

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

SPECIAL TO: County Agent
Vo-Ag Teacher

WASECA County Farm and Home Management Association

Farmer Gordon Bartel watched with satisfaction as a 5-horsepower electric drainage pump lifted ground water from a concrete sump and discharged it at the rate of 1,450 gallons per minute into a shallow drainage ditch. Across the level 80-acre field on his Waseca county, Minnesota farm, rows of dark green corn rippled gently in a warm late-afternoon breeze. "Fifteen years ago I trapped 185 muskrats and 7 mink on that piece of ground," Bartel remarked, "I was always pretty sure the field could be tiled and farmed -- but I didn't have the nerve to go ahead and do it. But after we finally joined the Farm and Home Management Association and Larry Christenson sat down and helped us work out our problems and objectives and steered us to SCS, ASC, and FHA offices to talk over our drainage problems, it didn't take long to decide that the fastest way to reach our goal was to go ahead with a drainage project. That decision really improved my farming operation."

The Waseca county Farm and Home Management Association, a unique tonic for the farm and home, has been improving farm operations in Waseca county since 1954. It has directly affected some 130 farm families like the Bartels who are now or have been members, and through them has indirectly affected many of the county's 1,401 farm families. It could well set the pattern for other areas of the Midwest.

The program began just after 1950, as a result of action by County Agent Cletus Murphy. Murphy, an extension worker since 1934, knew that some types of farm problems could be handled in general meetings, but the most vital problems

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facing farmers called for individual planning and decisions, especially problems involving long-time family objectives. To be really effective, Murphy reasoned, counsel and assistance to farmers must be conditioned to fit the farm operator and his family, and must consider total family resources, preferences, capabilities and interests.

From 1945 to 1949 Murphy and S. B. Cleland, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota, held a series of farm planning meetings in Waseca county using data from the state's Southeastern and Southwestern Farm Management Services. Both are record-keeping organizations for farmers which operate on a fee basis. Before long, several farmers were so insistent on more planning service that Murphy called a meeting with state extension specialists to work out a farm and home planning project for the county.

Late in 1950 seven farmers and their wives, mostly members of Minnesota's Southeastern and Southwestern Farm Management Associations, met with the specialists and together outlined a comprehensive planning program covering every phase of farm and home life. There was no set plan at the start -- and there still is none today. A long-time planning form was worked out which helps member families crystallize their long and short term goals.

Extension specialists soon noticed the difference the personal approach made to the farm families involved in the program. Family members were now working toward a definite goal, and came to have a keen understanding of the financial as well as the physical side of the farm business.

Four new members were added in 1952 and six in 1953. By that time the personnel problem was pressing. The program now demanded more work than already overtaxed county extension workers could give it. In order to continue and expand the work in line with the growing demand, a more formal organization and

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additional help were needed. Consequently, in 1954 the Waseca County Farm and Home Development Association came into being as a pilot project of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service. A Memorandum of Agreement was drawn up with the State Extension Service and the organization was formally given these objectives:

- * To provide a service in farm and home planning and operation to farm families in Waseca county.
- * To demonstrate the methods to be used and the practicability and value of such service in the operation of their farm and home business.

Fifty-six members signed up for 1954, and agreed to pay an annual fee of \$50. A policy-making committee made up of local and state extension workers and a member of the county extension committee met and hired Ralph Palan, an agriculture teacher from New Richland, in the southeastern corner of the county, as fieldman. Palan returned to teaching in 1958 and was succeeded by Lawrence M. (Larry) Christenson.

Each of the 60 member families in the association today pays an annual membership fee of \$95. These fees cover two-thirds of the program's cost. The balance is paid from Extension Service funds. Since they're standing a big share of the expense, members are anxious to get returns. That's why accomplishments are apt to show up faster here than in educational programs where cooperators experience no direct out-of-pocket expense.

Christenson, who cheerfully admits he's involved in "just about everything that comes up on the farm and on the home," is quick to point out that members set the pace in this organization. "We have no 5-year program, nor even a specific program for a single year," he says. "Our operation isn't supposed to fit everyone, it's geared to the needs of each member family."

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This tailored planning service begins with a four-hour get-acquainted visit shortly after a family joins the Association. Then the new members fall into the regular schedule of eight farm visits per year -- beginning with half-day visits during the winter and continuing with hour visits during the spring, two-hour visits during the summer, and hour visits again during the busy fall season. Christenson makes extra calls from time to time as needed and members keep in touch with him by phone -- although he's on the go most of the day he averages five or six calls, many of them toll calls from Association members who need some information now. Just to make sure they can compare notes on new farm management practices without delay, seven member families have purchased citizen's band radios and keep in touch with each other via the airwaves.

"Good management is the formula that will get you what you want out of farming," Christenson tells his members. He lists these six all-important steps in the management process: (1) Define problems; (2) Set objectives; (3) Determine alternatives; (4) Weigh alternatives and decide; (5) Take action; (6) Evaluate results.

He works closely with the family in the first three steps, but withdraws completely while the family goes through step four -- "It's their money and their future, the best way I can help them is to see that they have every bit of information that will help them wisely decide how to spend it."

He's back again, though, to help with steps five and six. At the time families join the association, they generally aren't used to thinking very far ahead as far as their over-all program is concerned. Christenson tries to get them to project their thinking at least 10 years in the future.

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What's the farmer like that's willing to put up money for this specialized kind of extension assistance? In Waseca county he fits no pattern. His education may range from eighth grade level through five years or more of college. His annual gross income may be anywhere from around \$10,000 to \$50,000 and more. He may be a newlywed or a grandparent. But all are Association members for the same reason: to get more out of farming for themselves and their families.

How do you measure progress in such a program? Admittedly, that's a bit of a problem if you figure it has to be measured. Although record keeping is encouraged, it isn't mandatory. Not all dairyman members keep records on their cows and not all members keep accurate books on their farming enterprise for record analysis. But the idea that you must measure with dollar signs doesn't fit the situation either.

"Our main goal is to help the farm family make the improvements they want, and this isn't a thing you measure entirely with charts, graphs or scales," says Christenson. "How do you measure the satisfaction of a family knowing they've safely arranged the transfer of land from one generation to another -- or the closeness of a family drawn together through common goals?," he asks.

Whatever a family's goal may be, whether changing farm enterprises to increasing production volume, and so on, Christenson insists that if credit is needed -- as it generally is -- that the family plan their credit needs, arrange for credit before any changes are begun, and that they use their credit properly.

There's no doubt among members that they're getting their money's worth out of the Association. "If we're not, it's our own fault," says member Gene Shepard, who holds a B.S. in agriculture.

Although many families drop their membership after they've worked out their long-range program, 19 of the original members feel the complexities of present-day agriculture make continuing membership more than worthwhile. Ask Ray Routh,

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who farms a half-section near New Richland, how long he intends to keep up his membership and he answers firmly, "As long as the fieldman keeps coming around."

With increasing demand by farmers everywhere for advisory or planning assistance similar to that offered by the Waseca county Association, the experience it has offered may well serve as the basis for organizing farm and home planning in other areas.

A similar organization has recently been established to cover larger farms in a four-county area of northwestern Minnesota. Here Agent William Penning and extension farm management specialists at the University of Minnesota hope, through use of bench marks established at the program's beginning, to measure financial progress of association members.

There's no doubt today that a Farm and Home Management Association works. Many Waseca county farm families can testify to that. But time limits the number of families which one man can assist. And limited participation raises a question: to what extent can public funds be used to support such individual service to relatively few?

Equated with this, however, is both the turnover in participants and the transfer of new ideas and know-how to others in a community who may lack the opportunity to be active participants.

But however you look at it, there's a distinct promise of the Farm and Home Management Association as a valuable tool to bring the results of agricultural research to the nation's farm families.

-harlan stoehr-

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July 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:

Pressing Your Shortened Skirts
Damage From Celluloid Hangers
Scalding is a Must
Watch Maturity and Variety
You Can Freeze Some Fruits
Without Sugar

Americans Eat Better
Some Fat Makes Hamburgers Juicy
Too Much Vitamin A?
Color in Home Furnishings Fabrics
Warm-Toned Finishes Popular
Fabrics for Upholstery
Buying Summer Furniture?

CLOTHING

Pressing Your Shortened Skirts

Are you still shortening hems on your summer skirts and dresses? If you are, extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota suggest these tips on pressing the garments you will shorten:

To prevent stretching, press the fold of your hem up from the lower edge. This makes easing of fullness possible also. When you are easing out this fullness at the top of your hem, place heavy paper between the top of the hem and the garment to prevent an imprint. To lessen the bulk, press seam allowances open in the hem even though the seam may be pressed together in the pleat. Now your shortened skirt or dress will hang properly and look attractive on you.

* * *

Damage From Celluloid Hangers

When you put away your winter clothing this spring, did you hang any of the garments on celluloid hangers? If you did, it would be a good idea to replace them with wooden hangers.

Clothes hangers made of celluloid can cause acid damage to cottons, linens and rayons, according to Suzanne Davison, professor of textiles and clothing at the University of Minnesota. The celluloid decomposes when it is stored for a long time in a confined space without air circulation. For example, when a plastic hanger disintegrates in a garment bag, the liberated nitric acid fumes will make holes in clothing.

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FREEZING FOODSScalding is a Must

Many homemakers are still asking if they can't omit the scalding process when they prepare such vegetables as beans and corn for freezing.

The answer is a very definite "No!" Experiments at the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory show that vegetables that aren't scalded lose much of their original color and flavor and take on an unpleasant, straw-like taste. Unscalded vegetables also lose ascorbic acid - or vitamin C - much more rapidly during storage than the unscalded ones. So, if you want your frozen vegetables to be edible next winter, scald them before freezing.

Follow the specific timetables for scalding each vegetable as given in Extension Bulletin 244, "Freezing Foods for Home Use."

* * *

Watch Maturity and Variety

Success in freezing green beans and many other green vegetables depends to a large extent on harvesting vegetables at the proper time-before they are too old-and selecting the right variety for freezing.

Beans must be picked when they are young and tender, while the seeds are still small. Kentucky Wonder (pole), Tendercrop, Tendergreen, Topcrop and Wade are varieties which freeze well. Recommended varieties for freezing are given in Extension Bulletin 244, "Freezing Foods for Home Use."

* * *

You Can Freeze Some Fruits Without Sugar

Strawberries, raspberries and peaches can be frozen without sugar for the benefit of people who are on low-calorie diets or can't eat sugar. Strawberries and raspberries frozen in this way, however, have a tendency to bleach unless they are mashed and frozen in their own juices.

The University of Minnesota food processing laboratory has conducted tests which show that peaches will retain good quality when frozen without sugar if they are packed in water to which ascorbic acid has been added. One teaspoonful of ascorbic acid should be added to each quart of water used and the peaches packed with just enough water to cover. Of course, any fruits prepared without sugar are not as tasty as those packed in sugar.

FOOD AND NUTRITIONAmericans Eat Better

The average American family eats better food for less money than average families throughout the world.

In America only a fourth or less of the average family's income goes for food. The typical family throughout the world, however, spends 60 percent of its productive efforts on food, according to research by Herrell DeGraff of Cornell University.

Research and education in modern food production, processing and distribution make possible a greater variety and supply of food to Americans.

* * *

Some Fat Makes Hamburgers More Juicy

Many families will agree that lean beef patties are not as juicy, tender or flavorful as those with some fat.

Now taste tests at the University of Tennessee confirm that opinion. In the taste tests, the 15 percent fat beef patty was rated last by all groups. Husbands preferred the 35 percent and 25 percent fat patties over the 40 percent fat patties. Wives liked any of the three fattest samples. The trained taste panel liked the patties with fat ranging from 27 percent to 67 percent fat.

Ground chuck makes a good, juicy hamburger. If you buy ground round, add 2 ounces of ground suet per pound. Otherwise it is rather dry for most tastes.

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Too Much Vitamin A?

An overdose of vitamin A can lead to loss of appetite, irritability, skin eruptions or an enlarged liver. Too much vitamin D may lead to gastrointestinal symptoms. The recommended daily intake of vitamin A is 5,000 International Units for adults, increased to 6,000 a day during pregnancy and 8,000 during lactation.

So it's well to remember, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota, that if you're a vitamin pill user, it's possible to overdose yourself.

HOME FURNISHINGSColor in Home Furnishings Fabrics

Favored colors shown at June summer home furnishings markets were about the same as in January -- the beige to brown range, including ivory, oatmeal, oyster and all tones of brown. Popular accent colors are the blue-greens, royal blues and a red-rosy orange.

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Warm-Toned Finishes Popular

Woods most popular at June home furnishings markets were walnut, cherry, mahogany and maple, in that order. The warm, rich medium-brown finishes are favored.

Accent pieces appear in painted finishes to a great extent in the dry, bony texture.

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Fabrics for Upholstery

Brocade and tapestry nylons are popular for upholstered furniture. There are nylon boucles and matelasse in the puffed look. Nylon is a strong seller, probably because it is durable and is moth and insect proof.

New cotton patterns include the textured types with the hand-woven look, copied from old museum pieces. Blends include damasks in rayon and cotton, often quilted.

For modest-priced furniture, acetate and rayon fabrics in pile dominate.

Buying Summer Furniture?

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If you're planning to take advantage of some of the sales on summer furniture, first ask yourself this question: Where will I store the furniture once summer is past?

Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota, points out that if you're cramped for storage you'll want to look for furnishings that fold or stack. For example, there are folding picnic tables and benches, as well as chairs that fold or stack.

Keep in mind durability, also. Check to see if the furniture is rust-- and corrosion-resistant so it will withstand the effects of weather.

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 1, 1961

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

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| GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR JULY by O. C. Turnquist C. Gustav Hard Extension Horticulturists |
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Fruits -- O. C. Turnquist

1. Renovation of the June-bearing strawberry patch should be completed as soon after harvest as possible. Cut off and remove all foliage. Rake out the straw used for the mulch. Narrow the rows to about 8 inches wide using a plow, cultivator or hoe. The remaining narrow row should be hand-hoed to remove weeds and old plants. Apply 1 pound of a high nitrogen (10-10-10) fertilizer for each 25 feet of row.
2. Control apple maggot beginning about July 1, with either a mixture of malathion plus methoxychlor or with Diazinon or Sevin. Apply the spray very thoroughly at 7 to 10 day intervals. Use the chemicals at the rate recommended on the label or in current publications.

Captan or other fungicides may be mixed with the insecticide to control apple scab and other diseases.
3. Keep raspberries cultivated to remove weeds and suckers. Keep the rows below 12 inches wide at the base.
4. If raspberry plants appear to dry up, the trouble may be mosaic. This is a virus disease ~~which is~~ controlled by eliminating the diseased plants. Leaves have a yellow matted appearance and berries are often small.
5. Mulch your everbearing strawberries after a good rain. Use ground corn cobs, sawdust, chopped straw or lawn clippings. The mulch will keep the soil cool, conserve moisture and keep berries clean.

Vegetables -- O. C. Turnquist

1. Mulch your rows of vegetables this month. Two or three inches of grass clippings, ground corn cobs, sawdust, straw or shavings will smother weeds, conserve moisture and keep edible parts of plants free of dirt.
2. Don't cultivate the vegetable plants deeply. Root pruning will cause poor plant development and abnormal fruits. This is one of the causes of blossom-end rot of tomatoes. A mulch around tomatoes will prevent this trouble.
3. Stop harvesting asparagus this month. Allow the fern-like tops to develop so food can be made for next year's growth. Don't remove tops until next spring.
4. Watch for presence of aphids or plant lice. These can be troublesome on tomatoes. Malathion gives good control if directions on the package are followed.
5. If your tomato plants are close together in the garden, they should be pruned to two or three stems and supported to stakes. Prune out the lateral branches that develop between the stem and the leaf.
6. Chewing insects on cabbage, cucumbers and other vegetables can be safely controlled with methoxychlor. Controlling cucumber beetles will also prevent bacterial wilt which causes "dieback" and wilting of vines.
7. Spray your potatoes and tomatoes with zineb (Parzate or Dithane) for control of foliage blights. Apply every 7 to 10 days and follow directions on the container.

Ornamentals -- C. Gustav Hard

1. Start perennial flower seeds this month. Use sterilized soil. Cover the seeds with pulverized sphagnum moss. Keep surface of the flat wet until the seed has germinated. When plants show the first true leaves, transplant to peat pots or plant bands.
2. Iris may be transplanted this month. Clumps that flowered poorly this spring or that show signs of disease or insects should be moved. Remove the old clump and use the outer most addition or extension of the rhizome. Plant iris about 4 inches

2. (cont)

deep. Use a complete fertilizer (10-10-10) at the rate of 2 pounds per 100 square feet.

3. Before leaving on vacation, give the garden a good summer mulch such as compost, leaf mold, peat or buckwheat hulls. The mulch will help to conserve moisture and control weeds.

4. Crabgrass may be a problem this month. Use **potassium** cyanide or phenyl mercuric compounds as a spray. Repeat applications at 10 day intervals.

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July 3, 1961

To all counties

Release week of
July 9, 1961

FARM FILLERS

Clean Bins: Farm-stored grain losses from insect damage can be checked by cleaning up storage bins and all equipment used for handling grain and by removal of old grain near the bins. Then spray bins to kill insects that escaped during the cleanup. See the county agent for insecticide recommendations. Finally, store only clean, dry grain.

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Apple Rust: Leaf and fruit infection stages of Cedar-apple rust become evident during the summer. But control measures are useless at this time, since infection occurs during May and early June. H. G. Johnson, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist, points out that spraying during the spring will give good control another year. Get Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 4, "Cedar-Apple Rust," from the county agent's office.

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Flax Diseases: Crop rotation, seed treatment and use of sound seed of the most disease-resistant varieties are the most practical and economical control measures for diseases of flax. Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 7, "Flax Diseases," gives more information. A copy may be obtained from the county agent.

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How's Pasture? This is the stage in the grazing season when dairy cows may not be getting as much out of pasture as they should, with the grass getting short and less palatable. To prevent production declines, Ralph Wayne, University of Minnesota extension dairyman, suggests that it might pay to feed silage or hay if you have it.

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

To all counties
Release week of
July 9, 1961

BE ON LOOKOUT
FOR FACE FLIES

With the onset of warm weather, Minnesota livestock producers should be on the lookout for face flies and be prepared to take adequate control measures, _____ county farmers were advised this week (today).

Face flies appeared in southeast Minnesota in August, 1960 but have not yet become a major problem in any large section of the state. However, they are a serious pest in such midwestern states as Illinois, Indiana and Iowa -- and -- may become more numerous here, points out John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist.

These flies are so named because they cluster on the faces of cattle, horses and open-faced breeds of sheep. They feed on eye and nose secretions, and entomologists suspect that they may transmit such diseases as pink eye.

The annoyance they cause animals, however, also reduces milk production and retards beef gains, points out County Agent _____.

According to Lofgren, practices which will control hornflies, stableflies and houseflies are not highly effective against flies, although residual spraying of barns, fences and sheds with malathion, Diazinon and Korlan will help.

Approved treatments to the face include daily applications of pyrethrins plus fly repellents in a white oil which does not burn the animal's eyes. The repellent may be 0.4% MGK-326 or 1% Tabatrex or 8% Crag fly repellent. Total amount of the liquid should not exceed 1 ounce per animal per day.

Another approved treatment is the use of a properly diluted bait containing DDVP. This is applied with a brush, such as a small paint brush, directly to the faces of the animals. One six-inch stroke with the brush from the forehead down between the eyes is the recommended method of application.

The rate per animal should be one-half to two-thirds teaspoon of the 0.2 to 0.5 percent DDVP bait.

Precautions on the DDVP label should be followed carefully.

For beef cattle only, sprays of malathion, Co-Ral or ronnel (Korlan) and DDT, Toxaphene, or methoxychlor on back-rubbers will give some control.

More detailed information may be found in Extension Folder 192, "Fly Control for Livestock," available at the county agent's office.

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To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

AVERAGE FAMILY
HAS REFRIGERATOR,
RANGE 16 YEARS

Sixteen years is the average length of time families buying new refrigerators and electric or gas ranges may expect to use each of them.

However, a family buying a used electric refrigerator or range will keep it only half as long -- about eight years -- and a used gas range about nine years, home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimate on the basis of recent surveys.

Families buying new television sets keep them an average of 11 years; they keep used sets six years. If they buy electric sewing machines new, they keep them an average of 24 years. Used electric sewing machines are kept about 16 years.

City families use their refrigerators, gas ranges and television sets a year or two longer than rural families, but their electric ranges a year less.

Results of an earlier survey indicated that families could expect nine years of service from washing machines of all types.

These estimates are compiled from census data to give families an idea of the number of years of service to expect from major home appliances. The estimates are useful also to manufacturers and distributors of home appliances. However, researchers point out that though the figures show how long, on the average, homemakers keep their appliances, the figures do not actually indicate how long these appliances could have been made to last. The appeal of newer models and other factors may influence a homemaker to replace an appliance that could still give service.

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To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

COUNTY 4-H'ER TO
ATTEND HEALTH CAMP

_____, 4-H club member from _____
(name) (address)

will represent _____ county at the Minnesota 4-H Health Camp at
Itasca State Park, July 23-26.

_____ was chosen as a delegate to the 1961 Health Camp because
(first name)
of his (her) interest and participation in the 4-H health activity.

Karl Norman, South St. Louis County; Jean Thompson, Clay County; Don Bucher,
Pipestone County; Joan Ruths, LeSueur County; and Linda Erickson, Chisago County,
members of the continuation committee, helped to plan the camp program.

Setting the stage for the camp program, the continuation committee members
will speak to the delegates on "What We Can Gain from Health Camp." Other high-
lights of the program are workshops covering the topics of "Food for Thought,"
"Safe and Clean Food," "How I Look after I Eat" and "Beware of What You Eat."
Personnel from the Minnesota Department of Health, Minnesota Tuberculosis and
Health Association and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service
will conduct these workshops and other sessions.

Nature hikes, a tour of the park, a banquet and candlelighting ceremony
and the election of a new continuation committee round out the camp program.

The 4-H Health Camp program began in Minnesota in 1953. It is sponsored
by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and aided by donations from
the Folger Coffee Company of Kansas City, Missouri.

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Immediate release

BE READY TO FIGHT APPLE MAGGOTS

Apple maggots, the most important insect pests in backyard or home orchards, are ready to attack, said John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist, today.

The past few years have been serious maggot seasons, and 1961 will probably be another one, according to Lofgren.

The University entomologist added:

These pests, often called "railroad worms," come from little black and white flies which deposit eggs in the apples. The worms, or maggots which hatch from the eggs, travel through the flesh of the apples, leaving brown trails. Infested apples rot rapidly in storage. The flies usually make their appearance early in July.

The key to controlling apple maggots in the home orchard is the right insecticide applied in the right way at the right time. Select an all-purpose fruit spray mix containing methoxychlor plus malathion or Diazinon alone or Sevin alone.

Spray the trees very thoroughly so that foliage and fruit are completely covered. For a good-sized tree you will need at least four or five gallons of the spray mixture. Apply the spray every seven to 10 days through July and August.

Be sure to use all chemicals safely. Carefully follow directions and precautions on all labels.

Lofgren provided this information on rates to use in spray mixtures:

Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, 2 tablespoons, PLUS malathion 25% wettable powder, 2 tablespoons, in each gallon of water; OR Diazinon 25% wettable powder, 1 1/2 tablespoons, OR Sevin 50% wettable powder, 2 tablespoons, in each gallon of water. Suitable fungicides may also be added.

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DROUTH BRINGS PLEA TO SAVE FIELDS FOR SEED

Because of drouth conditions in many sections of the Upper Midwest this summer, farmers of southern Minnesota were urged today by two crops experts to save their better cereal grain and flax fields for seed.

Harley Otto, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, and Ward Marshall, manager of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, St. Paul, joined in pointing out that severe drouth conditions have ruined crops in many sections of this area.

"This means that other areas blessed with sufficient rainfall may be depended upon for future seed supplies," they stated.

Otto and Marshall continued:

Northwest Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba have been hardest hit by dry, hot weather. This region normally produces a large volume of wheat, oats, barley and flax.

Except for spotted sections, the southern half of Minnesota appears normal for good crop production, and here farmers should think about saving the better fields for seed. Furthermore, any fields planted with seed eligible for certification should be certified. Next year may bring a strong demand for certified seed of cereal crops and flax.

For information on certifying these fields, growers should immediately contact their county agent or write the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

Otto and Marshall pointed out that, "These recommendations are made on the basis of the emergency situation created by the widespread drouth conditions. If there is a need for seed in the stricken areas, farmers and seed growers in productive sections should be in a position to meet the demand."

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4-H'ERS WILL PARTICIPATE IN DISTRICT FUN FESTS

Minnesota 4-H'ers will participate in six district Share the Fun festivals during July.

The district events will be held July 11, Thief River Falls City Auditorium at 1:30 p.m.; July 12, Cohasset, Cohasset School, 1:30 p.m.; July 13, Cambridge, State School and Hospital, 7 p.m.; July 18, Elbow Lake Community Building, 1:30 p.m.; July 19, Windom High School, 8 p.m.; and July 20, Owatonna, Sacred Heart Hall, 1:30 p.m.

Each festival will feature 15 or more acts chosen from county festivals earlier this spring.

The acts will include musical, dramatic and novelty numbers as well as folk and square dancing, stunts and skits. Individual and group acts are on each program. From these shows 15 to 18 acts will be chosen for the state Share the Fun festival at the Minnesota State Fair.

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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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
July 6, 1961

SPECIAL to TC dailies
& wires

KERNKAMP TO TALK AT LAMBERTON FIELD DAY

LAMBERTON, Minn.--

M.F. Kernkamp, newly-appointed head of the University of Minnesota

Department of Plant Pathology and Botany, will be the featured speaker at the University's Southwest Experiment Station Field day here Saturday, July 8.

Kernkamp, who was assistant director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul, until he succeeded J.J. Christensen as plant pathology chief July 1, will talk on "What the Experiment Station Means to You." He will appear during a noon hour speaking program.

Tours of experimental crops projects will start at 10 a.m., with visitors transported to various parts of the station by tractor-drawn wagons.

A feature of the field day will be a plant problem clinic. Visitors may bring insect, plant disease or weed specimens for identification and control recommendations by University specialists.

According to Wallace W. Nelson, superintendent of the Lambertson station, experimental plots of special interest to visitors this year will include those concerned with new crop varieties, continuous corn, soybean row spacing, sorghum, weed control, soil compaction, and corn population as related to soil moisture and fertility.

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

Immediate release

TOURS, PLANT CLINIC, RESEARCH DISCUSSION SET FOR WASECA

WASECA--Tours of crops and livestock projects, a plant problem clinic and a panel discussion on agricultural research are planned for the annual Visitors' Day at the University of Minnesota's Southern Experiment Station here Wednesday, July 12.

A special program for women is also planned, according to Deane Turner, superintendent of the station.

Beginning at 8:30 a.m., tractor-drawn wagons will take visitors on a tour including these research projects:

Hogs, sheep and cattle, small grain varieties, soybean row spacing, solid planted and multi-eared corn, pastures and forages, new Reed Canary Grass trials, chemical weed control in weeds and fencelines, small plot and field scale fertilizer trials, drylot feeding of dairy cows, pole type beef-sheep building, farmstead windbreaks, demonstration garden and dwarf apple trees.

A special morning program for women in the Southern School Auditorium will include a talk by Mrs. Edna Jordahl, University of Minnesota extension specialist in home management, on "The Characteristics of a Good Home Manager." The women's program will also include talks on "Flower Arrangements for the Home" and "Foods that Build Good Health" and a tour of landscape plantings on the school grounds, where more than 150 species can be observed.

In addition, the women will tour the demonstration garden of the Southern Experiment Station, where they will see recommended varieties of vegetables, small fruits and tree fruits for southern Minnesota. A horticulturist will provide information on garden planning, insect and disease control.

The touring visitors will return at noon to the School, where the Plant Problem Clinic will have its headquarters. Visitors may bring insect, plant disease or weed specimens for identification and control recommendations by plant science specialists.

Following lunch, the afternoon program--from 1:15 to 2:30 p.m.--will consist of a panel discussion on "Recent Developments in Agricultural Research of Interest to Southern Minnesota Farmers." Answering questions from the audience will be representatives from six University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture departments.

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- rpr-

Special
IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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

July 7, 1961

FLOCK SELECTING AND PULLORUM TESTING SHORT COURSE BEGINS JULY 10 1961

The University of Minnesota's twenty-second annual Flock Selecting and Pullorum Testing Short Course will begin Monday, July 10, and continue through Thursday, July 13, on the St. Paul Campus.

This announcement was made today by J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University. Terry B. Kinney, instructor in poultry husbandry, is program chairman for the course.

Flock selection highlights include an evaluation of laying stocks by Elton Johnson, head of the University Department of Poultry Husbandry, and discussions on breeding stages and methods by Roy Carlson, director of the Poultry Division, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, and R.N. Shoffner, professor of poultry husbandry at the University.

Dr. B.S. Pomeroy, head of veterinary bacteriology at the University will discuss the complete eradication of pullorum ^{typhoid} ~~testing~~ on Tuesday. J.W. Walker, Animal Disease Eradication Division, USDA, Washington, D.C., will discuss the proposed regulations on interstate movement of poultry, following Dr. Pomeroy's talk. The pullorum testing section will continue on Wednesday.

Control programs for *Airsacculitus*, *Salmonella* and related diseases in turkeys will be led by Dr. Pomeroy and C. Pflow, Animal Disease Eradication Division, USDA, on Thursday, July 13. Shoffner will head up the afternoon program discussing light management and physical selection of turkey breeders.

The short course staff includes members of the Livestock Sanitary Board, the Department of Poultry Husbandry, the College of Veterinary Medicine, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture and Minnesota Turkey Growers Association.

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

Special to Pennsylvania State Univ.

* For release at 8 a.m. *
* Friday, August 11 *

PURIFIED DIET FOR TURKEYS AIDS U OF M RESEARCH

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.--A purified diet for turkey poults which uses a mixture of synthetic amino acids as a protein source has been developed by University of Minnesota poultry scientists.

D. C. Snetsinger, P. E. Waibel and R. C. Fitzsimmons told the annual meeting of the American Poultry Science Association that growth of poults receiving the purified diet has been about 75 percent of that of poults fed a standard diet using soybean meal as a source of protein.

The researchers tested a number of amino acid mixtures prior to the successful performance of a mix based on the amino acid composition of whole chicken egg.

Amino acids--the "building blocks" that make up proteins--are needed by all animals for growth and health. Animals can get them in two ways. First, digestive enzymes in the body can break down intact proteins, such as soybean meal. Second, amino acids can be synthesized in the laboratory--and it's the synthetic amino acids which the purified ration contains.

The purified diet is the first reported in which near-normal growth rates have occurred. It is important as an assay diet for use in turkey poult nutrition research because it permits researchers to vary extensively the individual amino acids in a bird's diet--an impossibility when a whole protein source is used.

The purified diet may help scientists identify the effect of the so-called "unknown growth factors," and also help give a closer check of a poult's true amino acid requirements. These are presently uncertain because researchers can't vary amino acid content in natural protein sources enough to study different effects.

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

For release at 1 p.m.
Saturday, June 8

RESEARCH REPORTS GIVEN AT LAMBERTON FIELD DAY

LAMBERTON, MINN.--University of Minnesota agricultural researchers are faced by constantly changing problems, said M. F. Kernkamp, head of the University's Department of Plant Pathology and Botany here today.

He was speaking at the second annual Crops and Soils Field Day at the University of Minnesota Southwest Experiment Station.

Kernkamp, former assistant director of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul, became head of the Department of Plant Pathology and Botany on July 1, succeeding J. J. Christensen, who retired. Kernkamp's topics was "What Your Experiment Station Means to You."

New problems in agriculture with which University researchers must cope are created by advances in science--such as atomic energy--and by the increasingly mechanized nature of farming, he stated. New problems include such developments as harvesting and drying, radiobiology, chemical residues, food processing and industrial uses of agricultural products through chemistry, reported Kernkamp.

Richard Behrens, associate professor of agronomy at the University, reported at the field day that chemical weed control combined with narrow-row planting may boost future yields for southwestern Minnesota soybean growers. Tests to determine herbicide effectiveness in soybeans were begun at the Lamberton station this spring.

Researchers are checking 4-pound-per-acre applications of Radox and Amiben applied at 2 and 3 pounds per acre, and soybean row spacings of 6, 12, 24 and 40 inches.

(more)

add 1 Lamberton field day

George Blake, associate professor of soils, reported on experimental work in soil compaction at the station. With the use of tractors, the soil compaction problem has become more important, especially as the size and weight of the tractors increase.

An experimental plot at the station was plowed with a single bottom plow, and half of each strip was packed in the bottom of the plow layer with a special tractor wheel which exerted a weight of 5,700 pounds per square inch. This extra weight gave compaction to the soil equal to approximately 10 years of using the common farm tractor. The packing in the bottom of the plow furrow resulted in compaction of the soil to a depth of 21 inches.

Forage yields of oats-alfalfa were much higher in the unpacked areas than in the packed areas this year. Unpacked areas also showed higher corn forage yields but very little increase in corn grain yield. However, corn grain on the packed areas grew more slowly and matured later.

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61-235-rpr

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

Immediate release

EXTENSION SERVICE LAUNCHES HAY INFORMATION SERVICE

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service moved quickly into action today to combat the effects of drouth conditions in the state by launching a special hay supply and demand information service.

A similar service in 1959 kept hay prices from going "sky high" and at the same time assured a good market and fair prices for sellers. It also provided an easy way for buyers to get information on hay for sale, according to William F. Hueg, Jr., extension agronomist at the University.

County agricultural agents in Minnesota will estimate hay supplies in their counties. "If you wish to sell or buy hay," said Hueg, "contact your county agent." The first in a series of hay information summaries will be issued during the latter part of July.

Each county agent will have his own report. In addition, the State Agricultural Extension Service will compile information from all counties and will issue a bi-monthly summary. This will be made available to county agents, feed companies, various agricultural agencies and press, radio and TV.

(more)

add 1 hay information service

Hueg warned that in many areas it is hard to estimate the abundance of second crop hay. "Be sure you will have enough hay and silage on hand before listing hay for sale," he said.

He added:

Livestock feeders should be somewhat conservative in prices they are willing to pay for hay. Some reports indicate \$50 a ton, but some "pencil pushing" would indicate that a stepped-up grain feeding rate is a more satisfactory approach than paying this much for hay.

Depending on protein content, a farmer could pay \$14-\$20 per ton for hay cut around June 15-20. Hay cut early in June without weather damage could be worth \$5-\$10 per ton more, based on feeding value.

"Take time to look over hay samples, and get the highest quality possible."

In drought areas which have had rain in early July, livestock feeders may want to plant millet, sudan grass or small grains as emergency feed crops. Most of these can be planted as late as August 1 and produce forage for hay. Planted this late, they will not produce high yields, but good quality can be obtained.

More information will be found in Agronomy Fact Sheet No. 7, "Emergency Crops," by Hueg and Rodney A. Briggs. Copies may be obtained at county agents' offices.

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61-236-rpr

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

* For release at 2 p.m. *
* Tuesday, July 11 *

KIRCHER CITES NEED FOR "PRODUCTION" RESEARCH

ROSEMOUNT, MINN.--Those engaged in agriculture must see the need for crops and livestock "production" research through the eyes of city dwellers, who as taxpayers bear a large share of the cost of such research.

This was one of the points brought out by William H. Kircher, editor-in-chief of The Farmer magazine, St. Paul, in a talk given at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural REperiment Station field day today (Tuesday).

Kircher also said that the agricultural science research worker should be conceived of in the dual role of assuring a continuing and abundant supply of food at reasonable prices and of being the protector of the nation's food supply in times of both peace and war.

He pointed out that agricultural research has saved wheat as a crop in the Upper Midwest four times in the past 26 years and that animal science researchers have made it possible to reduce the price of broilers from 65¢ per pound for live birds in 1925 to a little over 30¢ per pound for ready-to-cook broilers today.

Kircher also cited the fact that early work done at the University of Minnesota on Blackhead disease has saved the turkey industry for both Minnesota and the nation.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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July 10, 1961

A Farm and Home Research Report
* * * * *
* For release at 10 a.m. *
* Tuesday, July 11 *
* * * * *

EATING HABITS OF DAIRY CATTLE STUDIED AT ROSEMOUNT STATION

ROSEMOUNT--A group of young dairy cattle at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station probably don't know it yet, but their pasture eating habits this summer are getting a mighty thorough investigation.

No one has yet figured out why a dairy cow grazes as she does. She'll chew the grass right down to the ground in one spot and scarcely take a mouthful in another.

There are various explanations--that cows avoid weedy areas, dung spots and the like--but there's no certain evidence that the animals are consistent in their selection.

J. D. Donker and W. F. Martin, dairy and agronomy researchers, respectively, at the University, told Rosemount station field day visitors they're taking a different tack on the problem. Within each of four plots of different forage mixtures fertilized at different rates, they measured a 5 by 50 foot strip at the time the animals finished their first grazing.

Then they mapped the strip, marking in both fresh and old dung spots and shading the area within the measured strips according to whether they were completely, partly or not at all consumed.

Their next step was to remove the animals and clip the entire pastured area. When plots regain their growth, the grazing, mapping and clipping processes will twice be repeated and maps of each strip compared.

If the set of three maps for each strip shows nearly identical patterns there'll at last be evidence of consistency in a dairy animal's eating habits. If not, it probably indicates the avoided areas quickly recover from whatever it is that makes animals reject them.

However the project turns out, Donker and Martin figure their study will give them information which may lead to more efficient use of pastures for dairy animals.

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* For release at 10 a.m. *
* Tuesday, July 11 *

RED LEAF VIRUS POSES MILD THREAT

ROSEMOUNT--Although red leaf virus is showing up in some southern Minnesota oat fields, chances are the disease won't be severe in most fields this season, a University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist said today.

