

Mrs. Joseph F. Lavacot, president of the Garden Club of Ramsey County, will give a talk on tulips in Holland at 11:30 a.m. in the North Star Lounge of the Student Center.

Special events planned for the Minnesota Alumnae Club preceding the flower show are a program at 10:30 a.m. in Room 227 of McNeal Hall of Home Economics and a luncheon at 12:15 p.m. in the North Star Ballroom, Student Center. Louise Stedman, director of the University's School of Home Economics, and Gertrude Esteros, professor of related art, will address the group at the morning session. Mrs. James S. Graham, president of the Minnesota Alumnae Club, will preside at the luncheon.

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61-174-jbn

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

May 12, 1961

To: County Agricultural Agents

Here are two news stories and a page of fillers on the 1961 feed grain program. These are to be released in cooperation with your local ASC office.

As the deadline for applications is an extremely important angle right now, we suggest priority be given to the story headlined "Deadline Nears..." etc.

We are working with the State ASC office in preparing releases, and others will be forthcoming as the occasion arises.

Yours very truly



Robert P. Raustadt
Extension Assistant Information Specialist

RPR:ys

Enc.

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

SPECIAL--to all counties
RELEASE in cooperation with
county ASC office

'61 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM
PERMITS PLANTING 'ADJUSTMENTS'

Farmers who unintentionally plant more acres of corn or grain sorghums than they are permitted as a cooperator in the 1961 feed grain program may plow up the extra acres in order to meet program requirements.

However, there will be a deadline for making such adjustments in the planted acreage.

This information came this week (today) from _____.

In estimating the total planted acreage, any acreage planted to field corn to be used for silage or to grain or dual purpose sorghum to be used for silage will be counted as a part of the total corn or grain sorghum acreage on a farm in 1961. Such acreage was likewise counted in determining the farm's base acreage under the program.

If they have not already done so, corn and grain sorghum growers who intend to take part in the 1961 feed grain program should file their intention to do so immediately, said _____.

June 1 is the last day to file applications to take part in the program.

As of _____ (date) _____, producers on _____ County farms had filed forms indicating their intention to participate in the 1961 feed grain program. _____ acres of corn and _____ acres of grain sorghum on participating farms have been signed up for diversion to conservation uses. The farms have 1959-60 base acreages totaling _____ acres for corn and _____ acres for grain sorghum.

Negotiable certificates issued as payments for diversion from corn and grain sorghum production have a total value of \$ _____.

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-rpr-

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

SPECIAL--to all counties
RELEASE in cooperation with
county ASC office

DEADLINE NEARS FOR
FEED GRAIN PROGRAM SIGNUP

With June 1 the last day to sign up, _____ County farmers were advised this week (today) that the county ASC office is now in an improved position to handle applications for participation in the 1961 feed grain program.

When sign-up first began, farmers frequently had to wait in line for their turn, but a large enough percentage of the county's eligible farmers has now made application to enable the local ASC staff to handle applicants without delay.

The program provides special payments to growers of corn and grain sorghums who divert acreages this year from production of these two crops to a soil-conserving use. Up to half the total payment earned on a farm may be made in advance if a farmer requests it.

Farmers are reminded that those not participating in the program will lose price support not only on corn and grain sorghum but also on oats, barley and rye.

As of May 5, 33,000 Minnesota farms were signed up for the program. Base acreage for these farms was about 2 1/2 million and diverted acres 808,000. Computed advance payments were estimated at about \$10,000,000. Last-minute figures would be considerably higher.

In _____ County, the average county rates are \$_____ per acre for reducing corn acreage to a minimum of 20 percent below the farm base acreage and \$_____ per acre for reducing grain sorghum acreage a like amount.

Higher rates will apply for reducing corn and grain sorghum acreage from 20 to 40 percent below the base.

Rates on a farm may be higher or lower than the county rates, depending on the farm's productivity in relation to the county average.

While the program is voluntary, growers of these two crops will not be eligible for price support on any of their 1961 feed grain crops unless they cooperate in the feed grain program.

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-rpr-

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

SPECIAL--to all counties
RELEASE in cooperation with
county ASC office

FEED GRAIN PROGRAM SHORTS

The amount of corn and grain sorghum from each farm participating in the 1961 feed grain program which will be eligible for price support will be a bushelage equal to the farm's assigned normal per-acre yield times the 1961 corn or grain sorghum acreage as determined by the County ASC Committee.

* * * *

Corn and grain sorghum producers who take part in the 1961 feed grain program will qualify for 1961 price support on oats, barley and rye, as well as on the normal production of their 1961 corn and grain sorghum acreage. However, there are no limits on the quantity of these "other" three grains which may be put under support by eligible producers.

* * * *

Producers of barley, oats and rye who did not produce corn or grain sorghum in 1959 or 1960 and who did not produce corn or grain sorghum in 1961 will be eligible for price support on these three feed grain crops under the 1961 feed grain program.

* * * *

Growers participating in the 1961 feed grain program will reduce their corn and grain sorghum acreage by at least 20 percent below their base acreages for the 1959-60 period. For diverting acreage under the program, producers will be eligible for special "diversion" payments in the form of negotiable certificates, redeemable either in feed grain or in the cash equivalent of the grain.

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

Life Expectancy Increasing
Joint Family Decisions Best
Avoid Makeshift Ladders
Appropriate Clothing for Work
Discard Cleaning Cloths
Teen Sizes Puzzling

Check Your Blends
Easy-Care, Rather than Wash-and
New Synthetic Fibers Wear
Wear-Life of Different Nylons
Stain Repellent Finish on Rain-
wear, Leathers
Wash-and-Wear Wool

FAMILY LIVING

Life Expectancy Increasing

The average American baby today can expect to live to 69.7 years. Women can look forward to 72.7 years--a gain of nearly 25 years since 1900. The life expectancy for men has risen to 66.4 years--a gain of 20.1 years since 1900.

* * *

Joint Family Decisions Best

Sharing family responsibilities can lead to greater appreciation by husband and wife of each other's role in the family.

That's the opinion of a group of western college students, unmarried and about 20 years old.

These students were asked where they would place the responsibility for a variety of family decisions, such as buying and decorating a home; disciplining and training children; planning a budget and keeping a record of family expenses; and the amount and type of life insurance to be purchased by the family. It was apparent from their answers that many of the young people plan to share family decisions more often than they think is done by their parents. Areas where joint family decisions are especially important, the students feel, include the family budget; whether a wife should take a job outside the home; and the manner in which children are brought up.

-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.

SAFETYAvoid Makeshift Ladders

A broken leg or a broken arm can easily result from climbing on makeshift ladders--a box, for example, placed on a chair--as you climb to dust the top of a window frame or reach into a cupboard.

Yet, a sturdy step stool might save you from those broken limbs. Better yet, the long, light wand extension of your vacuum cleaner should make it unnecessary for you to climb to clean any wall or ceiling.

The doctor bill for one fall can run into several hundred dollars. That will pay for a lot of sturdy step stools or vacuum attachments!

* * *

Appropriate Clothing for Work

If you have a big cleaning job ahead, dress appropriately for it. Wear a well fitted cotton dress that you can launder easily. Large pockets are handy if they're not placed in such a way that they catch on the range or on an article of furniture. Those pockets come in mighty handy for carrying some of the materials you'll use in your cleaning.

Comfortable shoes are a must. Discarded Sunday-best shoes may be responsible for falls and will certainly make you tired before you've finished your job. A pair of comfortable shoes for housework is a good investment.

* * *

Discard Cleaning Cloths

Cloths soaked in oils, waxes, or cleaning fluid may be a fire hazard. If you intend to use these cloths in your cleaning again, wash them and then store them in a metal container. If you're going to throw them away, burn them in an incinerator.

-jbn-

CLOTHINGTeen Sizes Puzzling

When shopping for clothes for their daughters, many mothers are puzzled by such terms applied to sizes as pre-teen, sub-teen, and teen. What's the difference?

Here's the way Mrs. Gloria Williams, of the clothing division of the University of Minnesota explains the differences:

Pre-teen sizes are longer from shoulder to waistline than girls' sizes. They're for the girls who are just beginning to develop a bustline and waistline. Sub-teen sized garments take on more shape between shoulder and waistline. Twix-teen sizes are larger than sub-teen. And teen sizes are for the older teen girls who are becoming more mature.

* * *

Check Your Blends

A blended fiber isn't necessarily easy care because it contains some nylon or other man-made fiber. Check the label to see what percentage of synthetic fiber is used. If the blend contains 50 percent or more of a man-made fiber, it qualifies for easy care.

* * *

Easy-Care, Rather than Wash-and-Wear

Easy care is a better term than wash-and-wear. Most garments do need a little touching up with a warm iron after washing, even though they're described as wash-and-wear.

* * *

New Synthetic Fibers

Have you ever felt that nylon was cold and slippery? Now research has changed the shape of the nylon fiber so it is soft and silklike. This new fiber, called Antron, has a warm, dry feel and the same durability as nylon.

The research chemist has changed the shape of Dacron fiber, too, so it has a dry, crisp feel. The new Dacron is called Dacron 62. Look for both of these fibers when you shop for ready-to-wear garments or fabrics.

CLOTHINGWear-Life of Different Nylons

Your stocking catches on a sliver on a chair--and another pair of hose is ruined!

Scarcely any nylons will stand up against the threat of splinters and rough places on chairs and desks--so it's a good idea to sand offending spots. But here are some known facts about durability in stockings to keep in mind when you shop. Business or walking sheers will outrank the dress sheers in durability. Seamless nylons are the most fragile and have the lowest wear life of any hosiery tested.

* * *

Stain Repellent Finish on Rainwear, Leathers

A water-repellent version of a stain-repellent finish is now being applied to a wide range of cottons, polyester-cotton blends, corduroys, twills and other fabrics for rainwear. Treated goods are said to resist both oil-borne and water-borne stains, in addition to being durably water repellent through repeated washings or dry cleanings.

A leather protector for brushed pigskins and suedes will also make leather wash-and-wear.

* * *

Wash-and-Wear Wool

A new finish for wool makes it as washable as a handkerchief. This process of wool shrinkage control not only makes wool washable but insures that a garment will stay to size.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 15, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

MINNESOTA ROYAL FEATURES GOV. ANDERSEN-PRINCESS KAY

Governor Elmer L. Andersen and Princess Kay of the Milky Way, Marilyn Christianson, will be featured guests at Minnesota Royal festivities, May 18-21, on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Andersen will crown the queen of Minnesota Royal at coronation ceremonies following the variety show at 8:30 p.m. Friday night. The girl elected queen will be one of 10 girls representing various campus organizations. Terry Kinney, University instructor in poultry husbandry, will be master of ceremonies.

Miss Christianson will present trophies to the winners of showmanship competition immediately following the event Saturday morning.

Other attractions of the annual event are a style show, canoe derby, rodeo and street dance with the music of Harold Blazer's band. On Sunday afternoon from 2-5 p.m. the veterinary clinic, dormitories and sorority and fraternity houses on the campus will hold open house.

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

SPECIAL--to selected counties

Immediate release

SHEEP DAYS SET
AT GREENBUSH

A shearing school, fitting and judging contests, a market lamb show and reports on sheep and lamb production and market outlook will all be part of the program for Sheep Days at Greenbush, June 6 through 8.

The event will feature the official state junior shearing contest, according to W. N. Provance, Roseau county agent and secretary for the Minnesota Sheep Producers' Association.

The shearing school will start Tuesday morning, June 6, at 9:00 a.m. in the Sheep Palace at Greenbush and will continue through the next day. Instructor will be E. A. Warner, Chicago, livestock specialist with the Sunbeam Corporation. Anyone who wishes to learn sheep shearing may receive the instruction free of charge.

The junior sheep shearing elimination contest will be held on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 7, for 4-H and FFA members. The winner of the junior finals, which will be held Thursday, June 8, will qualify for competition in the national junior sheep shearing contest at the Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, September 2.

The adult sheep shearing elimination contest will be held on the morning of Thursday, June 8. Finals will be held the afternoon of the same day.

The program Thursday morning will also include market lamb judging, 4-H and FFA judging and lamb fitting contests.

A wool show and educational program are scheduled for Thursday afternoon. Speakers and their topics will include:

Harley Hanke, assistant professor at the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment Station--"Farm Flock Calendar;" Merle Light, animal husbandman, North Dakota State University, Fargo--"Marketing Lambs for Profit;" Herman Natwig, Ada, sheep producer--"Tips from the Farmer-Producer;" and W. J. Aunan, associate professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota--"Carcass Quality."

MORE

ADD 1 -- Sheep Days Set, etc.

The educational program will also include a panel discussion on sheep and lamb problems. Panelists will include R. E. Jacobs, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman; Dr. A. L. Larson, Greenbush, veterinarian; and Hanke, Light, Natwig and Aunan.

The annual meeting of the association will take place at 4:30 p.m. Thursday, and the annual banquet is scheduled for Thursday evening, with Charles Shuman, Sullivan, Illinois, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the featured speaker.

Those wishing to enter any phase of the event are asked to contact their county agent or their local vocational agriculture teacher.

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

To all counties

Release week of May 22

FARM FILLERS

Pig Profit Prospects: Feeding out feeder pigs still looks like a slightly above break-even proposition as far as profit prospects for September sales are concerned, say Hal Routhe and Ken Egertson, University of Minnesota extension economists. The going delivered price on a 35 to 40 pound feeder pig is now about \$14 in Minnesota, down about \$1 from April prices. Figuring feed and other expenses, except labor, involved in finishing off a pig at \$20.80 for the average producer, the break even selling price would be about \$14.50 per hundred. Figuring two hours of labor per pig and labor at \$1.50 per hour, a grower would need about \$16 per hundred to break even. According to the present market picture for next September, economists say returns for labor and management could be about \$3 to \$4 per head with careful buying and feeding.

* * *

Be Prepared: Dirt, contamination and rust could ruin next year's maple syrup harvest, warns Parker Anderson, University of Minnesota extension forester. He urges scrubbing and scalding spiles, evaporators, buckets and tanks before storing.

* * *

Keep in Dry Lot: Dairy calves under four months old should be kept in dry lot instead of being turned out to pasture, says Bill Mudge, University of Minnesota extension dairyman. If the calf's paunch is full of high moisture grass, there is not enough room for the grain and hay needed for proper growth. After four months, the calves may be on pasture, but should continue to have hay available and should get enough grain--two to four pounds daily--to keep them in a thrifty, growing condition, but not too fat. After heifers are nine to 10 months old, they won't need grain if pasture is good, but if pastures get short, they should receive either hay or silage.

* * *

Pasture Hogs? Hogs being finished for slaughter on seeded pasture mixtures will pay only \$5-\$15 rent per acre, according to recent agricultural college experiments in which feed savings from use of pasture have been carefully calculated, says Robert Jacobs, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. In addition, hauling feed and water to pastured hogs may be more of a burden than the manure disposal problem with dry lot fed hogs. However, Jacobs recommends putting the sow herd on pasture because the sows require exercise and need to be restricted in their grain intake.

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

Immediate release

ARBORETUM ENTRANCE TO BE DEDICATED

The new main entrance gateway to the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum will be dedicated Sat., June 3, at 2 p.m., according to L. C. Snyder, head of the University of Minnesota horticulture department.

John Voight, Milwaukee, president of the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboretums, will be the featured speaker at the dedication ceremony. Tours of the arboretum are scheduled following the dedication. The public is invited to attend the event.

Funds for the entrance and for the landscape planting around the entrance were donated by the Lake Minnetonka Garden Club. Edwin Lundie, St. Paul architect, created the design.

The main entrance gateway is the first permanent structure to be built in the arboretum.

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61-175-jbn

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

Immediate release

NOW'S TIME FOR FIREBLIGHT CONTROL MEASURES

Now's a good time to take measures for controlling fireblight on apple trees, says H. G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

Fireblight is a bacterial disease that causes new leaves and shoots to turn black and die during the summer. As growth starts in the spring, infected fireblight cankers on branches are evident as the bacteria ooze out of them.

These infected branches should be pruned out, says Johnson. He suggests making cuts six to 12 inches below the infected area if possible. Sterilize cutting tools between cuts by dipping in or wiping with denatured alcohol, household bleach mixed half and half with water, or formaldehyde.

Burn all infected branches. Insects and splashing rain will spread the bacteria to new growth if the infected parts are not destroyed.

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61-176-rpr

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

Immediate release

SAFETY TIPS FOR BICYCLE DRIVERS

Bicycle riders can create serious traffic hazards unless they follow the rules of the road.

More than 600 Minnesotans were injured in accidents involving bicycles last year; three were killed. Children 5 to 9 years of age--many of them just learning to ride a bicycle--comprised the largest group involved in bicycle accidents.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that cyclists have the responsibility of knowing and obeying traffic laws, learning how to ride a bicycle skillfully and keeping the bicycle in good condition.

According to law, bicycle riders should signal before turning, observe traffic signs, yield the right-of-way at intersections and ride single file, not two or three abreast.

An analysis of bicycle accidents shows that these five violations caused most of them: failing to grant right-of-way, failing to stop when leaving an alley, improper turning, disregarding traffic controls and riding on the wrong side of the road.

Prickett reminds parents that any child too young to learn and obey traffic rules is not ready to operate a bicycle on streets or highways.

He gives these further safety tips to cyclists:

- . Keep your bicycle in good repair. Have it inspected occasionally. Be sure the brakes are functioning properly, tires are properly inflated and wheels aligned.
- . If you drive at night, have a clear headlight and a red tail light or reflector that can be seen for at least 500 feet.
- . Don't carry passengers.
- . Don't grandstand on streets or highways.
- . Be courteous. If you learn to respect the rules of the road now, you'll be a better car driver later.

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61-177-jbn

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

Immediate release

FEED GRAIN PROGRAM DEADLINE JUNE 1

June 1 will be the last day on which to sign up for the 1961 feed grain program, Minnesota farmers were reminded today by Merle Avery, acting administrative officer in the state Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office, St. Paul.

County ASC offices are now in an improved position to handle applications for participation in the program, he stated.

When sign-up first began, farmers frequently had to wait in line for their turn, but a large enough percentage of the state's eligible farmers has now made application to enable county ASC staffs to handle applicants without delay.

Avery urged farmers to analyze the program and its application to their particular situations in order to be in a position to decide soon whether or not to participate. He pointed out that "this is a farmer's program, and it takes participation to make it effective."

The program provides special payments to growers of corn and grain sorghum who divert acreages this year from production of these two crops to soil-conserving uses. Up to half the total payment earned on a farm may be made in advance if a farmer requests it.

Farmers not participating in the program will lose price support not only on corn and grain sorghum but also on oats, barley and rye.

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61-178-rpr

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

To all counties--Immediate release

NOTE TO AGENTS: Contrary to an earlier announcement, the story on Dutch elm disease released by the Information Service did NOT go to weekly papers. Here is the same story in a slightly different form which you may wish to handle locally.

EIM TREES NOT
DOOMED IN STATE

All elm trees in Minnesota are not doomed, in spite of the fact that the fungus which causes Dutch elm disease has now been isolated in the state for the first time.

This information came from County Agent _____, who pointed out that losses can be held to a minimum if adequate control measures are established.

The fungus (*Ceratocystis ulmi*) was isolated from an American elm in St. Paul. The tree died last summer but was not sampled for the fungus until this spring.

The county agent passed along these tips from D. W. French, associate professor of plant pathology at the University of Minnesota:

Cleaning out dead elm material is a major step in reducing losses. In places where the fungus is present, spray programs should be planned for March and April next year.

In other areas, wilting elms should be checked to see if the Dutch Elm disease fungus is involved. Positive identification can be made only by culturing samples from the suspect tree in the laboratory. Branch samples 6-10 inches long and about 1/2-inch in diameter should be sent to the Department of Plant Pathology and Botany, 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
May 16, 1961

To all counties
(Second of three stories
on forage harvesting)

SPECIAL SIO
NOT NEEDED TO
STORE HAYLAGE

Storing haylage in a conventional silo is just like many other propositions--with careful handling, there's no reason it won't succeed.

Haylage means hay crop silage put up with 40 to 60 percent moisture. Normal grass silage is usually ensiled with a moisture content of 60 to 75 percent.

According to County Agent _____ and William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, haylage is well worth considering.

For one thing, most cows like it better and eat more of it. That's because with a lower moisture content it ferments less than high-moisture silage and therefore doesn't develop so strong an odor and taste.

A disadvantage is that haylage harvest requires two operations--you have to cut the crop and let it wilt. Also, successful storage is somewhat more critical because the lower moisture content tends to make the silage fluffy and harder to pack. Your chances for success are good if you closely watch three important factors.

One factor is the crop itself. It must be harvested when the nutritive value is high. Begin the harvest in the late bud to early bloom stage and have it completed by the time the half-bloom stage is reached.

Wilt the material to 60 percent moisture. Some of the forage will likely be dryer because determining exact moisture content is a problem. You can generally get by with a lower moisture content in material at the bottom of the silo.

A second factor is air exclusion. When air is present, natural sugar in the silage is oxidized to carbon dioxide and water. If air is present, molds usually develop. A short cut and rapid filling are both important, especially when the crop is wilted. Cut the material in one-quarter to three-eighths inch lengths, or as short as the machine can be set.

Keep material in the silo level and as soon as it settles, place high-moisture material--about 70 percent--on top. You'll get away from many of the problems of top spoilage if you cover the silage with a plastic cap.

Final factor is the silo itself. It must be airtight.

If you decide to use the direct-cut method with late bud to early bloom stage forage, plan to add carbohydrate or chemical preservative. A minimum of 200 pounds of ground ear corn or oats per ton of green material will provide the sugars needed for good fermentation.

A chemical preservative, sodium bisulfite, for example, will inhibit bacterial action and preserve the forage without fermentation. It takes about 8 to 10 pounds of chemical preservative per ton of silage.

Hay crop silage helps beat the weather and saves valuable nutrients in early cut forage. Livestock feeders who follow recommended forage harvest procedures report excellent feeding results.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

YOU CAN WIN
BATTLE AGAINST
CLOTHES MOTHS

A favorite wool dress, your husband's good suit or the children's sweaters can provide good feasting for moths this summer.

But some precautionary measures before you store your winter clothes away will prevent damage by these destructive pests.

Here are some tips from John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, on how to win the battle against clothes moths and carpet beetles:

1. Wash or dry clean all winter clothing before storing it. Moths are attracted to soil and food stains.
2. Use a moth preventive and then seal the storage space tightly.

If you use moth flakes, use them generously--at least a pound between layers of clothing in a trunk-size container or 2 ounces for each cubic foot in a garment bag. As these chemicals evaporate, they produce a vapor that will kill moths and carpet beetles if it is sufficiently concentrated.

Another way to protect clothes in garment bags is to spray the clothing with 5 percent DDT or a mixture of 3-5 percent DDT and 2-3 percent chlordane in a refined oil. Or use one of the mothproofers put up in an aerosol bomb, holding it about 18 inches from clothing to avoid staining. Be careful not to over-spray. The garment bag should be as tight as possible.

Washing or ringing washable woolens in water containing a few spoonfuls of the pestproofers EQ-53 will leave a minute, invisible quantity of DDT on garments and will protect them against moths for a year. Repeat the treatment each time the clothes are washed. If you use EQ-53 on an infant's clothes, be sure to wash them before baby wears them.

Getting rid of moths depends on a combination of good housekeeping and use of insect-killing chemicals, the University entomologist says. Thorough cleaning of closets and drawers, using the radiator cleaning attachment of the vacuum sweeper over cracks and behind baseboards will remove the lint and hair on which insects depend for food. After cleaning, spray closet walls and floors and cracks behind baseboards with a household grade solution of 5 percent DDT or 2 to 3 percent chlordane; or paint moldings and shelves with the solution.

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

3rd in series on government-donated
foods, but intended for general use

MAKE CORN BREAD
IN FRY PAN

Ever try making cornbread in a fry pan?

Try it some day when you don't want to heat the oven, suggests Home Agent

_____ . Golden wedges of cornbread on the dinner or supper
table tempt appetites, regardless of the weather.

The electric frying pan set at 300^oF. or a heavy metal frying pan over low
heat on the range will turn out as good a product as the oven.

Use your own favorite recipe or try this recipe for six servings suggested
by extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota:

3/4 cup sifted flour	1 egg (or 2½ tablespoons sifted
1 tablespoon baking powder	dried whole egg and 2½ table-
2 tablespoons sugar	spoons water)
3/4 teaspoon salt	3 tablespoons melted fat
3/4 cup cornmeal	3/4 cup milk

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, sugar and cornmeal and the dried
whole egg, if you use it. Add the melted fat, milk and water to the cornmeal
mixture (and the beaten whole egg, if you use a fresh egg rather than dried egg).
Pour batter into greased 9-inch metal layer cake pan. Set the layer-cake pan in-
side a 10-inch heavy metal frying pan such as a chicken fryer and put a tight cov-
er on the fry pan. This serves as a top-of-the-stove oven. Place the frying pan
over low heat and cook the cornbread for 45 minutes or until golden brown on bot-
tom and sides.

If you use an electric fry pan, set it at 300^oF., put the cover on and cook
for 45 minutes. Do not remove the cover during the cooking period.

Serve the cornbread bottom-side up, since the bottom will be browned and the
top will not.

Reconstituted dry milk may be used in the recipe.

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS
Immediate release

SUMMER VACATION
IS PICNIC TIME

Summer vacation is a time for fun. Part of that fun is picnics with your family and friends.

4-H has a new beginning food preparation project called "Picnics and Suppers" which will help club members to plan, prepare and serve attractive and tasty picnics.

The project also offers tips on wise shopping, cleanliness and picnic safety. You will learn a little about the science of foods by performing some "experiments." Information is also included about foods in basic food groups that will help you grow strong and healthy.

Your picnic will be more fun for everyone if the area is neat and attractive. If you have a table, cover it with newspapers and a cloth with weights pinned or sewed to the corners to keep it in place. Add color to the picnic table by using colorful tablecloths, napkins and dishes. A gay centerpiece made with flowers, branches, driftwood or pine cones found in the area will add to the fun. However, be sure not to pick wild flowers in parks where it is prohibited.

Pack your picnic in a strong cardboard box or basket lined with a plastic cloth or paper. Put heavy items such as dishes and casseroles on the bottom and the lighter things such as fruit, cake and sandwiches on top.

To keep foods piping hot or refrigerator cold, carry them in insulated containers. To insulate an ordinary dish, place a large dish towel on a table, then several layers of newspaper. Place the dish in the center, wrap the paper around it, then bring up the opposite corners of the towel and tie them in knots.

Leaving the picnic area neater than you found it is a good rule to follow. Use fire cautiously. Do not build a fire on a very windy or dry day. When you leave, be sure the fire is completely out. Don't carve on tables, buildings or trees or take bark from trees. Put all trash into cans provided, burn it, or if necessary take it with you and burn it later.

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

* CONFIDENTIAL: HOLD FOR *
* RELEASE UNTIL FRIDAY, *
* MAY 19, 10 P.M. *

U HOME EC STAFF MEMBER HONORED

Mrs. Barbara North, instructor in the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics, was honored with the title of "Miss Betty" during Minnesota Royal Activities this (Friday) evening on the St. Paul Campus.

Glenda Anderson, Braham, president of the University Home Economics Association, presented the award at the close of the Variety Show, one of the events of Minnesota Royal, annual St. Paul Campus fun fest. Mrs. North received a replica of the Betty lamp, a lamp used by pioneer women and now the official symbol of the American Home Economics Association. The lamp inspired the title "Miss Betty."

This is the 11th year members of the Home Economics Association, University student organization, have selected, by vote, a staff member they wish to honor with the name "Miss Betty." The person selected is judged on the basis of classroom teaching, interest in students and enthusiasm for her field of work. She must also set an example of what a good home economist should be.

Mrs. North received her M. S. from the University of Minnesota in 1959, her B. S. from Hood College in 1956.

She is a member of Sigma Delta Epsilon, honorary fraternity for women in science; Phi Upsilon Omicron, home economics professional society; American Home Economics Association; and Minnesota Home Economics Association. She is faculty adviser of the University Home Economics Association.

From 1956-59 she served as a research assistant in home economics. She has been an instructor in nutrition since September, 1959.

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

Immediate release

ROSE GROWERS ' DAY JUNE 23

The annual Rose Growers' Day program is scheduled for Fri., June 23, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Several hundred rose enthusiasts attend the event, which is being held for the 20th year, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Discussions on rose growing will be featured at the morning session. New this year will be recognition of the builders of Rose Growers' Day.

A tour of selected rose gardens in the Twin Cities is being planned for the afternoon.

Robert A. Phillips, assistant professor of horticulture, is program chairman.

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61-180-jbn

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

Immediate release

ICE CREAM STANDARDS CONFERENCE SCHEDULED ON ST. PAUL CAMPUS

The staff of the University of Minnesota dairy industries department will conduct a one-day conference dealing with new Minnesota standards for ice cream on the St. Paul Campus May 31.

This announcement was made today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Principal feature of the new standards--which become effective July 1--is a reduction in the minimum milk fat requirements for ice cream from 12 to 10 percent, according to S. T. Coulter, head of the dairy industries department.

Purpose of the conference is to provide an opportunity for ice cream manufacturers to become acquainted with the regulatory aspects of the standards and to consider changes that may be advisable in ice cream formulations and processing procedures, said Coulter.

Problems associated with the production of a 10 percent ice cream will be discussed by Philip Keeney of the Department of Dairy Science, Pennsylvania State University, where he is engaged in teaching and research in ice cream manufacture. Pennsylvania, the leading state in ice cream production, has had an ice cream standard providing for a minimum milk fat content of 10 percent for many years, Coulter reports.

Other topics to be considered during the conference will be use of various dry milk products and the role of non-dairy ingredients in ice cream.

The program will conclude with an exhibit of samples of vanilla ice cream containing 10 percent milk fat. Ice cream manufacturers are invited to submit samples for evaluation.

More information concerning the conference may be obtained from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-181-rpr

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

Immediate release

TOURS TO BE CONDUCTED AT LIVESTOCK BREEDERS' MEETING

WASECA, MINN.--Tours of projects and facilities at the University of Minnesota's Southern School and Experiment Station will be conducted here Saturday, June 10.

The tours will be held in connection with the annual meeting and picnic of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association.

According to Deane Turner, superintendent of the school and station, members of the Association, their families and others interested will be shown the nature and scope of educational work carried on at the Southern School, and will observe research projects in livestock and crops.

Tractor-drawn wagons will carry visitors directly to the projects. Ladies attending will be offered special tours of the home economics department and landscape and horticulture development areas.

A feature of the gathering will be a horse-harnessing contest between "young farmers" and "old farmers." The more experienced "old farmers" will be blindfolded.

Speaker of the day will be Jerry Sotola, director of the Armour and Company livestock bureau, Chicago. Picnic facilities will be provided, and coffee, tea and lemonade will be furnished.

Harold Saettre, Kasson, president of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, will preside at the business meeting, with Superintendent Turner giving the welcome address.

The day's activities will start at 10 a.m.

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61-182-rpr

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

Immediate release

GET READY FOR FIRST STRAWBERRY PEST CONTROL SPRAY

Get ready now for the first and most important spray application for pest control on strawberries, growers were advised today by H. G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

This application should go on at the bud stage, shortly before blossoming, Johnson said. He gave these tips:

An all-purpose spray mixture made up of captan, malathion and methoxychlor controls most common disease and insect pests. This spray mixture is available in most garden stores. The individual materials may be obtained separately and mixed as needed.

Extension Pamphlet 184, "Home Fruit Spray Guide," gives additional information. It is available at county extension offices or in the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1,

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61-183-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 22, 1961

SPECIAL

* For p.m. release, *
* Tuesday, May 23 *

McKAY AWARDED USDA SUPERIOR SERVICE AWARD

Gerald R. McKay, professor and extension specialist in visual education on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota, was one of 162 persons honored in Washington, D. C. today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In ceremonies held in the Sylvan Theater on the Washington Monument grounds, McKay was cited for superior service. He received a silver medal and lapel emblem and a certificate. Also present at the ceremony was Mrs. McKay. The McKays live at 2349 Carter Ave., St. Paul.

McKay was cited "For success in assisting both county and state extension staff members improve their teaching and informational skills and stimulating the enthusiasm of staff for improved service to the people of Minnesota."

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was principal speaker at the awards ceremony, and Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman presented the awards.

McKay was born at Renner, S. D. and reared near Rush City, Minn. He received his B. S. and M. S. degrees from the University of Minnesota. He was a grade school principal at Isanti and a vocational agriculture instructor at Brainerd before joining the University staff in 1945. He served as a consultant in visual aids for the Mutual Security Agency and the Foreign Operations Administration, spending 15 months in Europe in 1953-54.

Several ex-Minnesotans also received Superior Service Awards. They included: E. W. Aiton, assistant administrator-programs, Federal Extension Service, Washington, a native of Grand Rapids; Chester Freeman, Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington, a native of Cloquet and a former University of Minnesota student; Clarence D. Palmby, associate administrator (now retired), Commodity Stabilization Service, Washington, formerly a farmer near Garden City and formerly chairman of the Minnesota State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
May 22, 1961

Special to Goodhue Co.
(with mat)

GERALDINE SPELTZ
IS NEW HOME AGENT

Geraldine Speltz, Minneiska, Minn., will join the Goodhue county agricultural extension staff as home agent June 16.

She will receive her bachelor of science degree with a major in home economics from Stout State College, Monomonie, Wis., in early June. Before going to Stout State College, she attended the College of St. Teresa, Winona, for two years.

While in college she has been active in the Home Economics Club, the Choral Club and the Newman Club.

Miss Speltz was a 4-H Club member for eight years in Winona County, where she grew up on a 480-acre dairy farm. She carried all the home economics projects, as well as safety, health, home yard improvement and junior leadership. She held the offices of president, secretary and treasurer of her local 4-H club and was chairman at various times of many committees.

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

To all counties
Release week of May 29

FARM FILLERS

Ration-A-Day: In setting up your pasture program of alfalfa-brome, consider ration-a-day grazing, suggests William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. This results in greater use of the available forage, and with normal moisture and fertility fewer acres are needed. If you're using annual crops such as oats or sudan grass, this method of rationing the daily forage is highly important in order to get all of the feed possible, says Hueg.

* * * *

Marketing Timber: In marketing timber, know what and how much you are selling, urges Parker Anderson, University of Minnesota extension forester. Good marketing means contacting a sufficient number of prospective buyers to obtain adequate current price and specification information.

* * * *

Use Air-Liquid Gauge: Be sure to use an air-liquid gauge in checking pressure of tractor tires containing fluid, says D. W. Bates, University of Minnesota extension agricultural engineer. An ordinary gauge will soon be ruined by the corrosive fluid. For practical purposes take the reading with the valve at the top, but remember that the reading will be one to two pounds lower than the combined air-water pressure at the bottom of the tire.

* * * *

Change Gradually: Change dairy cows to pasture gradually, advises Bill Mudge, University of Minnesota extension dairy husbandman. Limit grazing to two or three hours the first day, gradually increasing the daily time on grass. Early grass is highly palatable but is so watery that if the high-producing cow eats all she wants of it she will not get enough grain or hay to maintain her production and body weight.

* * * *

Tours Slated: Tours of facilities and projects at the University of Minnesota's Southern School and Experiment station, Waseca, will be conducted Saturday, June 10, in connection with the annual meeting and picnic of the Minnesota Live-stock Breeders' Association. Anyone interested may attend.

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

Special to East Otter Tail Co.
(with mat)

MARY WINTER IS
NEW COUNTY
HOME AGENT

Mary Winter, Redwood Falls, will join the East Otter Tail County extension staff July 1 as home agent.

Last summer she served as 4-H assistant in West Otter Tail County.

Miss Winter will receive her bachelor of science degree in home economics education June 10 from the University of Minnesota.

While at the University she has been active in many organizations, including the Home Economics Association, the Bailey Hall Judiciary Board, Student Council of Religions and Minnesota Royal. She was elected to Omicron Nu, national/home economics society, was editor of the paper for United Campus Christian Fellowship, was corresponding secretary for the Student-Faculty Intermediary Board and was 1960 assistant chairman for Home Economics Day.

Among awards she has won as a University student are the Minnie award to outstanding women students and two Ski-U-Mah awards for achievement, the Florence Goodrich Sinclair scholarship, the Pfizer scholarship and two Caleb Dorr scholarship awards. She was elected to Chimes, honorary organization for women who achieve in scholarship and extra-curricular activities.

For 12 years she was a 4-H club member in Redwood County. She carried home economics projects, junior leadership, health, conservation and lamb projects. She has held most of the offices in her local club and has been secretary-treasurer and president of the county 4-H organization. In 1957 she was state winner in the 4-H radio speaking contest.

As home agent Miss Winter will work with County Agent Sherman Mandt and Assistant Agent Gerald Mess in developing a well rounded extension program. She will take responsibility for the extension home program and the home economics phases of 4-H work.

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY RECEIVES "RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE" GRANT

Resources for the Future, Inc., has approved renewal of a \$6,000 grant to support graduate training in forest tree genetics in the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

This announcement came today from Frank H. Kaufert, director of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry. He explained the Resources of the Future, Inc., with headquarters in Washington, D. C., is a non-profit organization promoting research in the conservation of natural resources.

Resources for the Future fellowships for the coming academic year will be held by John F. Kraus, 1230 Rose Vista Court, St. Paul, currently a forestry research assistant at the University of Minnesota; and Jerome Klein, Bryan, Texas.

Scott F. Pauley, professor of forestry at the University, will be in charge of research to be carried on under the current grant. This research will be concentrated on problems of genetic improvement of pine and aspen.

The current grant marks the sixth consecutive year in which Resources for the Future, Inc., has provided support for the School of Forestry's graduate training program.

Former recipients of fellowships or assistantships made possible by the annual grants have been Thomas D. Rudolph, Bowlus, Minn.; John C. Barber, Macon, Ga.; Roland Schoenike, Winona, Minn.; George Blake, St. Paul; and Knud Clausen, Wyoming, Minn.

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

* For release at 12 noon, *
* Wednesday, May 24 *

CONLON RECEIVES 4-H AWARD

L. H. Conlon, manager of the Minnesota Dairy Industry Committee, has been honored as a "friend of 4-H."

For his "meritorious service to 4-H clubs," Conlon was awarded a plaque by the Minnesota 4-H Club Federation at the annual June Dairy Month kickoff luncheon at the Hotel Lowry this (Wednesday) noon. He also received a 4-H key award in recognition of his selection as an honorary member of the Minnesota 4-H Key Club.

In presenting the award, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, declared: "The 4-H Federation is saying 'thank you' to the entire dairy industry of the state in today's recognition given to Lew Conlon. More specifically, however, we pay tribute to a dynamic friend of 4-H club work who has constantly promoted 4-H as a builder of youth at the same time that he has promoted the dairy industry of the state."

Conlon was instrumental in initiating and promoting the 11 regional dairy days held annually throughout Minnesota. This year about 1,600 4-H and FFA members will exhibit dairy animals at these events. Several hundred 4-H girls have vied for the title of Princess Kay of the Milky Way at dairy days.

For many years Conlon has been narrator of the 4-H Dairy Parade of Champions at the Minnesota State Fair. For the 15th year, the Minnesota Dairy Industry Committee will provide the awards for 4-H dairy champions at the State Fair.

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

Immediate release

SCHOOL LUNCH WORKSHOPS SCHEDULED FOR SUMMER

Three school lunch workshops will be held in three different locations in Minnesota in June and July, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

The workshops are for cooks, cook managers, managers and others active in the school lunch program.

The University of Minnesota and the Community School Lunch section of the State Department of Education are sponsoring the workshops. Mrs. Margaret Dayton, 4311 Abbott Ave. S., Minneapolis, is program coordinator. A. R. Taylor and Herbert Menzel represent the State Department of Education in planning the program.

The workshops are scheduled for Waseca, Southern School and Experiment Station, June 26-29; University of Minnesota, Morris, July 10-13; Grand Rapids, North Central School and Experiment Station, July 24-27.

The program will feature lectures and discussions on menu planning, nutrition, sanitation, keeping records, frozen foods and quantity cooking. Demonstrations will be given on cooking meat and making yeast breads.

Persons who have attended a previous three-day workshop or who are managers of larger school lunch programs are the only ones eligible to attend the Waseca workshop.

Each workshop will be limited to 75 persons who will be accepted according to the dates their registration blanks are received. Registrations may be sent to Director of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-185-jbn

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

Immediate release

TWIN CITIES USDA CLUB HONORS MEMBERS

The Twin Cities USDA (U. S. Department of Agriculture) Club honored more than 100 members at its annual banquet Tuesday evening (May 23) in the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis.

Gerald R. McKay, Agricultural Extension Service, St. Paul, was cited for receiving the USDA Superior Service Award in Washington, D. C., Tuesday morning.

Agricultural Research Service personnel receiving Outstanding Performance Awards were: Eileen V. Allison, Jean S. Haskin, Willard A. Algren, Laura H. Belknap, Bernice I. Bergseth, Richard N. Bujalski, Jean E. Grande, Mary Leek, Vivian E. Welvang, all working in Minneapolis, and Robert J. Thiewes, St. Paul. Outstanding Performance Awards were also presented to Alice E. Reimringer, Forest Service, St. Paul, and Gerald J. Swoboda, Commodity Exchange Authority, Minneapolis.

Sustained Performance and Special Act Awards went to the following Commodity Stabilization Service employees, all working in Minneapolis: Frederick J. Bohling, Wilfred C. Schwaab, Lucille D. Baldwin, Elizabeth M. Turk, Josephine M. Blum, Cecil K. Schmidt, Carol J. Jensen, Eleanor L. Bade, Duane A. Mauch, L. K. Wieser, Jr., Anne Boris, Raymond C. Wagner, Raymond C. Rand, Ludwig J. Edstrom, and Felix L. Foss.

(more)

add 1 USDA Club awards

Others receiving Sustained Performance and Special Act Awards were Jeanette M. Kerr, Helen K. Mayes, and Margaret A. Paulus, Agricultural Research Service, Minneapolis; Thomas W. Church, Forest Service, Marquette, Mich.; and Donald C. Schmiede, St. Paul, and Dean H. Urie, Cadillac, Mich.-- both of the Forest Service.

A personnel management division group award went to seven Commodity Stabilization Service employees headquartering in Minneapolis--Harold F. Gross, Robert M. Moran, Arlene J. Lee, and Bonnie N. Johnson. Four other CSS employees in Minneapolis received a storage contract negotiations section group award. They were Margaret E. Scahlon, Carol J. Jensen, Donna R. Bolan, Betty Sargent, Frank J. Heili, Ludwig F. Rudman, and Hazel L. Pearson.

Honored for 40 years of service to USDA were Ralph U. Cotter, Emilie E. DuCharme, and Laura M. Hamilton, all of ARS, St. Paul. Thirty-year service awards went to Willard A. Algren, Ellene Hoyle, and Frederick L. Stimpson, Minneapolis, and J. Vernon Shannon, St. Paul--all of ARS; Joseph H. Stoeckeler, St. Paul, Forest Service; and Peter Miller, CSS, Minneapolis.

Forty-four other USDA employees were honored for 20 years of service and 44 received cash awards for suggestions resulting in more efficient operation or better public service.

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61-186-rpr

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

Special to Wadena County
(With mat)

NEW HOME AGENT
TO COUNTY

Shirley Lake, Aitkin, will join the Wadena county extension staff
~~June 10~~ as home agent. *July 1 (?)*

She will receive her bachelor of science degree June 10 from the
University of Minnesota, with a major in home economics education.

During the summers of 1959 and 1960 she was a 4-H assistant
in Morrison county.

While at the University Miss Lake has been active in Clovia, 4-H
sorority, and has served as treasurer of the Home Economics Association,
chairman of the Honor Case Commission, program chairman of the Gopher 4-H Club
and food chairman for the Lutheran Student Association.

A 4-H'er for nine years, she is a charter member of her local club.
Her achievements in home economics projects won for her a trip to the National
4-H Club Congress and a national 4-H scholarship of \$400 in 1957. In addition
to carrying all the home economics projects, she also took projects in junior
leadership, dairy, health, safety and conservation and was a member of the dairy
judging team.

While in high school she served as president of both the junior and
senior chapters of Future Homemakers of America.

Miss Lake grew up in Aitkin county where her parents have a dairy farm.

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* On a 4-H asst June 16 at 7:30
Get the program -

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

To all counties
Immediate release

CONTROL WEEDS FOR MORE AND BETTER FLAX

Effective chemical weed control in flax will result in higher yields and reduced dockage when seed is marketed, _____ county farmers were reminded this week (today) by County Agent _____.

The county agent passed along these tips from Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota (Rates of chemicals listed are in terms of acid equivalent or active ingredient):

Research by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station has shown that MCPA is less likely to injure flax than 2,4-D. Best results with either herbicide have been obtained when spraying was done as soon as susceptible weeds had emerged sufficiently to make spraying practical.

Spraying may reduce yields of seed and straw unless weed competition is reduced sufficiently to offset injury from the chemicals.

Susceptible weeds such as wild mustard have been killed with two to three ounces per acre of MCPA or 2,4-D in amine formulations. Lambsquarters, stinkweed, cocklebur, marsh elder and ragweed have required four ounces. From five to eight ounces per acre of MCPA or 2,4-D amine are required for wild buckwheat, thistles, smartweed and red root pigweed.

At these rates, flax may be injured, and a good kill of weeds seldom results, although their growth is usually checked and seed production reduced. Flax is likely to be seriously injured if sprayed during the period between the stages of budding and formation of 90 percent of the bolls. Germination of the seed may be reduced by spraying between the stage of full bloom and the stage when the seeds are colored.

MORE

Weeds more easily controlled by MCPA than 2,4-D are hempnettle, horse tail, buttercup, Tartary buckwheat, corn spurry, corn cockle, and perennial peppergrass. Those more easily controlled by 2,4-D than MCPA are Russian thistle, false flax, velvet weed, jimson weed, smartweed, red root pigweed, ball mustard, tansy mustard and wild hemp.

TCA at five pounds per acre or dalapon at three-fourths to one pound per acre will kill green, yellow and giant foxtail in young flax. Best results have been obtained when the flax was at least two inches tall and the weeds less than two inches.

TCA or dalapon can be applied in mixture with MCPA or 2,4-D to kill susceptible grass and non-grass weeds with one application, but spraying must be done before early bud.

When flax is used as a companion crop to establish alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, ladino clover, birdsfoot trefoil, timothy, meadow fescue, bromegrass or crested wheatgrass, use MCPA or 2,4-D as directed for susceptible weeds in flax, except that legume seedlings should be at least two inches tall.

Sweet clover seedlings are likely to be killed and other legumes injured by either MCPA or 2,4-D. TCA or dalapon can be used on flax sown with alfalfa, sweet clover or birdsfoot trefoil but will probably kill forage grasses and seriously injure red and alsike clovers.

Use 10 to 20 gallons per acre of spray solution when spraying with TCA, dalapon or more than four ounces per acre of 2,4-D amine.

In post-emergence applications at a half pound per acre, barban (Carbyne) gave good control of wild oats but caused some injury to flax in University experiments. Wild oats are most sensitive to barban from the time the second leaf appears until the third leaf appears--four to nine days after emergence.

More information on weed control will be found in Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops." A copy may be obtained from the county agent.

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

To all counties
For use week of May 29
(Third in series of hay
harvest stories)

HAY CONDITIONERS SPEED HAY HARVEST

Hay harvesting machinery has changed a lot in the past two or three decades, but no single change had much to do with improving hay quality until the hay conditioner came along.

The conditioner--call it a crusher or crimper if you will, helped solve a problem that has plagued farmers since harvesting legume crops for hay began.

Most legume plant stems have a waxy outer cover which helps the stem retain moisture. But leaves don't have the waxy coating and under ordinary harvest conditions are dry enough for safe storage while the stems still hold far too much moisture.

By crushing or cracking the moisture-laden stems, the hay conditioner practically eliminates the unequal moisture problem and has hay ready for storage 24 to 30 hours after cutting.

According to county agent _____ and William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, trials in the state with different makes of equipment over a several-year period show conditioned hay contains about 20 percent moisture 28 hours after cutting, while unconditioned hay still has about a 40 percent moisture content. In most cases conditioned hay is ready for the barn one-half to one full day earlier.

When combined with mow drying, conditioned hay is often ready for storage the same day it is cut.

Well designed and installed mow drying systems using unheated forced air also help speed the haying operation by allowing hay to safely go into storage with a 35 to 40 percent moisture content. That's important in reducing the hazards of field losses from rain on partially cured hay because the rate of drying increases as moisture content decreases. In other words, it takes longer for the moisture content to drop from 35 to 20 percent than from 50 to 35 percent.

The time you rake and your method of raking also has a lot to do with leaf losses. Raking a swath into a loose windrow at 50 percent moisture means more leaves saved than raking at 30 percent. Raking at 50 percent moisture won't delay storage; research shows little difference in total drying time between raking at 50 percent moisture and 30 percent. No matter when you rake it's a good idea to reduce the forward speed of the tractor to eliminate unnecessary leaf shatter.

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-hrs-

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

DAIRY PRODUCTS
TOP LIST OF
JUNE PLENTIFULS

Supplies of a great variety of dairy products will be plentiful in June, when milk production is seasonally high, _____, _____ county home agent, reminds food shoppers.

June is the month to look for specials in cottage cheese, sour cream, ice creams, milk sherbets and many other milk products. It's also the month to check on family milk-drinking habits. Some studies show that unless people drink some milk, they have trouble getting enough calcium to meet their nutritional needs.

Milk production, according to latest U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates, is still ahead of demand. Yet surveys of family diets continue to show that many people are getting too little milk or its equivalent in milk products.

Broiler-fryer chickens will be the best buy for the main dish at June meals and for picnics or outdoor barbecues. Supplies of these young birds will be 25 percent above last year and prices will be low.

The late spring crop of potatoes will be coming to market in heavy supply in June. Along with these new-crop potatoes, mostly from California but also from Arizona and some southeastern states, retail markets will have heavy supplies of frozen potato products--now at an all-time high in production. There will also be large supplies of the various packaged dry potato products--the granules and flakes for quick mashed potatoes, the slices for scalloped potatoes and other popular convenience products.

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

4th in series on government
donated foods, but intended
for general use.

COLUMN FILLERS

Oatmeal is Extender

If you're trying to make a pound of ground meat go further, try adding oatmeal. Home economists call oatmeal an extender. Use 1/2 cup for each pound of meat.

* * * *

Combine Rice With Other Foods

Rice is an energy food. But to use rice to best advantage, combine it with foods that supply the nutritive value rice lacks--with eggs, meat, fish, poultry, milk, cheese, fruits or vegetables.

* * * *

Enough Milk

One of the ways to be sure you always have enough milk--even if you have some expert refrigerator raiders in the house--is to have some nonfat dry milk on hand. The white milk powder, mixed with water, instantly becomes skim milk--good for drinking, good for cooking.

* * * *

For Camp Use

For the summer cottage or for camping, dry milk is invaluable. Always keep a package on your shelf. Instant nonfat dry milk keeps in a cool, dry place.

* * * *

Use Dry Milk for Whipping

If you want to cut calories, use whipped dry milk instead of whipped cream for toppings. To make about 2 1/2 cups of whipped topping, mix 1/2 cup instant nonfat dry milk with 1/2 cup cold water. Whip until soft peaks form. Add 2 tablespoons of lemon juice as a stabilizer. Continue beating until stiff peaks form. Then add 1/2 cup sugar and it's ready to serve. Serve topping immediately after whipping.

-jbn-

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

OUTDOOR MEALS ARE FUN AND TASTY

Picnics are a friendly, casual way to entertain. With some careful planning, your outdoor meals will be fun for everyone.

If you don't plan to use a permanent outdoor fireplace, consider certain points when selecting your picnic equipment. Your grill should be lightweight enough so it can be moved inside when not in use, but it must also be sturdy so it will not tip over easily. A grill should be large enough for the food for your family and for the number of guests you usually entertain.

Many families enjoy a real cook-out and like to gather wood for the fire. If you are using wood for fuel, remember that not all woods burn well, so select good, dry hardwood, suggests _____. Expect to spend about two hours building the fire and letting it burn to a satisfactory bed of coals.

Charcoal briquettes are another good fuel because they give uniform heat and are easy to handle. A charcoal fire may be started with a match, electric starter or charcoal lighter fluid. However, never start the fire with fuel oil, kerosene or gasoline. These are dangerous to use and produce smoke which may flavor the food. Charcoal should burn for 20 minutes before the fire is ready for cooking.

Plan a picnic menu that will be quick and easy to prepare and serve. It's best to plan only two main courses. Choose meat or another main dish that can be cooked over coals plus a salad and bread. Be sure to bring enough food to satisfy everyone's hearty outdoor appetite.

Kabobs are always a good item for a picnic menu because they're easy to prepare and everyone can make his own. Supply everyone with a sharpened green stick about 30 inches long, about 1/4 pound steak, cubed, an onion, a green pepper, a thickly sliced, partially boiled potato and carrot and a strip of bacon. Alternate these ingredients on the stick and cook slowly over hot coals.

Another picnic favorite is chicken or meat cooked slowly over a fire and brushed with your favorite barbecue sauce. In addition serve corn on the cob or potatoes wrapped in aluminum foil and baked in the coals.

A refreshing dessert is chilled, fresh fruit. Various kinds of melons, apples, fresh peaches or pears are favorites.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 24, 1961

* For release at 10 a. m. *
* Wednesday, May 24 *

SCHOLARSHIPS ANNOUNCED AT ST. PAUL CAMPUS ASSEMBLY

Scholarships and awards totalling more than \$13,000 were presented Wednesday (May 24) evening to students on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The awards were made at the annual recognition assembly of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the College of Veterinary Medicine in the St. Paul campus student center.

Scholarships of \$500 each were presented to Donald P. Snustad, Guthrie, agriculture junior, from the Continental Grain Company; Charlene A. Prieve, home economics junior, 5304 Zenith Avenue S., Minneapolis, from the Minneapolis Gas Company; and Robert L. Warner, agriculture junior, North Redwood, from the Ralston Purina Company.

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Awards of \$300 each included:

Elvira C. Larson scholarships--Julie A. Gerber, home ec. education junior, Odessa; and Deanna L. Prince, home ec. freshman, 5432 Altura Road, Minneapolis.

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61-187-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
May 24, 1961

Special to Ramsey Co.

(with mat)

NEW ASS'T HOME
AGENT TO COUNTY

Marilyn Blotz, Menomonie, Wis., will assume the duties of assistant home agent in Ramsey County June 16.

She will receive her bachelor of science degree from Stout State College this month, with a major in home economics.

While in college she has been a member of the Symphonic Singers, the Newman Club and the Home Economics Club and has been president of the International Relations Club.

For six years she was a 4-H club member in Iowa County, Wis., where she grew up on a dairy farm.

As assistant home agent she will work with Mrs. Margaret Mills, Ramsey county home agent, and Roger Conklin, agricultural agent, sharing with Mrs. Mills responsibility for teaching home economics to adult and 4-H groups. Her headquarters will be the county extension office at 2020 White Bear Ave., St. Paul.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 24, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

USDA CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

L. J. Arent, assistant to the director, Commodity Stabilization Service, Minneapolis, was elected president of the Twin Cities USDA (U. S. Department of Agriculture) Club at the group's annual banquet Tuesday evening in the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis.

Other officers elected were William S. Edwards, regional business manager, Agricultural Research Service, Minneapolis, vice president; and Dr. Calvin Ward, supervisory veterinary meat inspector, ARS, South St. Paul, secretary-treasurer.

Officers last year were M. B. Dickerman, director of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul, president; Arent, vice president; and Edwards, secretary-treasurer.

The USDA Club is an organization of employees formed to stimulate and increase knowledge of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's work among Department personnel, improve service to the public and promote employee welfare.

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61-187-rpr

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University of Minnesota
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May 25, 1961

Immediate release

STATE 4-H'ERS TO ATTEND CAMPS

Approximately 180 Minnesota 4-H'ers who have won county recognition for their work in conservation and health projects will attend 4-H conservation and health camps this summer at Itasca State Park.

4-H Conservation Camp will be held July 20-23. Camp programs include classes, a report from the outstanding conservation club in Minnesota and social events. University of Minnesota extension specialists will teach classes in several areas of conservation. One 4-H'er who has been active in conservation or forestry projects will represent each county at the camp.

4-H Health Camp is scheduled for July 23-26. Personnel from the Minnesota Department of Health, Minnesota Tuberculosis and Health Association and the State Agricultural Extension Service will teach classes and lead group discussions on topics pertaining to nutrition and health for teenagers. Hikes, tours and a barbecue are some of the recreational activities planned for the delegates. Each county will send one 4-H'er to the camp.

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61-188-jcm

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Immediate release

MINNETONKA GARDEN CLUB GIVES ARBORETUM ENTRANCE

John E. Voight, Milwaukee, president of the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboretums, will be featured speaker at the dedication of the entrance gateway of the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum near Excelsior, Sat., June 3.

He will discuss the relationship of the arboretum to the people of the state.

The dedication, scheduled for 2 p.m., will be followed by tours of the arboretum, a 160-acre tract of woodland and meadow used for research in testing ornamentals and for displaying trees and shrubs in their natural setting. The public is invited to attend the event.

The Lake Minnetonka Garden Club provided funds for the entrance and for the landscape planting around the entrance. In behalf of the club, Mrs. John S. Pillsbury, chairman of the organization's arboretum committee, will present the gateway to the University. Mrs. Marjorie J. Howard, University regent, will accept the gift.

Also speaking at the event will be Milton F. Kernkamp, assistant director of the University Agricultural Experiment Station, who will talk on the arboretum and research, and L. C. Snyder, head of the University horticulture department. Snyder will report on future plans for the arboretum.

The gateway to be dedicated, of split field stone and wood beams, was designed by Edwin Luncie, St. Paul architect. The gateway is flanked by mass plantings of lilacs.