Herbert G. Johnson identified the disease at a plant problem clinic held in connection with the annual field day at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

Red leaf virus is spread by aphids, and probably the green bug, a member of the aphid family, is one of the vectors responsible for spread of the disease this season, according to Johnson.

The disease was particularly severe in southern Minnesota in 1959, a year when green bugs were prevalent in the area.

Although symptoms of the disease may show on the whole plant, often only the upper leaves show red or pink leaves because of late infection.

Johnson said that so far this season in most fields only a low percentage of oat plants have displayed symptoms of the disease.

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A Farm and Home Research Report
* * * * *
* For release at 1 p.m. *
* Wednesday, July 12 *
* * * * *

HERBICIDE-ROW SPACING EXPERIMENTS REPORTED

WASECA, MINN.--Four pounds of Radox and three pounds of Amiben per acre have given good early-season weed control in herbicide-row spacing experiments conducted this year at the University of Minnesota's Southern Experiment Station here.

This was reported by J. W. Lambert, professor of agronomy, at the station's annual Visitors' Day today (Wednesday).

The experiments are being conducted on large plots with field equipment, with four different row spacings--40-inch, 24-inch, 12-inch and six-inch. Only one variety, Chippewa, is being used.

Herbicides being compared on all four row spacings are two and three pounds of Amiben and four pounds of Radox per acre. Results of ordinary cultivation, hand weeding and no weeding at all are also being compared.

University research workers will continue to observe weed control throughout the season, and yields will be recorded after combining in the fall.

In describing some of the station's livestock work, Frank Enfield, assistant professor of animal husbandry, explained that Waseca is an evaluation station for the selection of pigs for swine breeding experiments under way at all University of Minnesota branch experiment stations.

Other research projects observed by visitors touring the station included sheep and cattle, small grain varieties, solid-planted and multi-eared corn, pastures and forages, weed control, fertilizer trials, dairy cow feeding, pole-type beef-sheep buildings, farmstead windbreaks and demonstration gardens.

A special program for women, plant problem clinic and a panel discussion on recent developments in agricultural research were also held.

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

Immediate release

THREE "C's" KEEP YOUR MILK FRESH

Remember the three C's in caring for milk if you want to retain its high quality: keep it clean, covered and cold.

If you follow these "C's," you can keep an unopened bottle of milk at least seven days when stored at ordinary refrigerator temperatures which range between 40 and 45°F. This word comes from Elmer L. Thomas, associate professor of dairy industries at the University of Minnesota.

Thomas explains that the improvement in the keeping quality of milk has come about primarily through the introduction of grade A milk regulations. These regulations provide for very strict supervision of all phases of milk production and processing, beginning with the health of the cow and continuing through every step in handling and processing until the bottle finally reaches the hands of the consumer.

Proper refrigeration of milk is extremely important. Keep a thermometer in the refrigerator and check it frequently to be sure the temperature does not go appreciably above 40°F.

Get your milk into the refrigerator as soon as possible--don't leave it on the porch exposing it to sunlight. An objectionable off-flavor results when a bottle of milk in a clear glass container is exposed to sunlight for 10 to 15 minutes. If exposed to sunlight a half hour to 45 minutes, much of the vitamin B₂ or riboflavin is destroyed. An insulated box for home deliveries is a must to give protection from sunlight and to prevent milk from warming up excessively during hot weather.

Using paper containers or brown glass bottles delays slightly the effect of sunlight, screening out some of the ultraviolet rays.

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Institute of Agriculture
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July 11, 1961

* For release at noon, *
* Thursday, July 13 *

CORN BORER INFESTATION LIGHT, FIELD DAY VISITORS TOLD

MORRIS, MINN.--Corn borer infestations are running far below early expectations over much of Minnesota, a University of Minnesota extension entomologist told visitors at the University of Minnesota's West Central Experiment Station today.

John Lofgren said recent cool evenings have greatly interfered with egg laying by corn borer moths. Some early egg masses are found, but appear light and scattered.

Lofgren took part in a plant pest problem clinic held in connection with the station's summer field day program.

Although present indications point to light borer damage, the danger of infestation isn't completely past, Lofgren said. If 75 percent of the whorl leaves in a corn field show shothole damage chemical control may prove profitable.

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61-242-hrs

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

Immediate release

SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR WOMEN AT AIC MEETING

Special entertainment for women will be added to the regular fare of sessions at the 1961 American Institute of Cooperation on the University of Minnesota's Minneapolis Campus Aug. 20-23.

The American Institute of Cooperation is an educational organization established 36 years ago by the nation's cooperatives. It meets each summer on the campus of a land-grant college. Some 3,000 visitors from all parts of the United States are expected to attend this year's meeting.

Among highlights of the program planned especially for women is a luncheon in Coffman Memorial Union in the Main Ballroom Tuesday noon, Aug. 22. Scheduled for the following afternoon are tours to cooperatives in the Twin Cities.

Women will also be among the guests at the reception in Coffman Memorial Union on the opening evening of the institute.

Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, is chairman of the AIC women's activities committee. Other members are Mrs. E. Fred Koller, Mrs. Skuli Rutford, Mrs. Edward Slettom, Mrs. George N. Pederson, Mrs. Lloyd Ulliot and Mrs. Eleanor Gifford, St. Paul; Mrs. Harold C. Pederson, Mrs. A. J. Smaby and Mrs. Frank Stone, Minneapolis; and Mrs. Clyde Roe, Excelsior. In addition to planning activities for women during the meeting, the women's activities committee will serve as hostesses during the event.

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61-243-jbn

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

Immediate release

FARM SAFETY FAMILY NAMED

LONSDALE, Minn.--Mr. and Mrs. Archie Babcock and their eight children of Route 1, Lonsdale, will help promote National Farm Safety Week in Minnesota, July 23-29, as the state's representative farm safety family of the year.

The family will be guests of honor at a Safety Week kickoff luncheon on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota July 20. The eight children consist of five boys and three girls: Mark, 19; Alvin, 17; Stanley, 16; Warren, 15; Ellen, 11; Lynn, 8; Marlene, 6; and June, 4.

They own and operate a 235-acre general farm in Erin Township, Rice County.

The Babcocks practice safety in many ways, cooperating with Paul Day, Faribault High School vocational agriculture teacher and FFA adviser, and Warren Liebenstein, Rice County agricultural extension agent.

Mr. Babcock has contoured his entire farm, which aids in promoting tractor and other farm machinery safety. Mrs. Babcock encourages safety in her home and with her children and actively promotes safety projects as an adult leader in 4-H Club work.

Mark, now out of school, is an FFA State Farmer. He was chairman of the safety activities committee of the Faribault High School Future Farmers of America Chapter in 1959-60. His efforts earned the chapter the National FFA Foundation State Safety Award and the Governor's citation.

Among the many chapter activities he directed was the distribution and installation of 25 "Stop" and "Yield" farm driveway signs, hazard hunts on 74 area farms and visits to 190 area farmers in the Safe Corn Harvest Program.

Alvin, a senior in Faribault High School, is FFA Chapter sentinel-elect and is past president of the Rice County 4-H Federation. He has demonstrated safety in 4-H Club work and was active in his FFA Chapter Safe Corn Harvest Program. His work in this program included preparation and distribution of reflectors and safety warning flags for farm equipment on highways.

Stanley is assistant FFA Chapter treasurer-elect. He took part in the Safe Corn Harvest Program by contacting farmers and pledging them to observe safety rules. He also distributed safety flags and reflectors.

Warren, a sophomore at Faribault, also assisted in the Safe Corn Harvest Program.

Ellen's safety practices in the home include the proper handling and storing of knives and other sharp utensils. The younger children are taught safety by the older ones.

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A Farm and Home Research Report
* * * * *
* For release at 10 a.m. *
* Thursday, July 13 *
* * * * *

CROP TRIALS REPORTED AT MORRIS FIELD DAY

MORRIS--Field comparisons between conventional and intensive management practices and cropping levels at the University of Minnesota's West Central Experiment Station may lead to more efficient crop production for Minnesota farmers.

Because more and more farmers are turning to continuous cropping of corn, alfalfa and soybeans, studies involving those crops--plus oats--in both continuous and rotational cropping and with different rates of fertilization and methods of weed control were begun at the station last year.

University of Minnesota agronomists and soils men and Roy Thompson, agronomist at the Morris station, told field day visitors that last year's results showed little difference in yields of corn, alfalfa or oats under various seeding rates on high or low levels of fertilization. That's due in part to the dryer-than-usual season.

With soybeans it was a different story. Beans under base management--a bushel of seed per acre planted in 40-inch rows without fertilizer and with 3 cultivations for weed control, yielded only 16.8 bushels per acre.

By contrast, soybeans planted in 20-inch rows at the rate of 1 1/2 bushels per acre, fertilized with 100 pounds per acre of 0-45-0, and uncultivated but treated with 3 pounds per acre of Amiben for weed control, yielded 23 bushels per acre.

Researchers explained that the Morris trials will continue as a long-range study of the effect of high and low levels of management and continuous versus rotational cropping on crop yields, soil tilth, disease and insect conditions.

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COUNTY AGENTS: This story went to all Minnesota daily papers and radio stations. You may wish to adapt it to use by your local weeklies and other outlets.

Stet

DROUTH BRINGS PLEA TO SAVE FIELDS FOR SEED

Because of drouth conditions in many sections of the Upper Midwest this summer, farmers of southern Minnesota were urged today by two crops experts to save their better cereal grain and flax fields for seed.

Harley Otto, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, and Ward Marshall, manager of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, St. Paul, joined in pointing out that severe drouth conditions have ruined crops in many sections of this area.

"This means that other areas blessed with sufficient rainfall may be depended upon for future seed supplies," they stated.

Otto and Marshall continued:

Northwest Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba have been hardest hit by dry, hot weather. This region normally produces a large volume of wheat, oats, barley and flax.

Except for spotted sections, the southern half of Minnesota appears normal for good crop production, and here farmers should think about saving the better fields for seed. Furthermore, any fields planted with seed eligible for certification should be certified. Next year may bring a strong demand for certified seed of cereal crops and flax.

For information on certifying these fields, growers should immediately contact their county agent or write the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

Otto and Marshall pointed out that, "These recommendations are made on the basis of the emergency situation created by the widespread drouth conditions. If there is a need for seed in the stricken areas, farmers and seed growers in productive sections should be in a position to meet the demand."

University Farm and Home News
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July 11, 1961

To all counties

IMMEDIATE release

TIPS GIVEN FOR HAY
BUYERS AND SELLERS

Tips for both sellers and buyers of hay in the current drouth situation came this week (today) from County Agent _____.

Those who are thinking of selling hay were warned that it is often hard to estimate the abundance of second crop hay.

"Be sure you have enough hay and silage on hand before listing hay for sale.

"Livestock feeders should be somewhat conservative in the prices they are willing to pay for hay. Some reports indicate \$50 a ton, but a stepped-up grain feeding rate may be a more satisfactory approach than paying this much for hay," stated _____.

Depending on protein content, a farmer could pay \$14 - \$20 per ton for hay cut around June 15-20. Hay cut early in June without weather damage could be worth \$5 - \$10 per ton more, based on feeding value, stated the county agent.

"Take time to look over hay samples, and get the highest quality possible," he advised.

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

To all counties
IMMEDIATE release

INFORMATION GIVEN
ON EMERGENCY CROPS

Livestock feeders in drouth areas which have had rain in early July may wish to plant millet, sudangrass or small grains as emergency feed crops, County Agent _____ said today.

Most of these crops can be planted as late as August 1 and still produce forage for hay. Planted this late, they will not produce high yields, but their quality will be good, according to information received by the county agent from William F. Hueg, University of Minnesota extension agronomist.

Hueg passed along the following tips on planting emergency crops:

Select good seed and prepare the seedbed in the normal manner. Keep in mind that there is little reason for seeding when moisture is inadequate for germination and growth.

Planting rates and fertilizer application for late-planted crops should be adjusted to fit the fertility level and the moisture supply of the soil.

Hueg also suggested that one of the best methods of insuring quality livestock feed is to select an alternate method of harvesting crops. Most crops can be harvested as silage where pasture and hay seeding have failed. All the small grains, corn or soybeans can be harvested as silage, or the small grains and soybeans can be harvested as hay. When ensiling, remember to use a preservative when the heads or pods are not filled.

Sudangrass is a quick-growing annual grass which is especially high in nutrients and has high value as a supplemental crop. Seed broadcast or drill solid at a rate of 25 to 30 pounds per acre on a well-prepared seedbed. Use the Piper variety, as it is low in prussic acid content and yields well. Sudangrass may be used for pasture or silage. When used for pasture, allow it to make a growth of 18 inches before grazing. Harvest for silage when at least 10 percent of the heads are out, but you may harvest it when it is in the early dough stage.

Add 1 - Emergency Crops, etc.

A combination of sudangrass and soybeans seeded together makes excellent silage. Seeded together (soybeans 30 to 60 pounds, sudan 10 to 15 pounds per acre), they provide a higher quality forage than sudangrass alone.

Late seedings show best results if soybeans are seeded 7 to 10 days before sudangrass.

For central and north central Minnesota, the millets offer possibilities for emergency use. Available seed of common, Hungarian or Siberian millet may be used. Sow 25 to 35 pounds of seed per acre. In northern Minnesota, millet harvested early gives high yields of fair quality silage.

Oats seeded this late are not likely to head but can be grazed when 10 to 14 inches tall. By using strip grazing, its possible to get more than one grazing from the oats.

When it's too late to seed anything else, winter rye may be seeded for fall pasture or for spring pasture or grain in the following year. If seeded before August 1, however, rust can be extremely harmful.

Summer seeding of alfalfa and grasses without a companion crop before August 15 has been highly successful. This is a possibility that should not be overlooked, as it offers an excellent chance to establish needed pasture and hay land.

On land where weeds are a problem, seeding failures are often a blessing in disguise. This creates a natural opportunity to control weeds by chemical and cultural methods without interference of a crop. This is the best time to attempt control of such tenacious perennial weeds as Canadian thistle and quackgrass.

Sudangrass, sorghum, soybeans, corn and buckwheat could be seeded throughout the summer for fall plowdown, for the express purpose of adding organic matter.

More information will be found in Agronomy Fact Sheet No. 7, "Emergency Crops," which can be obtained from the county agent.

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

For release during
Farm Safety Week,
July 23-29 or before

ATT: HOME AGENTS

ELIMINATE HIGH
FATALITY RATE
IN THE HOME

Accidents in the home rank second to traffic accidents in the number of deaths in Minnesota in 1960, reports Home Agent _____.

Keep in mind this high home fatality rate on home emphasis day, July 24. This day is an important part of the 18th annual National Farm Safety Week, July 23-29, according to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Falls are the most frequent type of accident in the home. They involve primarily people 65 years and over.

Because falls are responsible for more than half of all deaths in the home, all family members should take special steps to prevent falls and eliminate hazards responsible for them. Use safe ladders and step stools, make passage-ways clear with adequate lighting, anchor rugs down and install hand rails, suggests Prickett.

Poisons and burns also rank high on the list of causes of home accidents, totaling 22 percent of home fatalities. Start your poison prevention campaign with a complete renovation of the medicine cabinet. Keep medications and any poisonous substance under lock and key and out of reach of children.

Prevent the occurrence of burns by using adequate pot holders for handling hot or scalding foods. Keep youngsters away from the range when you are cooking or canning and away from bonfires and grills.

The entire family can do its part in accident prevention by keeping the home neat and orderly and, therefore, safer. Work together to carry out the theme of this National Farm Safety Week, "Safety Is a Family Affair," urges

_____.

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

To all counties

Release week of
July 16, 1961

FARM FILLERS

Save for Seed: Because of severe drouth conditions in many parts of the Upper Midwest, those Minnesota farmers who have been blessed with moisture enough for good crop production may wish to save their better cereal grain and flax fields for seed. Any fields planted with seed eligible for certification should be certified. See the county agent for more information.

* * * *

Apple Maggots: It's apple maggot time. See the county agent for suggestions for controlling these pests.

* * * *

Sprayers: Automatic spraying devices can be effective for livestock fly control, says John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist. These include three types -- swinging gate, electric eye and treadle. See the county agent for more information.

* * * *

Back-Rubber: Improved specialized equipment for livestock fly control includes the cable-type back-rubber. It may be entirely homemade or it can be purchased from one of several equipment companies. For more information on this device, see Extension Folder 192, "Fly Control for Livestock," which is available from the county agent.

* * * *

Fly Cords: Cords ready-impregnated with parathion or Diazinon, or combinations of the two, may be effective for fly control when hung in barns, including dairy barns, at the rate of 300 linear feet of cord for each 1,000 square feet of floor area. The treated cords should be handled only with rubber gloves and in such a way that feed, water and utensils are not contaminated, says L. K. Cutkomp, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota.

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

First in a series of
three stories

TURN DREAM ROOM
INTO A REALITY

Do you have a dream room? Use your summer vacation to turn that dream bedroom into a reality.

If you're a 4-H'er, the Home Improvement Family Living project contains a section which will aid you in redecorating your room. Included are points on planning and furnishing your room plus tips on choosing colors, accessories and lighting fixtures.

Begin to plan your dream room by listing the changes you want to make in your present bedroom. If you would like an area for studying, reading or listening to records, list the furnishings you will need for these activities. Also list the furniture and accessories that you now have.

On graph paper draw, to scale, the floor plan of your room. Indicate windows and doors and the direction the doors open.

The project booklet contains cutouts, or you can make your own, to scale, to represent furniture. Arrange the cutouts on your floor plan to find a variety of possible furniture arrangements. When rearranging your furniture remember that it is best to keep large pieces such as the bed, desk and dresser parallel to the wall. However, smaller items such as a chair may be placed at an angle for variety. For a balanced room have the large furnishings well spaced on all walls. If most of your furniture is at one end of the room, that end will appear heavy and the room unbalanced. Be sure to keep traffic lanes open.

Still using your floor plan, remove the pieces you no longer want and add squares to show furniture you would like. Plan to have furniture that will serve more than one purpose. This is especially important if you are following a budget closely or if your room is small.

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

Special to Pennsylvania State Univ.

* For release at 10:30 a.m. *
* Friday, August 11 *

STUDY OF AORTIC RUPTURE IN TURKEYS REPORTED

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.--Research that may lead to greater knowledge and more effective control of aortic rupture, an internal bleeding disease of turkeys, was reported here today by University of Minnesota poultry scientists.

L. M. Krista reported trials with several lots of 10-week-old male turkeys in which he and his co-workers observed a 20 percent loss from aortic rupture during a 5-week period. The researchers believe their trials are the first to produce so great an incidence of the disease under closely controlled conditions.

Krista told the annual meeting of the American Poultry Science Association that half the birds in each lot had been implanted with a small pellet containing diethylstilbesterol (DES).

In confirmation of an earlier field experiment, DES increased the incidence of rupture in the present experiment by more than 60 percent, and birds receiving a chemical known as beta-aminopropionitrile (BAPN) showed an even greater death loss.

But the incidence of death loss in one lot of birds injected with testosterone was reduced 75 percent.

Various fat and protein levels in the corn-soybean type diet were without effect in the experiment so far as death loss was concerned. Increasing the protein level appeared to increase blood pressure, and high fat and high fat plus cholesterol appeared to decrease blood pressure slightly. Testosterone didn't affect blood pressure, but DES decreased blood pressure by 16 percent.

Aortic rupture has hit many turkey flocks in recent years, often causing heavy losses. It occurs when one of the large blood vessels near the kidney breaks, but the actual cause of the rupture isn't known.

Until about a year ago there was no effective treatment, but a tranquilizer called reserpine has, in many cases, helped reduce losses from the disease.

Krista and co-workers P. E. Waibel, R. E. Burger, R. A. Ball and J. H. Sautter are now repeating the experiment, duplicating original conditions as closely as possible to see if the effects can be repeated.

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

Special to Pennsylvania State Univ.

* For release at 11:15 a.m. *
* Friday, August 11 *

HENS DO WELL ON CORN MEAL WITH AMINO ACID SUPPLEMENT

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.--If someone says a laying hen can get along with only a corn meal diet, don't believe him.

But if you supplement the corn meal with the right amount of essential amino acids, it appears that hens are able not only to maintain egg production but also to keep up body and egg weights at the same time, according to University of Minnesota poultry researchers.

P. E. Waibel, R. C. Fitzsimmons and D. C. Snetsinger made the report today at the American Poultry Science Association annual meeting.

The problem in compounding a poultry ration is to get all the amino acids--tiny nitrogen-containing molecules often called "the building blocks of protein,"--in proper balance. Too much of any one amino acid can reduce performance--or produce a deficiency of some other amino acid.

On a corn diet without amino acid supplement, hens in Minnesota trials lost body weight in a few days and dropped considerably in egg production. When the corn ration was supplemented with amino acids at minimum suggested levels, hens came close to top egg production but maintained neither egg nor body weight.

But when levels of essential amino acids were increased by 25 percent over the recommended minimum, hens were able to maintain both body and egg weights and good egg production.

By learning how to supplement a low protein ration such as corn with amino acids, the researchers hope to gain a greater knowledge of a hen's amino acid requirements.

This approach may lead to the ideal amino acid pattern required in a corn supplement and provide greater accuracy in evaluating soybean oil meal and other commonly used protein supplements in terms of their amino acid contributions.

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

Special to Pennsylvania State Univ.

* For release at 10:15 a.m. *
* Thursday, August 10 *

MINNESOTANS REPORT EGG OILING RESEARCH

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.--A further step toward improving the quality of market eggs was reported today by University of Minnesota poultry researchers.

Many egg producers now use processing oil in addition to natural and mechanical refrigeration to increase the keeping quality of eggs. The oil seals shell pores and prevents escape of natural carbon dioxide. But sometimes oil-treated eggs showed cloudy whites when a housewife broke them into a skillet.

What's really involved is the alkalinity level of the egg albumen (white), according to G. W. Froning and M. H. Swanson. Today they told the American Poultry Science Association annual meeting that storage temperatures and the length of time after gathering an egg is oiled have a lot to do with alkalinity levels.

Albumen in a fresh egg is only slightly alkaline, and is responsible for the cloudy white condition. As the egg ages slightly, carbon dioxide escapes and alkalinity increases to a point where cloudy whites are no longer a problem.

The oil treatment, however, traps carbon dioxide in the egg and keeps alkalinity below the critical level.

In trials to determine the most desirable time of oiling and the effects of holding temperatures before and after the oiling process, both the spraying and oil dipping processes were used. Two levels of storage temperatures, 32 and 55 degrees, were studied.

Following holding periods of 15 and 30 days, the researchers broke out the eggs and measured the height and acidity of the whites, the cloudiness score and the percent of outer thin white.

Results suggest that eggs which were oil sprayed and held at 55 degrees may be treated immediately after gathering without serious adverse effects. When the oil dipping process was used, delaying the treatment 8 to 12 hours proved beneficial.

At a storage temperature of 32 degrees, cloudiness scores were high for all oiling treatments, and delaying the treatment had no effect. At the lower temperature even many of the unoiled eggs had cloudy whites.

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

SPECIAL to all Minnesota weeklies
(with mat)

Release week of July 16, 1961

CUTLINES: The 55 "bodies" in this photo represent the death toll taken by tractors and other farm machines during 1960 in Minnesota. Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota farm safety specialist, says these deaths can be prevented by caution in operating machines, by keeping danger areas shielded and by shutting off power before unclogging and servicing machines.

* * * *

FARM SAFETY WEEK
SET FOR JULY 23-29

Farm work accidents are on the decline so far this year in Minnesota, after a rise in 1960.

With that encouraging thought in mind, Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota extension farm safety specialist, urged Gopher State citizens to redouble their efforts to make 1961 a safe year.

From January through May, this year, 16 persons died as the result of farm work accidents in the state. This compares with 19 during the same period in 1960.

Here's another bright spot. Farm home accidents declined from 39 during the January-May period of 1960 to only 26 in the corresponding months this year.

How do these deaths occur? During May, 1961 -- just 31 days -- 13 Minnesota farm residents died in accidents related to the farm and home. Eight of the fatalities involved farm tractors. One resulted from a fall from a corn crib, two from burns, one from a fall in the home, and one infant drowned in a creek.

With haying in progress and other harvesting coming up, Prickett says extra precautions are a must. The mower, baler, field chopper, silage wagon, power shaft and pitchfork are all potential killers. "So always keep shields in place over moving parts. Stop machines to grease and adjust them."

Theme of National Farm Safety Week this year is "Safety Is a Family Affair." "Let's keep it in mind all year, and make 1961 one of our safest years," says Prickett.

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

Special to: Goodhue Co

YOUTH FROM NEPAL
TO VISIT COUNTY

Nil Kantha Adhikari, 21, Lamjung Dara Dada, West No. 3, Nepal, is one of eight International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates to visit Minnesota this year.

Adhikari will be living and working in Goodhue County from September 2 through October 6. His host families will be. Before coming to Goodhue County, Adhikari will attend the Minnesota State Fair, sometime between August 31 and September 2.

Adhikari has a special interest in cooperative extension work, particularly 4-H club work, because of his occupation as a village development worker which is similar to the position of agricultural extension agent here. He was active in 4-Leaf (4-H type) work.

By visiting two farms in Goodhue County and one more farm in Kanabec County, August 2 through August 30, he hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life, particularly the 4-H activities.

The American IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level. They work in cooperation with Adhikari's Nepalese sponsors, the Ford Foundation and the Government of Nepal.

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

Special to Crow Wing

SWEDISH YOUTH
TO VISIT COUNTY

Inga-Lill Marianne Berqvist, 21, Sven-Bengtsgarden, Jungskola, Sweden, is one of eight International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates to visit Minnesota this year.

Miss Berqvist will be living and working in Crow Wing County from August 3 through September 19. The George Soderman family, Route 4, Brainerd, and the Joe Johnson family, Star Route, Brainerd, will host this young exchangee. During her stay in Minnesota, she will attend the Minnesota State Fair.

Miss Berqvist has a special interest in both 4-H activities and home economics in Minnesota, because she has been active in the 4-H Clubs of Sweden and is presently studying home economics in College. By visiting the two Crow Wing County farms and two more farms in Blue Earth County, September 19 through October 30, she hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life, including youth activities.

The American IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level. They work in cooperation with Miss Berqvist's Swedish sponsor, the 4-H Clubs of Sweden.

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

Special to Watonwan

IFYE FROM FINLAND
TO VISIT COUNTY

Pirkko M. Suksi, 23, Teuva, Finland, is one of eight International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates to visit Minnesota this year.

Miss Suksi will be living and working in Watonwan County from September 19 through October 30. The Kenneth Chalin family, Route 3, St. James, and the Harold Devens family, Route 1, St. James, will host this young exchange. During her stay in Minnesota, she will attend the Minnesota State Fair.

Miss Suksi has a special interest in youth organizations and activities in Minnesota because of her participation in the Young Peoples' Society and Athletic Club in Finland.

She has always lived on a 20-acre farm, where her family raises dairy cattle, swine and poultry, in addition to such crops as oats, rye, barley and potatoes.

By visiting the two farms in Watonwan County and two more farms in East Polk County, August 2 through September 19, she hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life, particularly the youth activities.

The American IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level. They work in cooperation with Miss Suksi's Finnish sponsor, the 4-H Clubs of Finland.

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

Special to Steele Co

BELGIAN YOUTH
TO VISIT COUNTY

Denise Deville, 22, Rue De Maffe, 23 Verlee, Belgium, is one of eight International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates to visit Minnesota this year.

Miss Deville will be living and working in Steele County in August. The Arnold Abbe family, Route 1, Owatonna, and the Frank Borchert family, Route 2, Owatonna, will host this young exchange. During her stay in Minnesota, she will attend the Minnesota State Fair.

A national technical leader of Jeunes Alliances Paysanes (a 4-H type organization), Miss Deville is particularly interested in rural and community life and youth organizations. She has always lived on a 150 acre farm, raising dairy cattle and swine. By visiting the two Steele County farms and two more homes in Farnsey County in September, she hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life, including youth activities.

The American IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level. They work in cooperation with Miss Deville's Belgian sponsor, the Belgian Ministry of Agriculture.

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

Special to Ramsey Co.

BELGIAN IFYE
TO VISIT COUNTY

Denise Deville, 22, Rue De Maffe, 23 Verles, Belgium, is one of eight International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates to visit Minnesota this year.

Miss Deville will be living and working in Ramsey County in September. Her host families will be
During her stay in Minnesota, she will attend the Minnesota State Fair, sometime between August 31 and September 2.

A national technical leader of Jeunes Alliances Paysanes, a 4-H type organization, Miss Deville is particularly interested in rural and community life.

She has always lived on a 150-acre farm, raising dairy cattle and swine. By visiting the two Ramsey County homes and two more farms in Steele County in August, she hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life, including youth activities.

The American IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level. They work in cooperation with Miss Deville's Belgian sponsor, the Belgian Ministry of Agriculture

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

Special to E. Polk Co.

IFYE FROM FINLAND
TO VISIT COUNTY

Pirkko M. Suksi, 23, Teuva, Finland, is one of eight International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates to visit Minnesota this year.

Miss Suksi will be living and working in East Polk County from August 2 through September 19. During her stay in Minnesota, she will attend the Minnesota State Fair, sometime between August 31 and September 2. Her host families will be

Miss Suksi has a special interest in youth organizations and activities in Minnesota because of her participation in the Young People's Society and Athletic Club in Finland.

She has always lived on a 20-acre farm where her family raises dairy cattle, swine and poultry, in addition to such crops as oats, rye, barley and potatoes.

By visiting the two farms in East Polk County and two more farms in Watonwan County, September 19 through October 30, she hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life, particularly the youth activities.

The American IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level. They work in cooperation with Miss Suksi's Finnish sponsor, the 4-H Clubs of Finland.

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

Special to Morrison Co.

Italian Youth
To Visit County

Manilio Aliberti, 36, Via Asola, 4 Civitanova Alta (Marcerata), Italy, is one of eight International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates to visit Minnesota this year.

Aliberti will be living and working in Morrison County from August 2 through September 19. His host families will be ^{County} Morrison County. During his stay in Morrison, he will visit the Minnesota State Fair, sometime between August 31 and September 2.

Aliberti has a special interest in agricultural methods in Minnesota through the Agricultural Extension Service. He has always lived on a farm and has been active in the 3-P clubs of Italy.

By visiting two farms in Morrison County and two more farms in Carver County, September 19 through October 21, he hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life.

The American IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level. They work in cooperation with Aliberti's Italian sponsor, the 3-P clubs of Italy.

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

Special to Carver Co

Italian Youth
To Visit County

Manilio Aliberti, 36, Via Asola, 4 Civitanova Alta (Marcerata), Italy, is one of eight International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates to visit Minnesota this year.

Aliberti will be living and working in Carver County from September 19 through October 21. The Clarence Kalzer family, Chaska, and one other family in Carver County will host this exchange. During his stay in Minnesota, he will attend the Minnesota State Fair.

Aliberti has a special interest in agricultural methods in Minnesota through the Agricultural Extension Service. He has always lived on a farm and has been active in the 3-P clubs of Italy.

By visiting these two farms in Carver County and two more farms in Morrison County, August 2 through September 19, he hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life.

The American IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level. They work in cooperation with Aliberti's Italian sponsor, the 3-P clubs of Italy.

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

Special to Benton Co

India Youth
To Visit County

Virendra K. Sharma, 25, New Delhi, India, is one of eight International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates to visit Minnesota this year.

Sharma will be living and working in Benton County from August 2 through September 19. The Leonard Hansen family, Route 2, Sauk Rapids, and the Elmer Ruhoff family, Route 1, Foley, will host this young exchange. During his stay in Minnesota, he will attend the Minnesota State Fair.

Sharma has a special interest in the organization and operation of 4-H clubs in Minnesota, including publications and improved agricultural techniques. Before assuming his present job as publicity officer and organizer with the Young Farmers' Association in India, Sharma attended the University of Agra and the University of Punjab. He holds B.A., LLB and J.D. degrees in arts, law and journalism.

Sharma has participated in the Young Farmers' Association, many university activities, the Indian Service Association and Youth Department and the all-Indian National Congress.

By visiting these two farms in Benton County and two more farms in Big Stone County, September 19 through October 19, he hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life.

The American IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level. They work in cooperation with Sharma's Indian sponsor, the Young Farmers' Association.

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

Special to Gene to

YOUTH FROM NEPAL
TO VISIT COUNTY

Madan Krishna Shrestha, 23, Katamandu, Nepal, is one of eight International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates to visit Minnesota this year.

Shrestha will be living and working in Pine County from August 2 through August 30. The Viggo Nielsen family, Askov, and the Fred Vacinek family, Pine City, will host this young exchangee. During his stay in Minnesota, he will attend the Minnesota State Fair.

Shrestha has a special interest in agricultural extension work, particularly 4-H club work, because of his occupation as a junior horticultural technical assistant with the Village and District Development Program. His job is similar to work in the agricultural extension service. He was active in 4-Leaf (4-H type) work.

By visiting two farms in Pine County and two more farms in Olmsted County, September 2 through October 6, he hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life, particularly the 4-H activities.

The American IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level. They work in cooperation with Shrestha's Nepalese sponsors, the Ford Foundation and the Government of Nepal.

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

Special to Olmsted Co.

Youth From Nepal
To Visit County

Madan Krishna Shrestha, 23, Katmandu, Nepal, is one of eight International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates to visit Minnesota this year.

Shrestha will be living and working in Olmsted County from September 2 through October 6. The John Bernard family, Rural Route 2, Stewartville, and the Elmer Fuchs family, Rural Route 2, Eyota, will host this young exchange. During his stay in Minnesota, he will attend the Minnesota State Fair.

Shrestha has a special interest in agricultural extension work, particularly 4-H club work, because of his occupation as a junior horticultural technical assistant with the Village and District Development Program. His job is similar to work in the Agricultural Extension Service. He was active in 4-Leaf (4-H type) work.

By visiting two farms in Olmsted County and two more farms in Pine County, August 2 through August 30, he hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life, particularly the 4-H activities.

The American IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level. They work in cooperation with Shrestha's Nepalese sponsors, the Ford Foundation and the Government of Nepal.

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

Special to Big Stone Co

India Youth
To Visit County

Virendra K. Sharma, 25, New Delhi, India, is one of eight International Farm Youth (IFYE) delegates to visit Minnesota this year.

Sharma will be living and working in Big Stone County from September 19 through October 19. His host families will be
During his stay in Minnesota, he will attend the Minnesota State Fair, sometime between August 31 and September 2.

Sharma has a special interest in the organization and operation of 4-H clubs in Minnesota, including publications and improved agricultural techniques. Before assuming his present job as publicity officer and organizer with the Young Farmers' Association in India, Sharma attended the Universities of Agra and Punjab. He holds B.A., LLB and J.B. degrees in arts, law and journalism.

Sharma has participated in the Young Farmers' Association, many university activities, the Indian Service Association and Youth Department and the all-Indian National Congress.

By visiting these two farms in Big Stone County and two more farms in Benton County, August 2 through September 19, he hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life.

The American IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level. They work in cooperation with Sharma's Indian sponsor, the Young Farmers' Association.

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

Special to Kanabec Co

YOUTH FROM NEPAL
TO VISIT COUNTY

Nil Kantha Adhikari, 21, Lamjung Dura Dafa, West No. 3, Nepal, is one of eight International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates to visit Minnesota this year.

Adhikari will be living and working in Kanabec County from August 2 through August 30. Mrs. Myrtle Evenson and her sons, Route 1, Mora, will host this young exchangee. After his stay in Kanabec County, Adhikari will attend the Minnesota State Fair before going to Goodhue County.

Adhikari has a special interest in cooperative extension work, particularly 4-H club work, because of his occupation as a village development worker which is similar to the position of agricultural extension agent here. He was active in 4-Leaf (4-H type) work.

By visiting this farm in Kanabec County and two more farms in Goodhue County, September 2 through October 6, he hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life, particularly the 4-H activities.

The American IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level. They work in cooperation with Adhikari's Nepalese sponsor, the Ford Foundation and the Government of Nepal.

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

Special to Isanti Co

COLOMBIAN YOUTH
TO VISIT COUNTY

Luis A. Bello V., 29, Puebloviejo (Boyaca), Colombia, is one of eight International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates to visit Minnesota this year.

Bello V. will be living and working in Isanti County from September 19 to November 6. The Reuben Johnson family, Route 2, Cambridge, and the Edward Strike family, Route 1, Isanti, will host this young exchangee who is a professional Rural Youth Club Leader in Colombia. During his stay in Minnesota, he will attend the Minnesota State Fair.

As a 4-S (4-H type) Club Assistant, Bello V. is particularly interested in our 4-H Club work through the Agricultural Extension Service. By visiting the two Isanti County farms and two more farms in Lake of the Woods County, August 2 through September 19, Bello V. hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life, including the 4-H activities.

The American IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level. They work in cooperation with Bello V.'s Colombian sponsor, the Colombian-American Technical Agricultural Service.

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

Special to Lake of the Woods

COLOMBIAN YOUTH
TO VISIT COUNTY

Luis A. Bello V., 29, Puebloviejo (Boyaco), Colombia, is one of eight International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates to visit Minnesota this year.

Bello V. will be living and working in Lake of the Woods County from August 2 to September 19. The LeRoy Carlson family and the Earnest Carlson family, both of Williams, will host this young exchangee who is a professional Rural Youth Club Leader in Colombia. During his stay in Minnesota, he will attend the Minnesota State Fair.

As a 4-S (4-H type) Club Assistant, Bello V. is particularly interested in our 4-H Club work through the Agricultural Extension Service. By visiting the two Lake of the Woods County farms and two more farms in Isanti County, September 19 through November 6, Bello V. Hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life, including the 4-H activities.

The American IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level. They work in cooperation with Bello V.'s Colombian sponsor, the Colombian-American Technical Agricultural Service.

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

Special to Blue Earth C

**IFYE FROM SWEDEN
TO VISIT COUNTY**

Inga-Lill Marianne Berqvist, 21, Sven-Bengtsgarden, Jungskola, Sweden, is one of eight International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates to visit Minnesota this year.