Nearly 10,000 people have used the arboretum for study this past year, according to Snyder. Since Feb. 6, 1958, when the land was deeded to the University by the State Horticultural Society, more than 4,000 plantings have been made throughout the arboretum, representing some 1,500 species and varieties of ornamental trees and shrubs. About 4 miles of nature trails are being developed and a picnic area has been established.

The Minnesota Landscape Arboretum is located on Highway 5, a mile from the University Fruit Breeding Farm near Excelsior.

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61-189-jbn

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Immediate release

SIX-SPOTTED LEAFHOPPERS BECOMING NUMEROUS

The Six-Spotted Leafhopper, carrier of aster yellows virus, is becoming numerous in Minnesota this spring, and two University of Minnesota plant pest control specialists joined today in advising early control measures.

According to H. G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist, and J. A. Lofgren, extension entomologist, the pest is a small grayish-green leafhopper one-eighth to one-sixth inch long. It is usually found in grasses and small grains early in the spring. Later it spreads to ornamental plants, vegetables and other crops.

The virus transmitted by the Six-Spotted Leafhopper is particularly damaging to potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, onions, celery and lettuce, as well as ornamentals and some field crops, especially flax.

In 1957 the Minnesota flax crop was severely damaged by aster yellows.

Control of the leafhoppers early in the season on the susceptible plants is necessary in order to prevent spread of the virus, according to Lofgren and Johnson.

They point out that several insecticides are effective if used thoroughly and regularly. On ornamentals and other non-food plants, DDT will give good control. On vegetables and other food crops, less residual materials such as malathion should be used.

Growers are advised to check with their county agents for chemicals to use on specific crops if control becomes necessary.

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61-190-rpr

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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Immediate release

MAPLE SYRUP HARVEST ONLY A TRICKLE OF POTENTIAL

Minnesota maple trees yielded 7,000 gallons of syrup valued at \$37,000 this spring, according to the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service and Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

This year's crop beat 1960 production by about 3,000 gallons, partially because of a 30-day sap flow this year compared with 19 days a year ago.

Despite the increase, Anderson says Minnesotans are harvesting only a trickle of the sap that's there for the tapping, and consequently thousands of dollars in potential income are lost each year.

Both Michigan and Wisconsin harvest several times as much syrup as Minnesota.

Maple syrup production for the U. S. this spring is estimated at more than 1 1/2 million gallons and valued at over \$7.2 million.

For the country as a whole this was the largest maple syrup harvest since 1957, the longest sap season since 1954.

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61-191-hrs

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University of Minnesota
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Immediate release

TECHNICAL CERTIFICATE PROGRAM ACCEPTANCE GROWS

Growing acceptance is reported for a new program at the University of Minnesota which enables rural youth to attend college and still be available to help operate the home farm.

Called the Technical Certificate Program in Agriculture, it's offered by the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

In the fall of 1960, when it first went into operation, 61 students registered under the Technical Certificate Program, reports Ralph E. Miller, associate professor in the College of Agriculture.

In the winter quarter of 1961, 118 students were registered, and at least 100 new students plan to enter the program in the fall of 1961, according to information received from county agricultural agents, vocational agriculture instructors, and high school counselors.

Bankers associations in 33 Minnesota counties have each agreed to sponsor at least one student from the county.

The Technical Certificate Program in Agriculture is designed for high school graduates who plan to farm or are interested in farm-related activities. They may register in a four-quarter program. Quarters attended need not be consecutive. The program is adapted to the needs of students whose responsibilities on the home farm make it necessary for them to be absent during the spring quarter.

Those completing the requirements of the program may work toward the B.S. degree by transferring to one of the established four-year curriculums in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. And a student may transfer at any time from the Technical Certificate Program to another curriculum in the College.

"Students in the Technical Certificate Program are members of the College student body in every sense of the word," said Miller.

Information on the program and "bankers' scholarships" may be obtained from high school counselors, vocational agriculture instructors and county agricultural agents.

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According to H. G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist, and J. A. Lofgren, extension entomologist, the pest is a small grayish-green leafhopper one-eighth to one-sixth inch long. It is usually found in grasses and small grains early in the spring. Later it spreads to ornamental plants, vegetables and other crops.

The virus transmitted by the Six-Spotted Leafhopper is particularly damaging to potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, onions, celery and lettuce, as well as ornamentals and some field crops, especially flax.

In 1957 the Minnesota flax crop was severely damaged by aster yellows.

Control of the leafhoppers early in the season on the susceptible plants is necessary in order to prevent spread of the virus, according to Lofgren and Johnson.

They point out that several insecticides are effective if used thoroughly and regularly. On ornamentals and other non-food plants, DDT will give good control. On vegetables and other food crops, less residual materials such as malathion should be used.

Growers are advised to check with their county agents for chemicals to use on specific crops if control becomes necessary.

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61-190-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 25, 1961

Immediate release

MAPLE SYRUP HARVEST ONLY A TRICKLE OF POTENTIAL

Minnesota maple trees yielded 7,000 gallons of syrup valued at \$37,000 this spring, according to the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service and Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

This year's crop beat 1960 production by about 3,000 gallons, partially because of a 30-day sap flow this year compared with 19 days a year ago.

Despite the increase, Anderson says Minnesotans are harvesting only a trickle of the sap that's there for the tapping, and consequently thousands of dollars in potential income are lost each year.

Both Michigan and Wisconsin harvest several times as much syrup as Minnesota.

Maple syrup production for the U. S. this spring is estimated at more than 1 1/2 million gallons and valued at over \$7.2 million.

For the country as a whole this was the largest maple syrup harvest since 1957, the longest sap season since 1954.

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61-191-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 25, 1961

Immediate release

TECHNICAL CERTIFICATE PROGRAM ACCEPTANCE GROWS

Growing acceptance is reported for a new program at the University of Minnesota which enables rural youth to attend college and still be available to help operate the home farm.

Called the Technical Certificate Program in Agriculture, it's offered by the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

In the fall of 1960, when it first went into operation, 61 students registered under the Technical Certificate Program, reports Ralph E. Miller, associate professor in the College of Agriculture.

In the winter quarter of 1961, 118 students were registered, and at least 100 new students plan to enter the program in the fall of 1961, according to information received from county agricultural agents, vocational agriculture instructors, and high school counselors.

Bankers associations in 33 Minnesota counties have each agreed to sponsor at least one student from the county.

The Technical Certificate Program in Agriculture is designed for high school graduates who plan to farm or are interested in farm-related activities. They may register in a four-quarter program. Quarters attended need not be consecutive. The program is adapted to the needs of students whose responsibilities on the home farm make it necessary for them to be absent during the spring quarter.

Those completing the requirements of the program may work toward the B.S. degree by transferring to one of the established four-year curriculums in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. And a student may transfer at any time from the Technical Certificate Program to another curriculum in the College.

"Students in the Technical Certificate Program are members of the College student body in every sense of the word," said Miller.

Information on the program and "bankers' scholarships" may be obtained from high school counselors, vocational agriculture instructors and county agricultural agents.

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61-192-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
May 26, 1961

Special to Sibley County

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT
FOR COUNTY

Sibley

Margaret Ann Olson, of Tamarack, Minn., will join the county extension staff July 5 as home agent.

She will receive her bachelor of science degree with a major in home economics on June 9 from the University of Minnesota, Duluth.

While at the University she has been secretary of the Lutheran Student Association, a member of the Home Economics Club and vice president of the Minnesota Home Economics Association of College Clubs.

For 10 years she was a 4-H club member in Aitkin county, where she grew up on a 130-acre dairy farm. During that time she received 13 county award pins for various achievements in 4-H projects, as well as the God-Home-Country award. She was a junior leader and project leader in her local club.

The past two summers Miss Olson has had experience working as a 4-H assistant — last summer in LeSueur county and from June to September, 1959 in Cass county.

As home agent she will work with County Agent John Peterson and Assistant Agent John Loken on a well rounded agricultural extension program. Her principal responsibilities will be the extension home program and the home economics phases of 4-H work.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 26, 1961

SPECIAL to So. Minn. counties

Immediate release

TOURS TO BE FEATURED AT LIVESTOCK BREEDERS MEETING

WASECA, Minn. -- Tours of experimental projects and a horse-harnessing contest will be held in connection with the annual meeting and picnic of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association here Saturday, June 10.

The meeting will be held at the University of Minnesota's Southern School and Experiment station.

According to Deane Turner, superintendent of the school and station, members of the Association, their families and others interested will be shown the nature and scope of educational work carried on at the Southern School, and will observe research projects in livestock and crops.

Tractor-drawn wagons will carry visitors directly to the projects. Ladies attending will be offered special tours of the home economics department and landscape and horticulture development areas.

A feature of the gathering will be a horse-harnessing contest between "young" and "old" farmers. The more experienced "old" farmers will be blindfolded.

Speaker of the day will be Jerry Sotola, director of the Armour and Company livestock bureau, Chicago. Picnic facilities will be provided, and coffee, tea and lemonade will be furnished.

The day's activities will start at 10 a.m. The morning program will include committee meetings and the horse-harnessing contest with Robert E. (Bob) Hodgson, retired superintendent of the Southern School and Station, in charge. Afternoon events will include entertainment, a business meeting, Sotola's talk, tours and directors' meeting.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
May 26, 1961

~~Winona County~~ Winona County

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT
FOR COUNTY

Mrs. Virginia Hohmann, 1805 W. Mark St., Winona, will join the Winona County agricultural extension staff July 16 as home agent.

She is a graduate of Central State College, Stevens Point, Wis.

Mrs. Hohmann taught high school home economics for six years in New London, Wis., and Wonewoc, Wis. Last winter she taught a vocational adult class in tailoring in Winona. She has also taught vocational adult classes in La Crosse.

For two years she has been a 4-H leader. She is a member of Winona County Homemakers, as well as the Winona County Home Economics Association.

As home agent she will work with County Agent Oliver Strand and Assistant Agent Jerry Richardson on a well rounded agricultural extension program. Her principal responsibilities will be the extension home program and the home economics phases of 4-H work.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 29, 1961

SPECIAL to Group Health

Immediate release

AIC WILL MEET ON UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA CAMPUS IN AUGUST

Minnesota will provide the campus for a "roving university" when the American Institute of Cooperation (AIC) holds its annual summer session this year.

The Institute, known as "The University without a Campus," will meet at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Sunday through Wednesday, August 20-23.

The AIC is an educational organization established 36 years ago by the nation's cooperatives. Chartered as a university in the District of Columbia, it meets each year on the campus of a Land Grant College. The last year it met in Minnesota was 1926.

Three thousand coop managers, directors, members, educational specialists and farm youth are expected to attend the August meeting--AIC's 33rd summer gathering. Hosts will be the University of Minnesota and Minnesota cooperative organizations. Speakers will include more than 200 farm marketing, farm credit, rural education, and agricultural extension leaders.

The gathering will open with meditation on Sunday evening. The program for Monday morning will be in keeping with the conference theme, "New Frontiers for Cooperatives." Tuesday morning's program will stress financing of cooperatives, and Wednesday morning will be devoted to topics of special interest to coop managers and directors.

Afternoon programs will be broken up into a number of separate sessions on a variety of topics.

A feature of the conference will be the traditional "Youth Reports" Session Monday night, when winners in two AIC nation-wide contests will be presented with awards.

One of these contests is the FFA-AIC project, which provides up to \$2,000 in travel funds to be divided among four Future Farmers of America chapters, one from each region of the country as established by the United States Office of Education.

These chapters will qualify for the awards on the basis of number of points scored in cooperative activity. The regional winners will also receive attractive plaques.

The regional winners will be picked from "state champions" FFA chapters, which will also receive award certificates. Deadline for submitting 1,000-word reports of FFA chapter cooperative activities is June 30.

Also to be featured at the "Youth Reports" session are winners in the AIC scholarship program, which provides a \$50 scholarship check to a 4-H boy or girl in each state who does an outstanding job in farmer cooperative activities. This project is sponsored by the Institute in cooperation with the Federal Extension Service, USDA. Winners in each state are determined by state 4-H and agricultural extension personnel working with local farmer cooperatives and state councils of cooperatives.

Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, is chairman of the AIC board of directors. A. J. Szaby, general manager of Midland Cooperatives, Inc., ^{Minneapolis,} is vice chairman, and Frank Stone, general manager of Land O'Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis, also serves on the board of directors.

E. Fred Koller, University of Minnesota professor of agricultural economics, is over-all chairman for this year's AIC meeting. He is being assisted by Harold Pederson, extension marketing specialist at the University, and Edward E. Sletton, executive secretary of the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives, St. Paul.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 29, 1961

To all counties

Release week of June 4

FARM FILLERS

Elm Diseases: Dutch Elm disease has been found in Minnesota. However, the generally poor condition of many elms is not due to this disease, but is caused by other pests or unfavorable growing conditions, resulting in the dieback of branches and reduction in the number and size of leaves. Additional information can be found in "Elm Diseases" (PL-6). The county agent has a copy for you.

* * *

Spread the Word: If you are a DHIA member, you know that you cannot make a success of your dairy business without good records. But what about your neighbor? An encouraging word from one who has found that testing and records are essential might bring him into the DHIA program and might mean the difference between success and failure, say University of Minnesota extension dairy specialists.

* * *

Cutworms: Best method of cutworm control in cornfields is to spray two pounds of actual toxaphene or one-half pound of actual dieldrin per acre, says John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist. As soon as the damage is noted, adjust the sprayer nozzles so the spray is directed onto the rows. Generally, the higher the volume of spray applied, the better the results.

* * *

Mushroom Trouble? Control of mushrooms in lawns is no easy problem, but you can get some help from Extension Folder 165, "The Home Lawn," suggests Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. The folder is available at the county agent's office or from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

* * *

Save Maples: Don't let cattle graze in your maple sugar orchard, urges Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Woodlots make poor pasture. The "sugar bush" is an annual crop, and returns from an acre of maple products average several times the amount of return per acre of logs or lumber.

-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 29, 1961

SPECIAL
To Twin Cities area counties
Immediate Release

FRUIT-VEGETABLE MARKET
NEWS SERVICE TO EXPAND

A more complete picture of the fresh fruit and vegetable supply and demand situation is expected to result from expansion of market information services by government agencies this summer.

This was called to the attention of growers and distributors this week (today) by Frank J. Smith, Jr., extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Beginning the first week in July, the Federal-State Market News Service will begin gathering and reporting information on prices received by growers in the Twin Cities area.

A few years ago, Smith pointed out, most vegetables and fruits grown in the metropolitan area moved through farmers' markets in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Because buyers and sellers were in close contact, market information was then not a problem.

Now, however, most of these commodities move directly from the farm to the wholesaler and retailer, and frequently the only contact buyers and sellers have is by telephone. "It is difficult to determine the over-all demand and supply situation under this condition. The object of the expanded market news program is to close this information gap," according to Smith.

Each day during the marketing season growers and others in the marketing system will be contacted by Shelby Sevier of the Federal-State Market News Service, Minneapolis, regarding the prices they receive for their products. This information will be summarized and published daily.

In addition, prices of potatoes grown in the Twin Cities area will be carried on the Federal Market News Service wires. This will bring growers in contact with buyers throughout the country and should greatly expand their market opportunities, says Smith. Additional information concerning the expanded service may be obtained from county agents or from Sevier, who is located in the Federal Building, 110 4th Avenue S., Minneapolis.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 29, 1961

To all counties
Release week of June 4

HIGH ANALYSIS FERTILIZER
SAVES MONEY AND LABOR

Minnesota farmers could ease the strain on their backs and drain on their pocketbooks by using high analysis fertilizer in preference to low analysis material.

That's the opinion shared by County Agent _____ and Merle Halverson, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

They submit these facts for the consideration of farmers who may wish to start making plans for next year's fertilization program on the basis of this year's experience:

During the 1959-60 fertilizer season, farmers in the state dropped over \$189,000 by using 4-16-16 and 5-20-20 grades instead of 6-24-24 (all three grades have a 1-4-4 ratio of plant food ingredients).

The reason for the higher cost of lower analysis fertilizers lies in transportation. It has been estimated that fully 20 percent of the cost of mixed fertilizers in Minnesota can be assigned to transportation charges. Buying higher analyses means that more actual plant food per pound is transported and that fewer total pounds have to be carried to and within Minnesota to do a given fertilizing job.

In 1959-60, Halverson reports, 4-16-16 sold for \$1.88 per unit (20 pounds of actual plant food); 5-20-20 for \$1.66 and 6-24-24 for \$1.62 per unit. Minnesota farmers used 3,926 tons of 4-16-16 and 84,700 tons of 5-20-20 in 1959-60.

If the per unit cost of plant food in these amounts were reduced to the \$1.62 per unit, paid for the plant food in 6-24-24, the saving would have been about \$189,000.

"There are plenty of other fertilizer ratios that are built in more than one grade. In many cases, the higher analysis grades cost less per unit or per pound of actual plant food," according to Halverson.

He also points out that by using the high analysis, Minnesota farmers in 1959-60 would have been able to apply the same amount of plant food with 15,400 tons less of fertilizer--"so the saving is on the back as well as on the pocket-book."

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hrs & rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 29, 1961

To all counties

NOTE TO CA: This story went to daily papers, radio and TV stations in the state. You may wish to adapt it to local weekly use.
Immediate release

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In 1957 the Minnesota flax crop was severely damaged by aster yellows.

Control of the leafhoppers early in the season on the susceptible plants is necessary in order to prevent spread of the virus, according to Lofgren and Johnson.

They point out that several insecticides are effective if used thoroughly and regularly. On ornamentals and other non-food plants, DDT will give good control. On vegetables and other food crops, less residual materials such as malathion should be used.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 29, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

CHECK CUT OF
SHIRTS BEFORE
BUYING

Poor construction in men's shirts can be costly to the consumer.

New shirts look much alike in the store, especially when they are folded in the showcase. But Mrs. Charlotte Baumgartner, associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, says some of the small details in construction which are hard to see at the time of purchase can make very real differences in satisfaction either to the man who wears the shirt or to his wife who takes care of it.

She gives these points for men or their wives to check in buying shirts:

- . Fullness of cut through the chest and shoulders, so the shirt fits properly, with no uncomfortable or unsightly binding across either the front or back.
- . Tails long enough to stay tucked in. Inexpensive shirts sometimes have too short tails.
- . Sleeves fully cut and amply deep armholes.
- . Double shoulder yoke for durability and service.
- . Gathering below the yoke over each shoulder blade to provide ease for movement.
- . Buttonholes with firm, closely spaced stitches, with a bar tack across each end. Sometimes nearly new shirts are discarded because buttonholes have frayed badly.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 29, 1961

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

COUNTY TO HOST
MARYLAND 4-H'ERS

_____ Maryland 4-H Club members participating in the Minnesota-
(no. written out)
Maryland exchange will spend six days in _____ 4-H homes in _____
(number)
County this summer, announces _____ Agent _____.

After attending sessions of the Minnesota Junior Leadership Conference in St. Paul, the Maryland 4-H'ers will leave by bus and arrive in the lower Red River Valley June 22. They will live with other club members in their homes, exchanging ideas about 4-H and facts about the two states. From here, they will travel to southwestern Minnesota, arriving June 28 to stay in 4-H homes for six days. They will depart for home by chartered bus on July 5.

Delegates for the exchange are chosen on the basis of their maturity, citizenship and leadership. Club members are selected who will best be able to benefit from their experiences and share information with other 4-H'ers.

The exchange program began with Mississippi in 1951 and continued through 1956. For the next three years, Minnesota participated in an exchange program with Manitoba. Minnesota-Maryland exchanges began in 1960. In the next two years, 4-H'ers from Minnesota will travel to Maryland to visit 4-H families and National 4-H Center in Washington D. C.

DAIRY FOODS, CHICKEN ARE JUNE PLENTIFULS

Milk and dairy products once again take top billing among plentiful foods for June Dairy Month.

Broiler-fryer chickens and potatoes are the other items on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of abundant foods for the month.

Look for specials during June on many of the milk products at local markets, suggests Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. Consumers will find a wide range of dairy products from which to choose foods that suit their nutritional needs, personal tastes and food budgets.

This year milk production will be higher than the 122.9 billion pounds of last year and could break the record 124.9 billion pounds of 1956. Since 1941 the number of cows has decreased 30 percent, but average milk production per cow has increased 48 percent. About half the milk supply is used as fresh whole milk, the other half is used in the manufacture of dairy products.

June is also a good time, Mrs. Loomis says, to check on family milk consumption. Studies show that unless people drink some milk, they have trouble getting enough calcium to meet their nutritional needs.

The number of broiler-fryer chickens coming to market has been at an all-time high mark so far this year and 25 percent above last year. Since prices of these tender young chickens are unusually low, they are a good choice for June meals and for picnics and barbecues.

Most of the potatoes coming to market during June will be new-crop potatoes--red potatoes from the southern states and Long White potatoes from California. In addition to new potatoes, retail stores will have heavy supplies of frozen potato and dry potato products.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 31, 1961

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY TO BE HOST TO 1,200 YOUTH AT AIC CONFERENCE

The University of Minnesota will be host to 1,200 youth from throughout the nation, including 150 from Minnesota alone, August 20-23.

They will be among 3,000 persons attending the 33rd summer meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation. Sessions will be held on the Minneapolis campus.

The youth delegates will include boys and girls of senior high school age and older. They will be housed in dormitories on the Minneapolis campus.

Forty separate youth discussion sessions on the topics "The Future of Cooperatives in My Community" and "Future Opportunities for Leadership In My Community" are scheduled during the conference, according to Walter Jacoby, AIC director of youth education, Washington, D. C.

Thirty tours to local farms and local and regional cooperatives located within a 50-mile radius of the Twin Cities are also planned.

Recreation, fellowship, get-acquainted sessions and a barbecue are being planned to supplement educational activities for youth during the conference.

Cooperatives planning to sponsor youth delegates to the conference should send youth registrations to the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives, 2651 University Avenue, St. Paul 14, before June 15, according to Edward E. Slettom, MAC executive secretary and local chairman in charge of arranging for youth activities at the conference.

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61-194-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 31, 1961

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

JUNE

- 3 Dedication of main entrance, Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, located near Excelsior.
- 5-9 District 4-H Club Week, North Central School and Experiment station, Grand Rapids; and Northwest School and Experiment station, Crookston.
- 10 Annual meeting and picnic, Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association, Southern School and Experiment station, Waseca.
- 11-17 1961 Legion Boys' State, St. Paul campus, University of Minnesota.
- 12-16 District 4-H Club Week, University of Minnesota Morris.
- 20-23 State 4-H Junior Leadership Conference, 4-H Club Building, State Fair Grounds, St. Paul, and University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus.
- 23 Rose Growers' Day, St. Paul campus, University of Minnesota.
- 26-29 School Lunch Workshop, Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca.

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61-195-rpr

Immediate release

SOCIAL SECURITY GIVES FARM PEOPLE INDEPENDENCE

Increased independence and freedom, greater emotional and financial security and more participation in community affairs are some of the benefits social security is reaping for its beneficiaries in rural communities.

A study made by Marvin J. Taves, associate professor of rural sociology, and Gary D. Hansen, research assistant in the Department of Sociology at the University of Minnesota, shows that social security is having an important impact on rural living. Interviewed were 300 men and women who earned at least part of their social security coverage through farming.

The feeling of security was increased for one in five by the monthly retirement check, which, the recipients said, was something to depend upon so they could plan accordingly. One person in 10 reported reduced worries and a life more comfortable and pleasant because of social security.

Two out of every three individuals found that social security made it possible for them to remain self supporting. The monthly payments freed one in five from dependence upon their children for support.

Time for recreation and creative activities was another benefit of social security. Four in 10 beneficiaries found it possible to be more active in social organizations, activities and community affairs.

Earlier retirement was possible because of social security for one in five persons in the study, though 4 percent said it caused them to retire later. By retiring earlier, the 20 percent created vacancies for younger farmers. In this way social security increases the opportunity and freedom of younger farmers to establish themselves in farming at an earlier age, the University sociologists point out.

Some younger farmers were disturbed that older farmers became beneficiaries so rapidly and inexpensively. However, for themselves they wanted earlier retirement and higher social security benefits. Many younger farmers not yet beneficiaries suggested that the age for receiving retirement benefits should be lowered to about 60.

The study is reported in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, University Agricultural Experiment Station publication.

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
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61-193-jbn

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 1, 1961

* For release at 2 p.m. *
* Saturday, June 3 *

LANDSCAPE ARBORETUM PRAISED FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum was praised today (Saturday, June 3) by the president of the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboretums for developing a challenging program of popular education and special projects.

John E. Voight, who is also superintendent of Alfred L. Boerner Botanical Gardens, Milwaukee, spoke at the dedication of the entrance gateway to the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum near Excelsior. The gateway was a gift of the Lake Minnetonka Garden Club.

While parks are essentially recreational, arboretums and botanical gardens should have primarily an educational motive so visitors can take home ideas, thoughts and how-to-do-it information, Voight said.

Stressing the part arboretums and botanical gardens can play in American culture, he declared that they "should help create public opinion that would lead to effective action on many community problems related to civic improvement and long-range planning."

The importance of the arboretum to educational research was emphasized by Milton F. Kernkamp, assistant director of the University Agricultural Experiment Station. The arboretum is now cooperating with the Agricultural Experiment Station on three research projects, he reported: breeding hardy ornamental shrubs, developing roses and other flowers adapted to this region and establishing and maintaining lawns.

MORE

Add 1 - Landscape Arboretum.....etc.

The future of the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum depends upon the people of the state, Leon C. Snyder, head of the University of Minnesota horticulture department, told the audience.

"The Landscape Arboretum is a project for all of the people of Minnesota and the surrounding areas and it can be a mediocre or a successful enterprise, depending upon the amount of support they give it," he declared. "Dedicated individuals and groups initiated this project which now provides all the citizens with an opportunity to take part in and benefit from this research and educational facility."

Snyder suggested that groups sponsor special projects at the arboretum. Among many projects now being sponsored are the research on woody ornamentals, supported by the Louis and Maud Hill Family Foundation, and the rhododendron and azalea planting by the St. Paul Garden Club. The arboretum now has the most extensive rhododendron and azalea planting in the North Central region, with approximately 1,400 plants of about 100 species, varieties and hybrid seedlings.

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61-197-jbn

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

Hammock for Lazy Summer Days
Care of Outdoor Furniture
Milk for Weight Watchers, Too
Dry Milk in Recipes
Cheese Kabobs on Your Outdoor Grill
Defrost the Quick Way

Scald Asparagus Before Freezing
What Style Shirt Collar?
Blends Give Good Qualities of Several Fibers
Wrinkles Out
Holes from Some Deodorants

HOME FURNISHINGS

Hammock for Lazy Summer Days

Among the hammocks on the market this season, is one that's reversible with a non-tip stand. The fabric has a gay floral pattern on one side and bright candy stripe on the other. The all-steel stand can be taken apart easily for storage.

Care of Outdoor Furniture

Wrought iron furniture needs little care if it is treated against rust. One manufacturer provides a touch-up kit with each piece sold. To repair finishes, simply clean off the rust or discoloration with steel wool; then touch up with outdoor enamel in matching color.

Redwood furniture can be washed with soap and water and rinsed. To beautify old redwood furniture you've had a long time, use redwood color finish. The new redwood can be given a clear finish for a lasting gloss surface that will not yellow or fade with age.

Hardwood furniture needs only an occasional sudsing and waxing to preserve its finish.

-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 NUTRITIONMilk for Weight Watchers, Too

Milk is a basic food in diets for either losing or gaining weight.

When reducing weight is the aim, milk pays its way by contributing generous amounts of protein, calcium and other needed nutrients along with a very moderate number of calories. A cup or glass of skim milk -- either fresh or reconstituted nonfat dry milk -- or buttermilk contains only 90 calories. A cup of whole milk has 165 calories.

If you're watching your weight, remember that when you choose skim milk or buttermilk, you get all the nutrients in milk except fat and vitamin A. Deep green or yellow vegetables and some fruits will supply vitamin A.

Since reserach shows that anyone who is cutting calories gets along best when the diet includes ample protein -- an added reason for including milk, especially skim milk or buttermilk, in the diet.

Dry Milk in Recipes

Keep a package of dry milk on the shelf -- and you'll never run out of milk when you need it. In any recipe calling for milk, you can simply add the dry milk to other dry ingredients. Sift to blend, then add water for the required amount of liquid.

Nonfat dry milk is a wholesome product made from fresh milk. Only the water and cream are removed. It has the minerals, vitamins and high-quality protein that make liquid skim milk such valuable food.

Cheese Kabobs on Your Outdoor Grill

When your charcoal grill is in use, prepare cheese kabobs to delight family and friends. On skewers alternate pineapple cubes, pimiento olives and cubes of Swiss cheese wrapped either in bacon or strips of sliced baked or boiled ham. Grill the kabobs 5-10 minutes or until tender and lusciously brown.

For crisp bacon, partially cook the strips before kabobing.

Swiss cheese is fine for grilling because it doesn't melt too fast -- just enough to blend with other foods.

For another mouth-watering kabob, form balls of seasoned ground beef around small chunks of sharp Cheddar cheese. Wrap each ball with a half slice of bacon. Alternate on skewers with mushroom caps, onion and tomato wedges. Grill 10 to 15 minutes. Baste the vegetables with butter while cooking.

FROZEN FOODSDefrost Freezer the Quick Way

If the frost is thick in your freezer, be sure to defrost it before putting in the new crop of fruits and vegetables.

Here's a quick method of defrosting, suggested by Shirley Trantabella, in charge of the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory. First, pull the freezer plug to shut off the electricity. Remove the food packages, pack them closely together in a carton or the clothes basket and cover them with a blanket to prevent them from defrosting.

Next, put bath towels in the bottom or on the shelves of the freezer to soak up the water as it drips down. Then place pans of hot water in the freezer and close the lid or door for a few minutes till the ice starts melting. Instead of using pans of hot water, you can direct an electric fan into the open freezer to loosen the ice. Use a wooden or plastic paddle -- never one of metal -- to scrape off the ice.

After you've removed all the ice, wash the inside of the freezer with a warm baking soda solution and then wipe it dry. Turn on the electricity, but wait to replace the food until any remaining moisture has frozen. Otherwise food packages will stick together.

Scald Asparagus Before Freezing

Prepare asparagus for freezing as soon as possible after it's harvested. That's one of the rules for success in freezing asparagus. It becomes woody and loses vitamins rapidly after it's cut.

A good product, too, depends on selecting bright-colored, brittle stalks with tight, compact tips.

And remember that scalding before freezing is a must. Tests in the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory show that asparagus which has not been scalded before freezing loses flavor, texture and color.

Timetables for scalding asparagus and other vegetables are given in Extension Folder 156, "Freezing Fruits and Vegetables." Get a free copy at the county extension office.

CLOTHINGWhat Style Shirt Collar?

What style of shirt collar is becoming to most men?

Mrs. Charlotte Baumgartner, associate professor of clothing at the University of Minnesota, says that the same principles of line and proportion apply to men's clothes as to women's.

The man whose face has average proportions will usually find any style of shirt collar becoming. But the man whose facial proportions are not average should choose a collar style which helps to counteract the contours of the face.

If a man's face is long and slender, for example, collars with short points and a wide spread are recommended. If his face and neck are heavy, collars which have a low slope and regular or button-down points are good choices.

Blends Give Good Qualities of Several Fibers

Blends of fibers have the advantage of giving the good qualities of both fibers. In a cotton and Dacron combination -- for example, 35 percent cotton, 65 percent Dacron -- you get the absorbency and comfortable feel of cotton plus the wrinkle and shrink-resistance of Dacron. If a blend contains 50 percent or more of a man-made fiber, it qualifies for easy care.

Wrinkles Out

When you unpack your bag on your vacation trip and find some really bad wrinkles in your easy care clothes, hang them on the shower curtain in the bathroom. Then turn on the hot water in the shower, close the door for 10 minutes and the steam will do the pressing for you.

Holes from Some Deodorants

Ragged holes sometimes appear mysteriously in the armpit of shirts, dresses and uniforms. For this kind of damage, a liquid deodorant containing uninhibited acid salts may be to blame. Such a deodorant may close human pores safely, but often damages cotton, linen, and rayon. Many antiperspirants are harmless to fabric, however. Acid damage can usually be avoided if the user follows directions carefully, according to Suzanne Davison, professor of textiles and clothing at the University of Minnesota.

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

MORE SPACE NEEDED FOR BUILT-IN APPLIANCES

Built-in cooking appliances won't necessarily make your kitchen more convenient unless you plan it carefully.

Generally more wall space is needed if you plan built-in rather than free-standing cooking appliances--hence the importance of checking well in advance on the space built-ins will take.

If you have a small kitchen and take up room with built-ins, you'll be sacrificing some storage and counter space, with the result that you'll have a less convenient kitchen. If you want a kitchen with built-ins to be as convenient as one with a free-standing range, you'll have to extend its size to make room for more counter and cabinet space.

In an L-kitchen, it's hard to get built-in cooking appliances with as much convenience as you'd get with free-standing equipment, unless the kitchen is longer. It's easier to get convenience with built-in appliances in a corridor kitchen than an L-shaped kitchen, because the amount of additional wall space needed would not be as great.

These are some findings of a University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station study just completed on storage and counter needs for built-in appliances. The study was conducted by Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of home economics, in charge of household equipment research.

In the experiments, L and corridor or parallel-wall kitchens were set up with free-standing and built-in electric cooking appliances.

By preparing and serving meals and clearing after meals, researchers tested differences in total frontage of kitchen cabinets and length of kitchen walls needed for convenient meal preparation and cleanup with free-standing

-more-

add one Built-In Appliances

and with built-in equipment.

They also measured awkward reaches and the time necessary to prepare meals and clean up afterward. An awkward reach was a reach for foods or other articles stored on shelves higher than 60 inches from the floor, on shelves and in drawers less than 20 inches from the floor, in sliding trays behind doors of the cooking-top base cabinet and behind front-row articles in other base cupboards.

Substantially fewer total awkward reaches were necessary in the corridor than in the L-kitchens for each menu and each type of cooking equipment.

The L-kitchen with the free-standing range required, on the average, fewer awkward reaches than the L-kitchen with the built-in equipment. In three cases out of four, the awkward reaches were due primarily to the fact that workers had to open cupboard doors in the cooking top base cabinet before reaching for equipment on the sliding shelves. If this cabinet were provided with drawers for articles like spatulas and small fry pans, the number of awkward reaches with the built-in cooking equipment would probably be comparable to that with the free-standing range.

In the L-shaped kitchens the length of one wall was the same for the free-standing and built-in cooking appliances. The other wall of the L was 9 inches longer with the built-in double oven. The kitchen with the free-standing range had more base cabinet, exclusive of cooking-top base cabinet, than the kitchens with built-in double oven.

In the corridor kitchens the length of one wall was the same for the free-standing and built-in cooking appliances, but the other wall was longer for the kitchens with built-in appliances by an amount equal to the width of the built-in oven unit.

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61-198-jbn

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR JUNE
by O. C. Turnquist
C. Gustav Hard
Extension Horticulturists

Fruits -- O. C. Turnquist

1. On newly planted strawberries, pick off the blossoms so the plants will be more vigorous for next spring's crop. On everbearing varieties, you can allow the blossoms to develop after July 1 for a fall crop the first year.
2. Space newly formed runners on the strawberries so they are not closer than 6 to 8 inches apart. If the soil is hard, loosen it under the plants so rooting can take place easily.
3. Pick strawberries often during the fruiting season and especially remove all overripe or damaged berries to prevent fruit rot from becoming serious.
4. Keep raspberries cultivated to control the new shoots that often come up between the rows. These are just as bad as weeds if they are allowed to grow. Don't let the rows get wider than about 12 inches. Stop cultivating when the berries are ripe.
5. Keep all fruits sprayed for control of insects and disease. Follow suggestions made in Extension Pamphlet 184, Home Fruit Spray Guide.

Vegetables -- O. C. Turnquist

1. Early insect control is important if good quality produce is to be harvested later on. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Methoxychlor is a relatively safe material to use in the home garden for insect control. Dieldrin in granular form will give control of cut worms and root maggots if applied to the soil around the plants.
2. Thin your vegetables soon after they have emerged. Provide enough space between the plants to enable the vegetables to develop properly. Usually 1 to 2 inches is sufficient for most root crops.

3. For winter storage, sow seeds of carrots and beets now. Planted at this time, they will provide good quality roots for storage next fall.
4. Remove seed stalks from rhubarb plants before they get too large. Such growth causes a drain on the food reserves for next year's crop.
5. Stop harvesting asparagus around July 1 to assure enough top growth by fall for replenishing food reserves in the roots for next spring's crop.
6. Cultivate shallow to control weeds. There is no advantage in cultivating if roots of the vegetables are cut off in the process, making it impossible for moisture and nutrients to be taken up by the plant for growth.
7. A black plastic mulch between rows of cucumbers, melons and tomatoes will smother weeds and conserve moisture. Other materials like grass clippings, finely chopped straw or corn cobs can also be used.

Ornamentals -- C. G. Hard

1. The small, female flowers from tuberous begonia plants should be removed. These usually develop below the larger male flowers.
2. Crabgrass seedlings will be germinating this month. Set the lawn mower a litter higher to leave the grass a little longer. Potassium cyanate or phenol mercuric acetate may be used for summer control of crabgrass.
3. Control the broadleaved weeds while they are small. Mouse-ear chickweed, knotweed, creeping charlie, and other persistent lawn weeds can be effectively controlled with silvex (2,4,5-TP), but clover is also killed by this chemical. Control broadleaved weeds and dandelions with 2,4-D when the temperature is between 60 and 70°F. and when the weeds are growing actively.
4. June is the month to plant perennial flower seeds for next year. Place seed in flats of sterilized soil and put them in a protected area of your garden. Cover the seeds with sphagnum moss or sand. As soon as the first two leaves appear, transplant the seedlings 4 inches apart in rows in the coldframe or in protected spots.
5. Prune spring-flowering shrubs during June. These will include Van Houtte spirea, honeysuckle, mock orange, hedge cotoneaster, lilac, flowering plum, flowering crabapple and flowering almond.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 2, 1961

SPECIAL

To all counties

RELEASE in cooperation with ASC

FEED GRAIN COOPERATORS
CAUTIONED ABOUT 'REPLANTING'

Growers participating in the 1961 feed grain program should be careful about replanting "hailed out" cropland to either grain sorghum or corn.

_____ reminded operators this week (today) that any plantings in excess of their "permitted acreages" will not be in compliance with the feed grain program.

Under the feed grain program, he explained, the producer of corn and grain sorghum earns a special diversion payment by reducing his 1961 acreage of these crops by at least 20 percent from the farm's "base acreage" and diverting the difference in acreage to a conservation use.

This means that the farmer must increase the acreage on the farm which he normally has in a conservation use by the same number of acres that he reduces his corn and sorghum acreage. The base acreage of corn and grain sorghum minus the diverted acreage is the farm's permitted acreage.

If the planting of grain sorghum or corn on land where the original crop other than corn or sorghum was destroyed, as by a hailstorm, increases the farm's total acreage of corn and grain sorghum to more than the permitted acreage, the farmer will not be in compliance with the feed grain program, said _____

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 2, 1961

SPECIAL

To all counties

RELEASE in cooperation with ASC

TAKE FEED GRAIN PROGRAM
CERTIFICATE TO ASC OFFICE

Certificates issued to a producer under the 1961 feed grain program should be taken to the local ASC office rather than to a bank, it was pointed out this week (today) by _____.

At the ASC office, the farmers will be given a sight draft which can be cashed at a bank or elsewhere.

Farmers were also reminded that certificates issued to a producer may be redeemed in grain put under a price-support loan by that producer. The certificates are earned by producers for diverting at least 20 percent of their corn and grain sorghum base acreage from production into a conservation use.

_____ explained that under the provision for redeeming the certificate in the farmer's own grain, the Commodity Credit Corporation will take ownership of the loan grain and then redeem the certificate with that grain. This would apply to farm-stored grain under loan and grain under loan stored locally in commercial facilities. It would apply to current loans, re-seal loans and extended re-seal loans. The grain would be valued at the market price for redemption purposes.

On warehouse-stored loans, producers may not purchase less than the quantity of grain under one warehouse receipt. On farm-stored loans, partial purchase of grain will be permitted.

Certificates held by producers may also be redeemed in CCC-owned grain stored either in CCC bin sites or in commercial warehouses, as determined by the County ASC Committee. The redemptions may be in CCC-owned grain in the county in which the certificate was issued or in the nearest county in which the grain made available for redemption is stored. CCC will not ship grain into a particular county.

MORE

ADD 1 - Take Feed Grain Program Certificate

If the producers wish to receive cash instead of grain for their certificates, they should surrender their certificates to their local ASC office for sight drafts.

_____ pointed out that if a certificate is not redeemed in grain or submitted to CCC for marketing within 30 days after issuance, storage and handling charges will be deducted from the face value of the certificate.

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

Immediate release

"NEW FRONTIERS FOR HOSPITALITY" BEING PREPARED FOR AIC VISITORS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. -- The facilities of the midwest's largest university, world-renowned, scenic, recreational and cultural attractions and the famed friendliness of Minnesotans will be combined in "New Frontiers for Hospitality" here August 20-23.

The "hospitality" term is being applied by local arrangements committee members to the preparation and execution of plans for playing host to the 3,000 persons who will attend the annual summer session of the American Institute of Cooperation. This session--billed as "the nation's largest farm business meeting of 1961"--will be held at the University of Minnesota.

"New Frontiers for Hospitality" is an adaptation of the conference theme, "New Frontiers for Cooperatives," explains E. Fred Koller, professor of agricultural economics at the University and over-all Minnesota committee chairman for the event.

Attending the meeting will be co-op manager, directors, members, educators and youth delegates. They will be meeting in the state which has the largest number of co-ops, points out Koller.

General sessions will be held in stately Northrop Memorial Auditorium, and conference headquarters will be in the attractive and functional Coffman Memorial Union, both on the University's Minneapolis campus. The Minneapolis campus provides good dormitory rooms in residence halls for both adult and youth delegates, in addition to the many excellent motels and hotels accessible in the Twin Cities area, Koller points out.

MORE

Add 1 - "New Frontiers for Hospitality".....etc.

The two Twin Cities campuses of the University offer many opportunities for sight-seeing and cultural enjoyment, Koller adds. These include the Museum of Natural History, the School of Architecture's Frederick Mann Court and the University Library, including the James Ford Bell Room with its priceless collection of books and maps relating to the history of commerce--all on the Minneapolis campus.

Only three miles away, connected by regular bus service, lies the University's nationally reputed St. Paul campus, home of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, the College of Veterinary Medicine, Agricultural Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Service. The St. Paul campus will be the scene of a barbecue supper as part of the AIC program.

The Twin Cities campuses are located in a metropolitan area of more than a million persons. Minneapolis, St. Paul and suburbs are widely known for their lakes and parks. Minnesota is famed for its "10,000 lakes" and as the source of the Mississippi river, which flows past the Minneapolis campus.

For those who wish to combine the AIC meeting with a vacation in the state, Koller calls attention to the area's many resorts, to the Minnesota State Fair in St. Paul August 26-September 4, and the Minnesota Twins American League baseball team.

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

Special to Washington Co.

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT
FOR COUNTY

Washington county will have a new home agent when Marjorie Rauwerdink, Sheboygan Falls, Wis., joins the county agricultural extension staff June 19.

Miss Rauwerdink received her bachelor of science degree from Stout State College, Menomonie, Wis., in May, with a major in foods and nutrition. While in college she was a member of the Dietetic Club, the Home Economics Club, the Delta Zeta Sorority and was treasurer of the Women's Recreation Association.

For 10 years she was a 4-H club member in Sheboygan county, Wis., where she grew up on a 240-acre dairy farm. She carried most of the home economics projects, as well as junior leadership and safety. For her achievements in safety she was a national 4-H winner of a \$300 scholarship. She also received the WBAY award for outstanding service to the community.

As home agent she will be responsible for the extension home program and the home economics phases of 4-H work.

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Note: You should probably add something about Hilda White's resignation date and her plans.

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

To all counties
Release week of June 11

FARM FILLERS

Spreads Costs: Custom work serves a valuable function in spreading the cost of the services of expensive machines over many farms. The advantage of increased mechanization lowers costs for farmers whose annual use of many machines is low. To help farmers who hire or do custom work, in determining a charge for the services performed, Extension Pamphlet 134, "Custom Rates for Farm Operations," is available at the county agent's office. The pamphlet, written by T. R. Nodland and H. G. Routhe, summarizes custom rates in common use in Minnesota in 1960, shows how to figure custom rates and briefly presents standard ownership costs of farm machinery.

* * * *

Control Fungus: Fungus diseases causing fruit rotting and leaf spotting in strawberries may be controlled with captan used as a dust or spray. Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, says captan may be used safely at any time--even during strawberry harvest--for fungus disease control. For recommended application rates, pick up a copy of Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 2 at the county agent's office.

* * * *

Best Weight? Increasing price differentials will tend to offset some of the expected strength in hog prices this month, so it probably won't pay to feed hogs for extra gain in June if it means putting them above 230 pounds. Hal Routhe and Ken Egertson, extension economists at the University of Minnesota, say the best sale weight for hogs with quality in June will probably be 215-225 pounds.

* * * *

Insect Control: The insect control picture is constantly changing. To use insecticides effectively and safely, keep informed through your county agent and state agencies. Newly-revised Extension Bulletin 263, "Insecticides and Their Uses in Minnesota," by J. A. Lofgren and L. K. Cutkomp, may be obtained at the county agent's office.

* * * *

Sunflowers? Before you make definite plans to go into sunflower production, it's wise to be well informed on a market. Information on growing this crop will be found in Extension Bulletin 299, "Sunflower Production in Minnesota," by R. G. Robinson and O. C. Soine. 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
June 6, 1961

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY TO BE HOST TO 1,200 YOUTH AT AIC CONFERENCE

The University of Minnesota will be host to 1,200 youth from throughout the nation, including 150 from Minnesota alone, August 20-23.

They will be among 3,000 persons attending the 33rd summer meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation. Sessions will be held on the Minneapolis campus.

The youth delegates will include boys and girls of senior high school age and older. They will be housed in dormitories on the Minneapolis campus.

Forty separate youth discussion sessions on the topics "The Future of Cooperatives in My Community" and "Future Opportunities for Leadership In My Community" are scheduled during the conference, according to Walter Jacoby, AIC director of youth education, Washington, D. C.

Thirty tours to local farms and local and regional cooperatives located within a 50-mile radius of the Twin Cities are also planned.

Recreation, fellowship, get-acquainted sessions and a barbecue are being planned to supplement educational activities for youth during the conference.

Cooperatives planning to sponsor youth delegates to the conference should send youth registrations to the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives, 2651 University Avenue, St. Paul 14, before June 15, according to Edward E. Slettom, MAC executive secretary and local chairman in charge of arranging for youth activities at the conference.

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

Immediate release

PLANT DISEASE CLINIC NOW OPEN AT U

Residents of Minnesota may receive help with their plant disease problems this summer from the University of Minnesota.

This service is being provided by the Plant Disease Clinic on the St. Paul Campus.

George A. Bean, research fellow in plant pathology, who is in charge of the clinic, emphasized that the service is for plant disease, not for insect problems, and that specimens of insects should not be sent to the clinic.

Residents of the Twin Cities area may visit or telephone the clinic directly, but it is suggested that those in out-state areas take their plant disease problems to their county agent, who may either provide on-the-spot information or may consult the clinic.

The clinic, with headquarters in Room 102 of the plant pathology building, is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Its telephone number is MI 6-4616, extension 367.

Mail inquiries and plant specimens should be addressed to the Plant Disease Clinic, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. David B. Schroeder, research assistant in plant pathology, clinic worker, suggests that tree branch samples be 6-10 inches long and about a half inch in diameter and that they be accompanied by leaves from the affected branch.

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61-199-rpr

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

Immediate release

GOPHER BOYS' STATE JUNE 11-17

A total of 366 young men from all parts of Minnesota will take part in the 13th annual Gopher Boys' State on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota Sunday through Saturday, June 11-17.

This announcement came today from J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Boys' State is sponsored jointly by the Minnesota Department of the American Legion and the University of Minnesota. Each boy attending is sponsored by an American Legion post. Eligible to participate are students who rank high in scholarship and leadership ability, who are finishing their junior year in high school and will be seniors next fall.

Honorary co-chairmen of Boys' State are O. Meredith Wilson, president of the University of Minnesota, and J. O. Christianson. Director of Boys' State is Lee Krough, Legionnaire from St. Peter. Gordon L. Starr, director of student unions, is the University representative on the Boys' State planning committee.

Gopher Boys' State is a mythical 51st state of the Union with a constitution, statutes and ordinances constructed by its youthful citizens, who perform the same functions as real office holders in the legislative, executive and judicial branches of city, county and state governments.

In addition to organizing and operating their own state, the boys will hear talks by Minnesota government leaders, including Governor Elmer L. Andersen.

Two outstanding citizens of Gopher Boys' State will be selected to attend Boys' Nation at the University of Maryland, College Park, Md., July 21-28.

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61-200-rpr

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

Immediate release

CANKERWORMS CHEWING UP TREES

A "very heavy" infestation of cankerworms is at work on a variety of Minnesota shade trees, reported John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist, today.

These pests are slender "inch worms" or "measuring worms." They vary in color from light green to dark brown. Frequently they lower themselves from the trees on silken webs and hang suspended from the leaves.

Their favorite foods are the leaves of elm, basswood and apple trees, but they will also attack maple, box elder, oak and other trees.

Heavy infestations can cause almost complete defoliation, but if a tree is in good condition it will leaf out again. However, two or three severe defoliations in a row will weaken or kill the tree.

Lofgren says cankerworms can be controlled now by spraying the trees with DDT. Use two tablespoons of 50 percent DDT wettable powder per gallon of water or two pounds of the powder in 100 gallons of water.

Lofgren points out that treating shade trees will require power sprayers which develop enough pressure to cover the entire tree. Large acreages can be sprayed by airplane. In spraying from the air use one pound of actual DDT per acre.

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61-201-rpr

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

Immediate release

R. H. LANDON TO RETIRE

R. H. Landon, assistant professor of plant pathology and botany, will end a 32-year career as a member of the University of Minnesota faculty when he retires on June 30.

A native of Winona, he attended the Park River, N. D., grade school and Minneapolis West High School.

He received his B. A. degree from Macalester College in 1919; his M. S. in 1922 and his Ph. D. in 1932, both from the University of Minnesota. Landon joined the University of Minnesota staff in 1929 as a teaching assistant, while he was working for his Ph. D. degree.

Before joining the University staff, Landon was engaged in the wholesale seed buying and retail lumber businesses.

His research achievements have included work on the effects of low temperatures on certain bush fruits, effect of envelope type on seed viability and method for accurate catalase determination.

Honorary and professional groups of which he is a member include Sigma Xi, the American Society of Plant Physiologists and the American Society of Horticultural Science.

He is the author of numerous pamphlets and articles in his subject matter field.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 6, 1961

ATTENTION: S.E., E. Central & Northern Minn. counties.

Release week of June 12

TIME TO SHEAR,
CHRISTMAS TREE
GROWERS REMINDED

It's time to shear Christmas trees--a job which growers cannot dodge if they expect to grow and sell in an increasingly competitive market.

That's the word received by County Agent _____ from Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

Shearing is probably the most important single cultural practice affecting Christmas tree quality, they point out.

Smith and _____ passed along the following pointers:

The naturally developed pine tree has a tendency to grow quite rapidly starting in its third or fourth year. As a result, the annual whorls of branches are far apart--making the tree appear "open" or "naked." By shearing, a grower can cut back the annual height increase and cause the trees to develop ~~the~~ compact, bushy foliage which the consumer prefers.

For pines, shearing should be done during the period of active growth, which normally occurs from about mid-June to mid-July. The first shearing on a pine Christmas tree is advised when the tree is approximately 30 inches high. Once shearing has been started, the tree should be clipped every year with the exception of the year it is harvested.

For further information, ask the county agent for Form F-20, "A Guide for Pruning and Shearing Conifers in Christmas Tree Plantations."

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

To all counties
Release week of June 11

BE PREPARED
FOR TORNADOES,
SPECIALIST URGES

Tornadoes are fickle freaks of nature; each one is different, and it's hard to predict where or when one will strike.

There are no sure rules for tornado safety--but Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says there are several ways you can boost your chances of survival should a tornado head your way.

First thing to do is to recognize and prepare for the possibility of tornado danger. Make sure each member of your family knows what to do when a bad storm heads your way. Listen for radio tornado warnings and watch for dark, funnel-shaped clouds.

Underground shelters offer the best storm protection. If you don't have a storm shelter, take cover in the basement. Remember, the side from which the storm approaches is safest; that's usually the southwest corner. Open doors and windows on sides of the house away from the storm to help reduce danger to the building.

If you're working in the field or traveling in open country, move at right angles to the storm's path. If there's no time to escape, lie flat in a low spot, such as a ditch or ravine.

Keep calm always. Don't run outside and risk being hit by flying debris. Don't touch loose or fallen wires.

Keep your radio tuned for weather news. Don't call the weather bureau unless it's to report a tornado. A request for information may only tie up badly needed phone lines.

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-hrs-

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

CHECK LABEL
FOR EASY-CARE
IN MEN'S SHIRTS

If you want an easy-care fabric in the shirt you buy for your husband, you can choose between a synthetic and a cotton with a special finish. But read the label so you know what you're getting and how to care for it.

Easy-care fabrics in men's shirts have proved a blessing to many homemakers, but these fabrics have also caused some care problems.

Synthetic fiber shirtings are of two kinds, according to Mrs. Charlotte Baumgartner, associate professor of clothing at the University of Minnesota. One type consists of 100 percent synthetic fiber and is often knit. This type of shirt is ideal for travel because it is lightweight, washes easily, dries quickly and does not need ironing. Its drawbacks are that it is less comfortable than cotton because it does not absorb moisture and is less opaque than cotton.

The group of synthetic fibers which seems to be most satisfactory for use in these shirtings is the family of polyesters. Dacron is the most familiar member of this family. The label will carry the generic name of polyester.

A blend of a synthetic fiber and cotton is another popular type of shirting. One of the most satisfactory of these blends for men's shirts is 65 percent polyester fiber--such as Dacron--and 35 percent cotton. The synthetic fiber has the qualities of wrinkle resistance, fast drying and little need for ironing; the 35 percent cotton contributes absorbency for comfort and opaqueness for eye appeal. Follow the directions on the label for care in the laundry.

Many men, however, prefer the comfort and appearance of an all-cotton shirt. Wives like the easy-care finishes on cotton because they take some of the work out of the weekly ironing. Easy-care cottons, however, have two disadvantages, Mrs. Baumgartner says. They may turn yellow in the wash and they may wear out faster than untreated cottons.

Since some of the easy-care cottons are yellowed by chlorine, avoid using a chlorine bleach in the laundry unless the label says it is safe to use. If the shirt has already been yellowed by a chlorine bleach, it can be whitened with a household dye stripper or color remover.

The second problem--weakening of the fabric--is one which manufacturers are now making an effort to solve.

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

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

COUNTY 4-H'ERS TO
STATE CONFERENCE

_____ county will send _____ delegates to the State 4-H Junior
(number)
Leadership Conference to be held June 20-23 on the St. Paul Campus of the Uni-
versity of Minnesota, announces _____ Agent _____.

They are: _____
_____.

Approximately 750 junior leaders from **all** parts of the state are expected to attend the meeting. The delegates will stay in the State 4-H Building on the State Fair Grounds.

The theme of the conference, "Citizenship is Our Business," will be stressed in tours, classes and special meetings.

The junior leaders will have an opportunity to learn about citizenship and the state government when they visit the State Capitol and talk with House and Senate leaders.

University of Minnesota staff members will teach classes in leadership, home and personal improvement, foods and nutrition and agriculture.

Special meetings will include sessions for adult leaders, presentation of 4-H awards, an assembly with the Maryland 4-H'ers here for the Minnesota-Maryland exchange and discussions of the 4-H people-to-people exchange program with India.

A variety of social events has also been planned for the delegates. Among these are a 4-H choir concert, a Minnesota Twins-Baltimore Orioles baseball game, a dance, and a chicken barbecue plus sports and other recreational activities.

This will be the 41st annual State Junior Leadership Conference. In recent years the session has stressed the training of 4-H junior leaders in the areas of group leadership and citizenship.

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NOTE: If agents or members from your county have special responsibilities at the conference, be sure to add that information in a separate paragraph.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 7, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

DEATH CLAIMS DR. FENSTERMACHER

Death has claimed Dr. Reuel Fenstermacher, one of the nation's leading contributors to knowledge of livestock, poultry and wildlife health problems.

Dr. Fenstermacher, professor of veterinary medicine and head of the diagnostic laboratories in the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine was scheduled to retire on June 30 after 33 years as a member of the Minnesota faculty.

Death came May 7 in St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn., where he had been taken following a relapse from a pneumonia attack. Funeral services were held in St. Paul May 12, with burial in the Fort Snelling National Cemetery.

Dr. Fenstermacher was born at Kutztown, Pa., September 22, 1892. He received his doctor of veterinary medicine degree from Ohio State University in 1917.

During World War I he served in the Veterinary Corps of the U. S. Army.

Prior to joining the University of Minnesota staff, Dr. Fenstermacher was assistant executive secretary of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board, this service covering the period from 1919 to 1928.

In one phase of his career, Dr. Fenstermacher was especially interested in the diseases and parasites of moose and deer. He became one of the nation's top authorities on these animals and was a pioneer in studying the diseases of moose.

He was also a contributing author to the textbook, Diseases of Poultry, having written and twice revised the chapter, "Paratyphoid Infections; fundamental research of the leucosis complex diseases of poultry." His research contributions have also included pitch poisoning in swine and lead poisoning in cattle.

He was a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association; the Minnesota Veterinary Medical Association, serving as its president in 1948; the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association; Minnesota Academy of Science; Research Workers of North America; Wild Life Society; Sigma Xi and Phi Zeta.

In 1949, Dr. Fenstermacher was named winner of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Award for leadership in Minnesota.