Miss Berqvist will be living and working in Blue Earth County from September 19 through October 30. The Harold Fischner family, Route 2, Lake Crystal, and the Donald Gens family, Madelia, will host this young exchange. During her stay in Minnesota, she will attend the Minnesota State Fair.

Miss Berqvist has a special interest in both 4-H activities and home economics in Minnesota, because she has been active in the 4-H clubs of Sweden and is presently studying home economics in college. By visiting the two Blue Earth County farms and two more farms in Crow Wing County, August 3 through September 19, she hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life, including youth activities.

The American IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level. They work in cooperation with Miss Berqvist's Swedish sponsor, the 4-H Clubs of Sweden.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 15, 1961

SPECIAL

HOME AGENT
GETS U
PROMOTION

Mrs. Audrey Tolzmann, Jackson County home agent, has been promoted to the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff, according to an announcement from Skuli Rutford, director of the University Agricultural Extension Service.

The promotion will not affect Mrs. Tolzmann's position in the county. She is employed locally and will continue to work locally from the county extension office. She is a joint employee of Jackson County, the University of Minnesota and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but the standards for the home agent's position are determined by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University.

Mrs. Tolzmann received the promotion to assistant professor in recognition of her experience and record as home agent and the contributions she has made to the University's extension home program.

During the seven years Mrs. Tolzmann has been Jackson County home agent, she has brought to homemakers and to 4-H girls the latest techniques in home-making based on research and has helped farm families find greater satisfactions in rural living. She has taught a varied program, including lessons in nutrition and meal planning, food preparation, home furnishings, clothing and home management.

Last year Mrs. Tolzmann received an award of merit from the Minnesota Safety Council for her work in promoting safety in Jackson County. This work included cooperating in and helping to direct a Jackson County accident survey started in 1957 and completed in 1959. She has also worked closely with the

and one Mrs. Tolzmann promoted

4-H clubs in their promotion of such safety activities as marking blind corners on county roads and reflectorizing bicycles, automobiles and farm machinery.

She has served as safety chairman for the Minnesota Home Economics Association.

She has been active in the Minnesota Home Agents' Association and has served as its treasurer.

In 1959 she received a blue ribbon in the University Agricultural Extension Service information contest for news articles she had written.

Mrs. Tolzmann holds a bachelor of science degree in home economics from Mankato State College.

In commending Mrs. Tolzmann for her work as home agent, Mr. Rutford said: "Mrs. Tolzmann has shown understanding of the families with whom she has worked and has inspired their confidence through the work she has done. She is an efficient teacher of home economics subject matter in extension programs for both youth and adults. She is also an effective trainer of new home agents in the philosophy and methods of extension work."

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 15, 1961

SPECIAL

GEORGE SAKSA
PROMOTED IN
ACADEMIC RANK

George Saksa, Itasca County agricultural extension agent in rural development, has been promoted by the University of Minnesota from instructor to assistant professor in academic rank.

The promotion does not affect Saksa's position in the county. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office.

According to Skuli Rutford, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the promotion recognizes his work in organizing the rural development program in the county and in assisting farm families to adjust their operations for improved farm income. He has cooperated with other county extension workers and with local community groups in studying resources to determine possible agricultural improvements and in setting up development projects.

When Saksa came to Itasca County in January, 1957, he began pilot work in rural development in a position just established by the Agricultural Extension Service.

Saksa holds a B. S. degree from the University of Minnesota. Before coming to Itasca County he was a vocational agriculture instructor in Esko for six years.

T. H. Fenske, acting dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, which includes the Agricultural Extension Service, said in recommending the promotion, "Mr. Saksa has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done so by taking to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research and useful information from the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

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Institute of Agriculture
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SPECIAL

FRED KAHLER
PROMOTED TO
ACADEMIC RANK

Frederick B. Kehler, Anoka County 4-H Club Agent, has been promoted by the University of Minnesota from instructor to assistant professor in academic rank.

The promotion does not affect Kehler's position in the county. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. He is a joint employee of the county, the University and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

According to Skell Rutherford, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the promotion recognizes his work in developing and carrying out a strong 4-H Club program. He has adjusted the club program to adapt it to meet the needs of the increasing number of boys and girls of rural homestead and urban areas in Anoka County.

Kehler has been 4-H Club agent in Anoka County since January, 1952. A graduate of the University of Minnesota, he received a scholarship for training in human relations at the University of Maryland in the summer of 1951, and spent the year 1959-60 doing graduate work at Michigan State University.

Active in the Minnesota 4-H Club Agents' Association, Kehler has served as its treasurer.

T. H. Penske, acting dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, which includes the Agricultural Extension Service, said in recommending the promotion, "Mr. Kehler has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done so by taking to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research and useful information from the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

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

HOME AGENT
GETS U
PROMOTION

Mrs. Ilene Maley, Todd county home agent, has been promoted to the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff, according to an announcement from Skuli Rutford, director of the University Agricultural Extension Service.

The promotion will not affect Mrs. Maley's position in the county. She is employed locally and will continue to work locally from the county extension office. She is a joint employee of Todd county, the University of Minnesota and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but the standards for the home agent's position are determined by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University.

During the four years Mrs. Maley has been Todd county home agent, she has helped farm families find greater satisfactions in rural living and has brought to homemakers and to 4-H girls the latest techniques in homemaking based on research. She has taught a varied program, including lessons in nutrition and meal planning, food preparation, home furnishings, clothing and home management.

In 1959 and 1960 Mrs. Maley received blue ribbons in the University Agricultural Extension Service information contest for news articles she had written, as well as for her newspaper column.

Before joining the county extension staff, Mrs. Maley was home service supervisor for Northern States Power Company for two years in St. Paul. Other positions she has held include that of assistant dietitian for Children's Hospital, St. Paul, 4-H club agent in Anoka county, assistant 4-H club agent in Kandiyohi county and acting home agent in Nobles county.

Mrs. Maley holds a bachelor of science degree in home economics from the University of Minnesota, with a major in dietetics.

In commending Mrs. Maley for her work as home agent, Mr. Rutford said: "Mrs. Maley has shown leadership ability in developing a varied home economics program and is an excellent teacher both in the adult and 4-H programs."

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SPECIAL

HOME AGENT
GETS U
PROMOTION

Irene Ott, McLeod County home agent, has been promoted to the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff, according to an announcement from Skuli Rutford, director of the University Agricultural Extension Service.

The promotion will not affect Miss Ott's position in the county. She is employed locally and will continue to work locally from the county extension office. She is a joint employee of McLeod County, the University of Minnesota and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but the standards for the home agent's position are determined by the Agricultural Extension Service at the University.

During the four years she has been McLeod County home agent and for three previous years when she was home agent in Martin County she has helped farm families find greater satisfactions in rural living and has brought to homemakers and 4-H girls in the county the latest techniques in homemaking based on research. She has taught a varied program, including lessons in nutrition and meal planning, food preparation, home furnishings, clothing and home management.

Before coming to McLeod County, Miss Ott was a home agent in Martin County for three years. For three summers she served as 4-H assistant in Faribault County.

Active in the Minnesota Home Agents' Association, she served as its secretary in 1959.

Miss Ott holds a bachelor of science degree with a major in home economics from the University of Minnesota

-more-

add one Miss Ott promoted

In commending Miss Ott for her work as home agent, Mr. Rutford said, "Miss Ott has shown enthusiasm and understanding in teaching of family living information to both adults and youth. She has shown insight in development of subject matter to fit changing situations. She has served effectively as a trainer of new home agents in the methods and philosophy of extension work in home economics."

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University Farm and Home News
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SPECIAL

HOME AGENT
GETS U
PROMOTION

Donna Sutton, Hubbard County home agent, has been promoted to the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff, according to an announcement from Skuli Rutford, director of the University Agricultural Extension Service.

The promotion will not affect Miss Sutton's position in the county. She is employed locally and will continue to work locally from the county extension office. She is a joint employee of Hubbard County, the University of Minnesota and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but the standards for the home agent's position are determined by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University.

Miss Sutton received the promotion to assistant professor in recognition of her experience and record as home agent and the contributions she has made to the University's extension home program.

During the six and a half years she has been Hubbard County home agent, Miss Sutton has brought to homemakers and 4-H girls in the county the latest techniques in homemaking based on research and has helped farm families find greater satisfactions in rural living. She has taught a varied program, including lessons in nutrition and meal planning, food preparation, home furnishings, clothing and home management.

Miss Sutton holds a bachelor of science degree with a major in home economics from the University of Minnesota. In the summer of 1958 she received a scholarship from the Horace A. Moses Foundation, Inc., to attend a special extension summer school session at Colorado State University.

-more-

add one Miss Sutton promoted

In commending Miss Sutton for her work as home agent, Mr. Rutford said, "Miss Sutton has shown outstanding organizational and teaching ability in both the adult home economics and 4-H programs."

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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SPECIAL

CURTIS KLINT
PROMOTED TO
ACADEMIC RANK

Curtis P. Klint, Norman County soil conservation agent since 1952, has been promoted by the University of Minnesota from instructor to assistant professor in academic rank.

The promotion does not affect Klint's position in the county. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office.

According to Skuli Rutford, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the promotion recognizes Klint's work with young farmers and other adult groups in developing a sound educational program in soil conservation and soil management. In cooperation with extension specialists from the University of Minnesota and agricultural agents in neighboring counties, he has been instrumental in setting up valuable Red River Valley demonstration plots in soils and agronomy.

Klint is one of the first men to serve as a soil conservation agent in Minnesota. His work in Norman County has been closely coordinated with that of the soil conservation district in this area.

He is a graduate of South Dakota State College with a major in agronomy. Before coming to Norman County he directed research for a hybrid corn company.

T. H. Fenske, acting dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, which includes the Agricultural Extension Service, said in recommending the promotion, "Mr. Klint has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done so by taking to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research and useful information from the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

University Farm and Home News
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 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:

Food is Best Buy

Follow Directions on Mix Package

Do You Look at Label on Yeast Package?

Read Labels on Cereal Packages

Reconstituting Dry Milk

Variety of Colors in Gloves

Select Appropriate Glove Length

How Many Calories Does Work Take?

Overweight a Problem in Adults

CONSUMER BUYING

Food is Best Buy

Food today is more of a bargain than ever. Americans are eating more nutritious, more varied meals at lower real cost in terms of hours they work to earn those meals than at any previous time in history.

Though many people complain about high food prices, the fact is that food prices have been unusually stable, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. Based on the standard "market basket" which the government uses to measure price trends, prices at the grocery store in 1960 averaged about 2 percent below 1958 and about the same as in 1952.

It's true that 1960 food prices were about 18 percent higher than in 1947-49. But the average of prices paid by consumers for all goods and services rose 27 percent during the same period. Since money wages are up 57 percent, the standard of living of the average worker has improved, in spite of higher prices.

Americans are spending only 21 percent of their after-tax income for food today. Back in 1939 the figure was 23 percent. At today's prices we could buy these 1939-type groceries for only 15 percent of our income.

Though we're spending more money at the grocery store, we're buying more and more different kinds of food and many products we used to get elsewhere -- such as toothpaste, stockings, light bulbs, cigarettes, cleaning supplies.

When we talk about the high cost of living, perhaps we ought to say, instead, the "cost of higher living," Mrs. Loomis says.

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HOME MANAGEMENT: READ THE LABELFollow Directions on Mix Package

Labels and directions on food products are of vital importance to the homemaker who wants information on the best method of storing, handling and using the product for the finest eating quality. In fact, disregarding directions can sometimes have disastrous results.

Some homemakers feel that if a little of certain ingredients is good, more will be better. But adding an extra egg to an already carefully balanced cake mix which requires only two eggs will only result in poor texture. If a mix already contains a balanced proportion of dry milk, using milk instead of the water called for in the recipe will upset the balance and make the cake heavy and over-moist.

* * * *

Do You Look at Label on Yeast Package?

If you keep a supply of dry yeast on hand, check the date on the package from time to time. If you disregard the expiration date, the bread you are making may not rise as it should.

* * * *

Read Labels on Cereal Packages

Before you open the next package of breakfast cereal, read and follow the directions for opening it. Those directions are designed to make it possible to close the package in such a way that the contents will keep in good condition. A carelessly opened and closed package hastens deterioration of the product, such as loss of crispness.

* * * *

Reconstituting Dry Milk

Had trouble reconstituting dry milk? Then you probably haven't followed the directions on the package. When you sprinkle the powder on top of the water before blending, as the directions tell you, you'll have no trouble dissolving the dry milk. But if you pour water on top of the milk solids instead, it's difficult to get a good liquid product.

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CLOTHINGVariety of Colors in Gloves

Gloves are becoming increasingly popular in assorted colors and lengths. Perhaps you've been wondering just when to wear them and what color and style are proper.

Custom and etiquette call for gloves to be worn for most social and business occasions. However, you now have an enormous variety of colors to choose from, which can effectively carry out or contrast any color in your ensemble. Darker colored and longer gloves lend more sophistication to your appearance, but should be appropriate to your age and personality.

White gloves, while creating a fresh and crisp appearance, can detract from an outfit if they create a spotty effect when they are not harmonious with the costume. They call particular attention to the wearer's hands.

Any glove should be kept clean, neat and inconspicuous.

* * * *

Select Appropriate Glove Length

You can find nearly as much variety in glove length as in color this season. Glove lengths vary from the shorty type to the long, above-the-elbow length. Length is expressed in terms of button length and is determined by the number of inches from the base of the thumb to the top of the gloves.

For daytime wear with a long-sleeve coat or dress, the four-button slip-on glove is correct. For the new three-quarter-length-sleeve Jackie Kennedy coats or even shorter sleeved coats, gloves that meet the sleeve (usually eight to ten button length), are the most effective, but short gloves, tight at the wrist, are also appropriate.

The longer the glove, the more sophistication it brings to your appearance. For those dressy sleeveless frocks or for formals, an above-the-elbow length would be attractive.

No matter what gloves you wear, always remember to wear your gloves -- don't carry them. When a hat is worn, gloves should always be worn, but it is appropriate to wear gloves without a hat for late afternoon and evening functions.

WEIGHT CONTROLHow Many Calories Does Work Take?

Many jobs are less strenuous than leisure-time activities. This table will give you an idea how many calories you use per minute in various jobs and activities: Resting, lying, sitting, 1.25; washing, dressing, driving a car, 2.5; gardening, golfing, walking briskly, 4 to 5; strenuous housework, 6.6.

* * * *

Overweight a Problem in Adults

Extra weight is the number one nutrition problem of the American adult. Doctors and nutritionists agree that overweight is dangerous to health and may predispose him to many serious diseases.

The average weight of the adult in the United States is 15 pounds above what should be ideal for best health, according to some authorities. About one in four or five adults is overweight. It's said that there are 48 million overweight Americans.

Reasons for overweight in adults may be inactivity, a history of overweight since childhood, poor food selection or eating too much.

Often the overweight person consumes more calories than his body can use. Women who have frequent kaffee klatches and bridge parties with friends and neighbors find it particularly hard to resist the calorie-laden desserts and pastries served by the hostess. When serving meals to the family as well as guests, homemakers should consider the lower calorie needs of any dieting members, says Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

The most effective type of diet is one which is sound nutritionally and will bring about a gradual but permanent weight loss. It should be the kind of diet the person will enjoy and should form the basis for good food habits. A diet high in protein containing a moderate amount of fat is satisfying and effective.

* * * *

Out of every 20 diabetics, 17 are reportedly overweight before the onset of diabetes.

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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:

A Fifth of Income for Food

How Do Food Costs Compare?

Canned Fruits and Vegetables -- Good Buy

Soil Damages Curtains

To Keep House Cool

More Traditional Styles Evident

Women Doing More Painting

Holes in Armpits of Your Shirts?

Elastic Care

How Well Do Frozen Cookies Keep?

Keep Precooked Meats in Freezer

Frozen Bread for Sandwiches

CONSUMER BUYING

A Fifth of Income for Food

Americans are spending more money for better living -- but food is taking a smaller, not a larger portion of our pay check. The average factory worker in this country can buy the government's standard monthly "market basket" of farm foods with the earnings from 38 hours of work compared to 51 hours in 1952 and 61 hours in 1947.

The average family's grocery bill amounts to only about a fifth of the family's take-home pay today compared with a fourth shortly after the war.

* * * *

How Do Food Costs Compare?

It takes much less time to earn enough money to buy food in this country than it does in many other countries. In August of 1959, for example, it took a Russian 7 minutes of work to buy a pound of potatoes in Moscow but it took an American only 2 minutes in the United States. In Russia it took 82 minutes to buy a pound of beef rib roast but 21 minutes here. It took 9 times as much work to buy a pound of butter and 21 times as much work to buy a pound of sugar in Moscow as it did in New York City.

* * * *

Canned Fruits and Vegetables -- Good Buy

Consumers whose earnings are now three and a half times those of 20 years ago find that their weekly earnings will go almost twice as far as in 1940 in the purchase of canned fruits and vegetables.

-jbn-

HOME FURNISHINGSSoil Damages Curtains

Window curtains on the sunny side of the house are likely to last longer if they are kept clean. Most homemakers know that long exposure to sun can weaken and rot fabric. A California Experiment Station study shows that sunshine is more damaging to soiled than to clean fabric.

* * * *

To Keep House Cool

A white roof that reflects instead of absorbing the heat of the sun, an attic fan installed with vents so that it can blow hot air out of the attic at night and draw in cool air, and outside blinds or other shading arrangements to help keep the hot sunshine from coming through windows have often been recommended for keeping the house cool in hot weather. Housing advisors in several states report that these devices also help after the house is air-conditioned. They make the air conditioning more economical and sometimes more effective.

* * * *

More Traditional Styles Evident

Early American-Colonial designs in furniture, accounting for such a large proportion of sales recently, are leveling off in quantity at summer markets. The trend toward more refinement in furnishings is reflected in the increase in traditional stylings being offered -- Italian, French and English. It's a harmonious mix-and-match trend rather than a collection in which all pieces are matched.

Scandinavian modern is still strong.

* * * *

Women Doing More Painting

Women are doing a lot more painting around the home than they used to, according to the American Brush Manufacturers' Association. About 10 years ago, the women used to account for 10 cents of every dollar spent on brushes by amateur painters. Now they're spending better than 35 cents.

CLOTHINGHoles in Armpits of Your Shirts?

If ragged holes sometimes appear mysteriously in the armpit of shirts, dresses and uniforms, liquid deodorants that contain uninhibited acid salts may be the cause.

Suzanne Davison, professor of textiles and clothing at the University of Minnesota, cites the case of a liquid deodorant that was responsible for holes under the arms of a cotton shirt after it had been worn only three times. Many antiperspirants are harmless to fabric, however. Acid damage can usually be avoided if the user follows directions on the package, Miss Davison says.

* * * *

Elastic Care

What's the best way to launder elastic fabrics so they will not lose their elasticity?

Home economists at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station found in a study of elastic fabrics that less elasticity was lost in laundering with soaps than with general-purpose synthetics (those for regular laundering). They tested both elastic braids and knitted elastic fabrics used in foundation garments.

Soaps also proved better in saving elasticity than the specialty detergent products sold for washing elastic fabrics.

When clothes were tumble-dried at the medium heat or "wash and wear" setting on the washing machine, they didn't lose as much elasticity as when they were simply left to dry in the air. Elastic fabrics containing rubber should never be dried in sunlight, the researchers advise.

Net garments containing a spandex (synthetic) elastic fiber were not damaged by any laundering method tested.

Washing rubber-based elastic braids and knitted nets 40 times in an automatic washer at temperatures of 70, 100, or 135 degrees F., using any of 24 soaps and synthetic detergents from a supermarket, caused no damage when clean terry cloth towels were washed along with the elastic garments as a "buffer." However, when soiled sheets and pillowcases were used instead of the towels, many of the braids lost their elasticity.

FROZEN FOODSHow Well Do Frozen Cookies Keep?

Refrigerator and sugar cookies rated good in palatability after storage periods of two, four, six and eight months in experiments at the University of Illinois. Peanut butter cookies, however, deteriorated in texture and flavor between six and eight months of storage.

Brownies, chocolate chip and filled cookies were considered good after two and four months of storage and fair to good after six and eight months. Undesirable changes in texture accounted for the lower ratings after longer storage.

* * * *

Keep Precooked Meats in Freezer

For best flavor, store packaged, cooked ham slices in the freezer rather than the refrigerator -- even if such meats are to be kept only a few days.

That's the conclusion of a study made at the Kansas Experiment Station.

Packaged, cooked, sliced ham and other luncheon meats frequently acquire a buttermilk odor and a slightly soured flavor in home refrigerators. The reason seems to be that psychrophilic bacteria, which thrive at cold temperatures above freezing, affect the flavor and odor of luncheon meats but do not make the foods harmful to health. At freezer temperatures such bacteria do not multiply; hence the flavor of these packaged prepared meats is not affected.

* * * *

Frozen Bread for Sandwiches

Picnic sandwiches will keep cold hours if made from frozen slices of bread. Slices are easy to separate from frozen presliced loaves kept in home freezers. They also are easy to spread. As they thaw gradually, they'll help keep other contents of the lunch box cold.

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University Farm and Home News
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SPECIAL

EUGENE ORSBERG
PROMOTED IN
ACADEMIC RANK

Eugene Orsberg, Nobles County assistant agricultural agent, has been promoted by the University of Minnesota from instructor to assistant professor in academic rank.

The promotion does not affect Orsberg's position in the county. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. He is a joint employee of the county, the University and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

According to Stoll Butford, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the promotion recognizes Orsberg's work with groups of young married couples in farm and home management and his organization of an effective program of activities for youth.

Orsberg joined the Nobles County extension staff in April, 1956, after a short period of employment with Kraft Foods Company. He was graduated in 1953 from North Dakota State University with a degree in animal husbandry.

He is a native of Bottineau, North Dakota, where he was active in 4-H work.

T. H. Foshee, acting dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, which includes the Agricultural Extension Service, said in recommending the promotion, "Mr. Orsberg has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done so by taking to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research and useful information from the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

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SPECIAL

BYRON KUNKEL
PROMOTED IN
ACADEMIC RANK

Byron Kunkel, Blue Earth County assistant agricultural agent, has been promoted by the University of Minnesota from instructor to assistant professor in academic rank.

The promotion does not affect Kunkel's position in the county. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. He is a joint employee of the county, the University and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

According to Skuli Butford, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the promotion recognizes his effective guidance and leadership of the 4-H program and his skill in presenting educational material to groups.

Kunkel came to Blue Earth County in February, 1955, as assistant agent from a position as manager of the McLeod plant of the Minnesota Liquid Fertilizer Company.

He was born and reared on a general livestock farm in Holt County, Missouri.

A native of New Point, Missouri, he is a graduate of the University of Missouri.

T. H. Fenske, acting dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, which includes the Agricultural Extension Service, said in recommending the promotion, "Mr. Kunkel has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done so by taking to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research and useful information from the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

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SPECIAL

COUNTY AGENT
PROMOTED IN
ACADEMIC RANK

David S. Johnson, Yellow Medicine County agricultural agent, has been promoted by the University of Minnesota from instructor to assistant professor in academic rank.

The promotion does not affect Johnson's position in the county. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. He is a joint employee of the county, the University and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

According to Skuli Rutford, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the promotion recognizes his work in developing a balanced educational program for the county in agriculture, home economics and 4-H. He has pioneered in the development of methods and procedures for educational work in farm management with farm families. His farm management program has served as a model for other county extension agents.

A native of Waseca, Johnson came to Yellow Medicine County in October, 1955. Following his graduation from the University of Minnesota, he taught vocational agriculture for a year in Albert Lea. He was an officer in the U. S. Navy during World War II, and later was a farm management specialist for the Southwest Minnesota Farm Management Service with headquarters in Worthington.

T. H. Fenske, acting dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, which includes the Agricultural Extension Service, said in recommending the promotion, "Mr. Johnson has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done so by taking to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research and useful information from the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

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SPECIAL

OLIVER STRAND
PROMOTED IN
ACADEMIC RANK

Oliver Strand, Winona County agricultural agent, has been promoted by the University of Minnesota from instructor to assistant professor in academic rank.

The promotion does not affect Strand's position in the county. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. He is a joint employee of the county, the University and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

According to Skuli Rutford, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the promotion recognizes his extension educational programs in soil conservation, farm and home development and 4-H. Under his leadership there has been an increase in 4-H enrollment and an expanded program in farm and home development in Winona County.

Before coming to Winona County in October, 1959, Strand was extension soil conservation agent in Fillmore County for three years. In Fillmore County, he was one of the team of workers who aided local people in putting Minnesota's first watershed project into operation.

Strand is a graduate of the University of Michigan in forestry and has done graduate work at the University of Minnesota.

A native of Boyceville, Wisconsin, he managed a dairy farm in Wisconsin for a time. Before joining the Fillmore County extension staff he worked on forest management for a year for the Minnesota Division of Forestry.

T. H. Fenske, acting dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, which includes the Agricultural Extension Service, said in recommending the promotion, "Mr. Strand has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done so by taking to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research and useful information from the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 15, 1961

SPECIAL

COUNTY AGENT
PROMOTED IN
ACADEMIC RANK

Paul J. Stelmaschuk, Pennington County Agricultural Agent, has been promoted by the University of Minnesota from instructor to assistant professor in academic rank.

The promotion does not affect Stelmaschuk's position in the county. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. He is a joint employee of the county, the University and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

According to Skuli Rutford, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the promotion recognizes Stelmaschuk's development of a sound soil improvement program, his work with individual families on farm and home development problems and his work in helping to organize the Northwest Farm and Home Development Association. For two years the number of county farmers testing their soils has placed Pennington County in top rank among counties of the state.

A graduate of the University of Alberta, Canada, and a native of that province, he has taken advanced work in agriculture at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, and at North Dakota State University, Fargo. Before coming to Pennington County in 1956, he was veterans' agriculture instructor in Morton County, North Dakota for five years.

T. H. Fenske, acting dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, which includes the Agricultural Extension Service, said in recommending the promotion, "Mr. Stelmaschuk has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done so by taking to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research and useful information from the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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July 15, 1961

SPECIAL

ARNOLD CLAASSEN
PROMOTED IN
ACADEMIC RANK

Arnold Claassen, Lincoln County agricultural agent, has been promoted by the University of Minnesota from instructor to assistant professor in academic rank.

The promotion does not affect Claassen's position in the county. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. He is a joint employee of the county, the University and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

According to Skuli Rutford, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the promotion recognizes Claassen's work as county agent, including that of conducting an effective educational program in conservation, geared to improving the economy of the county.

Before coming to Lincoln County as agricultural agent in 1957, he was employed by the Agricultural Extension Service for six years as special assistant county agent in soil conservation for Rock and Lincoln counties.

Claassen holds a B. S. degree from the University of Minnesota in agricultural engineering. He was born in South Dakota but later moved with his parents to Otter Tail County where he was active in 4-H work.

T. H. Fenske, acting dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, which includes the Agricultural Extension Service, said in recommending the promotion, "Mr. Claassen has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done so by taking to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research and useful information from the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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July 15, 1961

SPECIAL

PATRICK BORICH
PROMOTED IN
ACADEMIC RANK

Patrick Borich, Carlton County agricultural agent, has been promoted by the University of Minnesota from instructor to assistant professor in academic rank.

The promotion does not affect Borich's position in the county. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. He is a joint employee of the county, the University and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

According to Skuli Rutford, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the promotion recognizes his effective work with dairymen in dairy herd improvement production and record keeping, his support of the 4-H organization and his cooperation with commercial organizations in promoting rural development.

Borich received his B. S. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1955 with honors in agricultural education. After teaching vocational agriculture in Butterfield for a year, he returned to the University to do graduate work in plant pathology. While there he served as a research and teaching assistant.

He came to Carlton County as agent July 1, 1958.

He is a native of St. Louis County, where he was brought up on a 160-acre dairy farm. He was active in 4-H and FFA while in St. Louis County.

T. H. Fenske, acting dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, which includes the Agricultural Extension Service, said in recommending the promotion, "Mr. Borich has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done so by taking to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research and useful information from the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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July 15, 1961

SPECIAL

FLOYD JORGENSEN
PROMOTED IN
ACADEMIC RANK

Floyd Jorgensen, Beltrami County extension agent, has been promoted by the University of Minnesota from instructor to assistant professor in academic rank.

The promotion does not affect Jorgensen's position in the county. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office.

According to Skell Butford, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the promotion recognizes his dedication to his work in conducting an informal educational program with the residents of Red Lake Reservation and other Indian families in Beltrami County. He works with Indian families on youth programs, home improvement, community activities, gardening, fruit production and some agricultural problems. His efforts have brought about successful and continuous operation of two 4-H clubs and one older youth group on the reservation.

Jorgensen is a graduate of Dana College, Blair, Nebraska, and has taken work at the University of Minnesota and Augsburg Theological Seminary in Minneapolis. He is a native of Luck, Wisconsin.

Before joining the Beltrami County extension staff in August, 1956, he worked part time for two years on research for the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Ramsey County.

T. H. Fenske, acting dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, which includes the Agricultural Extension Service, said in recommending the promotion, "Mr. Jorgensen has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done so by taking to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research and useful information from the University and its outlying experiment stations, other stations, industry and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

CLAYTON GRABOW
PROMOTED IN
ACADEMIC RANK

Clayton Grabow, Mille Lacs County agricultural agent, has been promoted by the University of Minnesota from assistant professor to associate professor in academic rank.

The promotion does not affect Grabow's position in the county. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office as in the past. He is a joint employee of the county, the University, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

According to Skuli Rutford, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the promotion recognizes his work in carrying out a strong extension program in Mille Lacs County, in agriculture, 4-H and home economics. He has conducted an outstanding educational program in dairy husbandry, emphasizing herd improvement through production records, artificial breeding and improved feeding and management. He has always worked closely with commercial organizations and businessmen in the county.

Grabow came to Mille Lacs County in July, 1952, from Detroit Lakes, where he taught agriculture and served for two years as coordinator of the veterans' on-the-farm agricultural education program. His experience also included teaching at North Dakota State University for a short period and at Pillager High School.

He holds a master of science degree in dairy husbandry from the University of Wisconsin and a B. S. from the University of Minnesota.

T. H. Fenske, acting dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, which includes the Agricultural Extension Service, said in recommending the promotion, "Mr. Grabow has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done so by taking to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research and useful information from the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 15, 1961

SPECIAL

CLAYTON GRABOW
PROMOTED IN
ACADEMIC RANK

Clayton Grabow, Mille Lacs County agricultural agent, has been promoted by the University of Minnesota from assistant professor to associate professor in academic rank.

The promotion does not affect Grabow's position in the county. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office as in the past. He is a joint employee of the county, the University, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

According to Skuli Rutford, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the promotion recognizes his work in carrying out a strong extension program in Mille Lacs County, in agriculture, 4-H and home economics. He has conducted an outstanding educational program in dairy husbandry, emphasizing herd improvement through production records, artificial breeding and improved feeding and management. He has always worked closely with commercial organizations and businessmen in the county.

Grabow came to Mille Lacs County in July, 1952, from Detroit Lakes, where he taught agriculture and served for two years as coordinator of the veterans' on-the-farm agricultural education program. His experience also included teaching at North Dakota State University for a short period and at Pillager High School.

He holds a master of science degree in dairy husbandry from the University of Wisconsin and a B. S. from the University of Minnesota.

T. A. Fenske, acting dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, which includes the Agricultural Extension Service, said in recommending the promotion, "Mr. Grabow has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done so by taking to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research and useful information from the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

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

CLARENCE QUIE
PROMOTED IN
ACADEMIC RANK

Clarence Quie, Dakota County agricultural agent, has been promoted by the University of Minnesota from assistant professor to associate professor in academic rank.

The promotion does not affect Quie's position in the county. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office as in the past. He is a joint county, University, and U. S. Department of Agriculture employee.

According to Skuli Rutford, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the promotion recognizes his work in developing a strong 4-H program and his leadership in improving dairying in the county through herd production testing. In the 15 years he has been Dakota County agricultural agent, 4-H enrollment has increased steadily. His enthusiasm for 4-H Club work and his understanding of boys and girls has built 4-H participation to one of the top five or six counties in the state. He has played a leading role in improving Dakota County dairy farming by working with individual farmers and farm groups.

In 1954 he received the Distinguished Service Award of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

Before accepting the post of agricultural extension agent in Dakota County in 1946, he served as Big Stone County agent for four years and as assistant agent in Nobles County for a year. He had 10 years of experience as a vocational agriculture instructor in North Dakota and Minnesota schools before joining the Minnesota Extension Service.

Quie holds a bachelor of science degree in agricultural education from the University of Minnesota. He has done graduate work in dairy husbandry.

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Add 1 Quis promoted

T. H. Fenske, acting dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, which includes the Agricultural Extension Service, said in recommending the promotion, "Mr. Quis has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done so by taking to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research and useful information from the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
34. Paul 1, Minnesota
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SPECIAL

G. J. KUNAU
PROMOTED IN
ACADEMIC RANK

G. J. "Dick" Kunau, Goodhue County agricultural agent for 25 years, has been promoted in academic rank from associate professor to professor by the University of Minnesota.

The promotion does not affect Kunau's position in the county. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. He is a joint employee of the county, the University, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Kunau's recognition and promotion to professor marks the first time a county agent has been given this high rank by the University. He is the only Minnesota county agent and one of few, if any, in the nation to be given this recognition. The title professor is the highest academic rank in University circles.

According to Skull Rutford, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the promotion recognizes Kunau for his training of new extension workers and for carrying on a strong, balanced educational program in agriculture that has been recognized nationally. He has trained many agents who have gone to other counties, as well as a number who have moved to state positions on the University staff. He is widely recognized among his fellow county agents as one of Minnesota's leading agricultural extension workers.

During his career as county agent, Kunau has won a number of state and national honors in tribute to his ability as an agent. In 1952 he received the Superior Service Award of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a special ceremony in Washington, D. C. The year before he had served as president of the Minnesota County Agents' Association. In 1947 he received the Distinguished Service Award of the National Association of County Agents.

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Active in community affairs, he has been president of the Red Wing Kiwanis Club, director of the Red Wing Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Board of the First Methodist Church in Red Wing, a member of the Library Board and president of the Red Wing Planning and Advisory Commission.

Kuman came to Goodhue County as agent in 1936 after serving as assistant agent in Parkeault County. After graduating from Iowa State University in 1926 where he specialised in animal husbandry and farm crops, he farmed until 1935 in Iowa.

As Goodhue County agent "Dicker" has helped develop strong soil conservation and 4-H programs and has done outstanding work with RFA, pasture, livestock, and many other groups in the county.

T. H. Fenske, acting dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, which includes the Agricultural Extension Service, said in recommending the promotion, "Mr. Kuman has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done so by taking to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research and useful information from the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry and the United States Department of Agriculture."

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

Immediate release

GOVERNOR AND "SAFETY FAMILY" TO BE SPOTLIGHTED

Governor Elmer L. Andersen and the Archie Babcock family of Lonsdale will share the spotlight at a National Farm Safety Week "kickoff luncheon" on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota Thursday (July 20).

National Farm Safety Week is scheduled for July 23-29.

The governor will speak, and Mr. and Mrs. Babcock and their eight children will be presented as Minnesota's representative farm safety family of the year.

The Babcocks were chosen as the state's representative farm safety family as a means of helping promote Farm Safety Week. Theme for the week this year is "Safety is a Family Affair."

The Babcocks have a long record of safety practice in the home and on their 235-acre farm at Route 1, Lonsdale, and have been active in 4-H club and Future Farmers of America safety projects.

Master of ceremonies at the luncheon will be Jim Hill of WCCO radio, who will also make a farm news broadcast at 12:30 p.m. from the St. Paul Campus Student Center, where the luncheon will be held.

After the luncheon, demonstrations of hazards and safe methods of hitching tractors to implements will be made near the St. Paul Campus Agricultural Engineering Building, according to Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota extension farm safety specialist.

Hosts at the luncheon, along with the University, will be Motec Industries, Hopkins.

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61-250-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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July 17, 1961

Immediate release

APP NAMED EXTENSION FARM MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST

James L. App, Fairmont, has been named extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

His appointment was announced today by Skuli Rutford, director of the University's Agricultural Extension Service. App fills a position which has been vacant since Ermond Hartmans joined the U. N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome, Italy.

App, 25, was born and reared on a grain and livestock farm near Fairmont. He spent 11 years as a 4-H Club member, and won the state 4-H Key Award in 1954. He was active in FFA work for 5 years, won the state FFA speaking contest in 1953, and was awarded the State Farmer and chapter Star Farmer awards that year.

He was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1957, and served 1 1/2 years as midwest agronomist for a firm manufacturing agricultural chemicals.

App received his M. S. in 1960 and his Ph. D. in 1961, both from the University of Wisconsin.

As farm management specialist, App will work closely with county agents throughout Minnesota, bringing them the latest in management research. He will travel widely in the state, consulting with county agents and individual farmers on management problems.

He is married and has three children.

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61-248-hrs

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

A Farm and Home Research Report
* * * * *
* For release at 1:30 p.m. *
* Tuesday, July 18 *
* * * * *

BET, POTATO, CORN CROP CHANCES DEPEND ON RAIN REST OF SEASON

CROOKSTON, Minn.--While it's too late for the small grain outlook to improve, hopes for sugar beet, potato and corn crops in the Red River Valley still hinge on the amount of rain which may fall during the rest of the growing season.

This was brought out by members of the University of Minnesota soils department during the annual Crops and Soils Day at the University's Northwest School and Experiment Station here today (Tuesday).

Speaking on "Soil and Moisture Problems" were William P. Martin, head of the soils department; G. R. Blake, associate professor, and D. G. Baker, instructor.

The final measure of the severity of the present drouth in Northwestern Minnesota will be determined by the amount of rain which falls this fall and next spring, they said. Unless subsoil moisture which has been depleted this summer is replenished, the drouth may be more severe in 1962 than in 1961.

Other points brought out by the soils men:

University researchers have found that the heavier soils in the Red River Valley will store up to 12-14 inches of water for crops. Crops and evaporation will use as much as one inch of water every five days. In late May and early June this year two inches of water were available in five inches of soil at Crookston. Right now soil moisture reserves there are virtually depleted.