He was given a cash award by the Minnesota Turkey Growers Association in February this year for his outstanding services to the poultry industry.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 7, 1961

* * * * *
* For release at 8:30 a.m. *
* Tuesday, June 13 *
* * * * *

MINNESOTA RESEARCH ADDS TO MILK FLAVOR KNOWLEDGE

MADISON, WIS.--A greater understanding of flavor and physical changes in milk and milk products may come about because of research reported here today by a trio of University of Minnesota dairy scientists.

The report was given at the American Dairy Science Association meeting.

J. D. Punch, J. D. Olson, Jr. and E. L. Thomas found that psychrophilic bacteria often cause flavor and physical defects in milk at lower populations than is generally recognized.

Psychrophiles grow rapidly at refrigeration temperatures and may cause spoilage of milk, milk products and many other food products. Because they like plenty of oxygen, they grow best and often develop large populations at the surface of milk when it stands undisturbed and frequently cause flavor and physical defects in the surface layer.

When milk is mixed, the bacteria become distributed and the population per unit of mixed milk seems negligible by comparison with surface layer populations.

The Minnesota scientists tested 48 pure culture strains of psychrophiles to find the population levels of each strain required to bring about a detectable flavor or physical change in milk.

They found the numbers varied considerably, and some change at surprisingly low population levels. Also, certain off-flavors of non-bacterial origin such as feed and oxidized flavors often disappeared just prior to the development of off-flavors by the growing bacteria.

The researchers plan to continue their study in order to identify the off-flavor components.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 7, 1961

* For release at 8:30 a.m. *
* Tuesday, June 13 *

NITROFURAN CUTS CALF SCOURING IN MINNESOTA TRIALS

MADISON, WIS.--Calves receiving Furaltadone in whole milk or milk replacer as a scour control showed greater gains, a more healthful appearance and scoured less than untreated calves in recent University of Minnesota trials.

A. S. Wood made the report at the American Dairy Science Association meeting here today.

In a 35-day trial involving 24 dairy calves, calves receiving treated whole milk averaged just under a pound of daily gain, while control calves averaged a little less than three-fourths pound of gain per day. All calves were 4 days old when the trials began.

Furaltadone is one of a large group of nitrofurans compounds. It is largely insoluble in water, is not readily absorbed in the intestinal tract and inhibits the growth of some scour-causing bacteria.

By retarding growth of these intestinal pathogens in young calves, Furaltadone could cut calf mortality and get calves off to a faster start, Wood said.

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-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 7, 1961

* For release at 1:30 p.m. *
* Monday, June 12 *

UREA REPLACES PROTEIN IN MINNESOTA DAIRY RATION TRIALS

MADISON, WIS.--Urea, mixed and handled under ordinary farm conditions, furnished one-third of the protein content in the concentrate ration of 436 Minnesota dairy cows for one or two months without production loss or ill effects in recent University of Minnesota research.

V. K. Singh and J. D. Donker told the annual meeting of the American Dairy Science Association today that average daily milk production was 31.2 pounds on the non-urea and 31.3 pounds on urea-containing rations, an insignificant difference.

The researchers compared three concentrate mixes--one a normal concentrate planned to supplement the roughage fed and to meet the requirements of a good milk cow; a second containing the same amount of protein-equivalent but with one-third of the nitrogen supplied by urea; and a third consisting of a low-protein mixture.

Cows in each of six herds were rotated through each ration in all possible sequences of concentrate mixes. Cows used in the evaluation were past their flush production when the trials began but less than 5 months pregnant when they ended.

While cows on urea rations produced as well over short periods of time as cows receiving equal quantities of non-urea crude protein, there was also no difference in milk production from normal compared to low-protein rations. This, the researchers point out, may mean feeding standards are too liberal in protein allowances; that a dairy cow can get by with less than recommended protein amounts for a month or so at a time; or that there is no evidence the urea was effectively utilized.

Each pound of urea, a synthetic material, contains the equivalent of 262 percent protein. Bacteria in a cow's rumen convert a portion of the urea into protein which is then made available to the animal.

Chief advantage of urea is its low cost compared to many protein-rich feeds. Main disadvantages are that the compound supplies protein only and no energy; that it doesn't work well when added to roughage rations without concentrates; and that a poor job of mixing may either cause a cow to turn up her nose at the ration or, if she eats it, may kill her.

To study the effects more thoroughly, Singh and Donker now are checking the effects of urea-containing concentrates on hundreds of cows throughout their entire lactations. Their research could result in recommendations of rations resulting in more economical milk production.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 8, 1961

(SPECIAL to TC dailies & wires

RELEASE at 8 p.m.
Friday, June 9

PROGRESS IN VETERINARY MEDICAL PROFESSION CIP-3

A comparison of the status of the veterinary medical profession and schools of 50 years ago with those of today was made this (Friday) evening during recognition exercises for 13 graduating seniors in the University of Minnesota's College of Veterinary Medicine.

The comparison was made by Dr. William A. Hagan, director of the National Animal Disease Laboratory, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa, who is a former dean (1932-59) of the New York State Veterinary College.

Dr. Hagan pointed out that one of the most significant changes is the ever-increasing demand for veterinarians as research scientists as well as private practitioners.

"Even with the two-fold increase in graduates, we cannot meet the demand," he said.

Each graduating senior received a scroll with the Veterinarian's Oath inscribed upon it. The scrolls were presented by Dr. F.W. Uehman, keynote, president of the Minnesota Veterinary Medical Association. He also administered the Veterinarian's Oath to the ^{seniors} graduates in a solemn ceremony emphasizing the moral responsibility they must be prepared to accept following graduation.

rpe

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 9, 1961

SPECIAL to Lyon County
Immediate release
(Mat later)

HANSON BECOMES ASSISTANT AGENT IN LYON COUNTY

Farm employment, agricultural education and youth leadership make up the background of David Hanson, who will become assistant agricultural extension agent in Lyon county June 16.

He replaces George Holcomb, who became area soils agent March 1.

Born at Hutchinson, Minn., Hanson comes from a farm family and was a 4-H member for three years, serving as both president and treasurer of his club. He attended high school at Pueblo, Colorado and obtained his B.S. degree in agricultural education from Iowa State University. In addition, he has done graduate work at the University of Minnesota.

Since 1958, he has been a vocational agriculture instructor at Cottonwood, Minn. He coached the Cottonwood general livestock judging team to first place in the district.

His activities have also included serving as YMCA youth director, assistant Scoutmaster, president of the local education association and Lions' Club Member.

At the University of Minnesota he was a member of the Ag. Education Club and the Farmhouse Fraternity. He helped earn his way through college by working on the dairy experiment farm.

Hanson has served in the Army two years.

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rpr

IT'S TIME FOR BATTLE AGAINST CLOTHES MOTHS

The late spring in Minnesota may have delayed plant growth, but it hasn't slowed up the activity of clothes moths and carpet beetles.

In fact, your family's wool clothing may provide some excellent feasting for these pests unless you take some precautionary measures before you store it away for summer.

Effective control of clothes moths and carpet beetles is a two-fold job, according to L. K. Cutkomp, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota:

1. Keeping the pests from feeding on woolens.
2. Removing infestations from the home and preventing their recurrence.

To keep moths and carpet beetles from feeding on your clothing, wash or dry clean woolen garments before storing them. Moths are attracted to soil and food stains but not to clean clothes.

The next important protective measure is to use a moth preventive and then seal the storage space tightly. If you use paradichlorobenzene crystals or naphthalene moth flakes or balls, use them generously --at least a pound between layers of clothing in a trunk-size container or 2 ounces for each cubic foot in a garment bag. As these chemicals evaporate, they produce a vapor which will kill moths and carpet beetles if it is sufficiently concentrated. It is important to have the storage space tightly sealed to hold the vapor.

(more)

add 1 clothes moths

Clothes in garment bags may also be protected, Cutkomp says, by spraying the clothing with 5 percent DDT or a mixture of 3-5 percent DDT and 2-3 percent chlordane in a refined oil. Or use one of the aerosol bomb mothproofers, holding it about 18 inches from clothing to avoid staining. Spray under sleeves, in pockets and folds where moths are likely to feed. The garment bag should be as tight as possible.

Cedar chests and cedar closets that are several years old are not mothproof, Cutkomp points out. They make good storage places for winter clothing primarily because of their tight construction, but they should be treated like any storage area in which you store articles susceptible to insect damage. For that reason, it is important to use moth flakes or crystals or a spray when storing clothing in cedar chests or cedar closets.

The second phase of the moth control problem--ridding the home of these pests--depends on a combination of good housekeeping and use of insect-killing chemicals.

Careful vacuuming over cracks, behind baseboards and in closets will remove lint and hair which carpet beetles depend on for food. Cutkomp recommends spraying closets after cleaning with a 5 percent DDT or a chlordane-DDT mixture (2 percent chlordane and 3 percent DDT) or with 1/2 percent dieldrin or 1/2 to 1 percent lindane, paying particular attention to closet walls and floors, cracks behind baseboards and other hard-to-reach places where carpet beetles hide and breed.

Use of moth sprays on wool carpeting will destroy moths present. But make certain the spray will not stain the carpeting. A good procedure before laying carpeting is to treat the floor, baseboards and quarter rounds with a good insecticide, Cutkomp says.

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61-204-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 9, 1961

* For release at 1:30 p.m. *
* Monday, June 12 *

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The researchers compared three concentrate mixes--one a normal concentrate planned to supplement the roughage fed and to meet the requirements of a good milk cow; a second containing the same amount of protein-equivalent but with one-third of the nitrogen supplied by urea; and a third consisting of a low-protein mixture.

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Chief advantage of urea is its low cost compared to many protein-rich feeds. Main disadvantages are that the compound supplies protein only and no energy; that it doesn't work well when added to roughage rations without concentrates; and that a poor job of mixing may either cause a cow to turn up her nose at the ration or, if she eats it, may kill her.

To study the effects more thoroughly, Singh and Donker now are checking the effects of urea-containing concentrates on hundreds of cows throughout their entire lactations. Their research could result in recommendations of rations resulting in more economical milk production.

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61-203 -hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 9, 1961

Immediate release

REGIONAL LIBRARY STUDY BEING CONDUCTED

A three-week interviewing campaign will begin Monday to complete the job of asking the people of Pine, Mille Lacs and Isanti counties what they think of their East Central Regional Library.

Interviewers hired by the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture will ask residents of the three counties what services they have used, what other services they would like and which ones now offered might be dropped.

The first phase of the interview campaign was carried out earlier this spring.

The board of the regional 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 bookmobile. Results of the survey will help in planning the future of the library and will provide information to others areas in the state where a regional library system is being considered.

A scientifically selected sample of 1,000 adults in all areas of the three counties is being interviewed. All answers given will be treated as confidential, and only the University research staff will have access to the questionnaires. It is expected that the interviewing will be completed by the end of June and that the computed and interpreted results will be available in about a year.

The study is being conducted by University of Minnesota rural sociologists under the direction of M. J. Taves, associate professor and supervisor of rural sociology.

Advisory committee for the study consists of Miss Marjorie Pomeroy, director of the East Central Regional Library; Mrs. Hannis Smith, Miss Emily L. Mayne and Margaret L. Smith, all of the State Department of Education. Fifteen interviewer will be under the direct supervision of Perry Jacobson, research assistant in rural sociology. More than half the interviewers will be residents of the local areas.

Taves pointed out that "one of the best ways for a new organization to learn how it can better serve its public is to ask the people how they like its services and give them an opportunity to suggest changes and improvements.

"The East Central Regional Library was started in 1959. This is an excellent time to take stock and plan for the future. Because this is one of two such recently organized 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."

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61-205-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 9, 1961

Immediate release

STATE BEING PUBLICIZED IN PROMOTION OF AIC MEETING

Minnesota's scenic recreational and cultural assets are being exploited in promotion of a national meeting which will bring more than 3,000 persons to the University of Minnesota this summer.

It is the annual summer meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation, scheduled for August 20-23.

"New Frontiers for Hospitality" is the name being applied by local arrangements committee members to the preparation and execution of plans for the state's role as host to the co-op managers, directors, members, educators and youth delegates who will gather on the Minneapolis Campus from all parts of the nation.

The session is being billed as "the nation's largest farm business meeting of 1961."

"New Frontiers for Hospitality" is an adaptation of the conference theme, "New Frontiers for Cooperatives," explains E. Fred Koller, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota and over-all Minnesota committee chairman for the event.

Nation-wide publicity for the event calls attention to Minneapolis and St. Paul Campus facilities; to the cultural and recreational attractions of the Twin Cities area, including lakes and parks; to the state's "10,000 lakes," the Mississippi River and other assets.

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61-206-rpr

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

Immediate release

KERNKAMP TO HEAD PLANT PATHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Milton F. Kernkamp will become the new head of the University of Minnesota Department of Plant Pathology and Botany effective July 1.

His appointment, approved by the University's Board of Regents at their June meeting Saturday (June 10), was announced by Theodore H. Fenske, acting dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture.

As head of the department, Kernkamp will supervise a program of teaching and research in plant diseases.

He will succeed Jonas J. Christensen, who will retire June 30. Christensen has been head of the department since 1953 and a member of the faculty for 41 years.

At present, Kernkamp is assistant director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Kernkamp obtained his bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota in 1934. Then he spent a year studying at Texas A. & M. College, before returning to the University of Minnesota in 1935 to do graduate work.

(more)

add 1 Kernkamp

He received his master of science degree in 1938 and his doctor of philosophy degree in 1941, both from Minnesota. As a graduate student in plant pathology, his work shed new light on the underlying principles of the development of new races of plant pathogens. Kernkamp's writings in this field have been extensively published.

He resigned his plant pathology instructorship at the University of Minnesota in August, 1941, to accept a position with the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Meridian, Miss., returning to the St. Paul Campus in 1946 as an assistant professor. He became associate professor in 1949 and in 1956 was named assistant director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and professor of plant pathology.

Army duty during World War II included service in Italy and Africa. In Italy, he was chairman of the biological science department and instructor in general botany at the U. S. Army University Training Command, University of Florence.

He now holds the rank of lieutenant colonel in the U. S. Army Reserve and is commanding officer of the 5007th Reserve Research Unit, with headquarters at Fort Snelling.

From July 1 through September 30, 1960, Kernkamp studied administration of agricultural research, with special attention to plant sciences, in various educational, governmental and research institutions in Great Britain and Europe.

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61-207-rpr

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

Immediate release

MINNESOTAN TO GO TO ISRAEL AS IFYE DELEGATE

Minnesota will send its first International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Israel this month.

She is Janet Adams, 20, Austin, who will spend a week in Washington, D.C., receiving orientation before sailing on the T. S. Aurelia on June 27 from New York. She will arrive in Italy July 7 and from there will go to Israel.

Miss Adams will spend five months living and working with farm families in Israel, leaving there Nov. 25.

She has completed her junior year at the University of Minnesota, where she is majoring in history and government. She plans to teach after receiving her degree. She attended Austin Junior College for two years before enrolling at the University.

As a junior college student she was active in dramatics and journalism. She is a member of Quill and Scroll.

A member of the Windom 4-H Club for eight years, she received various awards for her achievements and leadership, including the God, Home, Country Award, the good grooming title in Mower County, a championship on her clothing exhibit at the county fair and was an attendant to the Mower County dress revue queen.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Adams.

Miss Adams is the third Minnesota IFYE delegate to go overseas this year. In April William Svendsgaard, Thief River Falls, left for Switzerland and Gail Devens, St. James, went to Finland.

The International Farm Youth Exchange is sponsored by the National 4-H Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to further international understanding at the grass roots level.

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61-208-jbn

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

To all acounties
Release week of
June 19, 1961

FARM FILLERS

Corn Borers and Earworms: Equipment, materials and number and timing of applications for control of the European corn borer and corn earworms on sweet corn are described in Entomology Fact Sheet No. 1 by L. K. Cutkomp, F. G. Holdaway and A. W. Buzicky. You can get a copy from the county agent.

* * * *

Cankerworm Control: Cankerworms on your shade trees may be controlled by spraying with DDT. Use 2 tablespoons 50 percent DDT wettable powder per gallon of water or 2 pounds of the powder in 100 gallons. Large trees will require power equipment. Large acreages can be sprayed by airplane, using one pound of actual DDT per acre.

* * * *

Oak Wilt: Symptoms of oak wilt may be showing up as a wilting of the ends of upper branches of oak trees. This disease is found in the southeast quarter of Minnesota. Since the fungus causing the disease often enters the plant throughwounds, pruning should be confined to the winter months. Pruning now is likely to result in infection. Additional information may be obtained by reading Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 5, "Oak Wilt and Its Control."

* * * *

Keep Hogs Cool: Keeping hogs cool in the hot summer months will pay off in cheaper gains, observes Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. Ways to keep hogs cool include plenty of shade and drinking space and the use of mist sprayers and sanitary hog wallows.

* * * *

Fire Danger: Minnesota has had more forest fires this spring than all of last year, says Parker Anderson, University of Minnesota extension forester. He reports extremely dry conditions in northern Minnesota and warns against the augmented fire danger accompanying the recent opening of the bass season and the increase in the number of fishermen.

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-rpr-

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

Immediate release

APPLE SCAB SYMPTOMS NOTED

Symptoms of apple scab have been observed on apple, ornamental, crabapple and pear trees in the Twin Cities area during the past week, and they may show up in other parts of the state.

This report came today from H. G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, who suggested spraying a fungicide to control the disease.

This is the same disease that caused a severe infection on Hopa crabapple trees in Minnesota last summer. It is a fungus disease that becomes evident at first as a brown to black diffused spotting on the under side of the leaf. Later symptoms are the spotting of the upper surface of the leaf. Leaves may turn yellow and in some cases black.

Johnson points out that captan is one of the best fungicides for control of apple scab, especially for home garden trees.

Earlier spraying would have prevented much of the present infection, but fungicide application now will prevent additional trouble. Captan should be applied at seven to 14-day intervals, Johnson says.

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61-209-rpr

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

Immediate release

MARYLAND 4-H'ERS TO MINNESOTA FOR EXCHANGE

Thirty Maryland 4-H Club members and two club leaders will arrive in St. Paul on June 20 to participate in the Minnesota-Maryland Exchange.

Purpose of the Minnesota-Maryland Exchange program is to promote an exchange of ideas about 4-H and facts about the two states. Leadership development, citizenship training and an opportunity for recognition of deserving older 4-H members are other objectives.

On Wednesday, June 21, after attending morning sessions of the Minnesota Junior Leadership Conference, the Maryland exchangees will be guests of the Minneapolis Tribune at a noon luncheon and tour. The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service co-sponsors the exchange with the Tribune.

As a special feature, Maryland 4-H'ers will attend a Minnesota Twins-Baltimore (Maryland) Orioles baseball game that evening.

Delegates will leave on Thursday and travel by chartered bus to the lower Red River Valley. Families in 10 counties will play host to them for six days.

On Wednesday, June 28, the Maryland 4-H'ers will leave for southwestern Minnesota where they will again stay in 4-H homes for six days. They will be guests of 4-H families in 11 different counties. They will depart for Maryland by bus July 5.

Delegates for the exchange are chosen on the basis of their maturity, citizenship and leadership. Club members are selected who will benefit most from their experiences and share information with other 4-H'ers.

The 4-H exchange program began in 1951 when Mississippi was a participant through 1956. For the next three years Minnesota took part in an exchange program with Manitoba. Minnesota-Maryland exchanges began in 1960. In the next two years 4-H'ers from Minnesota will travel to Maryland to visit 4-H families and the National 4-H Center in Washington, D. C.

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

Immediate release

HARVEST HAY NOW, HUEG URGES FARMERS

Harvest hay as soon as possible, even though it is short in height, Minnesota farmers were advised today by William F. Hueg, Jr., extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Said Hueg:

For each day of delay in harvest after June 1, the feeding quality of hay goes down about one percent. This is reflected in lower protein, TDN (total digestible nutrients) and digestibility. Fiber content increases about one-half percent each day and markedly affects digestibility.

The short height will mean fewer tons of hay, but cutting now will mean higher quality. Once plants such as alfalfa, clover and grass begin to blossom or head out, feeding value decreases rapidly.

Another advantage of cutting now is that long overdue rains will be of greater benefit to the second growth than to the first growth, which is now ready for harvest.

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61-211-rpr

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

Immediate release

CASPER PETERSON IN LIVESTOCK HALL OF FAME

The portrait of Casper Peterson of Northfield has been presented to the University of Minnesota by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association for hanging in the "Livestock Hall of Fame."

The "Hall of Fame" is located in the lobby of Peters Hall on the St. Paul Campus.

Peterson, 71, is a nationally known breeder of Poland China hogs and also owns a high-producing dairy herd.

He was cited by the Breeders' Association "primarily for his work in greatly improving livestock and also because of his aid and encouragement to many other breeders and farmers ambitious to improve their herds. He has been a good citizen, friendly neighbor and a convincing example that hard work, ambition and intelligent management are the keys to achieving a real success as a farmer and livestock breeder."

Peterson founded his Poland China herd in 1924. Since he started exhibiting hogs in 1926, he has won more than 1,000 trophies, plaques and ribbons at his county fair, the Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois state fairs and the National Barrow Show at Austin, Minn.

In 1960, he showed the grand champion barrow at the National Barrow Show at Austin, Minn., and one of his animals sold for \$2420, the top price at his private fall boar sale.

Peterson was also cited for his record of public service, including church work and school board membership. He has also served as a director and as president of both the Poland China Record Association, national swine breed organization, and the Tri-County Oil Company at Northfield. In addition, he has served as an officer of both the Minnesota Poland China Association and the Minnesota Swine Producers Association.

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61-212-rpr

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

To all counties
For use the week of
June 19, 1961

FOR TOP PROFITS
SIDE-DRESS CORN
WITH NITROGEN NOW

Use a nitrogen side-dressing for corn plants where corn follows corn or non-legume crops which have not had manure or nitrogen plowed under, and you have strongly boosted your chances for top-profit yields, says County Agent

_____.

According to Curtis J. Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, corn has a relatively low nitrogen requirement until it is about knee-high. Until that time it can usually draw all the nitrogen it needs from fertilizer applied in the row at planting time.

Once the corn is about 18 inches high it begins to use nitrogen rapidly. That's where side-dressed nitrogen comes in. It can take over and supply the crop for the rest of the season.

One big advantage of side-dressing is that you can adjust the rate of nitrogen application to fit your stand. Side-dressed plants get to take advantage of all the nitrogen too; there's generally less competition from weeds and soil microbes once the plants shade the ground and there's less chance of the nitrogen leaching out before the corn plants can use it.

The amount of nitrogen to apply depends on such things as plant populations, soil moisture, and field management, says Overdahl and _____.
(County Agent)
All of the dry and liquid sources of nitrogen are of equal value if you use them according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Top corn yields call for top management in all phases of the growing operation. That means your soil should have had adequate applications of phosphate and potash, a stalk population large enough to use all of the available plant food, and good control of diseases, weeds and insects.

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-hrs-

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

A Farm and Home Research Report

BOVINE LEUKEMIA STUDY
UNDER WAY AT U. OF M.

Researchers in the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine are now working on a study to determine whether bovine leukemia is on the increase.

Leukemia is essentially a type of cancer causing an abnormal production of immature white blood cells of a cancerous nature. These cells go on to form tumor masses in lymph nodes and lymph tissue.

Conducting the study is a team composed of Doctors John A. King, Vaughn L. Larson, D. K. Sorenson, R. K. Anderson, Victor Perman, J. H. Sautter and B. J. Payne.

They point out that diagnostic problems occur because leukemia symptoms often resemble other common diseases. Also, other disease conditions may occur at the same time.

The U. of M. research includes study of the occurrence and the distribution of the disease in Minnesota for a period of years to see if the increase is significant or if it is influenced by improved veterinary diagnostic services and other factors. The research also includes study of the clinical and other manifestations of the disease.

Leukemia most commonly occurs in animals between 3 and 7 years of age, although it may be found in cattle of any age. Most common sign of the disease is a progressive loss of weight and condition, even though an animal has been eating well and appears bright and alert.

Enlargement of the lymph nodes is a common symptom. External lymph nodes commonly involved are found near the base of the ear, at the angle of the jaw, along the side of the neck, just in front of the base of the shoulder, in the flank, and at the rear attachment of the udder. These nodes may range from the size of an orange to the size of a football--or larger. Internal nodes may also be enlarged or may be the only nodes enlarged.

About 25 percent of all cattle with leukemia lose control of their rear limbs and tail. Cattle may go down and be unable to rise again although their front legs may appear normal. First symptoms of this disorder may be "knuckling over" of the rear feet and trouble rising in a stall or stanchion.

Add 1 - Leukemia

This condition gets progressively worse until the animal is unable to rise at all, although it still remains bright and alert and usually eats well. The condition is usually caused by formation of tumor masses in and around the spinal cord that interfere with the proper function of the nerves to the rear legs.

Other symptoms of leukemia in cattle include some form of digestive disorder such as chronic bloat, diarrhea, constipation, lack of appetite, or signs resembling hardware disease. These symptoms usually show up when the disease affects organs of the digestive tract.

Symptoms resembling pneumonia or heart trouble may be seen where the heart and lungs are affected by the disease.

Reproductive organs may be affected by the disease in some animals. As a result a cow may become unable to come into heat or to conceive. Eyes may be greatly bulged out or protruding in a small number of animals because of the formation of tumor masses behind the eyes. Milk production gradually decreases as the disease progresses.

Duration of the disease, from the time it is first noticed until the animal's death, varies greatly. One animal may go down and die within 2 or 3 days, while another may show loss of weight for 3 to 4 months. Generally, the disease has a rather prolonged case which becomes progressively more severe.

Under normal conditions only one animal in a herd will be affected by the disease and other cases will probably not be seen in the herd for several years. A few herds have had three to four cases or more over a 2 to 3 year span.

So far as is known the disease is not infectious and is not transmissible to humans or other animals. No one has yet been able to transmit the disease successfully from one animal to another, and there is no known case where leukemia has been transmitted from cows to a human being either by contact with the animal or by drinking the milk of infected animals.

Animals with leukemia that go to slaughter are not used for human food. This study is reported in the spring issue of Farm and Home Science, a quarterly publication of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

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-hrs-

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

BREAD, CEREALS
AN IMPORTANT
PART OF DIET

Bread and cereals contribute in many ways to a well-rounded diet--a fact which may come as a surprise to those who mistakenly believe that bread offers nothing but calories.

Actually, cereals are economical foods that provide more than a third of the thiamine (vitamin B-1) in average diets in the U. S.; a fourth or more of the niacin, another essential B-vitamin; iron; and a fifth of the protein, according to Home Agent _____ (extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota).

Unless moderate amounts of enriched or whole grain breads and cereals are eaten daily, it's difficult for the average person to get enough thiamine. Nutritionists recommend four or more servings of bread or cereals daily.

Within this group of foods are many popular selections, such as a variety of breakfast cereals, rolls, biscuits, cornbread and other baked foods made from enriched or whole grain flour.

When you buy bread and flour, however, be sure to check the label to see that they are enriched. Flour, bread and cereals labeled "enriched" give you a bonus of nutrients--iron and the three B-vitamins, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin, which are added to all enriched products. Enrichment has been called the "quiet miracle," because it helped bring about a remarkable improvement in public health, _____ says. Since the beginning of enrichment in 1941, diseases due to deficiencies of thiamine, riboflavin and niacin have all but disappeared. This miracle has been achieved without changing the taste of the products and without adding cost or calories.

To take full advantage of the protein in breads and cereals, serve them in the same meal or as ingredients of the main dish with other protein foods. Examples of good protein teams are macaroni and ~~cheese~~, cereal with milk, bread and milk, cheese or meat sandwiches and peanut-butter sandwiches.

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

SAFETY IMPORTANT
FOR PICNIC FUN

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

Don't leave safety behind when you go on your summer picnics.

It's especially important to keep safety in mind if you're building a campfire, says Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

A large fire is unnecessary because it wastes fuel, is hard to control and difficult to work over. Build your fire at a safe distance from buildings and wooded areas. Never build an open fire on an extremely dry, windy day. Never leave your fire unattended.

Be certain that your portable grill is set firmly on level ground so it will not tip--use precaution with starter fluids. They are explosive and may burn. Put them on the charcoal; then light the fire.

Take care to prevent your food from spoiling, and causing poisoning, especially during hot weather. Keep perishables refrigerated as long as possible because spoilage can occur very quickly with the right combination of warmth, moisture and food. Avoid creamed dishes, cream sauces, custard and cream pies and filled pastries. If you plan to serve sandwiches that contain mayonnaise or sandwich filling with mayonnaise, it is best to make the sandwiches at the picnic rather than at home. Remember that all pork products must be thoroughly cooked. Never heat canned foods in an unopened can. It may burst and cause serious injuries.

If you are not sure of the purity of the water in the area, boil it five minutes before using it or bring water from home.

After your picnic, be very careful to extinguish the fire completely, the University safety specialist warns. Soak your fire and the ground around it with a large amount of water. If sufficient water is not available, smother the fire with soil or sand.

If you use charcoal briquettes for your fire, be especially careful when putting it out. Remember that the coals are still hot when they are white or gray.

Special

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 14, 1961

ALL COUNTY AGENTS: This story went to daily papers and radio stations. You may wish to use it for local adaptation.

HARVEST HAY NOW, HUEG URGES FARMERS

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Said Hueg:

For each day of delay in harvest after June 1, the feeding quality of hay goes down about one percent. This is reflected in lower protein, TDN (total digestible nutrients) and digestibility. Fiber content increases about one-half percent each day and markedly affects digestibility.

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Another advantage of cutting now is that long overdue rains will be of greater benefit to the second growth than to the first growth, which is now ready for harvest.

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61-211-rpr

Special

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 14, 1961

ALL COUNTY AGENTS: This story went to daily papers and radio stations. You may wish to use it for local adaptation.

APPLE SCAB SYMPTOMS NOTED

Symptoms of apple scab have been observed on apple, ornamental, crabapple and pear trees in the Twin Cities area during the past week, and they may show up in other parts of the state.

This report came today from H. G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, who suggested spraying a fungicide to control the disease.

This is the same disease that caused a severe infection on Hopa crabapple trees in Minnesota last summer. It is a fungus disease that becomes evident at first as a brown to black diffused spotting on the under side of the leaf. Later symptoms are the spotting of the upper surface of the leaf. Leaves may turn yellow and in some cases black.

Johnson points out that captan is one of the best fungicides for control of apple scab, especially for home garden trees.

Earlier spraying would have prevented much of the present infection, but fungicide application now will prevent additional trouble. Captan should be applied at seven to 14-day intervals, Johnson says.

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61-209-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 14, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

GHOSTLEY RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP GRANT ANNOUNCED

Coliform infections of poultry will be studied during the coming year by Dr. Frank Siccardi in the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine under the \$6,000 Ghostley Research Fellowship.

Money for the fellowship, granted this year for the first time, comes from the Ghostley Poultry Farms at Anoka, Minn. Coliform infections are a serious problem in chickens and turkeys, both as a primary disease and as a secondary infection to CRD in chickens and infectious sinusitis in turkeys.

Dr. Siccardi, a native of Bergenfield, N. J., received his doctor of veterinary medicine degree from the University of Georgia in 1959. Before coming to the University of Minnesota, he was associated with a commercial organization at Charles City, Iowa.

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64-rpr

6-12-61

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
ST. PAUL 1

To: Joy

From: Bob R

Subject: Send attached story, with photo, to ~~these~~ these publications:

(These will all be found in our lists)

1. American Poultry and Hatchery Federation
- ✓ 2. Poultry Tribune (Mount Morris)
- ✓ 3. Feedstuffs
4. Turkey World (Watt Poultry Co Sault Ste Marie Mich.)
- ✓ 5. Poultryman (Vineland, NJ.)
- ✓ 6. Minn. Gobbles

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 14, 1961

SPECIAL TO:
Benton, Sherburne, Anoka, Ramsey,
Washington Counties.

Immediate release

RESURVEY OF _____ COUNTY WOODLANDS BEGINS

County Extension Agent _____ announced today that the U. S. Forest Service through its Lake States Forest Experiment Station is re-surveying the natural woodlands of _____ County as part of a state-wide forest inventory.

The survey is part of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's program of husbanding the nation's forest resource. When completed, information will be available on the forest acreage, timber volume, and growth of the timber within each district and the state.

This up-to-date appraisal of the changing timber situation will provide statistics needed for planning forestry programs, developing future wood supplies, and analyzing markets.

The survey team includes four foresters from the Lake States Station. Dave Gansner is project leader. Forest acreage is being measured by means of aerial photographs. Then the foresters, using systematic timber cruising methods, will sample numerous woodlands throughout the county to measure commercial timber volume by species and timber size, tree growth, defect, and timber losses from fire, insects, and disease.

The foresters will drive marked Forest Service vehicles. In order to do the job as quickly as possible they will go directly to new or previously established permanent plots in the wooded areas without contacting landowners. Only when the plots, which have been randomly located on aerial photos, fall near

add 1 Woodlands resurvey

farm buildings, will the farmer be contacted for permission. Care will be taken not to harm fences, field crops, or trees.

Measured trees on permanent plots will be paint-marked inconspicuously at breast height to facilitate remeasurement at the same point in future surveys. These marks should not in any way influence the landowner's handling of his woodlots since the plots were not selected on the basis of timber quality.

The 1960 harvest of rough forest products will be estimated from survey of wood-consuming plants and other users of logs and bolts. At the same time a utilization study will supply information for use in converting these forest products to standing timber volume. The amount of timber logged in 1960 will serve as a yardstick to help point out areas and species that have an overabundance or a shortage of timber.

When the results of this survey are compared with the findings of former inventories made about 1950 and 1936, trends of forest change will be detected, revealing the impact of logging, reforestation, land clearing, and timber growth on the resource.

Timber resources reports will be published as soon as field data can be analyzed with electronic computers. Reports will be prepared for various sections of the State, and for all of Minnesota. The survey for the State will be completed in about two years.

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rpr

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

Instant Dehydrated Vegetables
News in Carpets
Pep Up Vegetables
Better Keeping Ice Cream
Ice Cream -- Ice Milk -- Sherbet
Breakfast Treat

Go Continental ---
Colorful Dessert
Fruits, Vegetables and Milk
For Best Flavor, Slice Strawberries
Sugar Syrup for Raspberries
Handle Peas Quickly

WHAT'S NEW?

Instant Dehydrated Vegetables

The instant mashed potatoes on our kitchen shelves may soon be joined by packages of dehydrated carrot, potato and other vegetable pieces.

The new means of dehydrating vegetables is now being developed by engineers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture but is not yet ready for commercial production.

The process gives vegetable pieces a porous structure that enables them to take up water rapidly. After cooking for about 5 minutes in boiling water, the diced pieces resume their original shape and become tender and palatable.

* * *

News in Carpets

Patterned nylon carpets, a new styling concept in carpet nylon, were introduced by four of the nation's leading woven carpet manufacturers at the last International Home Furnishings Market. The new carpets are manufactured from 100 percent carpet nylon in a variety of dramatic colors and patterns.

Also at the market were carpets manufactured from a newly developed form of Orlon acrylic fiber. Some of the carpets displayed contained Orlon virgin carpet acrylic in blends with wool and other fibers. Performance tests showed the new carpet fiber has more durability, easier cleanability and better resistance to crushing and matting than many other carpet fibers.

-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.

DAIRY FOODSPep Up Vegetables

Vegetables cooked over an outdoor grill in foil have special appeal for the family. Season them with flavorsome dairy products and they have added zest.

Use this chive butter spread for baked potatoes: Blend 1 stick of softened butter with 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt and 2 tablespoons chopped chives. Cut 4 baking potatoes lengthwise into 4 to 6 slices each. Spread butter between slices and on potato skins. Wrap each potato individually in heavy duty aluminum foil, sealing the edges tightly. Bake on grill over hot coals about $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

* * *

Better Keeping Ice Cream

If you've kept ice cream for any length of time in your freezer or the freezer compartment of your refrigerator, you've probably noticed that it gets rather granular.

Dairy industry research at the University of Minnesota shows that ice cream will keep better if the carton is overwrapped with aluminum foil and kept at 0 degrees Fahrenheit. Keep your ice cream at the bottom rather than at the top of your freezer. As you use ice cream from the carton, put a piece of foil over the unused portion. And it's a good idea to plan to use up the ice cream in about a month.

* * *

Ice Cream -- Ice Milk -- Sherbet

Ice milk and sherbet are becoming increasingly popular with people who are calorie conscious. Actually, ice milk has only a few calories less than an equal amount of ice cream. But Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, points out that ice milk does contain less fat -- of importance to those on low-fat diets. Ice milk contains more sugar than ice cream but it also contains considerably more calcium than ice cream.

As for sherbet, it contains fewer calories than either ice cream or ice milk and only a trace of fat.

FOOD AND NUTRITIONBreakfast Treat

For a breakfast eye-opener, try a fruit parfait. Alternate layers of orange chunks, bananas and strawberries in parfait glasses. Top with sour cream and a sprinkle of brown sugar.

* * *

Go Continental --

For an easy, refreshing and satisfying summer dessert, serve an assortment of fresh fruits, cheese and crackers. This is a good combination for evening snacks, too.

* * *

Colorful Dessert

Rainbow sherbet parfaits are cool and simple for summer entertaining. In parfait or sherbet glasses, alternate layers of pineapple or lemon sherbet with a spoonful of partially thawed frozen concentrate for fruit punch, using a different flavor between each layer of sherbet. Garnish with shortbread cookie crumbs and a sprig of mint.

* * *

Fruits, Vegetables and Milk

More fruits and vegetables and more milk or milk products in the daily fare would improve the nutritional health of many adolescents and adults, according to nutritionists. Their evidence comes from the cooperative regional studies of what people of different ages in all regions eat, how their diets compare with nutritional needs and what physical examinations have indicated about their health.

Regional studies by state agricultural experiment stations show that the nutrients most often found short in diets throughout the United States are vitamins A and C and the minerals calcium and iron.

These are the nutrients so well supplied by fruits, vegetables and milk. Dark green and deep yellow vegetables, and tomatoes, berries, citrus fruits and melons are excellent sources of vitamin A and C and iron. Milk and cheese or other milk products contribute calcium and also riboflavin, an important B-vitamin.

Even the most calorie-sparing diet can be improved by the use of more fruits and vegetables, since the calorie load they carry is low compared with their nutrients they contain.

FROZEN FOODFor Best Flavor, Slice Strawberries

For the best flavor in frozen strawberries, slice the fresh berries and pack them in sugar.

According to Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory, more of the full strawberry flavor is retained in sliced berries because there is more sugar penetration. Use 1 cup of sugar to 8 or 9 cups of hulled berries. First, slice the berries into a bowl, sprinkle sugar over them and mix carefully. Then transfer to freezer containers. The sugar acts as a preservative as well as a sweetener.

If you prefer to freeze strawberries whole, use medium-size berries and pack them in a sugar syrup, using 3 to 4 cups of sugar to 1 quart of water. Be sure to select firm, ripe, bright red berries.

* * *

Sugar Syrup for Raspberries

Frozen raspberries have the best flavor when they're frozen in a sugar syrup. Use 3 cups of sugar to 1 quart of water. If you prefer, you may pack them in dry sugar, using 8 or 9 cups of berries to 1 cup of sugar.

* * *

Handle Peas Quickly

If you expect to get good quality in your frozen peas, be sure to pick them at the sweet, tender stage when they're best for table use. If they're too mature they'll be hard and starchy.

Another important point to remember is to handle them quickly, once they're shelled. Shell a small amount at a time and scald the peas for $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minutes. Chill in cold running water, drain, package and freeze.

Among good varieties for freezing are the Thomas Laxton and Perfection types. Avoid Alaska and other starchy peas.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 15, 1961

Immediate release

PROGRAM, TOURS ARRANGED FOR ROSE GROWERS

Several hundred gardeners will get the latest information on techniques in growing roses and will tour rose gardens on Rose Growers' Day Fri., June 23. The morning program will be held on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

Now in its 20th year, the event is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Department of Horticulture and Agricultural Short Courses, the Minnesota Rose Society, the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners and the St. Paul Park Department.

T. H. Fenske, acting dean of the Institute of Agriculture, will welcome the group at 9 a.m. in the North Star Ballroom of the Student Center.

A highlight of the morning session will be a panel on rose growing, including discussions on fertilizers and soil management, mulches, safe use of pesticides, pruning and cutting roses and rose types and varieties. Panel members include Frank Coleman, Eden Valley, president of the Minnesota Rose Society; John A. Lofgren, extension entomologist, A. G. Johnson, instructor in horticulture and C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist, University of Minnesota.

A question and answer session on problems in growing roses will follow the panel. L. C. Snyder, head of the horticulture department, will act as moderator.

Also included on the morning program are a talk on the history of Rose Growers' Day by W. H. Alderman, professor emeritus of the horticulture department, and recognition of the early builders of Rose Growers' Day by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

R. A. Phillips, assistant professor of horticulture and chairman of the program committee, will preside at the morning session.

A tour of rose gardens will start at 1:30 p.m.

Registration for the Rose Growers' Day program will begin at 8:30 a.m. in the North Star Ballroom of the Student Center. The fee will be \$1, with bus tickets for the rose tour an additional \$1. Advance registration may be made with Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-213-jbn

HERE ARE TIPS ON BUYING MEN'S SHIRTS

Check the construction and the fabric next time you buy a shirt for your husband.

This advice to wives comes from Mrs. Charlotte Baumgartner, associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

Some of the small construction details that are hard to see at the time of purchase can make a real difference in satisfaction either to the man who wears the shirt or to his wife who takes care of it.

To be satisfactory in comfort and appearance, she says, men's shirts should have:

- . A double shoulder yoke for durability.
- . Sleeves fully cut and armholes amply deep.
- . Gathering below the yoke over each shoulder blade for ease of movement.
- . Fullness of cut through chest and shoulders so there is no uncomfortable or unsightly binding across either front or back.
- . Tails long enough to stay tucked in.
- . Buttonholes with firm, closely spaced stitches, with a bar tack across each end.

If you want an easy-care fabric in the shirt you buy, you can choose between a synthetic and a cotton with a special finish. But read the label so you know what you're getting and how to care for it, Mrs. Baumgartner urges. Though easy-care fabrics in men's shirts have reduced drudgery, these fabrics have also caused some care problems.

Shirts of 100 percent synthetic fiber are ideal for travel because they are lightweight, wash easily, dry quickly and can be worn without ironing. However, they are less opaque than cotton and are less comfortable because the synthetic fiber does not absorb moisture. The polyesters are among the fibers most satisfactory for shirtings, Mrs. Baumgartner says. Dacron is the most familiar member of this family, but the label will carry the generic name of polyester.

A popular type of easy-care shirting is a blend of synthetic fiber and cotton, for example, 65 percent polyester fiber--such as Dacron--and 35 percent cotton. The synthetic fiber has the qualities of wrinkle resistance, fast drying and little need for ironing; the cotton contributes absorbency for comfort and opaqueness.

Cotton shirts with special finishes are comfortable, attractive and easy to iron. However, they may turn yellow in the wash if chlorine bleach is used and they may wear out faster than untreated cottons.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 15, 1961

Immediate release

4-H'ERS TO ATTEND STATE CONFERENCE

Approximately 750 Minnesota 4-H'ers are expected to attend the State 4-H Junior Leadership Conference to be held June 20-23 on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader, announced today.

This will be the 41st annual State Junior Leadership Conference. In recent years the session has stressed the training of 4-H junior leaders in the areas of group leadership and citizenship.

Theme of the conference, "Citizenship is Our Business," will be stressed in tours, classes and special meetings.

Harkness will welcome the delegates at the opening session Tuesday, June 20. At special meetings that evening the 4-H Alumni and Friend of 4-H Awards will be presented.

Girls' classes beginning Wednesday will cover a wide array of subjects from home management and food preparation to dating and personal appearance. Boys' classes will range from topics in agriculture and conservation to mechanics and training a riding horse. University of Minnesota staff members will teach the classes. A special career session is slated for the afternoon. Career selection, facts about specific careers and problems and questions about college will all be discussed. Representatives of various professions will speak to the group.

Following a barbecue chicken supper Wednesday evening the 4-H'ers will attend a Minnesota Twins-Baltimore Orioles baseball game.

An assembly is planned for Thursday morning to introduce 31 Maryland 4-H exchange delegates. Workshops on Thursday will help 4-H'ers strengthen their own club programs and improve their skills as junior leaders. They will have an opportunity to learn about citizenship and state government when they visit the State Capitol in the afternoon and hear House and Senate Majority leaders. A special evening program is planned including a concert by the 4-H choir and a discussion of the 4-H people-to-people program. The 4-H choir is under the direction of Ralph Williams, assistant professor of music, University of Minnesota, Morris.

The State 4-H Federation will have daily sessions for voting delegates. On Wednesday they will elect new federation officers who will be installed at the evening program Thursday.

The delegates will leave for home following an assembly Friday morning.

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61-215-jcm

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 15, 1961

Immediate release

MINNESOTA PCA'S FACE NEED FOR MORE CAPITAL

Minnesota production credit associations have grown rapidly during the past decade, but it is important that their capital be increased at a faster rate.

This is brought out in a study by Reynold P. Dahl, associate professor, and Willis E. Anthony, research assistant, in the agricultural economics department at the University of Minnesota.

PCA's are local credit cooperatives owned by their farmer-borrowers. They obtain loan funds through rediscounting their loans with the district Federal Intermediate Credit Bank.

Here are some of the findings of the Dahl-Anthony study:

The average loans outstanding in the 21 Minnesota PCA's increased by 300 percent from 1950 to 1960, but their capital rose only 150 percent during the same period.

Retained earnings, an important capital item, grew at a slower rate than stock owned by members. The reason for the modest growth in retained earnings was the decline in the gross margin on loans--that is, the amount the interest received on loans exceeds the interest paid for the loan funds to the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank.

The latter had to pay high rates in the money markets during much of this period, so the rediscount to the PCA's went up. The interest rate charged by PCA's to farmers could not be increased as much. Hence, they were caught in a cost-price squeeze much like that of their farmer-borrowers.

Adequate capital in PCA's is important for two reasons: First, because they cannot borrow from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank in excess of 10 times their capital, and second, for financial strength in the event of loan losses. The PCA's must absorb the full loss on loans should they occur. Although such losses have been nominal to date, they may become heavier in the future.

In recent months, interest rates in the money markets have declined. This has enabled the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank to reduce its rates to the PCA's to 4 percent from an earlier high of 5.75 percent. Recognizing the importance of building their capital, however, the PCA's have not in turn reduced their rates to farmers as much.

On March 1, 1961, the rate of 10 of the Minnesota PCA's to farmers was 6.5 percent. Three were charging 6.75 percent, and eight were charging 7 percent.

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61-216-rpr

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

* * * * *
* For release at 7:30 p.m. *
* Tuesday, June 20 *
* * * * *

AWARDS GIVEN TO 4-H FRIENDS, ALUMNI

Robert Rupp, managing editor of The Farmer magazine, and Maynard Speece, farm service director for WCCC, received Friends of 4-H awards this (Tuesday) evening (June 20).

Plaques which cited both for "meritorious service" to 4-H Club work were presented to them during the State 4-H Junior Leadership Conference now in session on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus. The two men were also made honorary members of the Minnesota 4-H Key Club.

Ina Street, Mahtomedi, president of the State 4-H Federation, awarded the plaques at the evening assembly in Erickson Hall in the State 4-H Club Building on the State Fair grounds.

Speece's support of 4-H work dates back to 1944 when he became agricultural agent in Anoka county. While an agent he promoted a strong 4-H Club program. Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University, praised Speece for his radio reporting of State Fair 4-H events and of National 4-H Club Congress each year, as well as for his frequent appearances as a speaker at 4-H events.

Rupp was cited particularly for his work as chairman of the State 4-H Junior Livestock Show publicity committee for a number of years and for his special feature stories about 4-H'ers in The Farmer.

An educator, a farmer and two homemakers, state winners in the national 4-H alumni recognition program, also received plaques from Miss Street. Alumni winners were Harry W. Kitts, St. Paul, associate professor of agricultural education at the University of Minnesota; Russell B. Johnson, Route 2, Maple Plain; Mrs. Charley Hoffman, Aitkin; and Mrs. Ray Rasmussen, Arco.

The alumni winners were selected for their leadership, interest in youth and participation in civic, public, church and school activities. Their awards were given by Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Plant Food Division, Little Rock, Ark.

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

SPECIAL to AIC

RUTFORD RELATES BUNYAN EXPLOITS (outlines)

Skuli Rutford, chairman of the American Institute of Cooperation board of directors and one of the presiding officers at the AIC meeting to be held August 20-23 at the University of Minnesota, is a noted raconteur of Paul Bunyan tales. (Rutford appears in photo holding king-size cant hook with Paul Bunyan statue at University of Minnesota School of Forestry).

In inviting AIC members to the August session, Rutford, who is director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, called attention to some of Minnesota's "tourist attractions."

Rutford, reared near Duluth in Minnesota's north woods country, recalls how the Red River of the North, which forms a boundary between Minnesota and North Dakota, was created.

At the time Paul Bunyan logged off North Dakota, the Red River flowed south, into the Minnesota River and thence in the Mississippi. The logs cut in North Dakota and destined for St. Paul, were floated by mistake all the way to St. Louis.

Paul solved this problem by feeding Babe, his Blue Ox, seven barrels of salt. Then he placed Babe at the headwaters of the Red River, and, with his great thirst, the Blue Ox sucked the waters of the Red-Minnesota-Mississippi system northward until the logs were floated back up to St. Paul. Ever since that time the Red River has flowed northward.

Rutford also related that in order to satisfy the gargantuan appetites of his lumberjacks, Paul had his own special variety of fast-growing corn seed. As soon as the single existing kernel of this corn was dropped into the ground, his men had to jump back with great agility to avoid being impaled by the sky-rocketing plant.

Add one
Rutford Relates Bunyan Exploits

The corn was harvested by snatching the ears from the stalk as it zoomed upward. Cornsternation reigned in Paul Bunyan's camp when one lumberjack was carried skyward by the soaring stalk as his suspenders became caught on an ear. Marooned high off the ground, he was threatened with starvation. The day was saved when a logging chain was wound around the base of the plant to choke off the growth and food was shot up to him with a special Bunyan-caliber rifle.

Fortunately, says Rutford, the Paul Bunyan variety of seed corn has been lost. Had it not been, farm surpluses would be much worse than they are today.

Meals were set out for Paul Bunyan's lumberjacks by driving four-horse teams the length of the table. The teams and their drivers started at 4 o'clock each morning and took all day to reach the other end of the table, making the return trip the next day.

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

To all counties

Release week of
June 25, 1961

FARM FILLERS

Army Worms: Be on the lookout for army worms early in July, says John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist. Check lodged small grains and grasses, where they show up first. If worms are found, see the county agent for control recommendations.

* * * * *

Grow Your Own: Using trees from your own woodlot for posts, you can build fences that will last 25-35 or more years, says Parker Anderson, University of Minnesota extension forester. After being peeled and dried during the summer months, these posts can be effectively treated with wood preservatives later in the season. See the county agent for information on treating.

* * * * *

Beat the Heat: Heat and sunshine can cause many problems for hogs in the summer-time, according to Dr. R. B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota. Plenty of shade for swine of all ages will help prevent a variety of conditions ranging from heat stroke, sunstroke and heat exhaustion to sunburn and photo-sensitization.

* * * * *

Birds Need Water: Heavy losses in young chickens may result from poor water location, lack of watering space or high water temperature, warns Robert Berg, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. Put out plenty of waterers -- in the shade, if possible. If birds are on range, cover water tanks with several layers of burlap soaked with water when the tank is filled. Evaporation will help keep the water in the tank cool.

* * * * *

Apple Scab: Captan is one of the best fungicides for control of apple scab in home garden trees, says H. G. Johnson, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist. For more information on the subject, see the county agent.

* * * * *

Harvest Hay: Harvest first crop hay now, even though it's short in height, urges Bill Hueg, University of Minnesota extension agronomist. The longer the harvest is delayed, the less feeding value it will have.

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-rpr-

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

Special to Jackson County
(with mat)

ASSIST HOME AGENT
IN COUNTY

Rosemary Kelly, Houston, will join the Jackson County extension staff July 5 as assistant home agent in training.

She will spend the remainder of the summer working with County Agents Raymond Palmby and Robert Leary, largely on the 4-H Club program. She will receive training in extension methods and techniques while in Jackson County. Sometime in the fall she will be appointed to a permanent position as home agent in some other county.

Miss Kelly received her bachelor of science degree in home economics from Viterbo College, La Crosse, Wis., June 2.

While in college she was secretary of the Home Economics Club for two years.

For seven years she was a 4-H club member in Houston County, where she grew up on a farm. She carried most of the home economics projects, as well as dairy, health and junior leadership, was secretary of her club and chairman of the float and play committees.

-jbn-

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

Special to Redwood Co.

(with mat)

ASS'T HOME AGENT
IN COUNTY

Mary Conzemius, Hastings, will join the Redwood County extension staff July 5 as assistant home agent in training.

She will spend the remainder of the summer working with County Agents Ernest Johnson, Deloris Olson and ~~Berlin~~ Hein, largely on the 4-H Club program. She will receive training in extension methods and techniques while in Redwood County. Sometime in the fall she will be appointed to a permanent position as home agent in some other county.

Miss Conzemius received her bachelor of science degree from Stout State College, Menomonie, Wis., this spring. Her major was home economics.

While in college she was a member of the Choral Club, the Home Economics Club and the Newman Club.

She has been a member of the Future Homemakers of America and for six years was active in Girl Scouts.

-jbn-

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

Immediate release

EXPERIMENT STATION FIELD DAYS SCHEDULED

Tours of experimental crops and livestock projects will be conducted at seven University of Minnesota experiment station field days in July, it was announced today by Theodore H. Fenske, acting dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture.

Dates for the field days are:

July 8--Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton; July 11--Rosemount Experiment Station, Rosemount; July 12--Southern Experiment Station, Waseca; July 13--West Central Experiment Station, Morris; July 18--Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston; July 20--North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids; July 21--Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth.

A new feature of the field days this year will be a plant problem clinic. Visitors may bring insect, plant disease or weed specimens for identification and control recommendations. Specialists in the insect, plant disease and weed fields will be on hand to answer questions.

In addition, speaking programs are planned following lunch at each location, and special features are being planned for ladies.

W. H. Kircher, editor-in-chief of The Farmer magazine, St. Paul, will speak at both Rosemount and Morris. M. F. Kernkamp, assistant director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul, will speak at Lamberton. Kernkamp will become the new head of the University's Department of Plant Pathology and Botany July 1.

Detailed programs for each of the field days are now being completed.

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61-218-rpr

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

Immediate release

REDUCE AGITATION TO CUT DOWN BLANKET SHRINKAGE

A minimum of agitation when you wash your wool blankets will reduce shrinkage--always a problem when laundering them at home.

Wool blankets generally shrink because of agitation and tumbling when they are wet, according to Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota and head of the division of household equipment.

However, wool blankets can be washed and dried successfully in automatic washers and dryers if the homemaker handles her equipment properly, operating control dials manually, and if she takes time to block the blankets after they are laundered, Miss Ehrenkranz says. In wringer-type washers, the soak method will result in the least shrinkage. But whatever type of washer you use, keep agitation to a minimum.

To wash electric blankets, follow the instructions that came with the blanket or with your washer.

Miss Ehrenkranz suggests some techniques to follow to reduce shrinkage and matting when using an automatic washer and dryer:

Fill the washing machine with lukewarm water, add a laundry detergent and dissolve it by running the machine for about a minute. Generally it is best not to use homemade soap for washing blankets.

Plan to wash only one blanket at a time. Pre-treat any heavily soiled spots, but don't let your blankets get too soiled before washing them.

Submerge the blanket in the sudsy water and turn the control dial to slow speed, if the automatic washer has such a dial. Wash for only 2 minutes or less. Spin off the water. Allow the blanket to agitate only about a minute in the deep rinse. Then spin off the water rapidly.

(more)

add 1 washing wool blankets

Preheat the automatic dryer; then put in the blanket. While the blanket is still somewhat damp to the touch, remove it from the dryer. Take a part of the blanket out of the dryer to test its dampness. Stretch it approximately to its original size but avoid over-stretching it. Hand-block it into shape on a large table or on the floor, leaving it there until it dries completely.

Some authorities suggest brushing the nap with a wire bristled brush to relieve possible felting and to help raise the nap.

After the blanket is dry, press the satin binding with a steam iron, or sponge and press with a cool iron.

Though these are general directions to follow in washing blankets in any automatic washer, Miss Ehrenkranz urges consumers to read their washer manuals for directions for specific washers.

In wringer-type washers, follow the soak method for minimum shrinkage and matting. Instead of agitating the blanket, let it soak approximately 8 to 10 minutes in lukewarm sudsy water, turning it two or three times by hand. Put it through a loosely adjusted wringer if possible, and then soak-rinse for a short time. Put through the wringer again.

For line drying, hang the blanket over three lines if possible. While it is still somewhat damp, stretch it to approximately its original size and let it air dry. Again avoid overstretching.

Press the binding after the blanket is dry.

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61-219-jbn

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

* For release at 1:30 p.m. *
* Wednesday, June 21 *

ADEQUATE TRAINING URGED FOR RURAL YOUTH

Some 750 rural youth were challenged today (Wed. afternoon, June 21) to invest in education to prepare themselves for future employment.

At a special career session during the State 4-H Junior Leadership Conference being held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus this week, Keith McFarland, director of resident instruction of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, underscored the importance of adequate preparation to take advantage of opportunities in non-farm occupations.

Most rural youths will be forced to obtain employment in non-farm jobs during the next few years because of limited opportunities to become established in farming, he said. Farm-reared adults working in non-farm jobs tend to be concentrated in lower paying jobs, largely because of a lack of post high-school education or special training.

Opportunities are increasing in many areas of the agricultural industry for young men who wish to stay in agriculturally related positions, but they call for technical or professional training, McFarland declared.