In the Red River Valley 40 percent of the annual precipitation falls in April, May and June. If rainfall is very much short of normal in those three months, there is little likelihood that the total supply for the season will be adequate, because during hot summer weather crops there use more water than is put back into the soil by rainfall.

In the past 71 years at Crookston, only five years have shown less than 15 inches of rainfall. During 11 years rainfall has exceeded 25 inches. Up to this year, the Red River Valley has been blessed with good moisture for nearly 15 years. Drouths of varying intensity are to be expected periodically in the Northern Great Plains.

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Immediate release

4-H'ERS TO ATTEND CONSERVATION CAMP

This year's Minnesota 4-H Conservation Camp will be held July 20-23 in Itasca State Park at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological Station.

The 1961 Conservation Camp has been planned with the aid of the continuation committee chosen last year, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota. Committee members are Marian Stang, Deerwood; Dorothy Carstens, Appleton; Allan Evavold, Battle Lake; and Larry Thompson, Hayfield.

The camp program begins Thursday evening with a cook-out. The evening session will include election of group leaders and a get acquainted party.

On Friday morning the outstanding conservation club in Minnesota will present a report of its activities. A tour of the park is planned for the afternoon. Classes on Friday and Saturday will be devoted to forestry, plants and shrubs of Minnesota, land conservation, water safety and outdoor living.

Highlight of Saturday's program is the evening banquet and dance followed by the election of the continuation committee for next year. Clarence Prout, Commissioner of Conservation for Minnesota, will be featured speaker at the banquet.

Other speakers at evening meetings include Leonard L. Harkness, state 4-H Club leader, and Norman C. Mindrum, director of the National 4-H Club Service Committee, Chicago.

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.

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61-247-jcm

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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July 17, 1961

Immediate release

MEEKER COUNTY GROUP IS OUTSTANDING CONSERVATION CLUB

"One hundred percent" should be the motto of the Action Buzzers 4-H Club of Meeker County, recently selected as the outstanding 4-H Conservation Club of the year.

Bernard Beadle, district 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced that all 40 members of the Action Buzzers are enrolled in the 4-H conservation project and this club has had complete enrollment in conservation for the past three years. In addition, it had had 100 percent participation in the 4-H county conservation tour for the past few years and the entire club planned a trip to a state park last spring to study conservation.

Each member planted sunflower seeds for wildlife food during the winter and a tree in observance of Arbor Day. Over a thousand trees have now been planted by the Action Buzzers in their community.

In observance of National Conservation Week, the members arranged three window displays on conservation in Atwater, Grove City and Litchfield, the areas where the members are from. All of the members are carrying out soil conservation practices on their farms in these areas.

Leading this group of "100 percenters" are Mrs. Burton Thorp, Atwater; Mrs. Harlan Slinden, Grove City; Mrs. Burton Slinden, Atwater; and Harlan Stenberg, Grove City. Two of these leaders will speak at the 4-H Conservation Camp, July 20-23. Roger Zummack, Hutchinson, is the official delegate of the Action Buzzers at this camp.

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61-246-kmr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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July 17, 1961

Special to Kittson County

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT
FOR COUNTY

Mrs. Marlys Anderson will join the Kittson County extension staff August 1 as home agent.

During the past year she taught home economics in the senior high school in Wadena.

A graduate of Mallock High School, the former Marlys Swanson received her bachelor of science degree in home economics education from the University of Minnesota in 1960. While at the University she was a member of the Home Economics Association, the Toastmistress Club, Gamma Omicron Beta/ sorority and was vice president of United Campus Christian Fellowship. She received an award for leadership.

A daughter of Mrs. Alfred Tureson, the former Miss Swanson was married to Dennis Anderson July 15. The couple will be living near Kennedy where Mr. Anderson is farming.

As home agent Mrs. Anderson will work with County Agent Winton Fuglie on an expanded agricultural extension program. Her responsibilities will be leadership of the extension home program and work with 4-H Club members, particularly on home economics projects.

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

To all counties
Release week of
July 23, 1961

FARM FILLERS

TO GET THE MOST from annual crops such as sudan grass and millet, divide the pasture area into several smaller units, says William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. By stocking each acre heavily, more of the forage will be used, and chance for regrowth is improved.

* * * *

CULL YOUR BEEF COW HERD on the basis of regularity of calving and weight and quality of the calves she produces. Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, says if a cow's first calf is poor, her later calves are likely also to be below average. You can safely cull cows in the lower 10 to 25 percent of a herd on the basis of performance records of 1 or 2 of their calves.

* * * *

THE AMOUNT OF CALCIUM in a laying hen's ration has a lot to do with building strong eggshells. David Snetsinger, poultry researcher at the University of Minnesota, says a hen's calcium requirement is greater during hot summer weather. According to Snetsinger, a hen's ration should contain three and one-quarter percent calcium. One important thing to remember is that oyster shells and ground limestone, common calcium sources for poultry, are calcium carbonates, and contain only about 40 percent actual calcium. Be sure to make allowances for that when you plan your laying hen ration.

* * * *

EAR WORM MOTHS can be expected at any time now. That means it's time for sweet corn growers to line up materials to protect their crop from corn earworm. John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, says frequent applications of DDT or Sevin will protect sweet corn from earworm infestation.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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July 18, 1961

To all counties
IMMEDIATE RELEASE

GOOD BUYS IN
FEEDER CATTLE
SEEN FOR FALL

Expectations of lower prices for feeder cattle during early fall months point to profit opportunities for the careful cattle feeder, according to University of Minnesota extension economists.

Paul Hasbargen and Ken Egertson say lower priced feeders can be expected for these reasons:

- * Current slaughter cattle prices are at a 4-year low.
- * Cattle feeding profits have been low during the past season.
- * Drought conditions have damaged northern range areas.
- * Higher feed prices are expected for the coming feeding season.

Hasbargen and Egertson say cattle feeders with ample feed supplies will be ahead if they take advantage of good buying opportunities which develop in the next couple of months.

Slaughter prices are expected to strengthen this fall. As they do, and especially if drought conditions in many areas are relieved, feeder prices may well recover from July-August lows later in the season.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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July 18, 1961

To all counties
IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUMMER FORAGE
SEEDING GAINS
IN POPULARITY

If thin stands of alfalfa and clover resulting from weather conditions last winter and spring or extreme drought this summer have given your forage program a setback, or if you have some small grain stubble to seed down, summer forage seedings may assure you of more adequate forage supplies in 1962.

According to William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, summer seedings made by August 10 to 15 should result in good stand establishment before cold weather sets in.

Once you've decided which field or fields you'll be seeding, take soil samples and have them tested. Fertilize according to recommendations based on the soil test. And work the field to kill present growth of stubble, old sod and weeds.

Select a winter hardy, wilt-resistant alfalfa variety such as Vernal or Ranger. Observation of research trials and farmer fields indicates that these two varieties came through the rugged conditions of last winter and spring in good shape.

Stands of non-hardy types showed considerable thinning and weathering.

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

To all counties
IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEW BARLEY
VARIETIES
ANNOUNCED

Two new barley varieties, Trophy and Larker, may boost future profits for Minnesota barley producers.

According to J. W. Lambert, professor of agronomy and Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, increases of seed of both varieties are being made in Minnesota and North Dakota this year, and limited amounts of seed will be available for production of certified seed in 1962.

Both new varieties were developed at the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Trophy, a Traill x U. M. 570 variety cross, is far superior to Traill and Kindred in kernel plumpness and is similar to those varieties in plant height, date of heading, and test weight.

Larker, also a Traill x U. M. 570 variety cross, is superior to both Traill and Kindred in percentage of plump kernels, shows a slight advantage over both varieties in test weight, and is similar in date of heading and plant height. It tends to show greater kernel discoloration than either Traill or Kindred.

Both varieties show a slight advantage over Traill and a definite superiority over Kindred as far as straw strength is concerned.

The new varieties are similar to Traill and Kindred in disease reaction. Both are resistant to stem rust and susceptible to loose smut and Septoria leaf blotch. Trophy appears to have some field resistance to prevalent races of net blotch, while Larker is susceptible.

Performance trials at several Minnesota and North Dakota locations over a four year period show both varieties to yield about the same as Traill and better than Kindred.

Malting and brewing results of Trophy and Larker have been generally satisfactory over several years of small scale quality tests. Final acceptance as malting varieties will depend on more extensive and carlot testing for quality.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

SITTING TO WORK
MAY TAKE MORE
ENERGY, AFTER ALL

Do you save energy when you work sitting down?

Now laboratory tests show that women actually use 4 percent more energy when sitting than standing to wash dishes and to iron clothes. Yet for years homemakers have been told that to save energy they should work sitting down.

A preliminary report of these tests has been made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Research Service. Their studies are part of continuing research on energy use to develop ways to do housework with less effort and to provide basic information needed to improve housing and household equipment.

Although results of the tests so far favor standing for short tasks to save energy, the researchers emphasize that saving energy is only one of many considerations in deciding whether it's best to work sitting or standing. Such decisions are important in planning kitchens and other work areas. They point out that many people sit to avoid strain on their legs and feet, and of course physically handicapped women often have to do their housework sitting down.

Studies showed that lifting things from a kitchen counter to shelves above the counter takes more energy when done from a sitting than a standing position -- an average of 4 percent more for a five-pound object and 6 percent more for a one-pound object.

To roll out dough takes 9 percent more energy when you are sitting on a kitchen stool than it does when you're standing. Getting on and off a kitchen stool adds to the effort of work done while sitting. Counting the energy used in this manner, plus the extra energy used to wash dishes sitting down, the researchers found that women seated used a total of 13 percent more energy for dishwashing than when standing to do the job.

Before advising homemakers whether to sit or stand for different jobs, the researchers say they need to know more about the real causes of fatigue and whether their findings so far apply to longer worker periods as well as to the short periods used in the tests. For these studies women subjects worked at each job four minutes.

University Farm and Home News
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

Second in a series
of three stories

COLOR WILL WORK
MAGIC IN ROOM

Color in your bedroom can work magic! So if you want to change your bedroom without spending a lot of money, try a new color scheme, suggests Home Agent

Color will add interest and can make a room appear larger or smaller, -- cool or warm. A good color scheme is composed of warm colors with cool color accents or cool colors with warm accents.

Warm colors are tones of red, yellow and orange. These colors give a room warmth and a friendly, inviting appearance. A color scheme with warm colors is best in a room facing north. Warm colors will make a room appear smaller.

The cool colors -- blues, greens and violets -- will give a restful, quiet feeling. These colors have a tendency to make a room look larger.

If you plan to make a complete color change in your room, remember that one color should dominate your scheme. The larger the color area is, the less bright the color should be.

Usually one pattern is all that should be used in a room. Choose either figured wallpaper or figured curtains and bedspread. You will find it easier to vary or change your color scheme if you select a neutral color for the walls and floor. Woodwork that blends with the wall color will make the room seem larger.

To add interest to a room, use small accents of bright or contrasting colors. Pillows, pictures and lamps are excellent for this purpose.

4-H'ers will find that color planning is just one area of the newly-revised junior Home Improvement-Family Living project, _____ says. The project also includes tips on redecorating, furniture arranging and choosing and making accessories.

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

Immediate release
(with mat)

CUTLINE: The 55 "bodies" in this photo represent the death toll taken by tractors and other farm machines during 1960 in Minnesota. Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota extension farm safety specialist, says these deaths can be prevented by caution in operating machines, by keeping danger areas shielded and by shutting off power before unclogging and servicing machines.

FARM SAFETY WEEK SET FOR JULY 23-29

Farm work accidents are on the decline so far this year in Minnesota, after a rise in 1960.

With that encouraging thought in mind, Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota extension farm safety specialist, urged Gopher State citizens to redouble their efforts during National Farm Safety Week, July 23-29, to make 1961 a safe year.

From January through May, this year, 16 persons died as the result of farm work accidents in the state. This compares with 19 during the same period in 1960.

Here's another bright spot. Farm home accidents declined from 39 during the January-May period of 1960 to only 26 in the corresponding months this year.

How do these deaths occur? During May, 1961 -- just 31 days -- 13 Minnesota farm residents died in accidents related to the farm and home. Eight of the fatalities involved farm tractors. One resulted from a fall from a corn crib, two from burns, one from a fall in the home, and one infant drowned in a creek.

With haying in progress and other harvesting coming up, Prickett says extra precautions are a must. The mower, baler, field chopper, silage wagon, power shaft and pitchfork are all potential killers. "So always keep shields in place over moving parts. Stop machines to grease and adjust them."

Theme of National Farm Safety Week this year is "Safety is a Family Affair." "Let's keep it in mind all year, and make 1961 one of our safest years," says Prickett.

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61-251-rpr

STATE OF MINNESOTA

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

A Proclamation for "Farm Safety Week"

WHEREAS, farm accidents cause untold suffering, loss of life, and loss of valuable productive time and property, and bring sorrow and suffering to nearly 40,000 farms in Minnesota every year; and

WHEREAS, agriculture ranks third in accident rate among industries in Minnesota, resulting in the loss of 159 lives on farms in 1960; and

WHEREAS, failure to observe safe methods and precautions on the farm and in the farm home is largely responsible for these deaths and disabling injuries; and

WHEREAS, every farm family can reduce the toll of accidents and the resulting deaths and injuries by knowing how to prevent accidents and constantly bearing in mind the slogan, "Safety is a Family Affair";

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Elmer L. Andersen, Governor of the State of Minnesota, do hereby proclaim the week beginning July 23, 1961, as

"FARM SAFETY WEEK"

and I urgently request everyone connected with farm life in any way to join in a campaign to reduce the tragedies and losses caused by needless farm accidents. I further urge that this week be the beginning of year-round vigilance against farm accidents, of eliminating hazards, of taking proper precautions, and of the constant cultivation of careful work habits and attitudes that will reduce our appalling farm accident toll.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and cause the Great Seal of the State of Minnesota to be affixed at the State Capitol this sixth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one and of the state, the one hundred fourth.

(Signed) Elmer L. Andersen
GOVERNOR

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 19, 1962

SPECIAL to TC dailies & wires
Immediate release

KITCHELL TO GIVE NEWS PAPER AT INTERNATIONAL MEET

Dr. Ralph E. Kitchell, assistant dean of the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine, will present a paper at the International Symposium on the Assessment of Pain in Man and Animals, to be held in London July 26-28.

The title of his paper is "Methodological Considerations of Assessment of Pain Perception in Animals." Co-authors of the paper are Yoshinori Nishikawa and Doctors J.E. Bresnahan and J.M. Laguarda, all from the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine.

Attendance at the Symposium is by invitation only. Fifty scientists have been invited from Great Britain, Sweden, West Germany, France, Switzerland and the United States.

~~STOP~~

Dr. Kitchell resides at 3075 Sherwood Lane, St. Paul.

2 f rpr

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

Immediate release

EIGHTY-FIVE TO ATTEND 4-H HEALTH CAMP

Eighty-five 4-H boys and girls will be given tips on health and its relationship to nutrition at the ninth annual State 4-H Health Camp, July 23-26, in Itasca State Park.

The University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological Station will be the site of the camp.

After a chicken barbecue, the evening program will begin Sunday, July 23, with a talk on the history of Itasca State Park by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota. Main address of the evening will be given by the Rev. Lyle Christianson, First Methodist Church and Wesley Foundation, Bemidji, on mental health.

Continuation committee members will set the stage for the conference, speaking on "Making the Most of Health Camp." Karl Norman, Duluth; Jean Thompson, Ulen; Don Bucher, Pipestone; Joan Ruths, Kilkenny; and Linda Erickson, Lindstrom, are members of this committee chosen at last year's Health Camp.

Monday's program spotlights the relationship of nutrition and health. Eileen Reardon, nutrition consultant for the State Board of Health, will discuss "Food Becomes You." Four workshops will be conducted by Mrs. Eleanor Gifford, state home economics agent at the University of Minnesota; Mrs. Dorothy Berg, Minnesota Tuberculosis and Health Association; Phillip Peterson and William Jordan, State Board of Health. A visit to the Paul Bunyan Playhouse for a theater party concludes Monday's program.

The delegates will spend much of Tuesday preparing skits and posters and using other methods to present the information they learned at Monday's workshops. These demonstrations will be presented at the banquet Tuesday night. Bernard Beadle, district 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, will speak at the banquet on "The Health H."

The 4-H Health Camp ends Wednesday morning with a camp review and the election of a new continuation committee.

The 4-H Health Camp program began in Minnesota in 1953. It is sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and aided by donations from the Folger Coffee Company of Kansas City, Missouri.

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61-252-kmr

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

Immediate release

CROPS JUDGING SHORT COURSE JULY 27-28

A special short course on crops judging will be held on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota for county agricultural agents, vocational and veterans' agriculture instructors July 27 and 28.

The course is designed to train workers for crops judging assignments at county fairs and winter crops shows, said J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University, in making the announcement.

Subjects to be taught include principles of crops judging, identification of crop varieties, weed seeds and seed-borne diseases, and judging of small-seeded legumes and grasses, ear and shelled corn, hay and silage.

Harley J. Otto, extension agronomist at the University, is program chairman for the course.

Instructors are W. F. Hueg, Jr., extension agronomist; and A. R. Schmid and Carl Borgeson, associate professors of agronomy at the University; and O. H. Shulstad, certification specialist with the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, St. Paul.

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61-253-rpr

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

* For release at noon, *
* Thursday, July 20 *

FARMERS MAY SOON CUT HAY BY THE CALENDAR, FIELD DAY VISITORS TOLD

GRAND RAPIDS, Minn.--The day may not be far off when a farmer cuts his hay by the calendar instead of by stage of plant development or height, a University of Minnesota extension agronomist said today.

William F. Hueg, Jr. told field day visitors at the University's North Central Experiment Station that continuing research studies in Minnesota and other states are building up a strong case in favor of the calendar date idea.

Trouble with going by the height or plant development stage is that cutting is often delayed until the hay or silage has lost much of its feed value and only two cuttings are harvested. Even when it gets rained on, early-cut hay loses less than late cut forage.

In 1960 trials at six widely scattered Minnesota locations, researchers compared two-time cutting which permitted forage plants to approach maturity with three-time cutting on specified dates regardless of plant maturity.

Total forage yield under each of the practices was identical--3.6 tons per acre on a dry matter basis. But a quality comparison showed the value of early cutting by the calendar date method beyond a doubt: the three-time cutting yielded an additional 300 pounds of protein per acre.

(more)

add 1 Grand Rapids field day

With purchased protein costing 10 cents or more per pound, the additional return from early cutting amounted to at least \$30 per acre. Looking at it another way, it's a good reason for hay purchasers to find out when the hay they buy was cut, especially first crop hay, and be willing to pay a slightly higher price per ton for valuable early-cut hay.

Time of cutting studies directed by A. R. Schmid and G. C. Marten, University agronomists, are now in progress at Grand Rapids and Rosemount. C. H. Griffith, station agronomist, is assisting with the North Central Experiment Station trials.

County agricultural agents in cooperation with extension agronomists at the University are also studying the effect of cutting time at 14 other Minnesota locations.

This year, as last, the trials show little difference in blossom development at a given date, whether at the southernmost location in Winona County, at Grand Rapids or at the northernmost location in Lake of the Woods County.

This, say the agronomists, is partially because the hours of daylight are greater in Northern Minnesota than in the southern part of the state. Although forage crops at northern locations tend to start more slowly in the spring, their blossom development at a given date is usually similar to that of crops grown at Southern Minnesota locations.

University soils men said the generally low fertility level of North Central Minnesota soils is a major problem facing forage producers in the area.

Adequate amounts of fertilizer and lime based on soil test recommendations are a "must" at the time a stand is established, and annual maintenance applications of phosphate and potash are generally required.

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61-254-hrs

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

A farm and home research report

* For release at noon, *
* Friday, July 21 *

DOLLARD, LAKELAND CLOVER SHOW DISEASE RESISTANCE

DULUTH, Minn.--Dollard and Lakeland varieties of medium red clover both showed resistance to northern anthracnose and virus diseases, and Lakeland also showed resistance to powdery mildew in experiments at the University of Minnesota's Northeast Experiment Station here.

This report came from H. L. Thomas, associate professor of agronomy at the University, at the Northeast station's annual Crops and Soils Field Day today (Friday).

Lakeland and Dollard have also yielded consistently better on the same plots and have shown a .2 to .3 ton per acre increase over commercial varieties with which they were compared. On a statewide basis, this could mean an additional 200,000 to 300,000 tons of livestock feed.

Thomas said that "Visible supply of certified Dollard seed is around 300,000 pounds. A like amount supplied all the demand last year, but this was before farmers knew the advantages of Dollard.

"There will be enough foundation Lakeland seed for seed growers in 1961, but it will probably be 1962 or 1963 before any quantity of Lakeland appears on the retail market."

Thomas also commented on experimental work with orchard grass, a relatively untried crop in this state. At Duluth orchard grass suffered some winter kill, he reported. Orchard grass is of special interest to growers because of its ability to stage quick regrowth after being cut.

A new early, large-seeded variety of sweet clover from Turkey is also being tried at the Duluth station, and it survived well this past winter.

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

Immediate release

RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE EXPANDS, ELECTS OFFICERS

BRAINERD, MINN.--The Minnesota State Committee for Rural Area Development has expanded its membership and elected new officers for 1961-62.

Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, was re-elected chairman. James Clark, commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Business Development, was named vice chairman. Edward Becker, Grand Rapids, University of Minnesota extension area development agent, was re-elected executive secretary.

The group held its annual meeting at Brainerd Tuesday and Wednesday.

Previously the committee was made up of representatives from state and federal agencies and farm organizations. The meeting here added 17 more representatives from private industry, including railroad, utility, bank, chamber of commerce and other representatives.

The election of Clark and the adding of the new members is regarded as a step toward closer coordination of two government-backed programs. One of these is the Area Redevelopment Administration program (ARA) established by Congress at the request of President Kennedy. Congress made available loans and grants to stimulate economic growth in areas of high unemployment or underemployment. This applies largely to industrial areas.

Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges, who is responsible for the new program, has designated the Brainerd-Grand Rapids and Hibbing-Virginia regions as eligible for aid. In each state the person in James Clark's position is responsible for the coordination of this program for loans and grants projects.

The other program, Rural Area Development (RAD) was established by executive order by President Eisenhower in 1955 and has been re-organized under the present administration. The Minnesota Committee for RAD was established to coordinate the job in 1957. The election and meeting at Brainerd reflect an expanded effort to give emphasis on help to areas that are predominantly rural. This program covers most of north central Minnesota.

Becker points out that the RAD program has already resulted in the establishment of formally organized groups in Itasca, Hubbard, Carlton, Clearwater, Beltrami, Pine, Kanabec, St. Louis and Aitkin counties. Mille Lacs County is forming a committee now. Under the RAD self help program, these local committees have done such things as stimulate new industry in several communities, establish marketing associations for farm and forestry products, draw up industrial fact sheets and help develop farm management plans.

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61-255-hbs

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FORESTRY PROFESSOR GRANTED FULBRIGHT LECTURESHIP

Merle F. Meyer, associate professor of forestry at the University of Minnesota, has been awarded a Fulbright lectureship to Norway, according to an announcement by Frank H. Kaufert, director of the University's School of Forestry.

Meyer will be on leave from the School of Forestry from September 1, 1961, through June 1, 1962. He will headquarter at the School of Forestry, Agricultural College of Norway, Vollebekk, Norway.

Meyer will study the forests of Norway and the applications of aerial photography to forest classification, forest inventory and forest mapping in Norway, Sweden and Finland.

During the final phase of his project he will present course work in applications of aerial photography at the School of Forestry, Vollebekk, Norway.

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-hrs-

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FORESTRY STUDENTS RECEIVE CHAPMAN FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS

Dennis L. Beermann, Lamberton; Orman B. Fixsen, Wabasso; and Larry G. Jaffrey, Rush City, have been awarded \$300 Chapman Foundation Scholarships for Freshmen Foresters. The trio will enter the University of Minnesota School of Forestry this fall.

Announcement of the awards was made jointly by A. Dale Chapman, president of the Chapman Chemical Co., Memphis, Tenn., and F. H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry. Chapman is a 1929 School of Forestry graduate.

The scholarships were established by Chapman to encourage qualified students to prepare for careers in forestry. They are awarded on the basis of academic aptitude, vocational promise, character, leadership and financial need.

The Chapman Co. manufactures wood preservatives.

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-hrs-

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

Note to editor: An important product of this research fellowship project is the training opportunity it provides. Names and addresses of previous fellowship recipients, the degrees obtained in the course of their work, and their present occupations are indicated on page 2. You may wish to insert the following suggested paragraph:

_____, formerly of _____, received the M & O fellowship in 19___. _____ is now _____.

U. FORESTRY STUDENT AWARDED \$1,500 FELLOWSHIP

Keith McCaffery, Stanley, Wisconsin, has been awarded the \$1,500 Minnesota & Ontario Paper Company Graduate Research Fellowship in Forestry for 1961, according to George Amidon, woodlands director for the company, and F. H. Kaufert, director of the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry.

McCaffery, a 1961 School of Forestry graduate, will study forest fire prevention and control problems under the direction of Frank Irving, assistant professor of forestry at the University.

The M & O Fellowship provides for research studies on state, county and privately owned lands. This is the 15th year that the award has been given.

Research conducted under this project has resulted in major contributions to knowledge of the regeneration and management of swamp black spruce and upland spruce-balsam forest types.

Past fellowship winners have conducted research in such varied fields as disease control in black spruce, development of reproduction in the spruce and balsam fir type, determination of logging damage and application of aerial photo volume tables in extensive forest management.

The findings are available for the benefit of private and public forest improvement.

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-hrs-

add 1

Previous recipients of M & O research grants:

| | | |
|---|------|---|
| 1946-47 - Harvey E. Djerf - Minneapolis | MS* | Building products and equipment sales work, Minneapolis, Minn. |
| 1947-48 - Ralph L. Anderson- Squaw Lake, Minn. | MS | Went on to Ph.D., now Division Chief, Forest pathology research, Lake States Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minn. |
| 1948-49 - " " " " | | |
| 1949-50 - No grant made in this year. | | |
| 1950-51 - Robert E. Buckman - Spooner, Wis. | MF** | Went on to Ph. D. at University of Michigan. Now in charge of Lake States Forest Experiment Research Station, Grand Rapids, Minn. |
| 1951-52 - Roland E. Schoenike - Winona, Minn. | MS | Now completing his Ph. D. in tree genetics after working at the Southern Forest Experiment Station, Crossett, Arkansas |
| 1952-53 - Charles E. Olson, Jr. - Detroit, Mich. | MF | Faculty member at the School of Forestry, University of Illinois, Urbana |
| 1953-54 - Roger E. Bay- LaCrosse, Wis. | MF | Watershed management research with the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, Minn. |
| 1954-55 - " " " " | | |
| 1955-56 - John R. Jones - Linden, Mich. | MF | Rocky Mountain Forest Experiment Station, Ft. Collins, Colo. |
| 1956-57 - Jack Stubbs - Perry, Mich. | MF | Research forester (silviculture) with the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Charleston, S. C. |
| 1957-58 - Neil Paulson, Ashland, Wis. | MF | Forest administration work with the U.S. Forest Service in Oregon |
| 1958-59 - Richard R. Weyrick, Grand Rapids, Minn. | MF | Has just begun work on a Ph. D. degree in forest management at the University of Minnesota |
| 1959-60 - " " " " | | |
| 1960-61 - Richard Trochlil, Springfield, Minn. | MF | With a forest products company in southern Missouri |

* MS - Master of Science

** MF - Master of Forestry

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

SPECIAL to all weeklies

Release week of July 23, 1961

AIC TO RETURN TO
U OF M FOR SUMMER
MEETING THIS YEAR

The American Institute of Cooperation will return to Minnesota for its annual summer meeting this year after a lapse of 35 years.

"New Frontiers for Cooperatives" is the theme for this year's meeting August 20-23. Three thousand co-op managers, directors, educational specialists and youth delegates are expected to attend. Most sessions will be held on the Minneapolis campus of the University.

(EDITOR: You may wish to insert information here or elsewhere on plans of your local co-ops to take part in this meeting.)

The Institute is an educational institution established 36 years ago by the nation's cooperatives. It last met in Minnesota in 1926, the year after it was established, on the University's St. Paul campus.

Chartered in the District of Columbia as a university, it meets each summer on the campus of a Land Grant College. It is often referred to as "The University without a Campus."

Keynote address for this year's summer meeting will be given by Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman, former Minnesota governor, on Monday morning, August 21. He will top an array of more than 200 prominent speakers.

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.

Attending will be nearly 1,200 young men and women of high school age and older. A feature of the conference will be the traditional "Youth Reports" session on Monday night, August 21, when winners in two AIC nation-wide contests

Add 1 - AIC Meeting

will be named. One of these is the FFA-AIC project, which provides up to \$2,000 in travel funds to be divided among four top regional Future Farmers of America chapters. The other is the AIC scholarship program, which provides a \$50 check to a 4-H boy or girl in each state.

Additional information on the meeting may be obtained from Harold Pederson, extension marketing specialist, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, who is Minnesota arrangements chairman for the affair.

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-rpr-

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

SPECIAL to Enterprise, Mapleton

Immediate release

RYAN PROMOTED

Dennis Ryan, former resident of Mapleton, has been promoted from associate professor to full professor at the University of Minnesota.

Ryan serves as extension agricultural engineer at the University.

He is a graduate of Mapleton high school and the University of Minnesota.

rpr

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

To all counties
Immediate Release

STILL TIME TO
MAKE SUMMER
FORAGE SEEDINGS

Summer forage seedings, proven successful in research and farm use, may be the best way for many farmers to be sure of adequate forage supplies in 1962.

Such seedings have a good chance for success if they're made by August 10-15.

According to County Agent _____ and William F. Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, University trials have resulted in good stands of alfalfa and brome grass from early August seedings. There's usually enough rain during the month to soak up the topsoil, or at least to get the seeds to germinate and the seedings established.

Best procedure for summer seedings, according to Hueg, is to get the field ready to plant, then wait for good moisture -- providing it comes by mid-August. After a rain, work up the soil again, cultipack, drill the seed in fairly shallow, and cultipack again.

Dragging instead of cultipacking after drilling has delayed stand establishment. Where the soil is not firmed before drilling seed is often planted too deep. A seed depth of one-half inch is about right for establishing a stand, and is more satisfactory than broadcast or surface seedings at this time of year.

Hueg says it's a good idea to keep the minimum tillage idea in mind and work the field just enough to kill weeds and make a good firm seedbed.

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-hrs-

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

To all counties
Release week of
July 30, 1961

LAND CONTRACTS CAN HELP
ACHIEVE FARM OWNERSHIP

The land contract has emerged as one possible aid in meeting the growing problem of financing land ownership in modern agriculture.

That is the gist of Station Bulletin 454, "Financing Farm Transfers with Land Contracts," recently issued by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Authors are Philip M. Raup and R. Vern Elefson. Raup is professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota, and Elefson, formerly an instructor at the University of Minnesota, now is assistant professor of agricultural economics at State College, River Falls, Wisconsin.

The authors point out that the growing use of the land contract has been promoted by such parallel trends as:

High and growing requirements for operating capital, increasing land prices and taxes on capital gains, a scarcity of good farms for rent, difficulties in financing farm transfers from generation to generation and the problem of providing adequate retirement income while permitting the transfer of farm operating units before the death of elderly owners.

Also stressed in the bulletin is the fact that the desires of the buyer and seller are frequently different and may be opposed. "For this reason, each party should consult his own lawyer so that he can be sure that he is informed of the full implications of the agreement. In addition, the contract should be drawn up to fit the economic and agricultural situation to which it applies."

The authors list nine factors as being highly important in a contract:

Add 1 - Land Contracts

(1) Purchase price, (2) amount of initial down payment, (3) rate of interest, (4) type of payment plan, (5) length of grace period within which any default can be remedied, (6) time at which possession is to be given the buyer, (7) total time period covered by the contract, (8) pre-payment privilege, and (9) conditions under which the buyer may obtain title by substituting a mortgage for the contract.

Station Bulletin 454 presents the results of studies of rural land contracts by several state agricultural experiment stations in the North Central Region. Purposes of the studies were to determine the characteristics of land contracts now in use in the area and to bring together information about the laws regulating the use of land contracts in these states.

Data collected in Minnesota include the answers to 350 usable buyer questionnaires and 50 seller questionnaires obtained from 11 counties. In addition, during 1957-60, information was obtained from the annual Minnesota Farm Real Estate Market Survey, in which approximately 1,500 farm sales are reported and analyzed each year.

A copy of the bulletin may be obtained from the county agent or from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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-rpr-

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate Release

TURKEY PLENTIFUL
FOR AUGUST MEALS

Turkey leads the list of foods due to be plentiful in August, reports Home Agent _____.

The turkey crop this year is setting another record. It will be even larger than last year's record of 85 million birds. Because of the heavy supplies of all sizes of turkeys, both wholesale and retail prices are expected to be the lowest since World War II.

For summer meals, _____ suggests roasting turkey without stuffing, then chilling it and slicing it for sandwiches and cold plates or cutting it up for turkey salad. The leftover roast bird may be wrapped in metal foil or other good freezer wrapping and kept in the home freezer to use as needed.

Another protein food -- shrimp -- will be in heavy supply in August. Prices are expected to be reasonable.

Two fresh fruits will be abundant in August -- peaches and a variety of dessert plums. California has a peach crop this year of over 13 million bushels. The total U. S. peach crop is expected to be 49 million bushels, excluding California clingstones which are used mostly for canning. California also produces most of the plums for eating fresh which will be on August markets.

Snap beans, corn-on-the-cob, tomatoes, summer squash, beets, carrots and cucumbers will be among the many vegetables _____ county families can select from home and market gardens to add zest to summer meals.

-jbn-

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

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate Release
Third in Series

NEW CURTAINS WILL
BRIGHTEN BEDROOM

Curtains are fun and easy to make. New curtains will add color to your bedroom and dress it up.

The revised junior Home Improvement-Family Living project will give 4-H'ers some help in selecting material, colors and styles for curtains, plus sewing tips and directions.

Muslin, corduroy, gingham or denim is good material for tailored or casual curtains. Broadcloth or marquisette, a sheer fabric, is best for ruffled curtains. Choose a fabric that won't shrink or fade from bright sunlight.

White curtains will give a clean, fresh note to your room. However, if your walls are a light or neutral color, you might prefer to have brightly colored or figured curtains.

If you decide to use figured material, remember that a small all-over pattern is easier to work with because it eliminates matching, points out Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota. If you do choose material with a definite repeat pattern, have the complete pattern along the bottom of the curtain where it is more noticeable and, if necessary, part of the pattern at the top.

There is a variety of curtain styles to choose from that will harmonize with the style and furnishings of your bedroom. You may want to select a style that will make your windows appear larger or conceal old or dark woodwork.

Single panels may be hung at the window, covering only the woodwork, or several panels may be used to cover a large wall area and thus add width to the window.

Ruffled curtains of a soft or sheer fabric are often used in Early American rooms. They may hang straight or be tied back. If ruffled curtains are your choice, you may wish to buy them, since they are rather difficult to make. Stores carry a wide range of sizes suitable for many windows.

Cafe curtains or tier curtains are popular for bedrooms. These types are practical because you may close the lower curtains for privacy, leaving the top ones open to let in light. Curtains of three tiers are attractive at full length windows, Mrs. Zabel says. A valance with cafe curtains may be used to make a window appear longer or to hide an old window shade or woodwork.

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

Immediate release

STATE 4-H STAFF MEMBER APPOINTED

Stanley R. Meinen, recently program specialist for the National 4-H Foundation, has returned to the University of Minnesota 4-H staff as assistant state 4-H Club leader, Skuli Rutford, director of the University's Agricultural Extension Service, has announced.

Meinen served on the University 4-H staff from August, 1955 through December, 1958, first as district 4-H Club leader for southwestern Minnesota, then as assistant state 4-H Club leader. He left Minnesota to become assistant to the executive director of the National 4-H Foundation in Washington, D. C. While with the National 4-H Foundation he assisted with the educational program and provided leadership for the Foundation's financial development.

A native of Ruleton, Kansas, Meinen holds a B. S. from Kansas State University and a master of education degree from the University of Maryland. While a student at Kansas State University he was named an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Switzerland, where he spent six months living and working with Swiss farm families. He held a fellowship with the National 4-H Club Foundation while working for his master's degree.

He was a 4-H Club agent in Kansas from June, 1951 to January, 1954.

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61-256-jbn

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

Immediate release

EIGHT IFYE DELEGATES TO VISIT MINNESOTA

Eight International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates will be guests on farms in 16 Minnesota counties this summer and fall.

Representing seven European and Asian countries, these IFYE delegates will arrive in Minnesota July 31 to visit the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus before going to their host families. Their stay will also include a trip to the Minnesota State Fair, sometime between August 31 and September 2.

The eight exchangees are: Virendra K. Sharma, India; Manilio Aliberti, Italy; Madan Krishna Shrestha, and Nil Kantha Adhikari, Nepal; Pirrko M. Suksi, Finland; Inga-Lill Marianne Berqvist, Sweden; Denise Deville, Belgium; Luis A. Bello V., Colombia.

Virendra Sharma hopes to gain new ideas about the organization and operation of 4-H Clubs in Minnesota to bring back to India where he is the publicity officer and organizer with the Young Farmers' Association. Sharma will be living in Big Stone and Benton counties. He holds B. A., LL. B. and J. D. degrees in art, law and journalism from Agra and Punjab Universities.

Morrison County and Carver County will host an exchangee from Italy. Having always lived on a farm, Manilio Aliberti has a special interest in agricultural methods in Minnesota. He participated in the 3-P clubs in Italy.

(more)

add 1 IFYE delegates

Because of his occupation as a junior horticultural technical assistant with the Village and District Development Program in Nepal, Madan Shrestha is interested in the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Shrestha will live on four farms in Olmsted County and Pine County.

Nil Adhikari, another exchangee from Nepal, will be living in Goodhue County and Kanabec County. He is a village development worker and active in 4-Leaf club work.

Youth organizations and activities are the specialties of Miss Suksi of Finland. She has always lived on a 20-acre farm, raising dairy cattle, swine and poultry. In Minnesota she will live on four farms in Watonwan County and East Polk County.

Miss Berqvist has a special interest in both 4-H activities and home economics in Minnesota because she has been active in the 4-H clubs in Sweden and is presently studying home economics in college. She will visit four farms in Crow Wing and Blue Earth counties.

Miss Deville, a national technical leader of Jeunes Alliances Paysanes, a 4-H type organization in Belgium, will be the guest on four farms in Steele County and Ramsey County. Miss Deville has always lived on a 150-acre dairy and swine farm in Belgium.

As a 4-S Club assistant in Colombia, Luis Bello V. is particularly interested in 4-H Club work through the Agricultural Extension Service. This Colombian exchangee will live in Isanti and Lake of the Woods counties.

The IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level. They work in cooperation with the exchangee's sponsor in his native country.

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61-257-kmr

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

To all counties

Release week of
July 30, 1961

FARM FILLERS

The Farmer Pays

Farmers must eventually bear the cost of contaminated wheat losses, points out Harold Pederson, University of Minnesota extension marketing specialist. Food and Drug Administration figures show that 58 carloads of contaminated wheat were seized in 1960. Rats are still the chief culprits in causing unclean wheat. For information on rodent control in farm-stored grain, see the county agent.

* * * *

Dangerous for Kids

Parents, have you considered the danger of your children riding on tractors and other machines? The best operator can hardly stop the tractor in time to avoid running over a youngster who falls off. Eighteen of 62 farm tractor, truck and machinery accidents in Minnesota in 1960 involved persons 14 years of age or younger, reports Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota farm safety specialist.

* * * *

Early Cutting Pays

University of Minnesota agricultural researchers found in experiments at six widely scattered locations in 1960 that cutting hay early, on specified dates, three times a season yielded an additional 300 pounds of protein per acre, as compared with two-time cutting on a maturity stage basis. With purchased protein costing 10¢ or more per pound, the additional return from early cutting amounted to at least \$30 an acre, says Bill Hueg, University of Minnesota extension agronomist.

* * * *

Oak Wilt Time

Oak wilt symptoms are most evident in mid-summer. Leaves wilt at the ends of branches, and wilting progresses down the branch, says H. G. Johnson, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist. Tree top branches often show symptoms first. Infected red oaks may die in two to four weeks after first symptoms. White and burr oaks may live three or four years following infection, but the disease is fatal to all oaks in Minnesota. Oak wilt is confined at present to the southeast quarter of the state. Get Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 5, "Oak Wilt and Its Control," from the county agent.

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

Immediate release

ZINC DEFICIENCY FOUND IN SWIFT COUNTY

BENSON, Minn.--An area of soil in Swift County has been found to be deficient in zinc for corn, it was reported today by Lowell Hanson and Merle Halverson, extension soils specialists at the University of Minnesota.

Confirmation of this trace element deficiency has been made by Raymond Almaras of the Agricultural Research Service at Morris, and J. M. MacGregor, professor of soils at the University of Minnesota, after observing fields in the Benson area.

The problem was brought to attention through the work of Orville Gundersen, Montevideo, extension area soils agent, and James Edman, Benson, Swift County agricultural extension agent, on the Richard Mickleson farm, five miles north of Benson.

Zinc soil and seed treatments were applied this spring on a corn field that showed the deficiency symptoms last year. Some of the treatments resulted in improved growth of the corn in July.

A lack of available zinc shows up first on corn and soybeans. It is most likely to occur in Minnesota on the high lime soils in the western part of the state. Zinc deficiency shows on corn as light-colored stripes on older leaves. A severe deficiency causes a bronzed appearance on the edge of the leaves, say Hanson and Halverson.

Soybean deficiency is not as easy to recognize, but it is characterized by bronze color and leaf spots, according to the soils specialists.

To correct the deficiency, they recommend applying from 30 to 40 pounds of zinc sulfate ($ZnSO_4$) per acre with a nitrogen-containing fertilizer before planting. If the $ZnSO_4$ is applied as a broadcast application, it should be plowed under.

Detection of the deficiency depends on the appearance of the plant, as a routine analysis for zinc is not available for soils or plants. Leaves from plants suspected of deficiency may be sent to the Soils Specialists, Agricultural Extension Service, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1. Leaves should be mailed fresh and enclosed in a plastic bag.

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

NORTHWEST PAPER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIP AWARDED

A Northwest Paper Foundation Fellowship for \$2,500 has been awarded to Sidney Frissell, a 1960 graduate of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

Announcement of the award was made jointly today by T. Schantz-Hansen, professor emeritus of forestry at the University and former director of the Cloquet Forest Research Center; and A. R. Boquist, director-treasurer of The Northwest Paper Foundation, Cloquet.

Frissell will carry on research on the natural regeneration of jack pine in the west central Minnesota sandy soils, where it is the most important timber species. He will work under the direction of Henry L. Hansen, professor of forestry.

Now in its fourth year, the fellowship has previously supported research studies on cone characteristics of jack pine as this relates to forest management, continuous forest inventory and forest succession following the Badoura and Bemidji fires of 1959 and 1960.

Frissell has worked for the U. S. Forest Service on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in Washington since his graduation in 1960. He is a native of Hopkins.

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS ANNOUNCED ON ST. PAUL CAMPUS

Names of 57 recent Minnesota high school graduates who have been awarded freshman scholarships in the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics were announced today by Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction on the St. Paul Campus.

They include the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Andrews Scholarship of \$200 in home economics--
Arlis R. Zebrasky, Bruno (Askov High School).

Dairy Husbandry Scholarship of \$300--Gene Horning, Glenville (Albert Lea H. S.).

Gilbert O. Larson Dairy Industries Scholarship of \$300--Harold W. Berg, Cambridge.

Minnesota Broiler Producers Association Scholarship of \$300--Paul F. Christenson, Red Wing.

Minnesota Future Farmers of America Foundation Scholarships of \$250 each--
Larry L. Larson, Kasson (Byron H.S.); and Paul F. Thomas, Lakeville (Farmington H.S.).

Moorman Manufacturing Company Scholarships of \$300 each--William M. Cook, Aitkin; and James W. Westberg, Cambridge.

Augustus L. Searle Scholarships of \$300 each for women--Pamela Jo Albinson and Loretta Hanson, both Anoka; Leilani Balitz, Hastings; Ruth G. Erickson, McIntosh; Ardys Ann Groninga, Reading (Worthington H.S.); Ruth Gunderson, Olivia (Danube H.S.); Mary E. Kraus, Garden City (Lake Crystal H.S.);

(more)

add 1 scholarship winners

Glenna J. Moore, Graceville; Linda S. Nelson, Foreston (Milaca H.S.); Andrea C. Lien, Blackduck; Beverly Ann Palmer, Stillwater; LaVerne D. Peters, Mentor; Elizabeth A. Peterson, Almelund (North Branch H.S.); Carol Stadther, Olivia; Nancy Jean Tritten, Rochester; Joan M. Zenk, Danube.

Twin Cities students winning Augustus L. Searle scholarships:

Minneapolis and suburbs--Carol Anne Gray, 1124 Quebec Ave. N. (Robbinsdale H.S.); Barbara Jean Mueller, 3828 42nd Ave. S. (Roosevelt H.S.); Linda Joan Peery, 7339 Lyndale Ave. S. (Washburn H.S.); Ingrid L. Sundquist, 2902 W. 40th St. (Southwest H.S.); Janice C. Roadfeldt, 3833 Noble Ave. N. Robbinsdale; Marilyn J. Van Gelder, 4841 Woodlawn Blvd. (Roosevelt H.S.).

St. Paul--Carol M. Gretsfield, 176 E. Curtice St. (Humboldt H.S.); Beverly M. Staples, 841 Tatum St. (Wilson H.S.); Sharon K. Wright, 305 W. Floral Dr. (Mounds View H.S.).

Sears-Roebuck Foundation Freshman Scholarships in home economics of \$300 each--Judith E. Carlson, Grove City; Mary Ann Goehle, Tyler; Jane E. Plihal, Hutchinson.

Sears-Roebuck Foundation Freshman Scholarships in agriculture and forestry of \$300 each--Duane Bartos, Alexandria; Charles P. Bobendrier, Elk River; George H. Copa, Little Falls; Lyle R. Fenske, Morgan; Thomas J. Full, Taunton (Canby H.S.); Kenneth Hesemann, Lakefield (Okabena H.S.); Thomas C. Hovde, Hanska (St. James H.S.); James A. Olund, North Branch; Alan L. Pikop, Elbow Lake; Edward C. Selnes, Glenwood; Terrence C. Tisdell, Olivia; Lyle P. Vogel, St. Peter; Jerome B. Wendorff, Hutchinson; Daniel VonBank, Jordan.

Smith-Douglass Co., Inc. Scholarship of \$300--Gene L. Benson, Alexandria.

Sonstegard Brothers Scholarship of \$300--William Henry, Paynesville.

Minnesota Dairy Industries Scholarships of \$300 each--Thomas L. Greeney, Waseca; Milo A. Nielsen, Madelia; Ronald Schmidt, Darwin (Litchfield H.S.); Kerwin Siewert, Zumbro Falls (Lake City H.S.); and Dean Sylvester, Braham.

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FORESTRY STUDENT RECEIVES WOOD CONVERSION GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP

The Wood Conversion Foundation Graduate Fellowship for 1961-62 has been awarded to George M. Blake, a 1957 graduate of the University of Idaho College of Forestry now doing graduate work at the University of Minnesota.

This is the second Wood Conversion Foundation fellowship award made to Blake, who received his Master of Science degree from the University while studying on the first award.

The announcement was made jointly today by T. Schantz-Hansen, professor emeritus of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry, and E. W. Davis, president of the Wood Conversion Foundation.

The funds provided for this project are used to support graduate research in the field of forest-tree genetics and tree improvement. The long-range objective of this research is to improve the quality of aspen trees, which make up almost 40 percent of all pulpwood produced in Minnesota.

The specific objective of the research carried on by Blake will be to develop some of the basic principles of aspen genetics needed for a better understanding of how heredity and environment influence the yield and quality of aspen in northeastern Minnesota.

Scott S. Pauley, professor of forestry, will be project leader and adviser to Blake on this study.

Blake is a native of California and was with the U. S. Forest Service at Moscow, Idaho, from June, 1957, to September, 1959, prior to starting his graduate work in the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS NAMED

Randall E. Torgerson, junior in agricultural economics from Manitowoc, Wisconsin, has been awarded first prize of \$50 in the A. D. Wilson-Minnesota Association of Cooperatives essay contest in the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Title of his essay is "Eyes and Ears of the Market Place."

Second prize of \$30 went to Dennis S. Lucas, Browerville, Minn., sophomore in dairy industries; and third prize of \$20 was awarded to William P. Knoll, Stephen, Minn., sophomore in agricultural economics.

Papers were submitted by students on the general subject, "How Cooperatives Serve Minnesota Agriculture."

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- rpr -

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

Immediate release

NEW U STAFF MEMBER IN AG ECONOMICS, HOME ECONOMICS

Marguerite C. Burk, recently economist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington, D. C., has been appointed professor in the Department of Agricultural Economics and the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota.

Miss Burk will teach classes in consumption economics and do research on factors related to variations and trends in food consumption.

From January to March she was in Rome as consultant to the Food and Agriculture Organization, where she prepared sections of the third World Food Survey, evaluating the food situation in the Western Hemisphere.

For a number of years she was agricultural economist and head of the Consumption Section of the USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics. She has also worked for the War Food Administration and Farm Security Administration.

For a year she taught family economics and consumer education courses at Howard University. During the fall quarter, 1960, she was visiting professor in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Minnesota.

Miss Burk holds A. B. and M. A. degrees from the University of Kansas with majors in French and political science, and a Ph. D., with a major in economics, from the University of Minnesota. She has also taken graduate work at the University of Wisconsin and American University and carried on special research at Cambridge University in England.

In 1954 she received the Superior Service Award of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. She was honored by the American Farm Economic Association in 1952 for her contribution to the theory of agricultural economics and in 1954 by the American Marketing Association for her contribution to marketing. Miss Burk was one of the 50 winners of the international essay contest on U. S. economic development sponsored in 1958 by the Committee on Economic Development. She is the author of numerous publications and has been a frequent speaker at professional meetings in the United States and abroad.

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61-259-jbn

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

Immediate release

MANAGEMENT SPELLS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW HAY YIELDS

GRAND RAPIDS--Good management practices that any farmer can easily apply spell the difference between alfalfa yields of 3 1/2 tons and 1 ton per acre at the University of Minnesota's North Central Experiment Station.

Despite the driest June in the Station's history, a well managed, fertile field of Vernal alfalfa cut June 23-25 yielded 2 tons of hay per acre. A lush second growth, to be harvested this week, is expected to yield about 1 1/2 tons per acre--bringing the season's total to 3 1/2 tons--according to William Matalamaki, station superintendent.

With favorable moisture it may still be possible to harvest a third cutting by September 1. At least some grazing should be available.

On the other hand, a nearby field handled mainly on a by-guess and by-gosh basis and in a low state of fertility, yielded only one-half ton per acre on the first cutting and is expected to about duplicate that yield during the remainder of the season.

Neither field was irrigated. Soil from the 42-acre field is sampled and tested annually, and annual maintenance applications are made according to results of the test.

(more)

add 1 hay yields

What does it take besides the right plant food to get top yields? A recommended forage variety and common-sense harvesting, say W. F. Hueg, Jr., extension agronomist at the University, and Station Agronomist C. H. Griffith.

Nutritive value is always greatest in early-cut hay, Hueg says. But unusually dry conditions in some areas this year point out another important reason for early cutting: when rains do come an already mature crop can't utilize the moisture. New growth can.

Time of cutting studies directed by A. R. Schmid and G. C. Marten, University agronomists, are underway at both the Rosemount and Grand Rapids stations. Three systems of cutting management are being studied. This year first crop cuttings began on May 25 and one plot was cut each week thereafter for six-weeks.

Second crop cuttings began July 12 and will also continue through a six-week period. Third crop cuttings will begin when regrowth on the plot cut July 12 reaches 8 inches and will continue at weekly intervals on the remaining plots.

Reason for the wide range on dates for each cutting is to determine how much variation in fiber, protein and total digestible nutrients results as plants mature and how they vary between first, second and third cuttings.

Preliminary work at several Minnesota locations and in neighboring states indicates greatest variation is in the first crop, and that second and third crop cuttings vary less in nutritive value, Hueg says.

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61-260-hrs

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

Immediate release

U. INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE RECEIVES INFORMATION AWARDS

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- The University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture has received five excellent and two good awards for its informational services during the past year.

The awards were announced at the 45th annual convention of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors held here this week (July 23-27).

The entries were made by the Institute's Information Service. Top or excellent awards went to the following:

1. Radio services, including taped programs, scripts, teaching materials and special news items. The services are prepared by Raymond Wolf, extension information specialist in radio, and Mrs. Josephine Nelson, assistant extension editor.
2. Series of black and white pictures, taken by Gerald McKay, extension visual aids specialist, on 4-H Club project work.
3. Series of color slides, produced by McKay and extension foresters Marvin Smith and Parker Anderson.
4. Experiment Station research bulletin, Canoe Country Vacationers, written by sociologists Marvin Taves and Gordon Bultena, and William Hathaway, instructor in political science, and edited by Mrs. Maxine Larson, agricultural bulletin editor.
5. Television spot, prepared by McKay and Wolf, describing 4-H Club work.
Good ratings went to:
 1. Press informational service to newspapers, trade papers, and radio and TV stations, prepared by Mrs. Nelson and Robert Raustadt, assistant information specialist.
 2. Single black and white picture, taken by McKay.

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61-261-hbs

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

Immediate release

FACE FLIES ON THE INCREASE IN MINNESOTA

Face flies are now spreading to new areas in Minnesota and will become more numerous in many areas of the state during August, according to an extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

John Lofgren says the face fly will probably become the most important livestock pest in much of Minnesota by fall.

Face flies look a lot like the house flies everyone has been fighting for years. But they're a little larger and even more aggressive and annoying. They cluster on the face and around the eyes of cattle and other livestock, feeding on mucous secretions and causing weeping and irritation.

Lofgren says control practices which ordinarily handle hornflies, stable-flies and houseflies seldom discourage the face fly.

Best way to keep the ornery pests from harassing dairy cattle is with special face fly baits containing DDVP, or with sprays of pyrethrins plus repellants.

If you want complete information on control measures, check with your county agent, or write for Extension Folder 192, "Fly Control for Livestock," to the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-262-hrs

Undervally Farm and Home News
 Institute of Agriculture
 Undervally of Minnesota
 St. Paul 1, Minnesota
 July 27, 1961

NEW YORKERS TO VISIT MINNESOTA FARMS

A group of 40 farmers and agricultural business people from Herkimer County, New York, will arrive at Wold Chamberlain airport at 12:45 p.m. Wednesday, August 2, for a two-day visit to Minnesota farms and other points of interest.

The group, led by Joe Brown, Herkimer county agricultural extension agent, will consist of 25 men and 15 women.

Conducting the tour will be two Undervally of Minnesota staff members -- William F. Haug, Jr., extension agronomist and former assistant county agent in Herkimer county; and Kenneth Thomas, extension farm management specialist.

Farms to be visited Wednesday afternoon are those of E. H. and Earl Knott, Rosemount; and John and Richard Fox, Coates.

On the same afternoon the group will visit the dairy center at the Undervally's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, returning to the St. Paul campus in time for a discussion session at 8 p.m. with members of the Undervally's agricultural research and extension staffs on problems of marketing, crop production, soils, dairy, livestock, and farm management.

Beginning at 8:45 a.m. Thursday, August 3, the New Yorkers will be conducted on a tour which will include the Minneapolis Grain Exchange, and Land O' Lakes Co-operatives Plant, with Land O' Lakes acting as luncheon host.

They will visit the James Anderson farm at Maple Plain Thursday afternoon and then head back to the airport to continue their journey on to the states of Washington and Alaska.

Purpose of the trip is to give the New Yorkers an idea of business operations on dairy farms which compete with them for eastern markets.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

PUSH 150-POUND
HOGS NOW FOR
MARKET ADVANTAGE

Barrow and gilt prices are expected to peak at about \$19 per cwt. early in August and trend downward during the fall months to a low of \$14 to \$15 per hundred in December.

That's according to Hal Routhe and Ken Egertson, extension economists at the University of Minnesota.

With prices of barrows and gilts expected to drop \$3 to \$3.50 from September through November, the economists say an accelerated program of feeding and marketing will pay off for all market hogs now under 150 pounds that you expect to sell during those months.

Past experience indicates that it seldom pays to delay feeding and marketing during this fall period and certainly this will be true this year. That's in light of expected seasonal increases in supplies.

Holding hogs to heavier weights during September-October has paid only twice in the last 10 years. In every case these were years of low supplies.

As a general rule for the hog price levels expected this fall, figure that if the price drops \$1 per hundred during the time you add 30 to 40 pounds on a 200-215 pound hog it will prove unprofitable to add the extra weight.

With an expected price drop of at least 40 cents per week this fall and widening price differentials between weight groups, your profits could decrease as much as \$4 per hog by delaying marketing two to three weeks while feeding to increased weights.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

CLIP STUBBLE
TO IMPROVE
FORAGE STANDS

If you're looking for a quick, simple way to strengthen your new seeding stands in grain stubble, just clip the stubble after grain harvest.

William F. Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says many forage stands have had a hard time to get established this year. Because of extreme drought in some areas and competition with excessively heavy stands of small grain companion crops in others, forage stands have struggled for moisture, sunlight, and plant nutrients.

Hueg says clipping stubble after harvest will give seedings a boost by eliminating weed competition and will also aid weed control by keeping many weeds from going to seed.

In University of Minnesota trials, more vigorous stands have been produced when stubble was removed. This means better winter survival and expectation of bigger hay yields the following year.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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August 1, 1961

To all counties
Immediate release

CHECK POTATO
FIELDS NOW FOR
POTASSIUM NEED

Minnesota potato growers will do well to check their fields during the first weeks of August for evidence of potassium deficiency, say county agent _____

_____ and Merle Halverson, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Reduced leaf size, short internodes and a darker-than-normal bluish green foliage are among the first things to look for. Also, the plants often show a squat humped-up appearance, with crinkled foliage and leaves tending to be flat or curled backward near the margins.

Later the older leaves become yellowish, followed by a bronzing which begins on the leaflet tips and margins and gradually involves the whole plant.

On severely affected plants the leaflet margins become scorched, and their undersides show brown spotting. In final stages, the top growth collapses prematurely, often due to infection by parasitic organisms.

Soils need a high initial ability to supply potassium if top potato yields are to result. Some soils have the ability; some don't.

Maine workers find that the tubers and tops from an 11-ton-per-acre potato yield contain a total of 240 pounds of K_2O -- and amount equivalent to the potash for example, in half a ton of 6-24-24 fertilizer. Soils unable to supply that amount of potassium would almost certainly have yielded less.

Halverson says: "Annual applications of potassium fertilizer to potatoes seldom equal the amount the crop removes.

"That's why we need to keep a weather eye on the crop as well as the soil.

"There's every reason to believe that the initial level of the available soil potassium in many heavily cropped potato soils is dwindling. The soil test can warn us when we might expect trouble, but only the plants can show, through reduced yields and the onset of deficiency symptoms, when soil potassium levels become critically low."

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-hrs-

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

READ LABELS ON
SHEETS YOU BUY

Buying sheets at August white sales may mean a saving on the budget if you buy the quality that will meet your needs.

The label is one of your best buying guides. But you must also be equipped with information to interpret the label correctly.

Muslin and percale sheets come in various qualities. To be sure of getting the quality you want, check the label for type or thread count, which means the number of threads per square inch, suggests Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. In general, a higher thread count muslin sheet is stronger than a muslin sheet with fewer threads. The same is true of percale sheets.

Popular muslin sheets are type 140, with 140 threads to each square inch, and type 128, with 128 threads to the inch. Type 140 is the highest-priced muslin but is sturdy and is the longest wearing. Type 128 is medium-priced muslin which gives satisfactory wear for household use. Sheets with thread counts lower than 128 may be too loosely woven to give satisfactory wear.

Percale sheeting is made of finer yarns and has a closer weave than muslin. It is lighter weight, smoother, more luxurious fabric than muslin, but is also more expensive. Though it cannot be expected to wear quite as well, it is easy to handle in the laundry because of its light weight. Percale sheeting has a thread count of at least 180; finest quality percale is 200 or above. Sheets of combed percale are smoother and finer than carded percale and will give longer wear because the short fibers have been removed, leaving only the long, smooth fibers. These long fibers twisted into yarn make a finer, stronger thread for weaving.

Often you may be able to find a good buy in irregulars, seconds or thirds in the type sheet you want, Mrs. Jordahl says. Irregulars may mean the sheet has weaving flaws, crooked or poorly stitched hems or may have been bleached improperly. These imperfections may or may not affect wearing quality. Seconds may have a mend, tear or weak spot. Thirds will have tears or weak spots that need mending, but these may not be in an area that gets much wear. In any case, examine irregulars, seconds or thirds carefully before buying, Mrs. Jordahl urges.

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August 1, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

PROCESS BEET
PICKLES IN
HOT WATER BATH

As a safety measure, when you can beet pickles, process them for 30 minutes in a boiling water bath.

That recommendation comes from Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota (or County Home Agent _____).

She points out that special precautions should be taken in canning all vegetables at home. Botulism, a highly fatal poisoning, is caused by improperly canned foods, particularly those foods which are nonacid. It is not possible to tell that the food is capable of causing botulism by looking at it or smelling it. If the food is poisonous, even the tiniest amount may cause death.

Non-acid vegetables should always be canned in the pressure cooker, according to the schedule recommended in Extension Folder 100, Home Canning, available at the county extension office.

Because of the acid in pickles, it is generally not necessary to process them after pickling is completed. However, because beets grow under the soil, it is advisable to take special precautions to see that all organisms are destroyed that might cause food poisoning.

Here is a recipe for making beet pickles:

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 gallon small beets | 2 sticks cinnamon |
| 2 cups sugar | 1 tablespoon allspice |
| 1½ teaspoons salt. | 3½ cups vinegar |
| | 1½ cups water |

Wash and drain beets. Cover with boiling water and cook until tender. Remove skin, stem and root ends. Add sugar, salt, spices and water to vinegar. Simmer 15 minutes. Pack beets into hot jars. Heat liquid to boiling and pour, boiling hot, over beets. If there is not enough liquid to cover, add more vinegar. Seal. Process pints and quarts 30 minutes in boiling water bath.

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

Release to follow on
livestock show and key
award luncheon

LOCAL 4-H'ERS
GET READY FOR
STATE FAIR

A total of _____ 4-H Club members from _____ County are busy
(no.)
preparing demonstrations or exhibits for the Minnesota State Fair August 26 -
September 4.

These county 4-H'ers will be among some 2,500 other club members who will
take part in State Fair activities. All of them have won county honors in dem-
onstrating, exhibiting, livestock or dairy judging or in the dress revue.

Boys and girls from this county who will give demonstrations on the seven
platforms in the 4-H building on the State Fair grounds and the titles of their
demonstrations are: (give name and address or club and title of demonstration).
About 1,000 4-H'ers from all Minnesota counties will compete in agriculture and
home economics demonstrations.

_____ will take part in the dress revue.
(Give names and addresses or clubs)

Counties are permitted to send from one to three delegates to take part in the
dress revue this year, based on county enrollment in clothing and the number
participating in the county dress revue. Three public dress revues will be pre-
sented, on August 29, 30 and September 1, instead of one revue as in other years.
A third of the participants will model their dresses at each event. The day be-
fore each revue they will take part in discussion groups and in a special tea and
tour at Dayton's. No queen will be chosen this year, but the events provide for
a Court of Honor of five girls for each of the revues to be elected by the par-
ticipants themselves.

Add 1 - 4-H'ers at State Fair

_____ , _____ county's cham-
(name) (4-H club)
pion pie baker, will compete for the state pie baking title on _____ ,
(day)

(date)

The Share the Fun Festival Thursday evening, August 31, at 8 p.m. will fea-
ture _____ local 4-H'ers. (Give names and acts.)
(no.)

Other highlights of the State Fair for 4-H members will be the luncheon
for 4-H Key Award winners Tuesday noon, August 29, the annual 4-H banquet given
by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Wednesday evening, August 30 and the live-
stock show in the Hippodrome on Saturday, September 2.

All demonstrations, the Share the Fun Festival, the dress revues and the
livestock show will be open to the public.

-jbn-

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

SPECIAL to Extension
Office, Dodge County

RICHARDSON TO BECOME DODGE COUNTY AGENT

Jerry L. Richardson, who has been assistant county agent in Winona county, will succeed Loyal Heseck as agricultural extension agent in Dodge county September 1.

Heseck is resigning to accept a position with a bank in Winona.

Richardson came to Winona county January 1, 1957, immediately following his graduation from Oklahoma A. & M. College, where he received a bachelor of science degree in dairying.

He was active in 4-H work throughout his school years. In college, he was a member of a team which placed first in a contest at the National Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa. On that occasion, he was fourth in individual judging in a field of more than 90 students from all parts of the nation.

Richardson was a member of the Oklahoma A & M chapter of the Dairy Science Club and Alpha Zeta, national honorary agricultural fraternity. He worked in dairy cattle research while attending college.

During his 4½ years as an assistant county agent in Winona county, Richardson has taken an active part in farm and home development work, soils and crops test plot work and 4-H organization. Winona county 4-H club enrollment has increased nearly 25 percent since he started work there in 1957.

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rpr

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

To all counties

Release week of
August 6

FARM FILLERS

Store for Safety

Do you have storage space for farm chemicals and home medicines which can be locked to prevent children from getting into the poisons? Poisoning is a frequent cause of accidental death, especially among children, warns Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota extension farm safety specialist.

* * * *

Check Storage Space

Farmers who need storage space for small grains, corn or soybeans are now eligible for ASC loans of 95 percent of total building costs -- if they're no greater than 40 cents per bushel. This reminder comes from Paul Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist, who points out that there are also special provisions for loans on structures costing up to 50 cents per bushel of capacity. If you plan to take advantage of this year's higher loan rates on farm grains, check the adequacy of your storage facilities. This may be a good time to build additional structures. See the county agent or ASC office for details.

* * * *

Grasshopper Problem?

A good time to apply grasshopper controls is just after the second cutting of hay is off the field. A single application of Malathion may be applied any time up to 7 days before cutting or grazing, says John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist. Hatches of redlegged grasshoppers have been heavy in northwest, west central and central Minnesota. 'Hopper problems so far have been mainly in soil bank land, wastelands and along roadsides, but many alfalfa fields in western Minnesota have high populations.

* * * *

Face Flies Coming

Face flies will probably become the most important livestock pest in much of Minnesota by fall. See the county agent for control suggestions.

* * * *

When Was It Cut?

It's a good idea for purchasers to find out when the hay they buy was cut, especially first-crop hay, and to be willing to pay a slightly higher price per ton for valuable early-cut hay, says William F. Hueg, University of Minnesota extension agronomist. Early-cut hay has greater protein content.

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-rpr-

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

Immediate release

FRUIT GROWERS TO HAVE ANNUAL ORCHARD TOUR

Minnesota and western Wisconsin commercial fruit growers will have their annual orchard tour Thursday, Aug. 17, at La Crescent, according to an announcement from J. D. Winter, secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' Association.

The morning program will begin at 10 a.m. at the L. R. Lautz Orchard, La Crescent. After a welcome by Arnold Ulrich, president of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' Association, the group will tour the orchard and discuss thinning, insect and disease control and control of field mice.

Fruit Acres Orchard, La Crescent, will be the site of the afternoon program. Under the direction of Gordon Yates, manager of the orchard, the group will have a tour of plantings and cold storage facilities. Demonstrations will be given of spraying, bulk handling equipment and of a submersible dumper and washer. Marlon L. Schwier, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, will give the regional crop report and Emil Andersen, University of Minnesota horticulturist will discuss the leaf analysis program.

Also planned for members of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' Association in August is a tour of fruit experiments at the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, Excelsior, Aug. 10. University research workers will discuss with growers various breeding and cultural experiments being conducted at the Fruit Breeding Farm.

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61-263-jbn

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

Immediate release

PAKISTANI WOMEN TO VISIT U

Seven young women from Pakistan will be guests of the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics Aug. 10 and 11.

The young women, all graduates of universities in Pakistan, will come to Minnesota from Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, and the University of Georgia, Athens, where they are spending two years studying home economics. After receiving their master's degrees, they will return to Pakistan to teach home economics in colleges in Lahore, Karachi and Dacca.

They are Niloufer Ahmed, Razia Khatoon and Nayab Wali, from Dacca, East Pakistan; Mrs. Fatima Ali, Zohara Imtiaz and Irshad Malik, Karachi, West Pakistan; and Mrs. Matin Shakil, Lahore, West Pakistan.

While at the University of Minnesota, they will confer with staff members in their fields of specialization, according to Louise A. Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics.

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61-264-jbn

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

Immediate release

FERRIN TO GET TOP LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY HONOR

E. F. Ferrin, retired head of the University of Minnesota Department of Animal Husbandry, will receive one of the livestock industry's highest honors on November 26.

On that date his portrait will be presented to the Saddle and Sirloin Club of Chicago, to be hung in the organization's world famous gallery.

Ferrin retired from the University staff June 30, 1956, after 36 years of service.

He joined the Minnesota staff in 1920 as a professor after serving at Iowa State University, Ames, and Kansas State University, Manhattan. He was in charge of the swine section at Minnesota from 1920 until 1949, when he became head of the animal husbandry department.

Ferrin is a nationally known hog judge. At the University, he carried on many research projects, including studies of the feeding values of common farm grains for hogs, comparison of protein supplements and antibiotics in hog feeding and studies of full and limited feeding of hogs.

Ferrin is also a member of Minnesota's Livestock Hall of Fame.

He has served as a director of the executive committee of the American Pork Producers' Association and was secretary of the Minnesota Swine Producers' Association for 25 years. He also belongs to several professional and honorary societies.

He resides at 2110 Carter Ave., St. Paul.

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61-265-rpr

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

Immediate release

MUSHROOMS SHOW UP ON LAWNS AGAIN

The sight of a juicy steak covered with mushrooms is enough to make most anyone's mouth water. But the sight of a lawn covered with growing toadstools or mushrooms--that's quite another matter.

Mushrooms or toadstools--they're much the same thing--show up on many lawns each year, often appearing after a heavy rain. They grow rapidly and soon deteriorate into an unsightly mess.

According to Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, mushrooms are the fruiting bodies of fungi that grow on buried wood or in the soil. Old tree roots around stumps often harbor such fungi, and those growing in wood are the most difficult to control.

Most effective way to eliminate them is to get rid of the wood, but that's not always possible.

If you have them on your lawn, there's little you can do except tolerate them or rake them up and dispose of them. One thing you can do, though, is to see that lawn areas on which they grow get plenty of fertilizer and water to encourage vigorous growth of the grass. The fungus competes for nutrients and often gets so dense that the grass roots are practically smothered.

If you're really tired of looking at them, and if you have the ambition for such a program, you'll probably be interested in trying chemical treatment to combat mushrooms.

There are several recommended chemical compounds that often give good results, especially if the source of the infestation is close to the surface. You can get complete information on chemicals to use and how to use them from Extension Folder 165, "The Home Lawn." Write for a copy to your county extension office, or to the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-266-hrs

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

Atten: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

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| GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR AUGUST by O. C. Turnquist C. Gustav Hard Extension Horticulturists |
|---|

Vegetables -- O. C. Turnquist

1. Mulch your tomatoes now if you haven't already done so to protect your plants from blossom end rot as well as to conserve moisture and control weeds. Use clean straw or grass clippings.
2. Add some organic matter to your soil in the garden area that has now finished producing for the season. Ryegrass sown at this time and plowed under in the spring will be a good source of organic matter.
3. Should tomato leaves or other garden vegetables develop a distorted form it could be attributed to drift of 2,4-D sprayed on nearby areas. If the sprayer is used in the garden for pest control, be sure to rinse out sprayer and nozzle with a household ammonia solution, using 2 tablespoons ammonia to a gallon of water, to prevent carryover of 2,4-D.
4. Harvest all garden vegetables at regular intervals to assure best quality of fruit and continuous growth and good productivity of the plants. This rule applies particularly to lima beans, green beans, tomatoes and cucumbers.
5. Plant your fall vegetables now. Chinese cabbage, spinach, kohlrabi, lettuce and turnips planted now will give you fresh vegetables this autumn.
6. Watch your vine crops for insect problems. Methoxychlor is a good insecticide for controlling the insects on melons, cucumbers and squash.
7. When picking tomatoes, remove the stems to avoid puncturing the fruits in the container.

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.

8. Dig onions as soon as the tops yellow and fall over. Dry them out in the sun and then store them in a cool, ventilated room.

Fruits -- O. C. Turnquist

1. Prune raspberry bushes as soon as the crop has been picked. Thin out the new canes and remove the old fruiting canes to induce vigor in the remaining canes and reduce the chances of disease. Leave not more than four strong young canes per foot of row or 10 per hill where they are to be staked.
2. Wormy or diseased plums and stone fruits should be removed from the trees or the ground below. Rake and destroy them.
3. Keep the area immediately around young fruit trees free of weeds and other competing plants. Cultivate a 3- to 4-foot circle around each small tree.
4. Control of apple maggot should be carried out through the month of August at 7- to 10-day intervals. The use of methoxychlor and malathion as a combination or diazinon will control this pest.
5. A summer mulch on everbearing strawberries conserves moisture and helps keep weeds down. Furthermore, berries will be cleaner.
6. Control Brown Rot on plums through the use of ferbam. Spray just when the fruit begins to turn color.
7. Fireblight is once again a problem on apples, crabapples and pears. If a branch or two dies and the leaves have a scorched appearance, it is quite likely to be fireblight. Wait until the tree is dormant before pruning out the diseased wood.

Ornamentals -- C. Gustav Hard

1. Transplant Oriental poppy as soon as new leaves begin to show.
2. New lawns and poor lawns that need to be renovated can be seeded late this month. When starting a new lawn be sure to provide a high level of nutrients by adding 40-50 pounds of a complete fertilizer (10-10-10) for each 1,000 square feet of area. This amount of fertilizer should be cultivated into the upper 6-inch layer of soil before the grass seed is planted.

3. Late August and early September is a good time to plant or transplant peonies. Be sure to include a liberal supply of nutrients in the bottom of the hole. The new root should be planted about 2-inches below the soil surface.
4. Fall care of chrysanthemums should include a side dressing with a complete fertilizer. Fertilizing at this time may help to speed up the flowering time. Regular watering is also important.
5. Iris can still be transplanted this month.
6. Late August and September is a good time to visit chrysanthemum gardens to get ideas about varieties to grow next year.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 2, 1961

SPECIAL

FREEMAN TOPS AIC SPEAKER SLATE

MINNEAPOLIS--The secretary of agriculture and other prominent representatives of federal agencies from Washington, D. C., will top an array of more than 200 speakers when the American Institute of Cooperation meets at the University of Minnesota August 20-23.

Orville Freeman, secretary of agriculture and former Minnesota governor, will deliver the keynote address Monday morning, August 21, on "New Frontiers For Cooperatives," which is the theme for the meeting.

Representing other federal agencies will be Stuart Rothman, general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, and Norman Clapp, administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, Washington. Rothman will discuss "The NLRB And Farmer Co-ops." Clapp's topic will be "What REA Is Doing."

Another speaker from the nation's capital will be Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the National Rural Electric Co-op Association.

Three thousand co-op managers, directors, educators and youth delegates are expected to attend the meeting.

MORE

Add 1 - Freeman tops AIC speaker slate

The American Institute of Cooperation is an educational institution established 36 years ago by the nation's cooperatives. Chartered in the District of Columbia as a university, it meets each summer on the campus of a Land Grant College.