Only one out of five young men will find a place in farming in the next five years, according to Sherwood Berg, professor and head of the University's agricultural economics department, who took part in the career workshop. He urged rural youth to exploit their background of knowledge in farming, in understanding of rural institutions and appreciation of rural people by equipping themselves with the professional training required in businesses related to farming.

Home economics is one of the most challenging fields today, Sylvia Ogren, home economist with Pillsbury's Home Service Center, told 4-H girls attending the career session. Home economists have an increasingly important place in foods and equipment companies, she said. She also pointed out that college work in home economics gives all-round preparation for married life and cited the high rate of marriage and low divorce rate for home economists.

The 4-H Junior Leadership Conference will continue until Friday noon.

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61-220-jbn

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

ATTENTION: Southwestern
and West Central
counties

Release week of June 25, 1961

BEGIN CHECKING FOR
CORN BORER EVIDENCE

It's time to begin checking for evidence of corn borer infestation, County Agent _____ said this week (today).

Farmers in _____ county should begin checking early corn now, because borers prefer to lay their eggs on the most vigorously growing corn, he said. Corn borer moths may be expected to become active and start depositing eggs on corn the last part of June or the early part of July.

Borer surveys conducted last fall indicate that there is plenty of potential for infestation on an economic scale in southwestern Minnesota counties -- and to a somewhat lesser degree in west central counties, according to John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist.

When 75 percent of the plants in a field show early stages of infestation in the whole leaves, it's a sign that treatment will probably pay off, and that's the time to start treatment if the potential yield of the crop justifies the investment, according to Lofgren.

For field corn, DDT, endrin or toxaphene may be used to control borers. Be sure to check container labels for limitations of intervals between treatment and harvest and other restrictions.

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-rpr-

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

To all counties

Release week of
June 26, 1961

EARLY TREATMENT URGED
FOR WARTS AND RINGWORM

Early treatment was urged this week (today) by County Agent _____
_____ for cattle infected by warts and ringworm.

The State Live Stock Sanitary Board recently decreed that cattle with these conditions would be barred from exhibition in Minnesota.

Dr. R. B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, pointed out in a recent letter to the county agent that sanitation is important in preventing the spread of these diseases, because both warts and ringworm are contagious and can spread directly from an infected to a clean animal or indirectly by means of objects contaminated by infected animals.

Time is required for the skin of the animal to return to normal after treatment, Dr. Solac stated in emphasizing early attention to the problem.

Cattle warts are caused by a virus and ringworm by a fungus. They may be cured by either vaccination or local treatment.

Cattle of all ages are affected by warts, although they occur more frequently among calves and yearlings. They are found on cows' udders and teats and in both dairy and beef cattle up to two years old on the skin around the eyes, mouth, ears, side of neck and on shoulders.

Warts usually clear up spontaneously, but treatment is sometimes required. Treatment can be accomplished by either vaccination, tying them off with sterile cotton thread or by use of acid, iodine or oil.

Ringworm is common among calves, less frequent in adult animals. The infection spreads in a circular manner and gradually becomes larger. The hair over the infected skin breaks off, and after two or three months, round, sharply-circumscribed, thick, asbestos-like patches appear around the eyes, ears, muzzle and neck. Ringworm usually responds to treatment with fungicidal drugs, and a combination of iodine and glycerin or tincture of iodine may also be effective.

The county agent suggested consulting a veterinarian for specific advice in treating either warts or ringworm in cattle.

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-rpr-

NOTE TO CA: You may wish to refer to letter sent you June 12 by State L. S.
Sanitary Board.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

TURKEYS TOP
JULY LIST OF
PLENTIFULS

Foods perfect for summertime eating indoors and out are on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for July, reports Home Agent

Turkeys top the list, with about 40 percent more birds and lower prices than a year ago in sight during July.

Another protein food in bountiful supply will be shrimp -- fresh, frozen, canned and breaded as the new shrimp season gets underway. Large supplies of shrimp are now in cold storage.

Fresh peaches are among the plentiful. Heavy shipments of freestone peaches from California are expected in July, and prospects are for the largest crop from southern states since 1947.

Fresh plums will also be in good supply from a 10 percent bigger crop in California.

Consumers will find an abundance of fresh homegrown vegetables, including sweet corn, tomatoes, snap beans, lettuce, cabbage, cucumbers, green peppers, onions and potatoes.

-jbn-

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

LET CONTAINER
ENHANCE YOUR
FLOWER BOUQUETS

Use care in selecting the container for your cut flowers, keeping in mind that the lines of the container influence the lines of the arrangement.

Whether you frequently arrange flowers for your own enjoyment at home or you are a 4-H club member preparing a demonstration for your county fair, here are some suggestions about containers from Home Agent _____ (or Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota.)

Above all, keep the container simple. The container should be large enough to hold the flowers without crowding the stems and deep enough to hold plenty of water. Choose a container to suit the flowers. Light, fragile and smooth-textured containers look well with small, delicate flowers; bold, sturdy and heavy appearing containers are best for large, coarse flowers.

Let the color of the container repeat or complement the colors of the flowers. Lovely flowers should not have to compete with an overly decorated container. Plain glass, copper, burnished silver or natural-colored containers are always suitable. If you desire color, choose one with subdued color and dull finish. Vivid colors can be effective only if they emphasize the flowers because the container is less important than the flowers.

Now that you have chosen your container, consider a holder, remembering to look for flower holders that:

- . Hold flowers rigidly at needed angles with minimum injury.
- . Weigh enough to keep from tipping when holding heavy flowers.
- . Adapt for holding both large and small stems
- . Resist rust and do not discolor water.

Add 1 - Flower Bouquets

Many types of holders are on the market. Needlepoint holders in several sizes are satisfactory except when inserting flowers at an extreme angle, particularly flowers with hollow stems. Hairpin holders are good for low-massed bouquets. Chicken wire may serve as a holder for vase and basket arrangements. Synthetic products are available at florists but some may not absorb the water well and are best for bouquets that will be used for only a short time. Florist's clay secures the holder firmly to the container bottom if you knead the clay until it is soft. Be sure the container is clean and dry. Clay won't stick well to a soiled or wet surface.

-kmr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University Of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 21, 1961

To all counties

C O R R E C T I O N ! ! ! ! !

Please refer to story mailed this week under heading "Begin Checking
for Corn Borer Evidence."

The second line in the fourth paragraph (next to last paragraph) should
read in the WHORL leaves -- not "in the whole leaves."

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
June 21, 1961

Special to Pennington Co.

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT
IN COUNTY

Pennington County's new home agent, Laura Duerst, of Lyle, Minn., was a 4-H club member for 12 years.

While a 4-H member in Mower County, she carried most of the home economics projects, many of the livestock projects, as well as electrification, safety, conservation and junior leadership. For two years she was assistant clothing leader and during 11 of her years in 4-H held an office.

For the past four years Miss Duerst has attended the University of Minnesota, where she majored in home economics.

As a student she was active in Clovia, 4-H sorority, was vice president of the Home Economics Association, served in various capacities in the United Campus Christian Fellowship and was corresponding secretary of the Ag Intermediary Board.

She joined the Pennington County agricultural extension staff as home agent June 16. She will work with County Agent Paul J. Stelmaschuk and William Penning, farm and home development agent, in building a well rounded program of extension work for Pennington County. Her main responsibilities will be the direction of the extension home program and the home economics phases of 4-H work.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 22, 1961

Special release to
Minnesota Daily

Three Minnesotans attended the Omicron Nu conclave at Purdue University, June 22 - 24. Marjorie Brown, professor of home economics education and adviser to the Minnesota chapter attended this conclave with Erna Barstad, Slayton, and Carolyn Hathaway, Minneapolis, both seniors and student representatives from Minnesota's Omicron Nu chapter. Omicron Nu is a national honorary home economics fraternity.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 22, 1961

Special release to
Minnesota Daily

Eight staff members in the School of Home Economics and in the Agricultural Extension Service will attend the convention of the American Home Economics Association in Cleveland, Ohio, June 27 - 30.

Evelyn Harne, assistant state 4-H leader, is an official delegate from the Minnesota Home Economics Association. She will be accompanied by Mary Muller, extension home improvement specialist; Eleanor Gifford, state home economics agent; and Dorothy Simmons, state leader, home economics extension.

Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics; Roxana Ford, professor of home economics education; Susanna Davison, professor of textiles and clothing; and Hedda Kafka, assistant professor of home economics will represent the School of Home Economics.

Miss Stedman will take part in a panel on the social welfare curriculum. Miss Davison will be on the steering committee for the research section, representing textiles and clothing.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 22, 1961

SPECIAL TO:
SW Minnesota counties

Immediate Release

S. W. MINNESOTA FARM MANAGEMENT TOUR SATURDAY, JULY 1

Three farms in the Worthington-Heron Lake area will be visited by members of the Southwestern Minnesota Farm Management Association and other interested farmers Saturday, July 1.

The Southwestern Minnesota group will be hosts on the tour to the Carmen District Farm Business Association of Manitoba, Canada. The Canadian group of 70 people will include both husbands and wives.

Non-member as well as member farmers in Southwestern Minnesota are invited to take part in the tour.

The tour will be preceded by registration beginning at 11:30 a.m. in Chautauqua Park, Worthington, followed by a pot luck picnic lunch.

Beginning at 1:00 p.m. the tour will include these farms:

Kenneth Hansberger, 3 miles north of Worthington on Highway 59. Hansberger owns 80 acres and rents additional land. He handles 100-125 feeder cattle and 600-800 hogs.

Archie Forsberg, 6 miles east of Heron Lake, an 800-acre feeder cattle setup, with 1200-1600 feeder cattle.

Louis Hibma, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of Worthington on Highway 60. This 540-acre tenant operation includes 100 feeder cattle, 380 hogs and 1,000 hens.

A joint banquet for members of the S. W. Association and the Carmen Association will be held in the Odd Fellows hall at Worthington at 8:00 p.m. Those planning to attend should be sure they have reservations.

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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

June 22, 1961

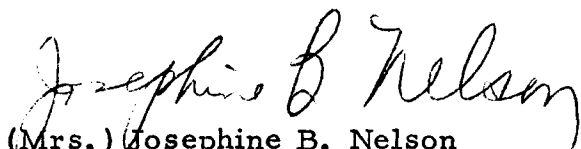
TO: County Extension Agents

Please read, initial & circulate
initial date

Sec. File	

Enclosed are four stories which you may want to send to papers before the county fair. If they are too late for such use, they will be appropriate for another time with a little adaptation.

Sincerely


(Mrs.) Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

JBN:mls

enc.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 22, 1961

To all counties
For release before
county fair

4-H NEWS

BE ARTISTIC
IN ARRANGING
YOUR BOUQUETS

Be an artist in your flower arranging. Carefully select each flower for color, stem length, size and suitability, suggests C. Gustav Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

An artist works on the basis of certain principles. Like an artist, you should consider proportion, balance, center of interest, harmony and rhythm, whether arranging flowers for your home or a 4-H demonstration.

The height of the arrangement varies with the type of flowers and kind of container. Flowers and foliage should usually be one and one-half times the average width of a low container or the height of an upright container to achieve a proper proportion. Make the flowers appear natural by neither crowding them nor crossing stems.

To produce the feeling of balance, the arrangement must be attractive from all views. Dark, bright, open or heavier flowers are usually brought close to the base of the arrangement. Smaller, light colored flowers and buds are best placed at the outer edges.

Make center of interest in your bouquet by using a brighter, a more open flower or a mass of color about one-third or less of the way up between the top of the container and the top of the arrangement.

Harmony between the flowers and the container can be achieved through color, shape, texture and design. You may wish to use one color, a neighboring color or contrasting color harmony, each time considering both the flowers and the container.

Rhythm is movement in a design, starting at the center of interest and carrying from one point of interest to another in natural and logical order. Repeating shapes of the material or the same type of flower in different sizes, making a line with accents of stems, leaves, flowers, or using large, bright flowers for important accents can create rhythm.

With your arrangement nearly complete, pay special attention to final details. As an artist, you know that any art object must look unified. Every flower and stem should look as if it really belongs to the arrangement.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 22, 1961

To all counties
For release before
county fair

4-H NEWS

CAREFUL
PREPARATION
IS REWARDING

Care and preparation of your cut flowers can be the most important part of a floral exhibit or demonstration, says Home Agent _____

(C. Gustav Hard, extension horticulturist of the University of Minnesota.)

The following tips will be helpful whether you are arranging flowers for your home or preparing a 4-H demonstration.

Select flowers in the proper stage of development for cutting. Most garden chrysanthemums are best for cutting before the flower is fully open; roses, before the buds are fully open; gladioli and iris, when the first floret is open; peonies, before the petals unfold; poppies, the night before they open; and dahlias, when fully open.

Flowers keep best when cut with a sharp knife, making all cuts on the slant. The stems should be immersed in water immediately after cutting. It is a good idea to carry a pail of water to the garden with you if you are planning to cut many flowers.

After cutting the flowers, split the stems of woody plants for an inch or two to make sure they will absorb sufficient water. Remove all foliage that will be under water. Let blooms harden in deep water over night, if possible.

To condition flowers, place them in warm water (100⁰ - 110⁰F.), keeping them for several hours in a dark room that is free from drafts and reasonably humid. Use deep, clean containers, washed with soap and water.

To keep your arrangement fresh and attractive, place the flowers in a cool room at night and change the water daily. A meat baster or a syringe will help in changing the water without disturbing the arrangement. Never expose flowers to direct sunlight or drafts.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 22, 1961

To all counties
For release before
county fair

4-H NEWS

PRESS GARMENT
PROPERLY FOR
FINISHED LOOK

Proper pressing of the garment you are sewing before, during, and after construction gives the finished look to all your outfits.

This rule applies to any outfit, whether its' your best party dress, a casual sports outfit or the outfit you choose for the 4-H Dress Revue or the clothing exhibits.

Successful pressing begins with pressing the pattern and fabric before starting construction to remove wrinkles and straighten fabric grain.

After you have started construction, press each section carefully. Extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota give this advice on pressing certain parts of your garment:

Press seams in the same direction they have been stitched, from wide to narrow, to keep the grain line. To make your seams less conspicuous, press them open and use a wooden beater to aid in flattening them. Pressing the seam on a seam roll or inserting heavy paper between the seam allowances and your garment prevent imprints of seam allowances.

Press darts over a curved surface such as a tailor's cushion to shape the area.

Shape the fullness of the sleeve cap to fit the armscye before the sleeve is set by placing the cap over a rounded cushion or the end of the ironing board. Then, using steam, press into desired shape.

Because of the shorter skirts, these tips on pressing hems will be helpful not only in making your garment but also in shortening your other clothes. To prevent stretching and to make easing of fullness possible, press the fold of the hem from the lower edge. To prevent an imprint at the top of a hem, place heavy paper between the top of the hem and the garment. Pressing seam allowances open in the hem, even though the seam may be pressed together in the pleat, lessens the bulk.

When you complete your garment, give it one good, final pressing and hang it carefully in your closet.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 22, 1961

To all counties
For release before
county fair

4-H NEWS

ACCESSORIES
HELP COMPLETE
YOUR OUTFIT

Ability to select becoming accessories is an important objective in your everyday appearance as well as in the National Awards Program of the 4-H Dress Revue.

Using this ability can help to produce a more attractive and well dressed person, say extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota.

Accessories put the finishing touches on any costume. However, no item, regardless of its individual beauty, will make an outfit harmonious unless it blends in line, shape, texture and color with the other items with which it is worn.

The clothing specialists give the following tips to achieve a pleasing unit in the combination of accessories that you use with your outfit.

Any wearable item, whether it's your dress, shoes, hat or jewelry, must be right for your figure proportions, your coloring, your age and, most important, your personality.

Color of accessories may match, blend or contrast. When you are using contrasting colors in your accessories, limit them to two or three areas. Different contrasting colors in shoes, hat, purse, gloves and jewelry create a spotty effect in your appearance. If you concentrate on bittersweet, for example, in necklace, earrings and gloves to liven up a basic navy blue dress, you will give your outfit a unified look. Remember, the brighter the color accent the less area it should cover.

-more-

ADD 1 - Accessories

Select actively becoming colors by considering your skin, hair and eyes in that order to determine their becomingness for you. Hair is the most important factor if you have auburn hair because of its high intensity. Decide a color is becoming only after trying it on.

A center of interest should be at a becoming point for you. If you wish to accent a pretty face or a nice smile, wear an attractive necklace or collar. Accent only your best figure features.

In the selection of a hat, consider the size, shape and texture of the hat to determine its suitability for you and your outfit. If you wear a hat, always wear gloves.

The accessories which are right for your costume do not call undue attention to themselves, but serve to complement you and your costume.

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

* For release at 9:30 a.m. *
* Monday, June 26 *

RED RIVER VALLEY LAND FORMING TRIALS REPORTED TO ENGINEERS

AMES, IOWA--No increase in crop yields but a more uniform soil moisture content and a chance to work the fields earlier in the spring and after heavy rains were among the effects of Red River Valley land forming trials reported today at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

Land forming goes beyond the use of field ditches for drainage and a land plane to smooth out headlands, dead furrows and minor natural irregularities. Forming involves reshaping the entire field surface--high spots are cut down and depressions filled in to create a continuous grade to a field or outlet ditch.

Lee F. Hermsmeier, Agricultural Research Service (ARS) agricultural engineer at Morris, and C. L. Larson, agricultural engineer on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota, said the Red River Valley area of Minnesota and North Dakota is distinctive because it has definite drainage problems despite a well distributed annual rainfall of only 20 to 24 inches.

Drainage problems come about because of deep clay soils and unusually flat land; slopes of only 2 to 5 feet per mile are common in the area.

Because of the crops grown and the scale of field operations, the parallel ditch system is considered best for Red River Valley land. This system uses widely spaced field ditches running across the slope, row crops planted at right angles to the ditches, and forming used to create a slight continuous grade along the row.

(more)

add 1 land forming

Since 1957 Hermsmeier and Larson have conducted trials to determine whether land forming in the Red River Valley is a worthwhile practice, and if so, the best possible combination of length and percent of slope, the effect of topsoil removal on crop yields, and whether the use of heavy earth moving equipment causes a soil compaction problem.

They found that soil density is increased by grading and smoothing operations, but that the condition is only temporary.

With normal fertilizer applications, soil cuts more than six inches deep decrease yields to some extent. But heavy fertilizer applications may be used in areas of deep cut to bring the yield up to normal levels.

Different grades and slope lengths used in the experiments had no significant effect on crop yield, soil moisture content or soil temperature. Land forming did not cause moisture shortages at any time during the experiment.

There were no problems in farming across the field ditches, and no water erosion was noted between the rows on any of the plots.

The land forming project, conducted by the ARS regional laboratory at Morris in cooperation with the agricultural engineering and soils departments of the University of Minnesota, will continue with emphasis on yield comparisons between formed and unformed fields.

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61-221-hrs

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

Immediate release

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT NAMED FOR MORRIS STATION

Ralph E. Smith will become acting superintendent of the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment Station at Morris effective July 1, it was announced today by Theodore H. Fenske, acting dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture.

At that time the school and agricultural experiment station at Morris will be separated administratively from the college function of the University of Minnesota, Morris.

Rodney Briggs will continue as dean of the college.

At present, Smith is an assistant professor at the University of Minnesota, Morris. He has been a member of the staff at Morris since 1949.

He is a graduate of the West Central School and of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, where he completed work for his B. S. degree in 1950, graduating with distinction, and his M. S. degree in 1955.

Before joining the Morris staff, he served in the U. S. Navy and was employed by the Farm Security Administration and the Veterans Administration.

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61-222-rpr

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

Immediate release

4-H FEDERATION OFFICERS ELECTED

A St. Louis County youth will head an organization of 50,000 4-H Club members in Minnesota.

He is Phillip Schneiderman, 17, Elmer, who was installed as president of the State 4-H Federation at the close of the State 4-H Junior Leaders' Conference held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus this week (June 20-23).

One voting delegate representing every Minnesota county elected Phillip president; Karolyn Klammer, 19, Mankato, vice president; Richard Carroll, 18, London, secretary; and Mary Brinkman, 18, Roseau, treasurer.

Phillip has a background of activity in the Toivola Busy Bees 4-H Club, his high school and his church. A club member for seven years and a junior leader for four, Phillip has been president of his local club and active in safety and home yard improvement projects, winning three blue ribbons at the State Fair. In high school he was student council president and co-editor of the school paper. Active in speech, he won the regional 4-H radio speaking championship twice and is currently reserve state champion. He was selected one of four all-round students in his senior class, in addition to being salutatorian this spring. Presidency of his church youth group and Sunday School teaching round out Phillip's activities. He will enter the University of Minnesota this fall to study law.

Attending two colleges keeps Karolyn Klammer, new vice president, busy. But Karolyn is used to activities and hard work after nine years in the Kato Klippers 4-H Club and five years as a junior leader. This fall she will be a junior at Mankato State College, where she is majoring in medical technology, and at Immanuel College, also in Mankato. Bread is Karolyn's main 4-H project and she has won three blue ribbons for her demonstrations of bread at the State Fair and a medal as

(more)

add 1 4-H federation officers

champion bread demonstrator for Blue Earth County. For her activity in 4-H, Karolyn received a junior leadership award and the Key Award.

A purple ribbon and 20th place in the state in the Junior Livestock Show highlight Richard Carroll's nine years in club work. Richard is the new secretary of the State Federation. The presidency of the London Willing Workers 4-H Club and the Mower County 4-H Leaders' Council keeps Richard busy, but he found time to participate in many high school, civic and church activities also.

Richard received a trophy as the outstanding senior in FFA. He also won a gold medal in sports as co-captain of the baseball team and vice president of the lettermen's club. Playing the cornet in band, working hard as co-editor of the yearbook and collecting money as treasurer of the Student Council complete Richard's high school activities. He was also junior leader in Boy Scouts and president of his Luther League. Richard plans to enter St. Olaf College this fall.

Mary Brinkman, the new treasurer of the State Federation, has been active in the Wannaska 4-H Club at Roseau for 10 years and a junior leader four years. This year Mary served as vice president of the Roseau County Leader's Council. Although Mary chose clothing, food preparation and home furnishings as her 4-H projects, she is not going to pursue her home economics interests in college. She plans to enter nursing this fall at the University of Minnesota.

Mary's other interests in addition to 4-H center around her high school and her church. She was co-editor of the school paper, president of FHA and active in band, chorus and the science club. The highlight of her high school career came this spring when she spoke at her graduation as one of the top ten of her graduating class. In her church, Mary was secretary and then president of her Luther League, a Sunday School and Bible School teacher and treasurer of the Sunday School.

Evelyn Harne and Robert Pinches, assistant state 4-H Club leaders at the University of Minnesota, were selected as the new advisors of the State 4-H Federation.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 27, 1961

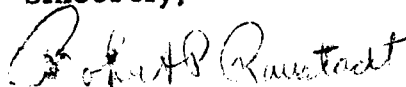
NOTE TO EDITORS:

We expect to send you within the next few days a series of four stories on "The Image of Agriculture," based on material from studies conducted by University of Minnesota agricultural economists. These stories are designed to illustrate the true place of agriculture in its relationship to the economy to as a whole. We believe that you and your readers will find them interesting and valuable.

The stories will be marked for release on four consecutive days. They may be published either on the designated day or later. Because they concern a vital part of the economy of your area, we believe that they will remain "live" copy even if you do not find it possible to publish them on the designated date.

Your comments will be welcomed.

Sincerely,



Robert P. Raustadt
Assistant Information Specialist

RPR:jm

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 27, 1961

To all counties

Release week of
July 3, 1961

FARM FILLERS

Warning: When using residual sprays to control flies in dairy barns, remove all animals from the building until at least four hours after spraying. And cover all feed and water containers prior to spraying, says John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Space Spray: A fine, mist-like spray of 0.1 to 0.2% synergized pyrethrins or 0.3% Dibrom applied as a space spray will give good control of flies in the barn at time of treatment but will not give any residual effectiveness, says L. K. Cutkomp, University of Minnesota entomologist. See the county agent for recommendations on fly control for livestock.

* * * * *

Flexible: Its flexibility often enables wooden structures to survive storms better than buildings of other material, points out Parker Anderson, University of Minnesota extension forester. Good timber growing on non-agricultural lands can produce the building needs for a growing America. Wood, with its more than 5,000 uses, is a replaceable commodity that can profitably be produced on the small woodlands of Minnesota, says Anderson.

* * * * *

Water-Salt: Plenty of fresh water and salt are essential for beef cattle on pasture or drylot, according to Ray Arthaud, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman. Better distribution of grazing on pastures will result if the salt is placed in a different location than the water supply. Sometimes cattle won't eat enough salt from hard blocks, so it's usually advisable to have loose salt also available in a box protected from rain by a cover or roof.

* * * * *

Pastures Help: Sows grazing on good rape, alfalfa or clover pasture will not need as much supplementary protein feeds, says R. E. Jacobs, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman. Brood sows on good pasture can also be kept thrifty on less grain than is needed for winter feeding. In fact, good pasture can reduce the grain requirement as much as 50 percent. Place little pigs on clean pastures that have not been used for hogs for two or preferably three years.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 27, 1961

Immediate release

DR. CAMPBELL WILL RETIRE

Dr. John N. Campbell, professor of veterinary medicine, will retire from the University of Minnesota staff on July 1.

With the exception of service in the Army in 1917-18, Dr. Campbell was engaged in the private practice of veterinary medicine in Martin County, Minnesota, from 1915 until he came to the University's St. Paul Campus January 1, 1949, to help staff the two-year-old School of Veterinary Medicine.

The School of Veterinary Medicine had been opened in the fall of 1947. It was designated as the College of Veterinary Medicine July 1, 1957.

A native of Clinton, Illinois, Dr. Campbell received his doctor of veterinary medicine degree from the University of Toronto, Canada, in 1915.

He has served as president of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society and as resident secretary of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

His memberships in national organizations include the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Veterinary Medical Association, Phi Zeta and Gamma Sigma Delta. He is the author of numerous articles in veterinary medical journals.

Dr. and Mrs. Campbell reside at 1406 Chelmsford, St. Paul.

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61-224-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 27, 1961

Immediate release

TURKEYS AND PEACHES ARE JULY PLENTIFULS

Celebrate the Fourth of July this year by feasting on turkey, and for dessert have fresh peaches.

That suggestion comes from Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, who says these two foods will be in especially heavy supply all during the month.

Marketings of turkeys are expected to be about 40 percent larger than last year and retail prices will be low, Mrs. Loomis says. Cold storage stocks of May 1 were record high. All sizes of high-quality birds will be on markets.

This year's crop of peaches in the Southeast is expected to be the largest since 1947. Heaviest shipments to market will come in July. At the same time, large supplies of fresh freestone peaches will be shipped from California.

Fresh plums will also be plentiful in July, including different varieties of dessert plums for eating fresh. The plum crop in California is nearly 10 percent above last year's production and about 12 percent more than the 10-year average. Almost all eating plums marketed in the United States come from California.

Local gardens in July will supply a variety of fresh vegetables, including tomatoes, green and wax beans, lettuce, cabbage, sweet corn and other fresh produce.

Shrimp will be another abundant food in July. Fresh frozen, breaded and canned shrimp will be selling at reasonable prices. Production of shrimp in the Gulf and South Atlantic states is well above last year and supplies of frozen and canned shrimp are very large.

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61-225-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 27, 1961

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

JULY

- 1 Summer Tour, Southwest Minnesota Farm Management Association, Worthington
- 8 U. of M. Southwest Experiment Station Field Day, Lamberton
- 10-13 School Lunch Workshop, U. of M. West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris
- 10-13 Flock Selecting and Pullorum Testing Short Course, St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota
- 11 U. of M. Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station Field Day, Rosemount
- 12 U. of M. Southern Experiment Station Field Day, Waseca
- 13 U. of M. West Central Experiment Station Field Day, Morris
- 18 U. of M. Northwest Experiment Station Field Day, Crookston
- 20 U. of M. North Central Experiment Station Field Day, Grand Rapids
- 21 U. of M. Northeast Experiment Station Field Day, Duluth
- 23-29 National Farm Safety Week
- 24-27 School Lunch Workshop, U. of M. North Central School and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids
- 27-28 Crops Judging Short Course, St. Paul Campus

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61-226-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 27, 1961

SPECIAL TO: Twin City
And Southwest Minnesota
Outlets

HARTMANS TO SPEAK AT BANQUET

WORTHINGTON, Minnesota -- Ermond Hartmans of the Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations, Rome, will be the featured speaker at the annual banquet of the Southwest Minnesota Farm Management Association here Saturday evening, July 1.

The banquet will be held in the Odd Fellows Hall at 8 p.m. Attendance is by reservation only.

Hartmans was extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota from October, 1953 until April, 1959, when he left to join the FAO. He was born and reared on a livestock farm in the Netherlands. He received an M.S. degree in soils at the Agricultural University in Wageningen, the Netherlands. In the United States, he earned his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in agricultural economics at Michigan State University.

He was a staff member of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute at the Hague in the Netherlands in 1950-51 and was head of the farm management extension division for the Netherlands in 1951-53.