In addition to general sessions, the conference will include special sessions for youth and women and sectional meetings on a wide variety of topics. Delegates will include nearly 1,200 young men and women of high school age and older.

A feature of the conference will be the traditional "Youth Reports" session on Monday night, August 21, when winners in two AIC national contests will be named. One is the FFA-AIC project, which provides up to \$2,000 in travel funds to be divided among four top regional Future Farmers of America chapters. The other is the AIC scholarship program, which provides a \$50 check to a 4-H boy or girl in each state.

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-rpr-

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

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

AUGUST

- 10 Minnesota Fruit Growers' Association tour of University of
Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, Excelsior
- 17 Minnesota Fruit Growers' Association annual orchard tour,
La Crescent
- 20-23 Annual summer meeting, American Institute of Cooperation,
Minneapolis Campus, University of Minnesota
- 26-Sept. 4 Minnesota State Fair, St. Paul

SEPTEMBER

- 11-16 Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors' Training
School, St. Paul Campus
- 11-12 Minnesota Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers,
St. Paul Campus
- 12-14 Dairy Products Institute, St. Paul Campus
- 12-15 National Barrow Show, Austin
- 12-13 4-H Livestock Show, Duluth
- 15 Cattle Feeders' Clinic, Tracy
- 15-16 State Soil Conservation Field Days and National Plowing
Contest, Melrose
- 20-21 Minnesota Postgraduate Conference for Veterinarians,
St. Paul Campus
- 21 Beef Cattle-Grassland Field Day, Rosemount Agricultural
Experiment Station

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61-267-rpr

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

Immediate release

TURKEYS EXCELLENT BUY

Turkeys of all sizes--small ones for outdoor grilling and larger birds for roasting in the oven--head the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for August.

Turkey is one of the best buys on August markets, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Prices are expected to be the lowest since before World War II.

Marketing of turkeys will probably be about a fourth larger than last year. Quality of all sizes of turkeys is excellent, Mrs. Loomis says.

Shrimp is another protein food in abundance. Supplies of both frozen and canned shrimp are heavy. For quick, easy meals, breaded shrimp is a time-saver, Mrs. Loomis points out.

Supplies of a favorite summer-time fruit--peaches--are running about 20 percent above average. Most of the peaches on Minnesota markets now are California Elbertas.

Sweet-flavored California plums will provide flavorful dessert and salad treats for both indoor and outdoor meals. The plum crop in California is nearly 10 percent above last year's production and about 12 percent above average. Almost all eating plums marketed in this country come from California. Under a federal marketing agreement, growers will ship only the better quality plums.

An array of homegrown vegetables will be on markets to tempt appetites. Among universal favorites are homegrown sweet corn and vitamin-packed red tomatoes.

The secret for serving the best sweet corn is to reduce the time from garden to kettle, Mrs. Loomis says. When you get the corn home from the store, use it as soon as possible. If you must store it for awhile, keep it in the refrigerator. To prevent the kernels from drying out, either leave the husks on and store the corn in a plastic bag until time to cook or husk the corn and keep it in a plastic bag.

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61-268-jbn

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

Immediate release

LIFE EXPECTANCY OF RANGE, REFRIGERATOR 16 YEARS

How long can families expect their major appliances to last?

Sixteen years is the average length of time families buying new refrigerators, electric or gas ranges can expect to keep these household appliances. But families who buy used refrigerators or ranges keep them about half as long--a used electric refrigerator or range eight years, a used gas range nine years.

Electric sewing machines have the longest service-life expectancy of any of the appliances--24 years for a new one, 16 years for one bought second-hand. A used treadle machine is kept on the average of 13 years.

A new automatic toaster also has a long service life--15 years. A non-automatic toaster, however, is kept an average of only seven years.

New television sets are kept an average of 11 years; used sets, six years.

City families use their refrigerators and television sets a year longer than rural families, but their electric ranges a year less.

Families can expect nine years of service from washing machines of all types.

These estimates are from studies conducted by the Household Economics Research Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to give families planning their budgets an idea of the number of years of service to expect from major home appliances. The estimates are also useful to manufacturers and distributors who want to know when they can expect to make replacement sales.

Though the studies show how long, on the average, homemakers keep their appliances, the figures do not actually indicate how long these appliances could have been made to last, the researchers say. The appeal of new models and other factors may influence a homemaker to replace an appliance that would still give service.

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61-269-jbn

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

RESEARCHERS STUDY SOIL, WATER LOSS AT ROSEMOUNT

ROSEMOUNT, Minn.--Soils researchers are studying the amount of water runoff and soil loss under various cropping methods on a nine percent slope at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

The study, now in its ninth year, is being conducted on silt loam soil. Rainfall and runoff are accurately measured by automatic devices.

John MacGregor, professor of soils at the University, is overseeing the operation of the experiment. It was devised by R. V. Keppel, former University instructor in agricultural engineering, who is now with the USDA Agricultural Research Service at Tucson, Arizona.

For the first six years, a four-year rotation of corn-oats-hay-hay was used, with all field operations carried out on the contour. Results indicated that this type of management controlled loss of soil through erosion within allowable limits, said MacGregor.

Starting in 1959, the study was shifted from the rotation to a continuous corn cropping system. Half of the eight plots in the study are plowed each year, and the other half are deep-tilled.

(more)

add 1 soil research

In 1959, when rainfall was ample, the plowed and deep-tilled plots yielded about the same. But in 1960, when rainfall was short, the plowed areas outyielded the deep-tilled ones. Yields for 1961 may show the same result as in 1960, according to MacGregor.

To be conclusive, this experiment will have to be carried on for several more years, the University soils researchers say. However, they report that in 1959 about 20 percent of the rainfall was lost from the plowed areas, carrying away 2.4 tons of soil per acre. The deep-tilled plots lost 17 percent of the rainfall and only 1.3 tons of soil per acre.

MacGregor says that a continued annual loss of three to five tons per acre on this type of soil would seriously limit crop production.

In 1960, a dry year, the plowed plots lost only three percent of the rainfall and the deep-tilled areas half that amount. Practically no soil loss showed up on either set of plots in 1960, as scant rainfall and very few intense storms brought only a light runoff.

"No conclusions can be drawn at this time," says Roger Harris, University of Minnesota extension soil conservationist. "But this experiment will be watched with interest as it progresses through the years. Corn-after-corn should still be confined to the deep soils on more level land."

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61-270-rpr

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

SPECIAL to county agents in Aitkin,
Anoka, Benton, Chisago, Carlton,
Cass, Crow Wing, E. Otter Tail,
Hubbard, Isanti, Kanabec, Lake,
Mille Lacs, Morrison, Pine, S. St.
Louis, W. St. Louis, Sherburne,
Stearns, and Todd counties.

ALFALFA NUTRIENT
NEEDS REPORTED

(NOTE TO AGENT: If you have been involved in the demonstrations you may wish to modify paragraph four. For the phrase "county agents have cooperated" substitute "County Agent _____ has cooperated." For "stands in the area" substitute "stands in _____ county.")

Two year's experience with the effects of lime and fertilizers on establishment and maintenance of alfalfa stands in several Central, East Central and North Central Minnesota counties has shed new light on the nutrient requirements of alfalfa.

So say C. J. Overdahl and Merle Halverson, extension soils specialists at the University of Minnesota.

Soils in the area are mainly acid and sandy, commonly testing medium to high in phosphorus and low in potassium. With livestock the economic mainstay in these counties, alfalfa is an important crop. But the business of establishing and maintaining good alfalfa stands has been a serious perennial problem.

For two seasons county agents have cooperated with extension soils men in establishing and recording short-time fertility demonstrations using lime, potash, sulfate (gypsum), and boron treatments on both new and already established alfalfa stands in the area.

Here are their most important observations:

* In many areas limestone applications of 2 tons per acre didn't do the job.

While this observation will have to be checked more carefully before lime recommendations for these soils are upped, there's a strong possibility that higher rates of limestone can be used effectively.

Add 1 -- Alfalfa Nutrition

- * Topdressing already established alfalfa stands is not a satisfactory way of applying lime to these soils. Soils men say limestone should be applied at least 6 months in advance of forage seeding, thoroughly disced into the upper 2 or 3 inches of soil, and plowed under.
- * In many cases applications of lime alone were ineffective; high rates of potash alone weren't much better. But combined applications of lime and potash gave good results.
- * On a sulfur deficient soil in East Ottertail county, alfalfa growing on an area which hadn't been treated with gypsum showed little evidence of potassium deficiency. But an adjacent area treated with 300 pounds of gypsum per acre showed marked improvement in growth -- and a severe potassium deficiency. Correcting the sulfur deficiency probably resulted in so much extra growth that the soil couldn't supply enough potassium.
- * Alfalfa has shown pronounced growth response to phosphorus fertilizers on some acid soils testing high in available phosphorus. Yet liming these soils either reduced or eliminated this growth response. Evidently proper liming releases soil phosphorus which is not otherwise available to alfalfa.
- * Including boron in all alfalfa fertilizers on acid sandy soils is cheap insurance against trouble. Boron deficiency in alfalfa is most serious at times when soil moisture is low. Since these sandy soils have a tendency to be droughty, soils men say it is likely that many alfalfa stands suffer from boron deficiency one or more times during a normal growing season, resulting in serious yield reductions.
- * Because gypsum and lime both contain calcium doesn't mean soil acidity can be corrected with gypsum. It's the carbonate in limestone that neutralizes acid soil conditions, and gypsum doesn't have it.

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-hrs-

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

BEEF CATTLE-GRASSLAND FIELD DAY SET FOR SEPTEMBER 21

ROSEMOUNT, Minn.--George D. Scarseth, director of the American Farm Research Association, West Lafayette, Indiana, will be the guest speaker at the ninth annual Beef Cattle-Grassland Field Day at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station on September 21.

His topic will be "All Flesh Is Grass." The 10th anniversary of the establishment of the beef cattle-grassland research project at Rosemount will be observed at the field day, according to P. M. Burson, professor of soils, who is committee chairman for the event.

The field day will take place on the soils farm at the station, with the University of Minnesota departments of soils, animal husbandry, agronomy and plant genetics cooperating. Presiding will be W. P. Martin, head of the soils department.

The program will get under way at 9:30 a.m. with inspection of cattle, pastures and facilities.

Results of experiments will be reported beginning at 10:15 a.m. Reports to be given include the following:

(more)

add 1 beef cattle-grassland field day

Grub and fly control, by L. K. Cutkomp, professor of entomology; regular-cut and high-cut corn and sorghum silage, J. C. Meiske, assistant professor of animal husbandry, and L. H. Smith, assistant professor of agronomy.

Experiments in fattening steers and heifers to be reported by University of Minnesota animal husbandmen include:

Effect of high energy rations on beef carcasses, W. J. Aunan, associate professor of animal husbandry; vitamin A and levels of protein and hay, O. E. Kolari, assistant professor of animal husbandry; high moisture ensiled barley, E. C. Frederick, assistant professor at the University of Minnesota's Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston; and pelleted alfalfa hay, H. E. Hanke, assistant professor at the University's West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris.

A barbecue lunch will be served at noon by members of the Block and Bridle Club from the St. Paul Campus of the University.

Harold Macy, dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, will open the afternoon program with introductions of persons who helped establish and carry on the beef cattle-grassland project over the years. Also to be introduced is S. J. Wenberg, vice president of the University.

This will be followed by reports on 10 years of pasture experiments. The reports will be as follows:

Fences and buildings, J. R. Neetzel, USDA Forest Service technologist; fertilization and management, P. M. Burson, professor of soils; mixtures and renovation, A. R. Schmid, associate professor of agronomy; and beef production, A. L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry.

Scarseth's talk, at 2:30 p.m., will bring the program to a close. Following adjournment, a conducted tour to the north beef farm at Rosemount, to see pastures, pole barn and breeding herds, is scheduled.

Anyone interested is invited to attend.

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- rpr -

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

SPECIAL to Meeker county
(not later)

NEW ASSISTANT AGENT "BELIEVES IN PEOPLE"

Kenneth Carlier believes that "people are our greatest resource"-- and that's why he is now working as assistant county agricultural agent in Meeker county.

Carlier decided on a career in agricultural extension work because of his interest in working with people, he said. He began work in this county August 1, succeeding Ralph Taylor, who resigned in order to accept a position with a chemical company at Crookston.

Carlier graduated from the University of Minnesota July 1, this year, majoring in agricultural education. He attended high school at South St. Paul.

The new Meeker county assistant agent grew up on farms in Dakota and Pine counties. A 4-H club member for nine years, he carried projects in junior leadership, dairying, sheep, hogs, health, home beautification, beef, conservation, safety and fire prevention.

His leadership activities in club work included serving as a 4-H junior and senior leader, as president and vice president of his local 4-H club and as YMW sergeant-at-arms. He won the WNAX leadership award for his county.

Community activities have included serving as a member of the Extension Long Range Planning Committee and as a member of the Dakota County fair board.

In college, he took part in the American Brother-Sister Program, served as membership chairman of the Toastmasters' Club and placed first in beef cattle in the All-Ag Stag Judging Contest.

Carlier's work experience over the years includes employment by a South St. Paul florist and meat packing company, bookkeeping and general office work for a St. Paul oil company and a railroad, and employment by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Carlier served in the Army for two years.

He is married and is the father of three children

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

Immediate release

HONEY MARKET DAY IN ALEXANDRIA

The Minnesota Beekeepers' Association will hold its first statewide Honey Market Day in Alexandria, Sat., Sept. 9.

Purpose of the event is to bring together beekeepers who have produced the 1961 honey crop and buyers who distribute honey through retail trade channels, according to C. D. Floyd, apiarist, Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

Honey Market Day is designed for beekeepers operating more than 50 colonies of bees and for bulk honey buyers interested in large quantity purchasing. Smaller beekeepers are urged to continue their usual marketing methods.

Producers should bring with them several samples of their honey, Floyd said.

Activities will begin at 9 a.m. and close at 4 p.m. The meeting place has not yet been scheduled, but this information may be obtained from the Chamber of Commerce in the Runestone Museum at the north end of the main street upon arrival in Alexandria.

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61-271-jbn

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

Immediate release

FREEMAN TO SPEAK AT AIC MEETING

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman will top an array of more than 200 prominent speakers when the American Institute of Cooperation meets on the Minneapolis Campus of the University of Minnesota August 20-23.

Freeman, former Minnesota governor, will deliver the keynote address Monday morning, August 21, on "New Frontiers for Cooperatives," which is the theme for the meeting.

Speakers will also include Stuart Rothman, general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C. Rothman will discuss "The NLRB and Farmer Co-ops" Tuesday morning, August 22.

Three thousand co-op managers, directors, educators and youth delegates are expected to attend the meeting.

The American Institute of Cooperation is an educational institution established 36 years ago by the nation's cooperatives. Chartered in the District of Columbia as a university, it meets each summer on the campus of a Land Grant College.

In addition to the general sessions, the conference will include special meetings for youth and women and sectional discussions on a wide variety of topics. Delegates will include nearly 1,200 young men and women of high school age and older.

Included in the program is a barbecue on the University's St. Paul Campus Tuesday evening.

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61-272-rpr

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

Immediate release

MINNESOTA DHIA HERDS SWITCH TO CENTRAL PROCESSING

More and more Minnesota dairy herd records are being handled through central processing.

Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, says 906 of the 4,811 state dairy herds on test are now enrolled in the central processing program.

Dakota County leads with 93 herds enrolled. Mille Lacs County has 76, Le Sueur County, 57.

With central processing, Dairy Herd Improvement Association supervisors forward monthly test data to a record center where it is fed into an electronic computer. Completed records are returned to the dairyman by mail.

In the past, DHIA supervisors did the figuring and entered production records in the herd owner's record book by hand.

Dairymen who use the new records say they offer the most complete, condensed report of a dairy operation at the lowest possible investment.

In several states all DHIA herds are now enrolled in the central processing program. Wayne says enthusiasm for the new system among Minnesota dairymen who use it indicates a rapid switch of state DHIA herds to the central processing program.

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61-273-hrs

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

* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Tuesday, Aug. 8 or later *

SERVICES HELD FOR J. O. CHRISTIANSON

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon in the St. Anthony Park Congregational Church, St. Paul, for J. O. Christianson, one of Minnesota's best known citizens.

Christianson, director of agricultural short courses and long-time superintendent of the School of Agriculture on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota, died Sunday in Midway Hospital, St. Paul. He was 63 years old.

Born and reared on a farm near Miranda, South Dakota, he served as instructor at Grantsburg High School, Grantsburg, Wisconsin, from 1919 until he joined the School of Agriculture staff in 1920 to take charge of a rehabilitation program in agriculture for 400 disabled World War I soldiers.

In 1924 he joined the School's department of social sciences, was appointed principal in 1931 and became superintendent in 1939. He was named director of agricultural short courses in 1940.

Christianson was awarded a B. S. degree by the University of Minnesota and honorary doctor's degrees by the University of North Dakota and Gustavus Adolphus College.

He visited and studied in Sweden in the summer of 1948 as a guest of the Swedish government. He was awarded a knighthood of the Order of Vasa in Sweden in 1955 for his work in organizing an educational exchange program between Sweden and the United States.

In 1949 he was named one of Minnesota's "100 Living Great."

Christianson served as president of the American Swedish Institute, Minneapolis, and as chairman of many civic groups. He lectured to business, farm, educational and other professional groups throughout the United States.

He is survived by his wife, Iris, St. Paul; a son, John N., Phoenix, Arizona; and two grandchildren.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 8, 1961

To all counties

Release week of
August 14

FARM FILLERS

Play Safe with Animals

A cow with a young calf or a sow with young pigs will strive to protect them. A stranger, a child or a dog may cause them to charge and injure an unwary person. Keep children away from pens, and always be alert when handling livestock, says Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota farm safety specialist.

* * * *

Cull Heifers or Cows?

If a dairyman is breeding artificially or if he is breeding to a bull in which he has confidence, he should raise all of his heifers and cull largely from his cow herd, suggests Charles Young, assistant professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota. The reason for this is that the heifers will probably be better on the average than are his older cows.

* * * *

Prevention Pays

Prevention is a more economical way to combat livestock losses than treatment of disease, says Dr. R. B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota. Preventive medicine involves management control such as sanitation and caution in moving diseased animals onto farms, as well as good nutrition.

* * * *

Don't Forget Sanitation

Don't forget sanitation and good management in making plans for fly control on the farm and in the home, suggests John Lofgren University of Minnesota extension entomologist. Breeding places such as manure piles, strawstack bottoms, rubbish and garbage piles should be cleaned up or treated. Manure should be removed from around buildings at least twice a week and spread thinly on fields to dry.

* * * *

Save Sudangrass

Regrowth of Sudangrass after frosting should not be wasted, says Bill Hueg, University of Minnesota extension agronomist. It can be cut for hay or silage, and the Prussic acid poisoning danger will be eliminated in the curing process.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 8, 1961

To all counties
Immediate release

"TROUBLE SHOOT"
CORN AND BEAN
FIELDS SOON

Just because you've laid by your corn and soybeans for the season doesn't mean you can afford to forget them until harvest.

A trouble shooting tour of your fields during early August will help you evaluate your crop management program for the year and almost surely give you some ideas that will help you boost profits in 1962.

Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist, and Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, say plant population, nutrient deficiency symptoms and weed, insect and disease control problems are all important items to check.

As far as plant population is concerned, it's easy to check and see how close you come to getting the stand you aimed for. If you're growing corn in 40-inch rows, pace off 66 feet of row, count the plants and multiply by 200 to get a close estimate of the plant population per acre. Do this several places in the field to get an accurate check.

If you've planted 50 to 60 pounds of soybeans per acre in 40-inch rows, you should have 10-12 plants per foot of row.

If your plants are short of nutrients, they'll be showing it now by the color of their leaves.

A pale yellow or light green color indicates the plant is short of nitrogen or potassium or both. If the edges of the leaves are discolored, plants lack potassium. If the center of the leaf is discolored, nitrogen is in short supply.

Phosphorus deficiency is less easy to detect. A severe shortage may cause leaves to turn purple. If you have some rows without starter fertilizer and the plants are short, it's a good indication of phosphorus deficiency.

While you're at it, check the weed population. Weeds growing in your corn or bean fields cause sizable losses. Illinois studies indicate that giant foxtail growing in a band in the row can reduce yields up to 25% in corn and 28% in soybeans. A single weed per foot of row caused losses of 7.5% in corn and 4.5% in soybeans in Illinois.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 8, 1961

To all counties

Release Week of
August 14

EXTENSION DAIRYMEN
GIVE TIPS TO BEAT
BREEDING PROBLEMS

If fertility problems in your dairy herd sometimes make you rue the day you saw your first cow, here are some tips from extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota that may help you.

Feed cows and heifers adequately to maintain thrift and vigor.

Check your cows for heat periods twice a day. Record all heats, whether a cow is bred or not, and watch for her heat period again in 17 to 24 days. Keep accurate records on calving dates and all abnormal conditions such as trouble at calving time or cleaning problems.

Wait at least 60 days after calving before you breed a cow back. It takes that long for her reproductive organs to return to normal.

Breed during the later part of the heat period. If you use artificial insemination, work closely with your technician.

Do all you can to control diseases that interfere with normal reproduction. Be sure that all animals coming into the herd are free from disease. Vaccinate calves at 4 to 8 months for added protection against brucellosis.

Vibriosis and trichomoniasis can be controlled through artificial breeding, as these diseases are spread largely through natural service to an infected sire.

A leptospirosis vaccine is available that gives protection for about one year.

Call your veterinarian when breeding problems arise. His bill will probably be small compared with your loss in reduced production from slow breeding cows. Better yet, arrange for regular pregnancy exams, and you'll have a head start in treating problem fertility cases.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 8, 1961

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H'ERS TO TAKE
PART IN LIVESTOCK
CONTESTS AT FAIR

September 1 and 2 will be red letter days for _____ County 4-H Club members
(no.)
enrolled in livestock and poultry projects.

On September 1 they will be among 1,315 4-H members throughout the state who will bring livestock exhibits to the 1961 Minnesota State Fair. On September 2 they will compete in the State Fair 4-H livestock show.

All these exhibitors have earned trips to the State Fair by winning blue ribbons in competition at either a county achievement day or a county fair.

Local 4-H'ers who will compete in the livestock show are: (give names, addresses and classes of competition)

Judging will take place, Saturday, September 2. All judging events are open to spectators, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota. Sheep will be judged in the sheep barn from 9 a.m. until noon; swine at 1:15 p.m. in the sheep barn. Poultry and rabbit judging will begin at 9:30 a.m. in the poultry barn.

Dairy and beef heifers will be judged in the Hippodrome beginning at 8 a.m., according to this schedule: 8 a.m. -- Ring 1, purebred Holstein calf class, Ring 2, grade Holstein advanced; 8:30 a.m. -- Ring 3, Red Polls, Milking Shorthorn, Guernseys, Ring 4, beef heifers; 1 p.m. -- Ring 3, Jerseys; 1:30 p.m., Ring 1, Ayrshires, Ring 2, Brown Swiss.

Beef heifer, sheep and swine showmanship contests will be held following judging of these classes. A preliminary dairy showmanship contest will be held at 3:15 p.m., followed by the final contest for selection of the champion dairy showman.

A new feature this year will be the awarding of dairy and livestock championships before the grandstand on Saturday evening, September 2.

Add 1 -- 4-H'ers in State Livestock Contests

Counties exhibiting livestock at the Fair are also graded on their herdsman-ship ability on Saturday, Sunday and Monday morning. The champion herdsman-ship trophy is presented to the winning county at an assembly in the sheep barn at 11:30 a.m. on Labor Day.

The _____ county 4-H general livestock judging team will compete in the statewide contest Thursday, August 31, in the Hippodrome, beginning at 8 a.m. Members of the team are:

Approximately 45 county teams will participate in the contest, judging six classes of livestock. Top team in the contest will earn a trip to the National 4-H Livestock Judging Contest in Chicago this fall. Second place team will represent Minnesota in the 4-H livestock judging contest at the American Royal Show in Kansas City.

The _____ county dairy judging team will compete with approxi-mately 50 dairy judging teams in the State Fair Dairy Judging contest which will also be held in the Hippodrome at 8 a.m. Thursday, August 31. Winning team will represent Minnesota at the National Dairy Judging Contest in Waterloo, Iowa. Mem-bers of the 4-H dairy judging team are:

Dairy judges for the 4-H livestock show will be C. W. Nibler, extension dairy-man, University of Nebraska; Donald E. Voelker, extension dairyman, and C. F. Foreman, associate professor of dairy husbandry, Iowa State University. Other judges will be W. C. McCome, associate professor of animal husbandry, South Dakota State College, for beef heifer; Merle Light, associate professor of animal husban-dry, North Dakota State University, ewe lamb; and Richard C. Wahlstrom, head of the animal husbandry department, South Dakota State College, gilt; Ivan Stone, Madelia, poultry; Hugo Fleckner, White Bear Lake, rabbit.

Livestock exhibits will be on display at the State Fair from Friday, September 1 until 6 p.m. on Labor Day.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 8, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

BUY SHEETS
LARGE ENOUGH

To get maximum wear out of the sheets you buy at August white sales, be sure to buy them the right size.

In considering size, width is as important as length, Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out. Many homemakers do not buy sheets large enough, she says. A top sheet should be long enough and wide enough to tuck under the mattress at the foot of the bed and to fold over the blankets at the head of the bed.

Width of a single bed sheet should be 63 inches. Three-quarter and twin beds require 72-inch width sheets and double beds or sofa beds 81-or 90-inch widths.

Most popular length is 108 inches. But be sure to check the label, Mrs. Jordahl cautions, to see that this is the torn size before hemming. Sheets that are torn have straight seams and keep their shape better than those that are cut. Sheets not specifying torn size are often cut off-grain, which means the ends never will be straight.

Though 108 inches is the torn length, sheets are usually not more than 103 inches when purchased because about 5 inches must be allowed for hems. About 5 inches must also be allowed for shrinkage in laundering. Hence after laundering a sheet labeled 108 inches torn length is actually about 98 inches. That's why it's a good idea to buy sheets a little larger than needed to fit the bed.

A sheet marked 99 inches before hemming is actually only 90 inches after laundering -- too short to tuck in properly, Mrs. Jordahl says. Other lengths available are 113 inches, which provides more tuck-under at each end of a standard length mattress, and 117 inches for extra long or extra deep mattresses.

When you check the label, look for shrinkage information. The label may 1) give the maximum amount of shrinkage, 2) state that the sheet is preshrunk without telling how much more shrinkage may occur or 3) say the sheet is fully preshrunk.

Contour sheets, however, are always fully preshrunk; therefore it's important to buy them to fit the mattress exactly.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 9, 1961

A Farm and Home Research Report
* * * * *
* For release at 10:30 a.m. *
* Friday, August 11 *
* * * * *

STUDY OF AORTIC RUPTURE IN TURKEYS REPORTED

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.--Research that may lead to greater knowledge and more effective control of aortic rupture, an internal bleeding disease of turkeys, was reported here today by University of Minnesota poultry scientists.

L. M. Krista reported trials with several lots of 10-week-old male turkeys in which he and his co-workers observed a 20 percent loss from aortic rupture during a 5-week period. The researchers believe their trials are the first to produce so great an incidence of the disease under closely controlled conditions.

Krista told the annual meeting of the American Poultry Science Association that half the birds in each lot had been implanted with a small pellet containing diethylstilbesterol (DES).

In confirmation of an earlier field experiment, DES increased the incidence of rupture in the present experiment by more than 60 percent, and birds receiving a chemical known as beta-aminopropionitrile (BAPN) showed an even greater death loss.

But the incidence of death loss in one lot of birds injected with testosterone was reduced 75 percent.

Various fat and protein levels in the corn-soybean type diet were without effect in the experiment so far as death loss was concerned. Increasing the protein level appeared to increase blood pressure, and high fat and high fat plus cholesterol appeared to decrease blood pressure slightly. Testosterone didn't affect blood pressure, but DES decreased blood pressure by 16 percent.

Aortic rupture has hit many turkey flocks in recent years, often causing heavy losses. It occurs when one of the large blood vessels near the kidney breaks, but the actual cause of the rupture isn't known.

Until about a year ago there was no effective treatment, but a tranquilizer called reserpine has, in many cases, helped reduce losses from the disease.

Krista and co-workers P. E. Waibel, R. E. Burger, R. A. Ball and J. H. Sautter are now repeating the experiment, duplicating original conditions as closely as possible to see if the effects can be repeated.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 9, 1961

A Farm and Home Research Report

* For release at 11:15 a.m. *
* Friday, August 11 *

HENS DO WELL ON CORN MEAL WITH AMINO ACID SUPPLEMENT

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.--If someone says a laying hen can get along with only a corn meal diet, don't believe him.

But if you supplement the corn meal with the right amount of essential amino acids, it appears that hens are able not only to maintain egg production but also to keep up body and egg weights at the same time, according to University of Minnesota poultry researchers.

P. E. Waibel, R. C. Fitzsimmons and D. C. Snetsinger made the report today at the American Poultry Science Association annual meeting.

The problem in compounding a poultry ration is to get all the amino acids--tiny nitrogen-containing molecules often called "the building blocks of protein,"--in proper balance. Too much of any one amino acid can reduce performance--or produce a deficiency of some other amino acid.

On a corn diet without amino acid supplement, hens in Minnesota trials lost body weight in a few days and dropped considerably in egg production. When the corn ration was supplemented with amino acids at minimum suggested levels, hens came close to top egg production but maintained neither egg nor body weight.

But when levels of essential amino acids were increased by 25 percent over the recommended minimum, hens were able to maintain both body and egg weights and good egg production.

By learning how to supplement a low protein ration such as corn with amino acids, the researchers hope to gain a greater knowledge of a hen's amino acid requirements.

This approach may lead to the ideal amino acid pattern required in a corn supplement and provide greater accuracy in evaluating soybean oil meal and other commonly used protein supplements in terms of their amino acid contributions.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 9, 1961

A Farm and Home Research Report

Immediate release

MINNESOTA ECONOMIST REPORTS TRENDS IN FARM ENTERPRISES

As new techniques and new knowledge continue to alter the comparative advantage of different farm enterprises, alert Minnesota farmers find it advantageous to change their crop and livestock projects and the size of their total farm operation.

Truman Nodland, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, illustrates this dynamic nature of farming in a recent analysis of Minnesota's SE and SW Farm Management Services records.

Nodland studied records of 105 farmers who belonged to the SE Service from 1950 to 1959, and 48 belonging to the SW Service from 1945 to 1957. While similar in type to all farms in their area these farms are, however, somewhat larger in size and maintain more livestock.

Here are Nodland's findings as reported in the current issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, an Agricultural Extension Service publication.

* In order to use large scale machinery and equipment, farmers are increasing the size of their operations and concentrating on fewer kinds of crops.

* New techniques and new methods of production are not always of equal advantage to various farm enterprises. This often makes a shift in enterprises desirable. Major shift in crops has been a change from small grains to inter-tilled crops, mostly corn and soybeans.

* With few exceptions, the number of farmers reporting each class of livestock decreased, indicating a trend toward increased specialization in livestock production on these farms and in southern Minnesota in general.

* The specialization in livestock is accompanied by substantial increases in the size of remaining enterprises on these farms. Net result is an increase in total animal units per farm.

Because of the two trends in livestock, farmers can better justify added investments in labor saving equipment. Moreover, they can concentrate on new techniques and knowledge.

Nodland says each new idea may cause some adjustment in the farm business so the idea may be used most effectively. Already many adjustments have been made in livestock enterprises. This is probably the area where greatest changes will be made in the future.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 9, 1961

Immediate release

SHARE THE ROAD DURING AUGUST

"Share the Road," the topic of emphasis in Minnesota traffic during August, is especially important in rural traffic and to farm operators. So says an extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Glenn Prickett says swathers, combines, balers, wagons and other farm machines frequently make use of the highways during August. This equipment travels slowly and sometimes extends over the center of the roadway.

Farm equipment operators show an attitude of courtesy and give safety a boost as well when they pull to the side of the road in order that oncoming traffic may pass.

And it's good highway manners for motorists to slow down or stop to permit the operator of a farm machine to turn off the road, especially if he must make a left turn.

Prickett says tractors and machines should be marked with red warning flags for daytime travel and adequately and legally lighted with clear headlights and red rear lights and reflectors for highway travel after dark.

As far as night-time travel with farm machinery is concerned, it's good safety practice to plan to be off the highway with slow-moving equipment before lights are required.

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61-278-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 9, 1961

Immediate release

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ANNOUNCES HONORARY AWARDS

Seventeen Minnesota gardeners will receive honors from the Minnesota State Horticultural Society for achievements in gardening and for service to horticultural organizations.

Presentation of the 1961 awards will be made at district and local meetings of the society's member groups, according to E. M. Hunt, executive secretary of the society.

The bronze medal for achievement in horticulture will go to Mrs. E. D. Hammond, 828 Fifth Ave. S., St. Cloud, and to Edward Hatch, 4218 Robinson St., Duluth.

As general chairman of a junior garden project, Mrs. Hammond has encouraged and helped hundreds of children in her community in gardening and exhibiting in garden shows for a period of 27 years.

Hatch has pioneered in the culture and popularization of the rose as a garden flower. He has earned state and national recognition as an authority on roses and as a leader in civic gardening projects.

Ray Reierson, Fosston, will receive the honorary life membership award for 40 years of devoted service to horticulture during which he has organized gardening groups and promoted home gardening.

Carrol Rose, 5239-12th Ave. S., Minneapolis; Mrs. Inga Geving, Thief River Falls; Orrin C. Turnquist, 1459 Hythe St., St. Paul; and Birney C. Wilkins, Brainerd, will receive distinguished service certificates.

Rose is an authority on the culture, exhibition and judging of dahlias. He has given many years of service to horticultural organizations.

Mrs. Geving has served gardeners in northern Minnesota through encouragement, leadership in garden organizations and fostering educational projects.

Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, will be cited for many years of service "beyond the call of duty" in promotion of gardening and cooperation with horticultural organizations.

As a county fair and state fair official, Wilkins has made a valuable contribution in "bringing the best in horticulture to the most people" through efficient and devoted service, according to the citation.

Award of merit certificates will be given to the following in recognition of club leadership, community improvement and other horticultural activities: Mrs. Joe Freeman and Mrs. Amos Fikkan, Roseau; Mrs. E. E. Drause, 633 E. 4th St., Duluth; Mrs. W. L. Hedegard, Austin; Earl Maffett, 6755 Harriet Ave., Richfield; Ted Markus, Bemidji; Mrs. George McDonald, Hawley; Mr. and Mrs. Claude Widdifield, Park Rapids; Mrs. Ralph Yocum, Sandstone; and Mrs. Donald Ryan, Brainerd.

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

SCHOLARSHIPS WINNERS ARE ANNOUNCED

Five students who will enter the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics this fall have been awarded a total of \$1,152 in scholarships.

Their names were announced today by Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction on the University's St. Paul Campus.

Caleb Dorr tuition scholarships of \$213 each will go to Gary W. Crawford, 4801 Xerxes Ave. S., Minneapolis, and Robert F. Joynt, Albert Lea.

Gordon J. Beise, Stanchfield, and Theodore M. Lorch, Rochester, will receive Minnesota Veterinary Medical Association scholarships of \$213. Beise is a graduate of Rush City High School.

A \$300 Minnesota Dairy Industry Scholarship will go to Gary A. Reineccius, also of Stanchfield, a graduate of Cambridge High School.

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- 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

August 11, 1961

To all County Agents

Here are four news stories and a page of radio spots concerning the new wheat program just authorized by Congress and signed by the President.

Because of the nearness of the date for the marketing quota referendum -- August 24 -- we are rushing this material to you with the hope that media in your area will be able to use at least some of it during the coming week.

This material, as in the case of the feed grain program and other stories you have received from us in recent months, has been cleared with the state ASC office. Please note that it is marked to be released in cooperation with your County ASC office.

Yours truly



Robert P. Raustadt
Extension Assistant Information Specialist

RPR:mls

Enc.

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

Wheat Program Story No. 1

To all counties

Release in cooperation with ASC

WHEAT GROWERS TO
VOTE AUG. 24 ON
MARKETING QUOTAS

Wheat growers will decide on August 24 whether or not they want marketing quotas for their 1962 wheat crop.

_____ said any farmer who planted more than 13.5 acres of wheat in at least one of the years 1959, 1960, or 1961 is eligible to vote in the referendum. He urged every eligible farmer to vote. Two-thirds of these voters must approve before quotas go into effect.

Important points to consider are:

The Wheat Stabilization Program will cut 1962 wheat acreage allotments by 10 percent across the nation. If wheat marketing quotas are approved, cooperators will be eligible for 1962 wheat price supports at \$2.00 a bushel, national average.* The present support level is \$1.79, which is 75 percent of parity.

If quotas are not approved, there will be no limit on marketings, but support at 50 percent of parity would be available to farmers who comply with their wheat acreage allotments.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman has said of this referendum, "The decision that farmers make is extremely important to them and to the rest of the nation, not only in 1962, but for many years to come."

Goal of the new program is to reduce government stocks of wheat -- now at nearly 1½ billion bushels -- by 100 million bushels. Estimated savings to taxpayers would be \$50 million the first crop year.

Farmers will be voting at local polling places on August 24 in Minnesota from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Both landlords and tenants who share in the wheat acreage are eligible to vote.

The county ASC Committee will have charge of the local referendum. In

_____ County ballots will be cast at _____.

*This means about a 21 cent per bushel increase in each Minnesota county as compared with the 1961 support price.

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

Wheat Program Story No. 2

To all counties

Release in cooperation with ASC

\$50 MILLION TAX
SAVING AT STAKE IN
WHEAT REFERENDUM

If wheat state farmers approve 1962 wheat marketing quotas in the August 24 referendum, U. S. Department of Agriculture officials estimate it will save U.S. taxpayers about \$50 million next year.

And in the period before next year's wheat crop could be disposed of, the probable savings to taxpayers at present rates would amount to \$258 million.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman said Government stocks of wheat are nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ billion bushels now and would probably increase by another 100 million bushels unless the program for 1962 is approved by the referendum.

The saving to taxpayers will come from reduced interest and storage costs if the new program is approved.

The wheat stabilization law signed by President Kennedy provides for a 10 percent cut in the nation's 55 million acre wheat allotment. The acres taken out of wheat production are to be used for conservation.

Under marketing quotas, wheat price supports of \$2.00 a bushel would be available to farmers who comply with their allotments. There would also be payments to producers who divert further wheat acreage to conservation uses.

Before marketing quotas can go into effect, at least two-thirds of the farmers voting in the referendum must approve. To be eligible to vote, a producer must have planted more than 13.5 acres of wheat in at least one of the years 1959, 1960, or 1961.

Voting will be held at local polling places throughout the 39-state commercial wheat area. Both landlords and tenants who share in the wheat acreage are eligible to vote.

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-rpr-

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

Wheat Program Story No. 3
To all counties
Release in cooperation with ASC

MAIN POINTS OF WHEAT
REFERENDUM LISTED

What is the August 24 wheat referendum all about?

_____ listed some of the main points farmers will need to consider.

He explained first that the Wheat Stabilization Program signed by President Kennedy calls for a 10 percent nationwide cut in wheat acreage allotments for the 1962 crop.

Wheat farmers will be voting "yes" or "no" on marketing quotas for their 1962 crop. Two-thirds of the voters must approve before these quotas go into effect.

If the vote on August 24 says "yes" to quotas, _____ said cooperating wheat growers will be eligible for 1962 wheat price supports at \$2.00 a bushel, national average, which would be $83\frac{1}{2}$ percent of parity. The 1961 support price is \$1.79 or 75 percent of parity.

Those who do not cooperate will be subject to marketing quota penalties for production on excess acreage, and lose the price support privilege.

If quotas are not approved, there will be no limit on marketings, and support at 50 percent of parity would be available to farmers who comply with their acreage allotments.

The new Wheat Stabilization Program, with marketing quotas, is intended to reduce Government stocks of wheat, now at $1\frac{1}{4}$ billion bushels, by about 100 million bushels next year, _____ said.

Eligible farmers throughout the 39-state commercial wheat area will be voting at local polls August 24. Polling places in Minnesota will be open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. The ASC Committee is in charge of the local referendum. Voting in _____ County will be at _____.

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

Wheat Program Story No. 4

To all counties

Release in cooperation with ASC

WHO'S ELIGIBLE TO VOTE
IN WHEAT REFERENDUM?

_____ asks:

Are you eligible to vote in the wheat referendum August 24?

You are eligible as a wheat producer if you planted more than 13.5 acres of wheat in at least one of the years 1959, 1960, or 1961. Both landlords and tenants who share in the wheat crop are eligible to vote.

It is important now for wheat growers to express their "yes" or "no" decision on whether they want marketing quotas on the 1962 wheat crop. Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman has said he hopes there will be the widest possible participation in this referendum.

Under the 1962 Wheat Stabilization Program which President Kennedy signed into law, a vote by producers in the 39 commercial states will decide on quotas. Approval of quotas will also make the new Wheat Stabilization Program available to wheat growers.

Farmers have approved marketing quotas for the past eight years. In last year's referendum, 87.4 percent of the producers nationally voted in favor of quotas for the 1961 crop.

Polling places in _____ County this year will be at
_____. Polling hours are 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

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-rpr-

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

Wheat Program -- Radio Spots
40 seconds each
To all counties
Release in cooperation with ASC

WHEAT GROWERS TO VOTE ON AUGUST 24

The first step in putting the government's new Wheat Stabilization Program to work takes place on August 24, when wheat growers in all commercial wheat producing states will vote on marketing quotas. If these quotas are approved, the plan will go into effect for the 1962 crop. The program is designed to protect the farmer, but at the same time reduce our wheat plantings by at least 5½ million acres. If you are a wheat producer and have raised 13½ acres or more in 1959, 1960, or 1961, you are eligible to vote. Your County Extension Agent or County ASC office can supply you with complete information on how this new program will work on your farm. See them and be sure to cast your ballot in the wheat referendum on August 24.

* * * *

BE SURE TO VOTE IN WHEAT REFERENDUM

One hundred million bushels less wheat in 1962. That is the goal of the government's new Wheat Stabilization Program that calls for a minimum ten percent reduction in our national wheat acreage. The plan will go into effect for the 1962 crop, if marketing quotas are approved by wheat growers in a referendum to be held August 24. If you are a wheat grower ask your County Extension Agent or County ASC office about the provisions of the new wheat program -- and be sure to cast your vote in the referendum on August 24.

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-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

August 14, 1961

Dear Editor

Two important press conferences for Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman will be held during the coming week, and you are invited.

The first will take place at 10:30 a.m. Thursday, August 17, in the Hotel Dyckman, Minneapolis. The Secretary's office is making arrangements, and we do not know the room location for this conference as yet. But this information will be made available Thursday at the hotel or by some other means before then.

The Thursday conference is scheduled in connection with the Secretary's appearance at a regional meeting Thursday and Friday at the Dyckman of Agricultural Conservation and Stabilization Service personnel and other USDA workers. This meeting will be held to explain recently enacted federal farm legislation, with emphasis on the wheat program. The Secretary will address the USDA workers at 11:00 a.m. Thursday.

Another press conference will be held for Secretary Freeman Monday, August 20, in Room 5, one of the band rooms under the stage, at Northrop Memorial Auditorium, on the Minneapolis campus of the University of Minnesota. This conference is scheduled for 11:30 a.m., immediately following the Secretary's speech at the meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation in Northrop Auditorium. The AIC meeting, one of the largest of its kind, will be held on the Minneapolis campus August 20-23.

Press headquarters for the AIC meeting will be set up in the women's lounge, on the second floor of Coffman Memorial Union. I will be available there, along with others, to give whatever assistance I can. Our telephone number there, beginning Sunday evening, August 20, will be FE 2-8158, extension 7543. Until then you can reach me at Information Service, University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, MI 6-4616, extension 205.

Yours truly

Robert P. Raustadt

Robert P. Raustadt
Extension Assistant Information Specialist

RPR:ys

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 15, 1961

Immediate release

AIC MEETING PREPARATIONS BEING COMPLETED

Committee members were today putting the finishing touches on preparations for the annual summer meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation to be held on the Minneapolis Campus of the University of Minnesota Sunday through Wednesday, August 20-23.

General chairman for the meeting is E. Fred Koller, professor of agricultural economics at the University. Harold C. Pederson, extension marketing specialist at the University, is arrangements chairman, with Edward E. Slettom, executive secretary of the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives, St. Paul, serving as cooperative liaison and youth chairman. Theme of the conference is "New Frontiers for Cooperatives."

The conference will get under way Sunday at 7:30 p.m. with meditation in Northrop Memorial Auditorium, followed by a get-acquainted mixer in Coffman Memorial Union at 8:30.

General and sectional sessions will start Monday and continue through Wednesday. There will also be special sessions for youth and for women.

Speakers at general sessions will include Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, Monday morning, and Stuart Rothman, general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, Tuesday morning.

A feature of the conference will be 20 different sectional meetings. Subjects to be discussed at these sessions include: research and education, communication and information, distributing supplies, credit, merchandising, transportation, financing, member relations, bargaining cooperatives, schools and cooperatives, rural electrification, farm production supplies, and dairy, livestock, turkey, egg, grain and dry bean marketing. Separate sectional meetings will also be held for co-op directors, accountants and attorneys.

Three thousand co-op managers, directors, educators and youth delegates are expected at the conference. All co-op members and others interested in cooperatives are eligible to attend.

The American Institute of Cooperation is an educational institution established 36 years ago by the nation's cooperatives. Chartered in the District of Columbia as a university, it meets each summer on the campus of a Land Grant College.

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61-280-rpr

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

Immediate release

STATE 4-H WINNERS NAMED IN FARM FIRE SAFETY

For their work in making farms and homes in their communities safer from fire, a Hennepin County boy and a Pope County girl have been named state winners in the 4-H farm fire safety contest.

They are Janet Peterson, 16, Villard, and Vincent A. Hilgert, Jr., 14, Osseo.

The teenagers will receive a trip to the National Safety Congress in Chicago Oct. 16-20, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Janet comes from a safety-conscious family and club. Last year her sister Carol was state winner in the 4-H farm fire safety contest. Choice of Janet this year makes the fourth year in succession that a member of the Villard Livewires 4-H Club has been a state winner in the 4-H farm fire contest.

In 14 farm and home inspections she made, Janet put tags on 136 hazards, bringing them to the attention of the families concerned. Seventy-nine of these hazards were corrected or removed later. She also left telephone stickers at each home to record the fire department telephone number. Giving talks at her club on fire prevention and taking part in a safety play were among other ways she brought fire safety to the attention of others.

As safety chairman of the newly organized Country Cousins 4-H Club, Vincent has had an important part in securing enrollment of all members of his club in safety and in promoting an active club program in fire prevention. Last year he planned nine safety project meetings and invited guests to give safety demonstrations.

Conducting fire drills and inspecting homes and farms for fire hazards were among important activities both he and his club carried on last year. Teaching and training families in fire safety were set up as goals of the club. The club was organized into squads which carried out 74 fire drills in cottages and homes around Eagle Lake. Vincent himself conducted 25 home fire drills and two school fire drills and helped families work out evacuation plans.

The Hennepin County youth also inspected 12 farms for fire and other safety hazards and posted No Smoking signs in the barns. He also prepared a fire prevention display and wrote articles on fire prevention for a local newspaper. He and all other members of his club have signed up for home fire fighting and first aid courses offered by civil defense this coming year.

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61-281-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 15, 1961

To all counties
For immediate use

FARM FILLERS

DON'T FORGET TO APPLY for your federal gas tax refund on gasoline used for farming purposes. The deadline is midnight, September 30. To collect the 4 cents a gallon you have coming, fill out and mail form 2240. If you didn't get form 2240 in the mail you can pick one up at the extension office. You're also eligible for a refund on gas which custom operators have used on your farm. Custom operators aren't eligible for the refund.

* * * *

WHEN YOU BUY WINTER RYE SEED don't just ask for rye -- ask for Elk, Caribou or Adams. R. G. Robinson, University of Minnesota agronomist, says these recommended varieties have made rye a more profitable crop than oats or barley on many Minnesota farms.

* * * *

AS YOU TRAVEL RURAL HIGHWAYS watch for blind corners where crops, brush or weeds form a screen that keeps you from getting a clear view of the intersection. Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says you'll make travel safer for yourself and others if you trim out plant growth on blind corners.

* * * *

LEAKY GUTTERS -- downspouts clogged with leaves -- homes without gutters, these are prime causes of the wet basement problem. If your home doesn't have gutters now, add them to your roof. If you do have them, see that they're clean -- and that they have enough slope to drain away a good hard rain. Jesse H. Pomroy, agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, says you'll stand an even better chance for a dry basement if you add an extra length of pipe to your downspout to carry the water further away from the foundation.

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

Keep Hard-Cooked Eggs in Shell
Now's Time to Get Your Vitamin C
Working Wives Feed Families Well, Too
Here's How to Remove Mildew Stains
Cool Water for Peach, Plum Stains
Top Rating for Cotton
Furniture in Good Taste

Combine Old and New
Painted Furniture has Antiqued Look
Color Trends in Furnishings
Freeze Muskmelon for Fruit Cup
Ascorbic Acid Prevents Peaches from Darkening
Speed Important in Freezing Corn

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Keep Hard-Cooked Eggs in Shell

If hard-cooked eggs are included in the picnic menu, keep them in the shell until served. After cooking the eggs and chilling them in cold running water, put them back into the carton for convenience in carrying. In the shell they keep at least a day without refrigeration.

* * * *

Now's Time to Get Your Vitamin C

Many family diets are lacking in vitamin C, according to recent U. S. Department of Agriculture studies. Either families are using fruits and vegetables that contain less vitamin C, or they are using fewer fruits and vegetables.

If your family is not getting enough vitamin C, summer is a good time to correct the situation, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. One medium-sized fresh tomato, for example, will give you nearly half your day's quota of vitamin C as well as a generous amount of vitamin A. Raw cabbage and cantaloupe are two other excellent sources of vitamin C.

* * * *

Working Wives Feed Families Well, Too

Working and non working wives provide their families with diets about equal in nutritional adequacy, U. S. Department of Agriculture researchers have found. However, working wives generally spend more for food and choose more expensive types.

-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.

CLOTHINGHere's How to Remove Mildew Stains

If you discover mildew stains on clothing or household articles during hot, muggy weather, treat them immediately. Otherwise you'll be giving the mold growth a chance to weaken or rot the material.

Extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota say the first step is to brush off as much mildew as possible outdoors to avoid scattering the spores in the house. Next, launder washable fabrics and sun-dry them. If any stain remains, bleach it with lemon juice and salt, sodium perborate or other bleach suitable to the fabric. But before using bleach on colored fabrics, test a sample. If the fabrics are not washable, have them dry cleaned promptly.

* * * *

Cool Water for Peach, Plum Stains

Stains from cherries, peaches and plums can be a problem on clothing and table linen unless you treat them promptly and properly.

Extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota warn against using hot water on these stains. First sponge the stain well with cool water; then work glycerine or a soapless shampoo into the stain. Let it stand for several hours; then apply a few drops of vinegar and after a minute or two rinse thoroughly.

* * * *

Top Rating for Cotton

Cotton clothing rates high with the average American woman, according to a recent U. S. Department of Agriculture survey.

The women had higher praise for cotton than for four other materials because of its appearance, comfort, durability, inexpensiveness, ease of sewing or mending and versatility or adaptability.

One of the most important reasons women gave for the high rating of cotton is that it's easy to wash and iron.

The preference of the women for cotton was backed up what they had in their closets. Four times more women in the survey had readymade summer skirts and dresses made of cotton than of any other fiber or fabric blend. Three times more women had summer blouses made of cotton than of any other material. Women who made their own summer clothing said they preferred sewing on cotton.

Cotton also headed the list of favorite materials for women's summer suits.

HOME FURNISHINGSFurniture in Good Taste

You don't have to keep up with the Joneses or follow market trends slavishly to keep in style. Furniture that is in good taste and suits your type of living (rural or urban) will always be in style.

* * * *

Combine Old and New

If you would like to bring your home up-to-date but feel that you must buy something new, this is the year for you. The trend is toward combining old and new. Look through your attic for an old platter or an early American lamp to use in an accessory grouping. It's considered fashionable to have a coffee table which doesn't match any of the other pieces in the room.

* * * *

Painted Furniture has Antiqued Look

The painted furniture in vogue this year has an antiqued or dry, chalky look; it is never bright and shiny. Some pieces are painted and sanded to look worn; others have stenciled designs.

The trend toward painted furniture may start you on your fall decorating project. Show off your dishes in a Welsh cupboard which has open shelves in natural finish and the back of the shelves painted a dull contrasting color. Painted chairs used with a natural wood dining table might be a pleasant change in your dining room.

Hidden away in your attic might be a small washstand-size chest you could paint and use for silver in the dining room. Or what about that old chest your grandparents brought from Europe? At the foot of the bed it could double as a bench and a place to put the bedspread at night.

* * * *

Color Trends in Furnishings

Beige is still the best selling color in home furnishings and off-white through beige into cocoa accounts for 80 percent of sales in most lines of furnishings. Under the name sandalwood it's now the big color in kitchen accessories also. The tangerine, orange, lemon, lime line (or the citrus range) and the green and blue combination still continue in popularity with a slight swing toward the blue, purple, hot pink range this year in furnishing colors. Gray is coming back in the form of charcoal or with brown overtones, accompanying a trend back to darker walls.

-kmr-

FREEZING FOODSFreeze Muskmelon for Fruit Cup

A few packages of muskmelon balls tucked away in your freezer will be the makings of delicious fruit cups next winter.

Freezing muskmelon is simple. Just cut the flesh into balls or cubes and pack in a sugar syrup using 2 cups of sugar to 1 quart of cold water. Freeze. Be sure to serve the muskmelon partially frozen; never thaw it out completely.

* * * *

Ascorbic Acid Prevents Peaches from Darkening

If you've had trouble keeping your frozen peaches from turning dark, ascorbic acid may solve your problem. Ascorbic acid added to the sugar syrup in which peaches are frozen will prevent the fruit from darkening and at the same time help preserve the natural flavor of the fruit.

Ascorbic acid is for sale in many locker plants and local drug stores. Don't use vitamin C tablets. If you use commercial ascorbic acid preparations, be sure to follow directions on the package.

Information on freezing peaches with ascorbic acid is given in Extension Folder 156, Freezing Fruits and Vegetables. Get a copy from the county extension office.

If you can't get ascorbic acid, it's best to pack the peaches in glass jars, using a syrup of 4 cups of sugar to a quart of cold water.

* * * *

Speed Important in Freezing Corn

Speed from garden to freezer is one of the most important rules to remember when it comes to freezing sweet corn, according to Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota's food processing laboratory. Corn quickly loses flavor when it is held for any length of time after picking, unless it is refrigerated.

For top quality, corn must also be at just the right stage of maturity for best eating. Tests at the University food processing laboratory indicate that Golden Bantam types are best for freezing.

Scalding is the most important step in preparing sweet corn for freezing. By stopping enzyme activity, scalding preserves the fresh quality of corn as well as its color and vitamin content. It also helps lengthen storage life.

Be sure to use plenty of water for scalding. A large kettle that will hold at least 12 to 15 quarts of boiling water is best.

The time table for scalding is given in Extension Folder 156, Freezing Fruits and Vegetables. Get a copy now at the county extension office.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 15, 1961

Immediate release

AG ENGINEER SAYS MOISTURE PROBLEM IN BUILDINGS CAN BE ELIMINATED

Water vapor in the air is a normal condition. But get too much moisture in the air within a building and you're in for trouble.

With too much moisture in a poultry house you wind up with wet litter and dirty eggs. Let moisture build up in a dairy barn--a good-sized Holstein may give off as much as two gallons of water per day in her breath--and you've got a damp, smelly, unsanitary barn, not to mention a lot of building maintenance problems.

Excess moisture in the home causes windows, doors and drawers to swell and stick. In winter high relative humidities cause moisture to condense on windows and form frost or ice. When it melts it stains the window sash and sill, and leads to decay.

But you don't have to put up with all these problems. C. H. Christopherson, agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, says if everyone treated posts, sills, lower ends of studs, and lumber in contact or close to soil or masonry with wood preservative and met the requirements for insulation, ventilation and vapor barriers, moisture problems in buildings would disappear.

A good ventilating system brings cool air into a building, which when warmed picks up excess moisture, and exhausts it.

Insulation provides warmer wall and ceiling surfaces so that moisture is less likely to condense in these areas.

Vapor barriers--surface coatings, sheets or membranes--effectively reduce moisture damage when they're installed so as to give a continuous unbroken surface. They belong on the warm side of the insulating material they protect.

There's more information in "Moisture Controls for Buildings," an article prepared by Christopherson for Minnesota Farm and Home Science, a publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. For a free reprint, write to the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-282-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 15, 1961

Immediate release

STILL TIME TO ENROLL IN TECHNICAL CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

"Rural young men who have an opportunity to farm will need to be better farmers than their dads, and must take advantage of every opportunity to gain additional information about farm management," Ralph E. Miller said today.

Miller is advisor to students in the Technical Certificate Program in Agriculture offered by the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

The Technical Certificate Program, started a year ago this fall, is designed primarily for the young man who plans to farm. Students may select from courses in crops, livestock and soil management areas, and also take welding, farm machinery care and many other related courses.

All courses carry regular college credit. That means there's no lost time if a Technical Certificate student later decides to go on for a college degree.

Advance registration indicates that approximately 100 new students will enroll in the Technical Certificate Program this fall and will attend during fall and winter quarters. Winter quarter closes March 15, so they'll be home to help with farm work in the spring and during the summer.

If you're a recent high school graduate, you may still apply and be accepted for the fall quarter, which begins September 25. Ask your high school principal for a Minnesota College Admission Form, complete the form and send it in promptly.

Miller says young farmers who want to investigate further the opportunities of the Technical Certificate Program should talk it over with their high school agriculture instructor or county agent.

You may also write for information to the College Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-283-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 15, 1961

To all counties
For immediate use

DON'T FOOL WITH
FUEL DURING
HOT WEATHER

Farm fuels are explosive at any time, but they're doubly dangerous during hot weather when they vaporize more readily. It's the vapors that ignite or explode.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says a few simple storage and handling precautions can prevent farm fuel fires. Here are his recommendations:

If you store fuels in above-ground tanks locate them in the shade at least 40 feet from buildings and be sure they're grounded.

Keep all hose and nozzle connections tight to prevent loss of fuel and to prevent it from dripping on a hot engine. Use a vented fuel tank cap to prevent pressures from building up.

It's equally important to keep fuel line connections on tractors and stationary engines tight so dripping fuel can't vaporize and build up explosive fumes.

Never refuel a tractor or any engine until you've shut it off and given it a chance to cool. Measure the fuel and keep an eye on the fuel tank opening so you don't run the tank over. In case fuel does spill over don't start the engine until all of the spilled fuel has evaporated.

If you carry fuel to a smaller engine use a safety spring cap can. They close tightly when released. In case of a flash fire this could prevent an explosion.

Protect machinery and operator alike by carrying a fire extinguisher approved for oil and grease fires. Dry powder under pressure and carbon dioxide (CO₂) extinguishers are especially recommended for tractor use.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 15, 1961

To all counties
For immediate use

WINTER RYE
GOOD CROP;
SOW IT SOON

If you're planning to sow winter rye, it's about time to get at it. If you hadn't planned to seed rye perhaps you should. It's often a more profitable crop than oats or barley.

In northern Minnesota the time to seed rye is from August 25 to September 10, according to R. G. Robinson, University of Minnesota agronomist. Sow from September 5 to 20 in southern Minnesota.

Robinson recommends three winter varieties: Adams, Caribou, and Elk. Elk is the highest yeilder -- a 50 bushel per acre yield isn't uncommon on good fields in good years. Elk is more hardy than winter wheat but isn't as hardy as Caribou or Adams.

Caribou is the hardiest variety. It will survive with or without snow cover in any part of Minnesota. Adams is about equal to Caribou in yield, is almost as winter hardy, and is the tallest recommended variety.

Seeding rates are 5 pecks of Caribou, 5 to 6 pecks of Adams, and 6 to 7 pecks of Elk per acre. Sow 1 to 2 inches deep. Deeper planting may be necessary in dry soil if you don't expect rain, but rye is fussy about depth, and deeper planting is risky.

Rye does well on almost any Minnesota soil, but it can't survive the winter in pot holes or other wet areas where water collects and ice sheets form.

Rye is a dependable crop. Serious disease epidemics such as rust and yellow dwarf haven't bothered it in Minnesota. Most annual weeds can't compete with a good stand of rye, so spraying is rarely necessary. It doesn't control quackgrass or wild oats, but neither is it bothered as much by wild oats as are other small grains.

Rye contains more digestible protein and total digestible nutrients than oats or barley, and you can use up to 25 percent rye in a grain mixture for sheep, hogs and cattle.

Rye is a good conservation crop. It provides fall, winter, and spring soil cover when wind and water erosion losses are frequently at their worst. A field of rye holds more snow and rainfall than does a bare field and makes full use of soil moisture in the spring, since there's no spring seedbed preparation to evaporate soil moisture reserves.

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-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 15, 1961

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

KEY AWARD
WINNERS TO BE
LUNCHEON GUESTS

4-H key award winners in _____ County have been invited to attend a luncheon on Tuesday, August 29, at the University of Minnesota's Student Center on the St. Paul Campus.

The event is the seventh annual luncheon to honor 4-H members in the state who have received key awards for outstanding leadership and achievement in their local clubs and in their county. The luncheon is one of the activities planned for 4-H'ers during the Minnesota State Fair. The 4-H'ers will be luncheon guests of the Cities Service Oil Company.

Planning to attend the luncheon are these local club members: (give names and addresses)

During the last eight years more than 3,700 4-H boys and girls in Minnesota --
(no.) _____ in _____ County -- have received the 4-H key award, a gold key on a necklace for girls and a key mounted on a gold tie clasp for boys.

To be eligible for consideration for a key award, a 4-H member must be 16 years old, should have completed three years of active junior leadership and five years of 4-H Club work and give evidence of good project and club participation.

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Cities Service Oil Company sponsor the program.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 15, 1961

To all counties

A Farm and Home Research Report

RESEARCHERS REPORT
STEPS TO IMPROVE
MARKET EGG QUALITY

A further step toward improving the quality of market eggs has been reported by University of Minnesota poultry researchers.

Many egg producers now use processing oil in addition to natural and mechanical refrigeration to increase the keeping quality of eggs. The oil seals shell pores and prevents escape of natural carbon dioxide. But sometimes oil-treated eggs showed cloudy whites when a housewife broke them into a skillet.

What's really involved is the alkalinity level of the egg albumen (white), and that's affected by storage temperatures and how long after gathering an egg is oiled, according to G. W. Froning and M. H. Swanson.

Albumen in a fresh egg is only slightly alkaline, and is responsible for the cloudy white condition. As the egg ages slightly, carbon dioxide escapes and alkalinity increases to a point where cloudy whites are no longer a problem.

The oil treatment, however, traps carbon dioxide in the egg and keeps alkalinity below the critical level.

In trials to determine the most desirable time of oiling and the effects of holding temperatures before and after the oiling process, both the spraying and oil dipping processes were used. Two levels of storage temperatures, 32 and 55 degrees, were studied.

Following holding periods of 15 and 30 days the researchers broke out the eggs and measured the height and acidity of the whites, the cloudiness score and the percent of outer thin white.

Results suggest that eggs which were oil sprayed and held at 55 degrees may be treated immediately after gathering without serious adverse effects. When the oil dipping process was used, delaying the treatment 8 to 12 hours proved beneficial.

At a storage temperature of 32 degrees, cloudiness scores were high for all oiling treatments, and delaying the treatment had no effect. At the lower temperature even many of the unoiled eggs had cloudy whites.

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-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 15, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

FOR SAFETY
KEEP PICNIC
FOODS COLD

Don't flirt with food poisoning this summer!

Food for the picnic, the lunch box or the community supper needs to be kept cold from the time it is prepared until it is eaten -- or until it is cooked and served hot.

Cases of food poisoning have resulted from eating picnic foods that have stood for hours in a warm place such as the trunk of a car.

Keeping food at 40 degrees F. or below -- the temperature in a good home refrigerator -- is recommended by extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota for all foods during transportation to the picnic or community meal center and also while they are waiting to be served. Many types of insulated food containers are for sale today that will keep food cold for hours, provided the food is thoroughly chilled when placed in the container.

Often homemakers don't make arrangements for keeping salads, sandwiches, meat, eggs, pies, cream-filled or custard-filled cakes and other soft desserts thoroughly chilled for eating out, though they understand the importance of refrigerating these foods at home, says Home Agent _____.

There is also misunderstanding about care of hot dishes -- like meat or poultry pies, meat loaf, soups, stews or casseroles. If these are prepared at home for a picnic or community meal, they should be refrigerated promptly after cooking and then kept cold until they are reheated for serving. Otherwise, they may gradually become lukewarm and susceptible to spoilage before serving.

Research has shown that food which is soft, moist, nonacid or handled a good deal in preparing needs special care. Such foods need to be chilled very promptly by putting them in several small containers in the refrigerator or spreading them out flat on platters. Food prepared in quantity for community picnics -- such as salad mixtures of meat, eggs, fish, poultry or potato -- sometimes is refrigerated in such large containers that spoilage may occur in the center before the mixture chills through.

Though cooking thoroughly is a safeguard if food is eaten promptly, it makes many foods softer and more moist and thus susceptible to spoilage if held without chilling.

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

Immediate release

500 HOME EC TEACHERS TO CONFERENCE

Julia Dalrymple, chairman of the Department of Home Economics Education at the University of Wisconsin, will be leader of the annual conference for home economics teachers on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Aug. 21-25.

More than 500 Minnesota high school home economics teachers are expected to attend the sessions which will develop the theme, "Is your concept of home economics up-to-date?"

Keith McFarland, director of resident instruction for the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, will welcome the group at the opening session beginning at 10 a.m. Monday in the North Star ballroom of the Student Center. S. K. Wick, director, vocational education, State Department of Education, will bring greetings. The remainder of the day will be devoted to a workshop on the Future Homemakers of America.

Opening Tuesday morning's program, Paul Cashman, University associate professor of rhetoric, will give a talk, "Are You Listening?" Wayne Anderson, associate professor, General College, will speak on changes in family life that affect the teaching of home economics.

During the week Miss Dalrymple will discuss subjects related to the conference theme. Teachers will divide into interest groups for workshop sessions. Also scheduled are panel discussions.

Educational tours have been arranged for Tuesday afternoon to the American Swedish Institute, the Minneapolis Public Library, the Science Museum in St. Paul and to furniture showrooms.

The meeting is sponsored by the Minnesota State Department of Education and the University of Minnesota.

Mrs. Cecile MacInness, North High School, Minneapolis, is general chairman of the planning committee for the conference.

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61-284-jbn

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

Immediate release

3,000 4-H MEMBERS TO SHOW SKILL AT STATE FAIR

Dressed in white and green uniforms, more than 3,000 4-H members from all corners of Minnesota will invade the State Fair grounds to demonstrate, model clothing, exhibit or judge livestock during the 10 days of the 1961 State Fair.

All these young people have won county honors which entitle them to compete for further awards at the state level, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota.

About a thousand of them will give project demonstrations on seven platforms in the 4-H Building. The demonstrations will begin at 8 a.m. Saturday, Aug. 26, and continue until 5 p.m. each day except Sundays.

Approximately 1,315 4-H boys and girls will exhibit livestock in the barns on Saturday, Sept. 2. Their exhibits will include 731 dairy cattle, 152 gilts, 126 ewe lambs, 103 beef heifers, 152 pens of poultry and 51 pens of rabbits. Judging of beef and dairy heifers will begin in the hippodrome at 8 a.m. (Sept. 2). Sheep will be judged in the sheep barn from 9 a.m. until noon; swine at 1:15 p.m. in the sheep barn; poultry and rabbits at 9:30 a.m. in the poultry barn. Beef heifer, sheep and swine showmanship contests will be held following judging of these classes.

(more)

add 1 state fair

A new feature this year will be awarding of dairy and livestock championships before the grandstand on Saturday evening, Sept. 2.

At least 200 girls will take part in three State Fair dress revues to be held Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons at 2 p.m. in the auditorium in the 4-H Building. Under the new plan, a court of honor comprised of five girls will be selected by the participants themselves and presented at the close of each dress revue. All the girls will model garments they have made. No queen will be chosen this year.

Special events planned for 4-H'ers attending the State Fair include a noon luncheon Tuesday, Aug. 29, at the University's St. Paul Campus Student Center, for club members who have received the 4-H Key Award for leadership and outstanding service. The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce will be host to the 4-H'ers at its annual banquet Wednesday at 6:30 p.m. in the Pick-Nicollet Hotel.

The statewide Share the Fun Festival is scheduled for Thursday, August 31, at 8 p.m. in the 4-H Auditorium. Eighteen different counties will present acts. The event is open to the public free of charge.

Not all 4-H'ers taking part in State Fair competition will actually attend the event, however. They will be among the club boys and girls who will have some 1,200 exhibits on display on the first floor of the 4-H Building. The exhibits will range from clothing, canning and home improvement to garden, electrification and shop. For the first time 4-H'ers carrying the new statewide entomology project will have an opportunity to exhibit.

In addition to the exhibits in the 4-H Building, 80 county booths will portray various phases of the 4-H program. A center display will develop the theme, "Citizenship is Our Business," with pictures and models depicting citizenship activities.

Twenty-five 4-H dairy club members from Ironwood, Mich., will visit the State Fair for two days, Aug. 29 and 30, to observe Minnesota 4-H'ers demonstrate and exhibit.

Other guests of Minnesota 4-H'ers during the fair will be seven International Farm Youth exchangees from Colombia, Finland, Sweden, Italy, Nepal and India.

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61-285-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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Immediate release

FACT SHEET ON 4-H AT THE STATE FAIR--1961

HOW MANY: More than 3,000 4-H boys and girls will attend the State Fair to exhibit livestock, give demonstrations or participate in the dress revue.

WHERE WILL THEY LIVE: They will eat and sleep in the 4-H Club Building on the fair grounds. Since demonstration schedules are set up for counties in three different sections, demonstrators will come and go according to the time of their demonstrations. Dormitories accommodate up to 1,500 4-H'ers at one time.

DEMONSTRATIONS: About 1,000 demonstrators will perform on seven platforms in the 4-H Building, beginning at 8:00 a.m. Saturday, Aug. 26, and continuing until 5 p.m. each day except Sundays. These will include demonstrations in forestry, electrification, shop, bread making, dairy foods, clothing, home improvement--family living, safety, health, conservation, entomology, gardening, soil conservation, food preservation, food preparation, livestock, poultry and rabbits, crops and gardening, home yard improvement, tractor. On Labor Day livestock demonstrations will be given in the sheep barn and demonstrations from other classes will continue in the 4-H Building.

LIVESTOCK EXHIBITS: This year more than 1,300 club members will exhibit livestock, which will be received beginning Friday, Sept. 1, at 10:00 a.m., in the 4-H livestock barn. Livestock will be judged Saturday, Sept. 2, beginning at 8 a.m. Livestock includes: 731 dairy cattle, 152 gilts, 126 ewe lambs, 103 beef heifers, 152 pens of poultry and 51 pens of rabbits.

BOOTHS: 80 booths portraying 4-H activities in as many different counties will be on display in the 4-H Building. Booths will be judged Saturday, Aug. 26.

DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES

Saturday, Aug. 26

8:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. -- 4-H demonstrations
8:00 a.m. -- Pie contest (1st division)

Sunday, Aug. 27

12 noon -- Reunion of former National 4-H Conference delegates - cafeteria,
4-H Building
7:15 p.m. -- Song fest - 4-H Building

Monday, Aug. 28

8:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. -- Demonstrations
8:00 p.m. -- Assembly program
8:45 p.m. -- Get acquainted party - 4-H Building

Tuesday, Aug. 29

8:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. -- Demonstrations
12:15 p.m. -- Key award luncheon to be attended by about 500 club members who have received 4-H key awards for leadership and outstanding service - St. Paul Campus Student Center, University of Minnesota

(more)

Tuesday (continued)

- 2:30 p.m. -- Dress revue - 4-H Building auditorium. A court of honor (5 girls) will be selected instead of a queen and attendants. Two other courts of honor will be selected during the week. First court of honor available for pictures at 3:45 p.m., 4-H auditorium, 2nd floor.
- 6:40 p.m. -- 4-H members parade to grandstand

Wednesday, Aug. 30

- 8:00 a.m. - 12 noon -- Pie contest (2nd division)
- 8:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. -- Demonstrations
- 2:30 p.m. -- Dress revue. Court of honor (5 girls) available for pictures at 3:45 p.m., 4-H auditorium, 2nd floor.
- 6:30 p.m. -- Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce banquet - Fick-Nicollet Hotel

Thursday, Aug. 31

- 8:00 a.m. - 4 p.m. -- Dairy judging and livestock judging team contests - hippodrome and sheep barn
- 8:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. -- Demonstrations
- 2:30 p.m. -- Dress revue - 4-H Building auditorium. Third court of honor (5 girls) available for pictures at 3:45 p.m., 4-H auditorium, 2nd floor
- 8:00 p.m. -- 4-H Share the Fun Festival - 4-H Building auditorium

Friday, Sept. 1

- 8:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. -- Demonstrations
- 8:00 p.m. -- Assembly. Seven International Farm Youth exchangees from Finland, Sweden, Italy, Colombia, Nepal and India will be made members of the 4-H Club at a special ceremony in the 4-H auditorium. All of them have been living on Minnesota farms for a number of weeks. They will be available for pictures and interviews if you make advance requests.

Saturday, Sept. 2

- 8:00 a.m. - 12 noon -- Pie contest (3rd division)
- 8:00 a.m. - 6 p.m. -- Judging of all classes of livestock - hippodrome
- 8:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. -- Demonstrations
- 6:40 p.m. -- Parade of 4-H'ers to grandstand
- 7:00 p.m. -- Awarding of dairy and livestock championships before grandstand

Sunday, Sept. 3

- 4-H livestock winners available for pictures by appointment (4-H office or livestock barn.)
- 7:15 p.m. -- Songfest - 4-H auditorium

Monday, Sept. 4

- 8:00 a.m. -- Livestock demonstrations in sheep barn
- 11:30 a.m. -- Herdsmanship awards presented -- sheep barn
- 8:30 a.m. - throughout the day -- Demonstrations in 4-H building

For FURTHER INFORMATION for press, radio, TV --

BEFORE the fair: Call INFORMATION SERVICE, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1--MI 6-4616, Ext. 205

DURING the fair: Call 4-H PRESS OFFICE, 4-H Building, State Fair Grounds --MI 5-2782, Ext. 85.

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61-286-jbn

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 16, 1961

* * * * *
* For release at noon, *
* Thursday, Aug. 17 *
* * * * *

VET. PHYSIOLOGIST REPORTS EFFECTS OF ANESTHETIC ON LARGE ANIMALS

KALAMAZOO, MICH.--Research which may lead to the selection of a better anesthetic for large domestic animals was reported today by a University of Minnesota veterinary physiologist.

The study concerns the effects of pentobarbital and chloral hydrate, two general anesthetics commonly used when treating large animals.

Dr. C. M. Stowe told the annual meeting of the American Society of Veterinary Physiologists and Pharmacologists the research was undertaken because little is known about the physiological and biochemical effects of these anesthetics.

This knowledge is important both for experimental studies and for treating large animals in the field.

Experimental procedures often require inducing a certain condition, such as bloat, in an anesthetized animal. But the effects of the induced condition can't be accurately measured until all effects of the anesthetic are known.

A veterinarian often uses a general anesthetic when treating large animals for removal of foreign bodies, extracting abscessed teeth and other operations.