The banquet will be preceded, beginning at 1 p.m., by a tour of the Kenneth Hansberger and Louis Hibma farms, Worthington, and the Archie Forsberg farm, Heron Lake.

Participating in the tour and banquet, along with the southwestern Minnesota group, will be members of the Carman District Farm Business Association, Manitoba, Canada.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
June 27, 1961

Special to Isanti County

(with mat)

MRS. DUNCAN ~~MARRIED~~
ASS'T HOME AGENT

Mrs. Agnette Duncan, Benson, will join the county extension staff July 1 as assistant home agent.

She will work with Home Agent Elaine Komula Ahlgren and County Agent Erven Skaar, particularly on the extension home program and the home economics phases of the 4-H program. She will succeed Mrs. Ahlgren as home agent when the latter leaves the middle of July.

Mrs. Ahlgren received her bachelor of arts degree in home economics education from Augsburg College, Minneapolis, in June. While in college she was a member of the Cantorians, women's chorus, served as vice president and parliamentarian of the Home Economics Club, was social chairman for the ~~Student~~ Women Students and was a member of the Lutheran Students' Association.

For nine years she was active in 4-H work in Swift County, where she grew up on a dairy and crop farm. During that time she received an award for junior leadership and also received the 4-H Key Club award for her achievements. She was president of her 4-H club for two years.

Her husband Ronald is a student.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 27, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
July 3, 1961

BOTH SANITATION AND
INSECTICIDES NEEDED FOR
LIVESTOCK FLY CONTROL

Sanitation and management practices plus insecticide treatments for both animals and barns add up to an effective fly control program for livestock.

That tip came this week (today) from County Agent _____ in calling attention to the revision of Extension Folder 192, "Fly Control for Livestock." The folder, written by L. K. Cutkomp and J. A. Lofgren, University of Minnesota entomologists, may be obtained from the county agricultural extension office.

Breeding places for houseflies and stableflies -- such as manure piles, strawstack bottoms, rubbish and garbage piles -- should be cleaned up or treated, said the county agent.

Manure should be removed from around buildings at least twice a week during the summer and spread thinly on fields to dry.

The Extension Folder 192 includes recommendations for use of insecticides on both animals and in buildings, as well as for breeding places. In the case of dairy cattle, special care in barns and milk rooms, as outlined in the folder, is necessary to prevent contamination.

The folder contains sections on dairy and beef cattle and barns, on specialized equipment and on face flies.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 27, 1961

A Farm and Home Research Story
To all counties--Release week
of July 3, 1961

CONDITIONED HAY RATES
HIGH IN PALATABILITY

Not only does conditioning hay with crushers or crimpers speed up drying, but conditioned hay rates high in palatability for dairy animals, University of Minnesota Agricultural Engineering and Dairy Husbandry Department studies show.

Results of the studies are reported by A. C. Linnerud, research assistant, and J. D. Donker, associate professor in dairy husbandry; and John Strait and A. M. Flikke, associate professors in agricultural engineering.

They found that conditioned hay was usually just as palatable or more palatable than non-conditioned hay when moisture content was similar.

An average of trials during the summers of 1959 and 1960 showed that animals consumed about four percent more conditioned hay than non-conditioned hay.

However, it was discovered that conditioned hay may become more unpalatable than non-conditioned hay after a heavy rain, although the conditioned hay may be ready to bale several hours sooner. Palatability of hay from different conditioning machines was found to be about equal.

In terms of palatability, date of cutting and moisture content of hay at the time of baling were found to be at least as important as whether or not hay was conditioned.

Other facts brought out by the studies:

Conditioning of hay speeds up drying under almost all weather conditions. In good haymaking weather, conditioned hay may be put up one day earlier.

Protein analysis is related to consumption of hay within a feeding trial. Calculated total TDN (digestible nutrient) value of hay is related to consumption.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 27, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

INCREASE YOUR
FACE VALUE

Your face is the first thing people notice and the last thing they forget. So consider carefully your face and the factors influencing the impression it makes, the extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota advise.

Hair styles and necklines are two important factors of influence. An oval shaped face is most desirable, but few are fortunate enough to have this shape. If you do not have an oval face, use your hair, the best camouflage, to help you achieve an oval appearance. First, decide which shape your face is - round, long or square. You can do this by wrapping a towel around your head to see the true shape of your face. If necessary, draw the shape of your face as you see it in the mirror.

If you have a round face, you will want to build it into an oval. Hair arranged to give height at the top of your head and kept flat at the sides with a largely uncovered forehead, will help give you the oval shape.

Just the opposite styles make a long face appear wider and more oval. Give yourself fluff on the sides and not much height. You may wear your hair long, but if you do, make it fluffy at the checks and then pull it back from your neck so that people will look across your face rather than up and down.

Irregular lines in your hair style will help soften square corners and give you more height if you have a square-shaped face.

When trying new hair styles, ask yourself: How will this hair style make my face look oval?

Add 1 - Face Value

Various necklines will also help you to make your face appear oval. V-neck collars or deep narrow necklines make a round face look longer and more oval, while a cowl, a high rounded neckline or a Peter Pan collar will make a longer face appear wider and more oval.

Jewelry creates varied effects. Long beads or a pin or flower centered low on the neckline create an up and down or longer appearance. A choker, big earrings or a flower or pin placed high on the side causes your eye to travel across the face and gives a longer face more width.

When your face appears oval, you still have one ingredient to add - a smile. Nothing increases your face value more than a smile.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 27, 1961

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

LOCAL 4-H'ERS TO
CONSERVATION CAMP

_____ 4-H Club member, _____
(name)
county will attend the Minnesota 4-H Conservation Camp at Itasca State Park to
be held July 20-23.

He has been selected to attend because of his interest and participation
in conservation or forestry projects.

The 1961 Conservation Camp has been planned with the aid of the continuation
committee chosen last year. Committee members are Marian Stang, Crow Wing county,
Dorothy Carstens, Swift county, Allan Evavold, West Ottertail county and Larry
Thompson, Dodge county.

The camp program begins Thursday evening with a cook-out. Evening sessions
include introduction of the continuation committee, election of group leaders
and a get acquainted party.

Other programs include a report by the outstanding conservation club in
Minnesota, a banquet and election of the continuation committee for next year.

Classes taught by University of Minnesota extension specialists will cover
several areas of conservation.

The 4-H Conservation project and camping program began in Minnesota in 1934.
It is sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and aided by
donations from Charles Horn, president of Federal Cartridge Corporation of
Minneapolis. Since its beginning in Minnesota, the conservation camping program
has expanded to include 40 states, all with camps sponsored by Federal Cartridge.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 27, 1961

To all counties
Use if appropriate

REUNION OF
STATE RY-YMW
COMMITTEES

A reunion will be held in Litchfield July 16 for all present and former members of State Rural Youth-YMW executive committees since 1947, announces County Agent _____.

Husbands and wives of committee members are invited to attend.

The reunion will start at noon with a picnic luncheon at Lake Ripley. The group will convene in the Community Building in Litchfield Sunday evening.

Betty Gunter, Willmar, is chairman of the planning committee. Lois Schwartz, Austin, is president of the Rural Youth organization this year.

Reunions of the State Rural Youth-YMW executive committees are held every five years.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 28, 1961

Special to
Lyon County

**MRS. BENTON
APPOINTED HOME AGENT
IN NOBLES COUNTY**

Mrs. Florence Sack Benton, agent in Lyon County since 1957, will join the Nobles County extension staff as home agent July 10.

Mrs. Benton has a long record of work with the Agricultural Extension Service. She began her service as assistant 4-H club agent in Big Stone and Murray counties in 1936. She then went to Murray County, where she was a home agent for 10 years. After a short period as part-time home agent in Nobles County, she was appointed Chippewa County home agent. For the past four and a half years she has been home agent in Lyon County. She has developed a strong rural leadership program in the counties where she has worked as home agent.

In 1952 Mrs. Benton was one of 55 outstanding home agents from 35 states to be cited for distinguished service by the National Home Agents' Association.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 28, 1961

Special to
Nobles County

(with mat)

**NEW HOME AGENT
TO COUNTY**

Mrs. Florence Sack Benton will join the Nobles County extension staff as home agent July 10.

Mrs. Aldyne Robinson will continue on the staff as assistant home agent.

Mrs. Benton is known to many Nobles County families since she served as part-time home agent in the county from Nov. 1, 1954, to June 23, 1955.

She has a long record of work with the Agricultural Extension Service. She began her service as assistant 4-H club agent in Big Stone and Murray counties in 1936. She then went to Murray County, where she was a home agent for 10 years. After serving as part-time home agent in Nobles County, she was appointed Chippewa County home agent. For the past four and a half years she has been home agent in Lyon County. She has developed a strong rural leadership program in the counties where she has worked as home agent.

In 1952 Mrs. Benton was one of 55 outstanding home agents from 35 states to be cited for distinguished service by the National Home Agents' Association.

She holds a bachelor of science degree with a major in home economics from the University of Minnesota.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 29, 1961

SPECIAL to SE Minn. papers

Immediate release

TOURS, PLANT CLINIC, EDITOR'S TALK SLATED FOR ROSEMOUNT

ROSEMOUNT, Minn.--Tours of crops and livestock projects, a plant problem clinic and a talk on production research will be included in the program for the annual field day at the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station at Rosemount, Tuesday, July 11.

The program will get under way at 9 a.m. with registration and briefing at the experiment station main office, according to A. C. Heine, station superintendent. Bus tours of the experiment station area will begin at 9:30 a.m. Busses will return to the office building area at 12:30 p.m. for lunch and free coffee. Food may be purchased at a 4-H refreshment stand on the grounds.

A program on the picnic grounds near the office will start at 1:30 p.m. This will include a plant pest clinic. Visitors may bring insect, plant disease or weed specimens for identification and control recommendations. University staff members conducting the clinic will be H. G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist; John Lofgren, extension entomologist; Harley Otto, extension agronomist; and Richard Behrens, associate professor of agronomy. Roy Anderson of the weed and seed inspection office of the State Department of Agriculture, will also serve on the panel.

The speaking program will also feature W. H. Kircher, editor-in-chief of The Farmer magazine, St. Paul, who will discuss the importance of "production" research in a period of abundant production.

Following the program, visitors may drive to points of interest at the station.

On the conducted tours they will see trial plots for new crop varieties, fertilizers, herbicides, plant diseases and forages, as well as special work in soybeans, corn and sugar beets.

The station's new herringbone milking parlor is expected to be in operation and open to inspection, and visitors may inspect different types of pole buildings on various farms at the station.

Other projects which may be viewed by visitors are:

Pasture control work for dairy cattle and sheep; swine and sheep breeding test lots, including various crosses; turkey and chicken range feeding and turkey breeding and nutrition research; beef grassland and beef breeding herds; crops drying; uses of native lumber; fence construction; windbreaks; and conifer tree propagation.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 29, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FREEMAN TO TOP AIC "FACULTY"

MINNEAPOLIS -- "The University Without a Campus" will have no less a personage than the secretary of agriculture as a faculty member when it holds its annual summer session this year.

This "university" is the American Institute of Cooperation, an educational organization established 36 years ago by the nation's cooperatives. Chartered as a university in the District of Columbia, it meets each summer on the campus of a Land Grant College, with the University of Minnesota selected as the meeting site for 1961. Dates for this year's summer meeting are August 20-23.

The keynote address, on "New Frontiers for Cooperatives"-- which is the conference theme -- will be delivered by Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman Monday morning, August 21. He will top an array of more than 200 prominent speakers, including farm credit, farm marketing, rural education and agricultural extension leaders.

In addition to general sessions, the conference will include special sessions for youth and for women and sectional meetings on a wide variety of topics.

Topics for sectional meetings to be attended by coop managers, directors and members include the nature and importance of cooperatives, long range planning, merchandising, factors limiting coop growth, credit policies, modern management, membership relations, transportation, advertising, job opportunities, directors' and members' responsibilities, youth education, marketing and supply cooperatives. Tours of coops are also planned.

The gathering will open with meditation Sunday evening. The program for Monday morning, including Secretary Freeman's address, will be in keeping with the conference theme. Tuesday morning's program will stress financing of cooperatives, and Wednesday morning will be devoted to topics of special interest to coop managers and directors. The sectional meetings will be held during the afternoons.

The conference will be marked by a strong accent on youth. A total of nearly 1,200 boys and girls of senior high school age and older will be among the 3,000 persons attending.

ADD 1 - Freeman to top AIC faculty

A feature of the conference will be the traditional "Youth Reports" session on Monday night, when winners in two AIC nation-wide contests will be presented with awards.

One of these contests is the FFA-AIC project, which provides up to \$2,000 in travel funds to be divided among four Future Farmers of America chapters, one from each region of the country as established by the U. S. Office of Education. These chapters will qualify for the awards on the basis of the number of points scored in cooperative activity. The regional winners will also receive attractive plaques. The regional winners will be picked from "state champion" FFA chapters, which will also receive award certificates.

Also to be featured at the "Youth Reports" session are winners in the AIC scholarship program, which provides a \$50 check to a 4-H boy or girl in each state who does an outstanding job in farmer cooperatives activities. This project is sponsored by the Institute in cooperation with the Federal Extension Service, USDA.

Winners in each state are determined by state 4-H and agricultural personnel working with local farmer cooperatives and state councils of cooperatives.

Forty separate youth discussion sessions on the topics, "The Future of Cooperatives in My Community" and "Future Opportunities for Leadership in My Community" are scheduled, in addition to 30 tours to local farms and local and regional cooperatives. Recreation, fellowship, get-acquainted sessions and a barbecue are being planned to supplement educational activities for youth.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 29, 1961

To all counties

RELEASE in cooperation with ASC

FEED GRAIN PERMITTED
ACRES EXPLAINED

Each farmer participating in the 1961 feed grain program has a permitted acreage of corn and grain sorghum for the current crop season, points out

Under the feed grain program, farmers agree voluntarily to divert part of their corn and grain sorghum acreage to conservation use.

The permitted acreage of corn and grain sorghum is the farm base for these crops minus the number of acres a farmer agreed to divert from their production in 1961.

The permitted acreage is important if a farmer intends to earn the payment he expected at the time he signed up. Now is a good time to check the acreage of crops for harvest to see if the permitted acreage has been exceeded, said

_____ . He recommends that each farmer taking part in the feed grain program also carefully review his records to be sure he is diverting the number of acres he intended to take out of production.

The acreage diverted from production must be devoted to conservation uses to be classed as diverted acres. The conservation use of the diverted acres also must be in addition to the average number of acres on the farm used for conservation during 1959 and 1960.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 29, 1961

To all counties

RELEASE in cooperation with ASC

MINIMUM COUNTY WHEAT
SUPPORT SET AT \$ _____.

The minimum price support rate for 1961-crop wheat in _____ county will be \$ _____ per bushel, it was announced today by _____.

This compares with the county support rate of \$ _____ per bushel for the 1960 crop.

The 1961 rate is based on the minimum national average support price, which has been increased one cent per bushel to \$1.79 per bushel, to reflect 75 percent of the estimated July 1 parity price. The new minimum reflects 75 percent of the 1961 wheat parity price for May.

* _____ explained that, while the new minimum price is one cent higher than the 1960-crop rate nationally, many county support rates for the 1961 crop will be unchanged from last year. This is due to general changes in rail freight charges throughout the country during the current marketing year and larger production in some areas in relation to others than in the past.

If the minimum price had not increased, many county rates would have been one cent per bushel lower than last year because of these factors.

Information on price support rates for wheat stored in terminals is also available at the county ASC office. For major producing areas, as in the past, county rates generally reflect terminal rates less handling and freight charges needed to get the wheat to terminals.

To maintain fair and equitable relationships between county and terminal support rates, the county rates will be adjusted for any future freight rate decreases that may occur during the 1961 period of price-support availability.

Add 1 - Minimum County Wheat Support, etc.

In general, basic county and terminal rates are for Grade No. 1 wheat. Premiums and discounts are applied to basic rates to determine the support price for individual lots of wheat which are of other grades or have other quality factors.

* The list of premiums and discounts for 1961 is unchanged from those used for 1960 except that the discount of two cents per bushel for Yellow Hard wheat, in effect last year, is being discontinued for 1961.

The discount of 20 cents per bushel for undesirable wheat varieties is being continued in the 1961 wheat support program. The discount applies to 37 varieties.

As in the past, the 1961 wheat crop will be supported through loans on farm- and warehouse-stored wheat and through the purchase of wheat delivered by producers under purchase agreements. Loans and purchase agreements will be available from harvest through January 31, 1962. Loans in Minnesota will mature on March 31, 1962.

In commercial wheat producing areas (39 states), * including Minnesota, a producer must be in compliance with his 1961 wheat acreage allotment and be eligible to receive a wheat marketing certificate in order to be eligible for wheat price support.

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* Omit or revise starred sections if advisable locally.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 29, 1961

To all counties

RELEASE in cooperation with ASC

1961 WHEAT MARKETING QUOTA
PENALTY SET AT \$1.08

The marketing quota penalty on "excess" 1961-crop wheat will be \$1.08 per bushel, the same as for the 1960 crop, _____ announced this week (today).

As directed by law, the rate of the marketing quota penalty is 45 percent of the parity price per bushel of wheat as of May 1 of the calendar year in which the crop is harvested. The current parity price for wheat is \$2.39 per bushel.

As approved by growers in a referendum last July, marketing quotas are in effect for the 1961 wheat crop. Under a quota program, a farmer who does not comply with the wheat acreage allotment established for his farm is subject to a penalty on his farm marketing excess unless he harvests 15 acres or less or has signed an agreement permitting him to produce up to 30 acres of wheat for use as feed on the farm.

Wheat produced on a farm where the wheat acreage is in excess of the allotment is not eligible for price support. The national average minimum support price for 1961-crop wheat is \$1.79 per bushel. The final average support price for the 1961 crop will be 75 percent of the effective parity as of July 1, 1961, if this is higher.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 29, 1961

To all counties

RELEASE in cooperation with ASC

FEED GRAIN ACREAGE
CHECK TO BE MADE

Farmers taking part in the 1961 feed grain program should be ready soon *
to have their acreage checked, it was announced this week (today) by _____

_____.

* Measurement of feed grain acreage in the county got (will get) under
way on _____. Employees of the county ASC committee are al-
ready (will be) visiting farms participating in the feed grain program. During
the visits acreages of corn and grain sorghum are being measured.

The acreage of land designated as having been diverted from the production
of corn and grain sorghum is also being measured. The designated diverted
acreage is being measured and the current use of the land will be recorded.
Diverted acreage is to be used for approved conservation under the program.

_____ weeks is the time estimated by _____
to be required to visit and check all the farms in the county that are taking
part in the feed grain program.

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* Change to fit local plans and timing.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 29, 1961

To all counties

RELEASE in cooperation with ASC

FARMERS REMINDED OF
CONSERVATION RESERVE COMPLIANCE

Farmers who have Conservation Reserve contracts were cautioned this week (today) by _____ about compliance during the current cropping and grazing season.

The contracts call for no grazing or harvesting on the designated acreage and for planting within the permitted acreage of Soil Bank base crops on the farm.

A farm with a Conservation Reserve contract has a designated acreage of land that has been taken out of production and is now devoted to conservation uses. The conservation uses include Trees, grasses and legumes, water storage, and planting to beneficial wildlife. In return for annual payments, the designated land is kept entirely out of production.

Before the planting season started, each farmer with a Conservation Reserve contract was sent a notice of his permitted acreage of Soil Bank base crops. All small grains, oilseed crops and most row crops are considered Soil Bank base crops under the Conservation Reserve program.

_____ said failure to comply with one of these three contract obligations is the most frequent cause of loss of the annual Conservation Reserve payment.

* Contract holders in designated diaster counties, including _____ county, may graze Conservation Reserve land if they request and obtain approval from their local ASC office.

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* Use this paragraph if it applies to your county -- or change to fit local conditions.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 29, 1961

To all counties .

RELEASE in cooperation with ASC

ON-FARM GRAIN STORAGE
OFFERS ADVANTAGES

On-farm grain storage facilities being made possible by the new federal loan program offer several advantages, according to _____.

"These advantages are price support, increased income, orderly marketing and farm-stored reserves, as well as re-seal storage payments," * he said.

Farm storage facility loans can cover up to 95 percent of the cost of building new storage bins, cribs or other approved structures costing 40 cents or less per bushel. For storage costing more, farmers may borrow up to 95 percent or 40 cents per bushel, or 80 percent of the cost, whichever is greater, but not more than 50 cents per bushel of capacity.

The 4 percent loans run five years and are repayable in four annual installments, starting with the loan's first anniversary date.

Storage equipment loans can cover up to 95 percent of the delivered and assembled cost of mobile equipment to cure and dry grain. The 4 percent loans run three years, repayable in three annual installments starting on the loan's first anniversary date.

* Re-seal storage payments are made under a broadened program for re-sealing grain already under price-support loans or purchase agreements, and holding the grain on the farm for another loan period. Corn, grain sorghum and wheat from the 1960 crops may be re-sealed for a two-year period.

Re-seal storage payments for 1961 are 14 cents a bushel for corn, wheat, barley and rye; 10 cents a bushel for oats and 24 cents per hundredweight for grain sorghum. These payments are for a year of storage. If grain is stored less than a year, the payment is proportionately reduced. *

The ASC county committee can furnish additional details.

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* Omit or revise starred sections if advisable locally.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 29, 1961

NOTE TO EDITORS:

As promised in our note of June 27, here is a series of four stories on "The Image of Agriculture." These stories contain facts and figures showing the role of agriculture these days in relation to the rest of the economy.

You will note that the stories are marked for release on four consecutive days next week. In all fairness, they should not be published earlier than the release date, but we believe that, because of their content and their importance to the economy of your area, they will remain 'live' for some time if you find it convenient to publish them on dates later than those indicated for release.

Sincerely,

Robert P. Raustadt
Assistant Information Specialist

RPR:jm

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 29, 1961

* For release Monday, *
* July 3, or later *

AGRIBUSINESS MINNESOTA'S NUMBER ONE INDUSTRY
(First in a series on "The Image of Agriculture")

Agribusiness--agriculture and related businesses--remains Minnesota's number one industry in spite of the drift of population away from farms and in spite of a decline in farm income.

This is brought out in figures compiled by Dale Dahl, University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

In 1958, the latest year for which complete figures are available, 27 percent of the total personal income derived from industrial sources in Minnesota came from agribusiness.

Manufacturing and trade, not including agribusiness enterprises, were the next highest, each accounting for 14 percent.

Agribusiness has accounted for even larger percentages of Minnesotans' personal income in other years. The figure was comparatively low in 1958 because of low agricultural prices. In 1948 agribusiness provided 39 percent and in 1932 32 percent of Minnesotans' personal incomes. These were years of higher farm income.

As farm prices improve, the agribusiness contribution to Minnesotans' personal incomes will rise, according to Dahl.

Agribusiness remains Minnesota's biggest source of employment, too. In 1958, agribusiness employed 448,000, compared with 140,000 for non-agribusiness manufacturing and 135,000 for non-agribusiness trade.

Dahl explains that agribusiness means the sum total of all operations involved in the manufacture and distribution of farm supplies, production operations on the farm; storage, processing and distribution of farm commodities and items made from them. Thus agribusiness includes today the functions covered by the term agriculture 150 years ago, when farms were self-sufficient units.

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61-227-rpr

TOMORROW: "Minnesota Farmers Spend Billion Dollars for Production Items."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 29, 1961

* For release Tuesday, *
* July 4, or later *

MINNESOTA FARMERS SPEND BILLION DOLLARS FOR PRODUCTION ITEMS
(Second in a series on "The Image of Agriculture.")

Expenditures by agriculture in Minnesota account for a lion's share of the gross income of other businesses and of taxes paid in the state each year.

This holds true in spite of farm price declines of the past few years and in spite of the fact that there are fewer people living on Minnesota farms than ever before.

Figures compiled by Dale Dahl, University of Minnesota agricultural economist, show that production expenses of Minnesota farm operators topped a billion dollars in both 1959 and 1958, latest years for which figures are available. Each year, 1954 through 1957, these expenses were slightly under a billion dollars.

Dahl emphasized that these expenditures by farmers were just for the goods and services needed to produce crops and livestock. Nationally, farm production expenses amount to \$25 to \$26 billion a year. For the country as a whole, another \$15 billion a year is spent by farmers for the same things that city people buy-- food, clothing, drugs, furniture, appliances and other consumer products and services.

Minnesota farmers' current operating expenses--excluding depreciation, taxes, interest and net rent to non-farm landlords--totaled \$756,369,000 in 1959.

Major items of production expense included: Feed purchased, \$170,622,000; livestock purchased, \$146,925,000; repair and operation of farm capital items, \$211,811,000.

Depreciation and other consumption of farm capital items amounted to \$213,977,000.

Minnesota farmers paid a total of \$171,068,000 in 1959 in the form of farm property, real estate and personal property taxes.

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61-228-rpr

TOMORROW: "Consumers Benefit from Farmers' Efficiency."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 29, 1961

* For release Wednesday, *
* July 5, or later *

CONSUMERS BENEFIT FROM FARMERS' EFFICIENCY
(Third in a series on "The Image of Agriculture.")

The big supply, wide variety, high quality and relatively low cost of the foods that go to make up the diet of consumers in the United States are the fruits of unparalleled progress by American agriculture in recent years.

This is brought out by S. A. Engene and Dale Dahl, University of Minnesota agricultural economists. They cite facts and figures to show how farmers of Minnesota and the nation have reached new heights of efficiency through the application of research developed at land grant college agricultural experiment stations and brought to the farm by agricultural extension workers.

During the 40 years ending in 1950, output per man hour on farms in the United States nearly doubled, and in the past 10 years alone it has nearly doubled again.

Meanwhile, the number of persons engaged in growing food has declined sharply, while the total population of the nation has skyrocketed.

The number of those employed on farms has been cut almost in half in 50 years--from 13.6 million in 1910 to 7 million in 1960. During this same time U.S. population as a whole has almost doubled--leaping from 92.4 to 179.8 million. One farm worker now produces food for himself and 24 others--as compared with 7 others in 1910.

The workers released from agriculture have moved to urban centers and are employed in industries devoted to the production and distribution of non-agricultural goods and services which, along with food, go to make up America's unmatched standard of living.

Output per man hour of the American farm worker in the 1950's increased by 9 percent per year, compared with a gain of 2 1/2 percent per year in non-agricultural industries.

In keeping with the national trend, Minnesota farm labor efficiency has nearly doubled since 1939. Livestock production efficiency in this state increased by 29 percent over the base years 1947-49, while the gain in the U. S. as a whole was 22 percent. Crop production efficiency in Minnesota went up by 28 percent during this same period, while the gain for the nation as a whole amounted to 18 percent.

This increase in productivity has meant a smaller rise in food prices than in most other things the consumer buys. As of March 1 this year, U.S. consumer prices for all products and services were 27 percent above the 1947-49 base period, while food prices were up only 21 percent. And the increase shown for food would be even smaller if it didn't include the cost of "built-in maid service"--preparing, packaging, freezing, etc., which make many foods practically ready for the table.

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61-229-rpr

TOMORROW: "Farmers Do Better Job, Reap Fewer Rewards."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 29, 1961

* For release Thursday, *
* July 6, or later *

FARMERS DO BETTER JOB, REAP FEWER REWARDS
(Fourth and last in a series on "The Image of Agriculture.")

Farmers of Minnesota and the nation today find themselves in the ironical position of being the victims of their own efficiency.

In other words, their efforts have made America the best fed nation in the world, but farmers have been rewarded with an increasingly smaller share of the consumer's food dollar.

For example, while gross farm income in Minnesota increased from 1299 million dollars in 1949 to 1550 million in 1959, realized net farm income decreased from 552 million to 423 million dollars.

Another example is found in the cost of the U. S. farm food basket. Its retail cost climbed from \$940 per family in 1947-49 to \$1052 in 1960. But during the same period its farm value dropped from \$466 to \$408, while the farm-retail spread climbed from \$474 to \$644.

Dale Dahl and S. A. Engene, University of Minnesota agricultural economists, offer this explanation for the farmer's dilemma:

First, if farmers increase the supply by one percent, the retail price of foods will drop by much more than that percentage.

Another factor contributing to the decrease in the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar has been "the revolution in the American kitchen." This means that consumers have been spending an increasing percentage for "food services" and a decreasing percentage for food itself. "Food services" are those services built into or associated with food purchased at the retail level--packaging, processing of all kinds, restaurant service, etc.

The economists explain that as families move into a higher income class--as from \$5,000 to \$6,000--they eat more expensive food but do not markedly increase its quantity--and, what is more important to agriculture, they demand and buy a lot of processing in their food.

Instead of buying a whole chicken to be cut up and apportioned at home, they buy a package of frozen chicken breasts or, better still, go out for a chicken dinner. The modern family wants not only good food but also convenience built into that food.

Most of the food purchased today is prepackaged, and an important share has been precooked and apportioned as well.

A University of Minnesota study shows that consumption of farm food products increases about 2.5 percent with a 10 percent increase in the real income of the average American consumer. But the consumption of services built into or associated with food increases 10 to 13 percent with each 10 percent increase in income.