In a large animal anesthetized for long periods--6 to 7 hours--effects of the anesthetic usually bring about a loss of tone in the heart and circulatory system. A loss of function of the cardio-vascular system is noted after 3 to 4 hours. Steady deterioration of the system then takes place because the central nervous system no longer can control the blood vessels.

Biochemical changes induced by an anesthetic center around an undesirable side effect, the production of lactic acid by tissues and accumulation of lactic acid in the body. Lactic acid is a major breakdown product of tissue metabolism. When it accumulates over a period of several hours it leads to an acidosis, an extreme acid condition of the blood which may be harmful to the animal.

Thus far the researchers have found no marked difference between the actions of chloral hydrate and pentobarbital. When the effects of these anesthetic agents are better known, Dr. Stowe and his associates plan to test other anesthetics, using the effects of pentobarbital and chloral hydrate as a basis for comparison.

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 18, 1961

* For release at 4 p.m. *
* Monday, Aug. 21 *

WELCH SEES STRONGER ROLE FOR CO-OPS IN FARM POLICY

MINNEAPOLIS--A stronger role in farm policy by cooperatives was called for by Frank J. Welch, assistant secretary of agriculture for federal-state relations, at a meeting on the campus of the University of Minnesota here today (Monday).

Welch spoke at the annual summer meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation. The Institute is the educational organization for the nation's farm co-ops.

Welch said that co-ops must develop in the minds of people the idea that through cooperative action many farm problems can best be handled. "There has been too much tendency to consider farm policy as something apart from farmers and their cooperatives."

Welch pointed out that co-ops have been able to perform many services that would otherwise have led to government programs.

Welch stated that he looked forward to the time when "stronger cooperatives will mean a withdrawal of government from functions no longer needed and the presence of a more self-sufficient, self-contained, self-reliant agricultural industry."

Gordon Leith, secretary of Consumers Cooperative Association, Kansas City, Mo., outlined six areas of research for cooperatives:

(1) Determine or measure market power; (2) determine strategies and tactics needed to enhance market power; (3) find ways to do a better merchandising

(more)

add 1 AIC speeches

job at the local level; (4) find ways to bring about more uniform market coverage by cooperatives; (5) find ways to increase market power in the field of services; (6) re-examine cooperative theory and practice in terms of today's conditions.

Gordon Roth, director of public relations, Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, St. Paul, pointed out that every co-op manager is up against a double challenge to survive.

First, he faces a technological revolution in farming--with increasing demand in both buying and selling services. This means that co-ops must expand their operations to meet these changes.

Second, because of rising costs, co-ops must either handle a larger volume or implement marketing and storage processing income with "sideline" income.

A. D. Mueller, general manager of Indiana Statewide Rural Electric Cooperative, Indianapolis, warned that co-ops "no longer can do public relations on a hit-and-miss counter-attack basis." Their public relations, he said, must be adequately financed, organized, policy-approved and expertly done. "It must take the offensive in telling the co-op story. It must mold public opinion, not answer it."

John E. Eidam, president of the Omaha Bank for Cooperatives, listed these four areas of responsibility in acquainting the public with cooperatives:

(1) Acquaint the public, as well as the members, with the fact that cooperatives are going to grow; (2) aim all public relations activities toward long-time goals; (3) tell one facet of the co-op story at a time--"and use all media at our command that we can afford"; (4) schedule all public relations efforts on a year-long schedule.

Maurice Wieting, editor for the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, Columbus, told his audience that "we need to develop a new image for cooperatives both for our members and the general public."

He added that "we need to let more people know that cooperative enterprise is free enterprise at its best..." Efficiency can be increased "by building larger

(more)

add 3 AIC speeches

and stronger associations which will serve our members better even though the distance between them and their cooperative may be farther." He also said that "in the future cooperatives must spend far more on education than they are now doing."

Albert G. Rose, general manager, National Cooperatives, Inc., Albert Lea, Minn., saw an opportunity for co-ops in the trend toward fewer but larger farms. The larger farms, although fewer in number, are a "New Frontier" to open up and a new opportunity for building cooperative farm supply businesses bigger than ever, he said.

Gordon Sprague, economist for Land O'Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis, said:

"As the farmer's political power declines, farm policies must be consistent with national policies. Policies with reference to agriculture must make sense in terms of the total national objective. Furthermore, our policies with reference to cooperatives must square with both the farm policy and the national objective. Cooperative leaders will then find it necessary to become national statesmen."

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

* * * * *
* For release at 12 noon, *
* Monday, August 21 *
* * * * *

EDUCATION CAN HAVE BOTH QUANTITY AND QUALITY, AIC AUDIENCE TOLD

MINNEAPOLIS--American education can have both quantity and quality, said Stanley J. Wenberg, vice president of the University of Minnesota, here this (Monday) morning.

He gave the welcoming address at the annual summer meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation on the campus of the University of Minnesota. The AIC is the educational organization for the nation's farm co-ops.

"There is nothing in the literature of education that proves that lower standards automatically follow larger numbers," said Wenberg.

He continued:

"Quantity is a threat to quality in education only insofar as the people fail to seek quality, to provide the means--the tools and the teachers--to guarantee quality."

Earlier in his talk Wenberg commented that the Minnesota campus was an appropriate setting for the AIC meeting because "we are a Land Grant University, and the Land Grant idea itself is based on cooperation." It was just 100 years ago, he reminded his audience, that President Lincoln signed the Land Grant Act, which "is probably the most significant piece of legislation in the history of American higher education."

Wenberg continued:

"The concept of the Land Grant College...brought together the most advanced studies in medicine and chemistry on the one hand, with the development of the county agent system and the teaching of vocational agriculture on the other.

(more)

add 1 AIC speeches

"But there are those who would have you believe that a commitment to the practical, like the commitment to numbers, is incompatible with a commitment to excellence. They would have you believe that excellence is characteristic not only of the few but also of a few selected disciplines.

"These critics seem not to understand that excellence characterizes a way of doing something, not of a class of people or a subject."

Speakers at the Monday morning session also included J. K. Stern, Washington, D. C., president of AIC. He pointed out that the major objective of the American Institute of Cooperation is education.

Said Stern:

"We are interested in having the facts about farmer cooperatives understood by all the people. People should know how they can help themselves by supporting, patronizing and financing businesses which they can own and control--to serve themselves. And the general public should understand the importance of cooperatives in helping to keep our economy competitive, vital and growing."

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NOTE TO EDITOR: Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman gave the keynote address at the Monday morning AIC session. However, a copy of his talk was not available at the time this story was written.

LOCAL YOUTH REPORTS ON AIC MEETING

How cooperatives can help young farmers in the years ahead was one of the main subjects at sessions of the American Institute of Cooperation meeting Aug. 20-23 at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

_____ of _____ was among 1,200
(youth's name) (city)
youth leaders from throughout the United States and Canada who took part in the program.

Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman told delegates that the greatest threat to American farmers is not low prices, but the threat to freedom and peace in the world. He said farmers and their cooperatives could "make invaluable contributions in helping the people of the emerging nations to achieve economic growth and higher standards of living."

Youth leaders were urged by Owen Hallberg, general manager of Dairy Maid Products Cooperative, Eau Claire, Wis., to recognize the changes taking place in marketing of farm products, in farm technology and in consumer demand. Great changes are ahead for cooperatives and their members during the next 25 years, he predicted, and it is up to young people who will take over as cooperative leaders to see that co-ops make these changes.

A good leader is not afraid to "ask the big question," young people were told by Russell E. Dennis, president of Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, New York, N.Y. "Real leadership must deal not with details but with fundamentals," Dennis said. "Learning to get at the root of a problem is one of the hardest lessons of leadership."

Joe Clifford, member relations representative for Midland Cooperatives, Inc., Minneapolis, challenged young people at the meeting to "help your friends understand why it is that cooperatives play an effective role in helping keep our economy sound."

Young people took part in youth sessions that ran concurrently during the meeting. They also toured cooperatives in the Twin Cities area.

INSTRUCTIONS TO YOUTH DELEGATES
Regarding Press Release

1. Please fill in the blanks in the news story handed you concerning your attendance at the AIC meeting. Blanks are left for your name and post office address.
2. Send this filled-out news release to your local newspaper by air mail as soon as possible.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION
33rd Annual Summer Session
University of Minnesota
August 20 - 23, 1961

MEMO TO EDITORS

This is the largest annual meeting on farm business. Expected attendance is 3,000, including 1,200 farm youth. Many of America's leading farm production, marketing, credit and finance, and rural service, information and educational spokesmen are among the 200 adult speakers. Youth has substantial parts in the program.

What Is The Institute?

The American Institute of Cooperation is the national educational and research organization for agricultural cooperatives. Chartered as a university in the District of Columbia, it holds its annual summer session on a different Land Grant College campus each year. The Institute was organized in 1925. This is the 33rd annual session. Last year's conference was at the University of California, Berkeley.

AIC is supported by general farm organizations, farmer cooperatives, government and extension workers, farm credit units and others in the agricultural field. It has more than 2,000 member organizations, which annually contribute toward its budget.

Program Outline

At the 1961 summer session on the Minneapolis Campus of the University of Minnesota, there will be separate sectional and general sessions for adults, youth and young farmers (20-30 age group), with all participants getting together at major general sessions and for entertainment features. The adult general sessions will feature problems facing farmers in connection with coordination, mergers and financing; directors' responsibilities; the AIC national program; cooperatives in other countries; rural area development programs; communism, capitalism and cooperation; and others.

(more)

General theme of the conference is "New Frontiers for Cooperatives."

To emphasize the important role of women in connection with farm business problems, there will be a special general session for ladies with the theme, "The Role of the Family on the Cooperative Frontier."

Features for Adults

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman will be the keynote speaker at the opening general session, Monday, August 21, at 9:30 a.m. At the same session, delegates will be welcomed by Stanley Wenberg, vice president of the University of Minnesota. J. K. Stern, Washington, D. C., president of the American Institute of Cooperation, will discuss the AIC national program and activities. Secretary Freeman will speak on "New Frontiers for Cooperatives," the conference theme.

Presiding at the opening session Monday will be Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, who is general chairman for the meeting and is chairman of the AIC board of trustees.

The general session beginning at 9:15 a.m. Tuesday will deal with coordination, mergers and financing, with six speakers scheduled to appear. These will include Stuart Rothman, general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C.

The special general session for women on "The Role of the Family on the Cooperative Frontier," will be held from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. Tuesday.

Another general session on "Directors and Their Responsibilities" is set for 9:30-10:45 a.m. Wednesday, to be followed by the AIC business session. The final session will take place from 7:30-9 p.m. Wednesday. Speakers' topics will include cooperatives in Canada and Europe and farmers behind the Iron Curtain; and communism, capitalism and cooperation.

Tours to cooperatives in the area will be conducted Tuesday and Wednesday for those who have signed up.

(more)

There will also be 20 sectional meetings on a variety of timely and vital subjects of interest to cooperative directors, officers, management, students and teachers.

Subjects to be discussed at these sessions include: research and education, communication and information, distributing supplies, credit, merchandising, transportation, financing, member relations, bargaining cooperatives, schools and cooperatives, rural electrification, farm production supplies, and dairy, livestock, turkey, egg, grain and dry bean marketing. Separate sectional meetings will also be held for co-op directors, accountants and attorneys.

Youth Program

Special youth sessions will be held on all four days. Forty separate sessions on the topics, "The Future of Cooperatives in My Community" and "Future Opportunities for Leadership in My Community" are scheduled.

Thirty tours to local farms and local and regional cooperatives in the Twin Cities area are also planned.

Winners in two AIC national contests will receive awards. One is the FFA-AIC project, which provides up to \$2,000 in travel funds to be divided among four top regional Future Farmers of America chapters. The other is the AIC scholarship program, which provides a \$50 check to a 4-H boy or girl in each state.

Other Awards

At the same session, prizes for the best graduate studies in agricultural cooperation will also be presented. These include first prize of \$500, known as the Stokdyk Award, and the Metzger Award of \$100 to the runner-up.

Also to be presented are the recently created Knipfel Awards to employees of Banks for Cooperatives to encourage outstanding work with borrowers. First place is a \$300 travel fund to attend the AIC annual meeting and second place a \$200 travel fund.

Committee

General chairman of the Minnesota program committee for the AIC meeting is E. Fred Koller, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota. Harold C. Pederson, extension marketing specialist at the University, is local arrangements chairman, with Edward E. Slettom, executive secretary of the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives, St. Paul, serving as cooperative liaison and youth chairman.

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* * * * *
* For release at 4 p.m. *
* Tuesday, August 22 *
* * * * *

AIC SPEAKER GIVES TIPS ON CONSOLIDATION

Mergers and consolidations are important to cooperatives because the U. S. economy has become geared to larger and more efficient operation, those attending the annual summer meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation were told this (Tuesday) afternoon.

The speaker was Stanley F. Krause, chief of the dairy branch, marketing division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. The AIC meeting is being held on the Minneapolis Campus of the University of Minnesota Sunday through Wednesday.

Krause made these suggestions for cooperatives: Complete an adequate economic study of the proposed change; make general plans concerning how operations may be conducted after consolidation; decide early how to value the assets and liabilities of each co-op and how to settle with holders of stock and other equities.

During a panel discussion on member relations, Thomas Ellerbe, Jr., director of public relations for Farmers Union Central Exchange, Minneapolis, panel chairman, said: "Cooperators have traditionally held that cooperative businesses strengthen our political democracy by practicing economic democracy. In fact, co-ops have been described as being the only truly democratic organizations in the economic world."

Alice W. Lowrie, director of information, Agricultural Council of California, Sacramento, panel member, said: "American and British cooperatives are inherently and incontrovertibly democratic--in their origin, their objectives and their principles. This characteristic must be preserved."

Eugene Becker, field representative for Gold Spot Dairy, Inc., Enid, Okla., another panel member, saw a need for the "kind of co-op that limits its membership to those solid, solvent members who are willing to produce a top quality product."

J. R. Strain, extension economist at Iowa State University, offered these suggestions for co-ops considering consolidation:

Gather information on consolidation possibilities as thoroughly as possible. If consolidation offers possibilities, attempt to interest enough other groups to
(more)

add 1 AIC speeches

permit as close as possible an optimum size. Be persistent but patient as you begin the work of bringing together groups with divergent ideas to form a mutually advantageous consolidation of operations.

M. L. Totten, director of sales, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis, said that to succeed with a brand name product a co-op needs a program which includes: a quality product, advertising, merchandising and continuous study of programs.

P. O. Wilson, secretary-manager of the National Live Stock Producers Association, Chicago, said that a capital stock structure is desirable for cooperatives that intend to keep up with future changes in the livestock and meat industry. "An advantage of a capital stock structure is that it definitely forces the co-op to keep accurate, up-to-date membership and patronage records. But the greatest advantage is that capital raised through the sale of stock is equity capital and can be used as a base for further borrowings if needed," he said.

W. R. Cummins, general manager of Producers Marketing Association, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., stated that livestock producers and packers could both save millions of dollars annually and each show better net savings if producers would coordinate and synchronize their sales efforts.

F. Dean McCammon, director of farm integration for Consumers Cooperative Association, Kansas City, Mo., said that turkey growers lack the 'economic equipment' to do an effective job of marketing. "Turkey growers must get themselves in the position of doing the complete job. They have the opportunity through cooperatives," he said.

C. N. Thurnbeck, Faribo Turkey Co-op, Faribault, Minn., said that turkey growers, to survive and make money, "need to place greater emphasis on increased planning and production detail... Growers must particularly increase disease control programs as the size of operations continues to increase."

Merrill Guild, manager of the grain division, Indiana Farm Bureau Co-op Association, Indianapolis, pointed out that grain is no longer a domestic commodity. "The organized grain farmers, by the use of their own cooperatives, now market not only domestically but all over the world," he stated.

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 21, 1961

* * * * *
For release: Tuesday Noon,
* August 22 *
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CO-OPS ARE FAMILY-CENTERED, AIC SPEAKER SAYS

MINNEAPOLIS--The member-centered nature of cooperatives means they will always be pioneers in the economic and social order, the audience attending the American Institute of Cooperation on the University of Minnesota Campus was told this (Tues.) morning.

Speaking as a member of a panel on "The Role of the Family on the Cooperative Frontier," Coy V. Farrell, Garden City, Kan., declared that since cooperatives are family-centered, they are constantly changing to meet family needs; hence cooperative relationships can never reach a state of perfection. Farrell is the director of the Garden City Cooperative Exchange.

Mrs. Almer Armstrong, coordinator of organization relations for the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc., Indianapolis, urged that cooperatives consider the entire family at all times, especially in their member relations and public relations programs. "It is equally important to include the entire family in the information and promotion of any new services or merchandise," she said.

Among ways panel members mentioned of involving the whole family in cooperatives were member relations committees composed of husband-wife teams, special programs for wives and children at district meetings, sponsorship of special youth programs for members of FFA and 4-H groups, homemakers' shows and free craft classes.

Other members taking part in the panel discussion were Mrs. Genevieve A. Kelley, manager, Minnesota Electric Cooperative, St. Paul; Mrs. Helen King, director of homemakers' department, Pacific Cooperatives, Walla Walla, Wash.; Genevieve Judy, supervisor, home service, Dairymen's League Cooperative Ass'n, Inc., New York City, and Oscar LeBeau, membership relations branch, Farmer Cooperative Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Moderator of the panel was Luther E. Raper, director, Southern States Cooperative, Inc., Richmond, Va.

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

SPECIAL

Telegram from President John F. Kennedy to J. K. Stern, president of the American Institute of Cooperation (AIC), as the 36th annual AIC meeting opened in Minneapolis, Sunday, August 20:

I extend my warmest greetings to you as members and guests of the American Institute of Cooperation.

The conference theme, "New Frontiers for Cooperatives," is especially fitting at this critical period in our history. Cooperatives represent a business method well adapted to our agricultural needs, and their continued and accelerated progress can therefore contribute much to an improvement of the economic position of farmers as well as to the public interest. It is the policy of this administration to encourage the sound and responsible development of cooperatives in the national interest and as part of our free enterprise system.

I commend your efforts at this meeting to study and discuss means for strengthening this important method of business, and I wish you every success in extending forward the new frontiers for cooperatives.

(Signed) John F. Kennedy.

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

* * * * *
For release at 11:45 a.m.
*Tuesday, August 22 *
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U.S.-STYLE INFORMAL TEACHING USED FOR INDIA CO-OP MEMBERS

Cooperative members and directors in India are being taught to operate their organizations by instructors who have been transformed into a cross between U.S.-style county agents and vocational instructors.

This was reported this (Tuesday) morning to those attending the annual summer session of the American Institute of Cooperation on the Minneapolis campus of the University of Minnesota.

The report came from J. H. Heckman, who spent 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years in India with the International Cooperation Administration in answer to a request to ICA for technical assistance in developing a program to improve understanding of cooperatives by their members and directors. Heckman was formerly with the Farmer Cooperative Service, USDA, Washington, D. C.

He explained that one instructor was placed in each of 338 districts in India. The instructors were trained to deal informally on an equal-to-equal basis with the shy, cautious villagers. General approval of the plan resulted in extension of the program to provide two instructors per district.

Another prominent speaker at the Tuesday morning session was Stuart Rothman, general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C.

He stated that, aside from jurisdiction, the chief issue before the NLRB in farmer cooperative cases has been the question of whether the employees involved are "agricultural laborers." Section 2(3) of the National Labor Relations Act excludes from the definition of "employee" any individual employed as an agricultural laborer, he explained.

Rothman gave illustrations to show that "it is the closeness of the relationship between the farming and the commercial activity which determines whether certain off-the-farm employees are to be considered agricultural laborers.

(more)

add 1 AIC speeches

"Actually, in cases involving farmer cooperatives, the relationship has usually been found to be remote, for the very reason that the typical cooperative is engaged only in the commercial enterprise and has no connection with the farmers themselves," according to Rothman.

Marvin E. Schaars of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the University of Wisconsin, reported on a study of dairy cooperatives which the Governor's Dairy Marketing Committee, of which he is chairman, made in Wisconsin a year ago.

Schaars said the committee reported to the governor that "there is no doubt that the volume of dairy products produced by 262 dairy cooperatives operating 319 plants in our state could be manufactured more efficiently in a much smaller number of cooperative plants."

The committee suggested that only 54 plants, one-sixth of the present number, could do the job.

Glenn S. Fox, assistant general manager of the Consumers Cooperative Association Kansas City, Mo., stated that "Our cooperatives can be a vital force to keep agriculture in the hands of working farmers."

He continued:

"They can do this, though, only if they keep abreast of developments in finance. There is one thing of which we can be quite certain: Unless we tend carefully to the finance problems of our co-ops, those who control the farms of tomorrow may not be farmers in the sense that we know them. Those who control the finances of agriculture almost certainly are going to be those who control agriculture itself."

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

Immediate release

ANTS ANNOYING YOU?

Having ant troubles?

Take comfort from the fact that you're only one of many ant sufferers.

This has been an ideal summer for ants, according to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

First step in controlling ants, he says, is to locate the nests and the runways used by the ants. Then treat these areas.

To get rid of ants in the lawn, drench each of the ant mounds thoroughly with chlordane or dieldrin. However, if the nests are hard to locate, broadcast a granular form of chlordane or dieldrin over the lawn. Apply the insecticide with a lawn fertilizer spreader or get a fertilizer which contains the chemical. Then water the treated area thoroughly to wash the poison into the soil and to prevent it from blowing away. The chlordane or dieldrin will not harm the lawn.

To control ants in the house, use a household formulation of chlordane and spray or dust the path where ants come and go. If you can locate nesting sites inside the house, treat them directly. Painting chlordane along the baseboards will also be effective. If the ants come in from outside, spray or dust the outside foundation wall of the house.

Lofgren gives this warning: Don't allow the insecticide to contaminate food or food containers. And be sure to store it safely out of reach of children.

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 21, 1961

Immediate release

WHEAT GROWERS VOTE THURSDAY ON MARKETING QUOTAS

Wheat growers in Minnesota and 38 other wheat growing states will go to the polls Thursday to vote on whether or not they want marketing quotas for their 1962 wheat crop.

Harold Walz, ASCS program specialist for Minnesota, says any person who produced more than 13 1/2 acres of wheat for grain in at least one of the years 1959, 1960 or 1961, and will produce more than 13 1/2 acres of wheat for grain in 1962, is eligible to vote unless he has signed a 1961 feed wheat exemption.

Both landlords and tenants who share in the wheat acreage are eligible to vote.

If two-thirds of the voters approve, marketing quotas and the proposed Wheat Stabilization Program will go into effect. Cooperators will then be eligible for 1962 wheat price supports which would average \$2 per bushel.

Paul R. Hasbargen, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, says this amounts to about a 21 percent per bushel increase in each Minnesota county as compared with the 1961 support price.

If quotas are not approved there will be no limit on marketings, but support at 50 percent of parity would be available to farmers who comply with their wheat acreage allotments. Wheat is presently supported at 75 percent of parity.

Goal of the new program is to reduce government stocks of wheat -- now nearly 1 1/4 billion bushels -- by 100 million bushels. Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman estimates savings to taxpayers under the proposed program would be \$50 million the first crop year, while farmers' income from wheat would rise an estimated 10 to 15 percent.

Minnesota wheat growers will vote at local polling places on August 24 from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. County ASC committees will have charge of the local referendum.

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* * * * *
For release at 9:30 a.m.
Tuesday, August 22
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BETTER SHADE TREES NEEDED

More careful selection of trees for boulevard and home yard planting was called for today by a University of Minnesota horticulturist.

Seedling trees for boulevards are not satisfactory, L.C. Snyder, head of the University horticulture department, declared at the National Shade Tree Conference at the Leamington Hotel today (Tuesday a.m.).

Serious thought has not been given to selection of trees for landscape plantings until recently, Snyder pointed out. The early settlers on the Northern Great Plains planted the boxelders, cottonwoods, silver maple, green ash and the American elm they found growing along the streams. Enterprising nurserymen grew seedlings of these native species in their nurseries for resale to the home owner. These seedlings varied in form as well as in hardiness and resistance to disease and insects.

Snyder predicted that the public will soon demand improved varieties of shade trees as it has demanded improved varieties of fruits. As a consequence a breeding program will be needed to develop better varieties through hybridization.

Some nurseries are now beginning to propagate shade trees by such vegetative means as budding and grafting and are introducing these selected named varieties to the public. The number of named varieties produced by vegetative propagation is still small, however, compared with the seed-propagated species.

Snyder listed these qualities a nurseryman and plant breeder will look for in shade trees for the future:

1. Hardiness to withstand low temperatures but also ability to grow and thrive under a given set of conditions.
2. Resistance to disease. In selecting replacements for the American elm which has fallen victim to the Dutch elm disease, nurserymen will want to be sure the trees will not succumb to some disease in future years.
3. Resistance to insects.
4. Known growth habits. The home owner can plan his landscape plantings more effectively if he knows the form and size of a tree.
5. Seasonal aspects of the tree. Attractive summer foliage, showy autumn fruits, attractive fall colors, interesting bark and twig patterns are all important.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 21, 1961

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

PLANT TISSUE CULTURE MAY HELP SOLVE CANCER RIDDLE

Plant tissue culture, a research tool being used by agricultural scientists on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota, may some day provide a clue for solving the problem of cancer.

This is brought out in a report by Richard D. Durbin, assistant professor, and A.J. Linck, associate professor, in the Department of Plant Pathology and Botany.

They explain it this way:

Tissue culture --the growing in test tubes of cells from different parts of a plant, such as flowers, roots and stems--allows scientists to observe the cells in the controlled environment of the laboratory.

Tissue culture is proving valuable at the University in the study of crown gall, a cancer-like plant disease. This bacterium-caused disease is characterized by rapidly-multiplying cells which produce tumor-like galls on the plant.

In growing cells from the galls on tissue culture, scientists have found that the cells retain their ability to multiply rapidly and that their nutritional requirements differ from those of normal cells.

The University scientists hope to find out just how the bacterium is able to convert a normal cell into a tumor cell. Information gained from crown gall experiments may help animal disease researchers.

Plant tissue culture has also been found valuable in the study of rusts, mildews, some nematodes and viruses. Plant pathologists have found that stem tips are usually not infected with viruses. So, in order to stop the build-up of viruses, they culture the tips, which grow new plants. These can be propagated, starting a new virus-free stock.

One of the problems faced by the researchers is that of discovering growth factors now unknown which would make it possible for pea pods growing on artificial medium to reach maturity. This discovery should help solve the riddle of why the growth and yield of peas in the field is often less than is expected under a given set of growing conditions.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 22, 1961

* * * * *
* For release at 2:30 p.m. *
* Wednesday, August 23 *
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EGG MARKETING PROGRAM OUTLINED FOR 6-STATE AREA OF DEPRESSED EGG PRICES

MINNEAPOLIS—A program to bring about rapid development of cooperative egg marketing in the West North Central States was outlined today (Wednesday) by the chief of the Poultry Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Farmer Cooperative Service.

John J. Scanlan offered his proposal at the American Institute of Cooperation (AIC) annual meeting on the University of Minnesota's Minneapolis Campus.

Scanlan said district marketing associations should be established in each West North Central state--Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, North Dakota and South Dakota--with facilities to serve a sufficiently large area for efficient assembling, processing and selling. He suggested a volume of 300,000 to 500,000 cases per year, and procurement areas approximately 100 miles in diameter.

Wherever available and suitable, an existing cooperative in each district might form the marketing organization nucleus, Scanlan suggested. District associations should be affiliated or federated locally, regionally and nationally for other than local sales and for other joint endeavors such as egg breaking or drying and fowl processing and marketing.

Scanlan said the program to develop cooperative egg marketing in the area should draw support not only from cooperatives, but also from "all agencies in the area which believe in and support cooperative effort among farmers."

These, he stated, include state colleges and universities, state departments of agriculture, churches and state cooperative councils.

"Joint efforts here could pave the way for continuing and more helpful cooperation and for more unified and coordinated action in other fields and efforts in marketing other agricultural products," Scanlan said.

The West North Central states have long been at the bottom of the scale nationally in farm egg prices. One reason is the high production of surplus eggs in the area. While these states produced 42 million cases or 25 percent of the nation's eggs in 1960, more than 28 million cases were consumed here.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 22, 1961

To all counties
Immediate release

FARM FILLERS

HOG GROWERS saved an average 7.18 pigs per litter this past spring, according to livestock reporters for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. That's an all-time record.

* * * *

SINGLE-ROW WINDBREAKS protect more acres of cropland with fewer trees, are easy to cultivate and maintain, increase crop yields, and remain more free of weeds and grasses than a multiple-row windbreak. Plan next spring's windbreak plantings now with the help of Extension Folder 217 "One Row Windbreaks." Pick up your copy at the extension office. If you can't come in drop us a card and we'll mail you a copy.

* * * *

DAIRY COWS CALVING NOW need special attention. Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, says cows pastured in stubble fields or on late growth of high moisture grass or legumes may need some extra hay or silage. Be sure the high producers get plenty of grain.

* * * *

IF YOU'RE THINKING OF SOWING DOWN a field of fall-seeded rye. R. G. Robinson, University of Minnesota agronomist, says you can sow brome grass or timothy with the rye this fall. But alfalfa should be drilled across the rye in early spring. Another method is to grow the rye alone for grain or silage and then sow alfalfa, clover, brome grass or timothy next July or August without a grain companion crop.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 22, 1961

To all counties
For immediate release

SPRAY CANADA
THISTLE AND
SOW THISTLE NOW

You can control Canada thistle and perennial sow thistle by chemical treatment in the fall.

Harley J. Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, and County Agent _____ say your best bet is to clip small grain or flax stubble which hasn't been seeded down and allow the thistles to regrow. Then, spray with four pounds per acre of a amitrole (active ingredient) in 30 gallons of water or one pound of 2,4-D ester per acre, when the thistles are about eight inches tall.

If you use 2,4-D ester, you'll likely need to repeat the treatment next year.

You'll get the best results if you spray just before the bud stage. Spraying in the late flower stage or later won't prevent seeding and won't give good root kill. Your best bet with these mature plants is to mow them and spray the regrowth. For lowest cost, spot-spray only the areas of heavy thistle growth.

To avoid residues, don't apply amitrole after October 1. Treated acres should not be planted to crops, grazed, or cut for hay for eight months after treatment. There are no residue problems with 2, 4-D.

Plowing before freeze-up probably will give more effective thistle control.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 22, 1961

To all counties
For immediate use

HARVEST THIRD
ALFALFA CUTTING
BY SEPTEMBER 1

Time to harvest third crop alfalfa is drawing to a close. Research at Minnesota and other North Central Experiment Stations indicate that alfalfa must be harvested by early September if stands are to be successfully maintained.

William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota recommends September 1 as the last date of cutting.

Alfalfa as well as other perennial legumes needs a period before killing frosts to build-up food reserves in its root systems. When the third crop is harvested from hardy alfalfa varieties such as Vernal or Ranger by September 1, plants usually have sufficient time for food reserve build-up before killing frosts.

Hardy types of alfalfa make a regrowth of four to six inches before becoming dormant. Non-hardy types continue to grow until killed by frost. This is a distinguishing characteristic between the hardy and non-hardy types and varieties.

A 1959 Minnesota survey of 582 farms growing alfalfa showed increased stand reduction with successively later September cutting. These stands were one to three years old.

An average stand reduction of 15 percent was reported for all alfalfa cut between August 20 and September 5. For the period September 6-15, the average reduction was 19 percent, and stands cut from September 16 to 30 suffered a 24 percent reduction.

Time of last cutting, variety used, and fertility levels are all interrelated in stand survival. In the same survey fields fertilized with phosphate and potash either at seeding time or as annual treatments showed less stand reduction than unfertilized fields.

A good alfalfa program in Minnesota combines the right variety, and adequate fertility, with a good harvest schedule. In the southern two-thirds of the state, a good harvest schedule will permit three cuttings by September 1. In some parts of the northern one-third of Minnesota many farmers are now successfully using a three cutting schedule and harvesting the third crop by September 1.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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August 22, 1961

To all counties

For immediate release

PLAN SHELTERBELT
PLANTINGS NOW

If hot summer winds damaged your growing crops or sweeping winds hauled away a share of your valuable topsoil this season, your farm needs field windbreaks.

Starting a field windbreak can be easy -- especially if you do it the new way and set out single rows of trees and shrubs.

Of course, you can't go out and plant trees now. But Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, and County Agent _____

_____ say there are a number of things you can do. You can plan the belt. You can order trees. And you can work up the area -- if it isn't sod -- so next year's planting have every chance for success.

First thing to do is to decide where you need windbreaks. Remember this important point: a field windbreak system isn't intended to stop the wind dead in its tracks. It simply filters the wind and cuts it down to a gentle breeze. Single row windbreaks have been doing that on the Canadian praries for more than 20 years.

Figure on a pattern of one-row belts laid out in series, parallel to one another and spaced 20 to 40 rods apart. One tree belt can't do the whole job. Windbreaks lower wind speed for a maximum distance of about 20 times their height so a belt of tall trees will protect more field area than one made up of low trees or shrubs.

Smith recommends a tall tree and a shrub for the one-row shelterbelt. Alternate them: a tree, a shrub, a tree and so on. One good combination would be green ash and either caragana shrub or honeysuckle. Another is a hybrid poplar with either Russian olive or Harbin elm. Space plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart.

If the land for the shelterbelt was in grain or row crops this year plow it this fall and it'll be ready for tree planting next spring. If the land is now in sod you won't be able to plant it next spring -- it should be fallowed through a complete summer to get it in good condition for young trees.

You can order trees through the county extension office or Soil Conservation Service. Smith says transplants are best among evergreens; seedlings don't do too well. For broadleaf trees, select those 18 to 24 inches high. For more detailed information pick up a copy of Extension Folder 217 "One Row Windbreaks" at the county extension office.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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August 22, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

POULTRY, BEEF,
LAMB ARE
GOOD BUYS

Keep your eyes on meat and produce counters as places to look for good buys in September, suggests Home Agent _____.

Turkeys are the featured food on the U. S. Department of Agriculture list. Supplies are expected to be from 20 to 25 percent larger in September than a year ago, suggesting much lower prices than usual. Quality is high and all sizes are available. Families who can use the larger birds will find that the proportion of meat to bone increases in the bigger sizes.

Broiler-fryer chickens are another September plentiful. From 7 to 10 percent more of this poultry is in sight at attractive prices to consumers.

More high quality beef is indicated by the larger numbers of cattle on grain feeding than a year ago. Larger supplies of economy beef produced from grass-fed cattle may also be on hand if dry range conditions speed the marketings of such cattle.

Lamb joins the list of other meats expected to be in generous supply in the Midwest during the month. Production of lamb so far is well ahead of last year. Prices have been below those of 1960.

To accompany the poultry and beef in September meals a variety of late summer vegetables will be available. These include home-grown tomatoes, sweet corn, snap beans, cabbage and onions.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 22, 1961

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H FILLERS

In 1960, the National 4-H Foundation's programs were supported with private funds from more than 2,400 banks, business and industrial firms, foundations and individuals, as well as 4-H clubs. Minnesota banks set a record in the number contributing and in the size of their contributions. This past year more than 340 Minnesota banks contributed to the Foundation.

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The International Farm Youth Exchange program exchanged 100 United States delegates and 100 foreign youths of 41 countries last year. This year four IFYE delegates from Minnesota are assigned to Israel, India, Switzerland and Finland. Seven IFYE exchangees from five foreign countries are now living and working on Minnesota farms.

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Nearly 200,000 4-H boys and girls received honors in 50 national and sectional award programs last year. In addition to these awards, more than \$360,000 was distributed in college scholarships, fellowships, educational trips and other awards. This support to 4-H came from business firms, foundations and individuals.

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Five leaders, on the average, guide each 4-H club in the United States and Puerto Rico. These 462,000 leaders of the more than 95,000 clubs are under the supervision of the Cooperative Extension Service.

* * * *

More than 17,000 young Minnesota 4-H cooks whipped up tasty dairy dishes as part of their foods project last year. A special dairy foods program, teaching how to demonstrate the making of nutritious meals, appetizing snacks, drinks and salads from dairy products, interested an estimated 4,500 4-H'ers.

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* * * * *
* For release at 8:30 a.m. *
* Wednesday, August 23 *
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COOPERATION KEY TO RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT, AIC MEETING TOLD

MINNEAPOLIS—"The very essence of the rural areas development (RAD) program must be cooperation," Richard M. Hausler told the annual meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation (AIC) this morning. Hausler is head of rural development for the Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D. C.

The rural area development program involves joint planning and cooperation by governmental agencies, private industry, civic groups and other interested persons to improve rural area living especially in lower income areas. Often it involves developing new industry for an area.

Hausler said it is apparent that AIC members are going to have the most important role in rural areas development if the new program is to succeed.

Many efforts along lines similar to RAD have failed in the past primarily because markets could not be found for the products or services produced, Hausler said.

"Many have failed because of poor management; many have failed because rural enterprises were not integrated into the overall economy," he said.

He told his AIC audience RAD needs the benefit of all they have learned about the processing of foods and fibers because this will be a primary-type project in the RAD program.

"Enterprises that process foods and fibers--keeping a larger share of the retail dollars closer to home--will be a major objective," Hausler said.

He indicated RAD would rely heavily upon AIC and other cooperative organizations to provide information and education for the rural areas development program and to join in the effort to develop specific projects.

Hausler said in many cases it might be advantageous for a cooperative to get together with local people and work out plans for building a branch plant and integrating it into a large cooperative processing and marketing operation.

"It is vital to the economic well-being of the entire nation that the problem of lagging farm income be solved, because depressed rural areas are putting the brakes on the whole national economy," Hausler stated.

"City cash registers ring when there is money in the pockets of rural people. Perhaps it will take time before urban people become aware of it, but we are convinced that even the largest cities will ultimately benefit from the RAD program," Hausler said.

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* For release at 3:30 p.m. *
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MUCH RURAL LIFE TEACHING MATERIAL NOW OBSOLETE, AIC AUDIENCE TOLD

MINNEAPOLIS--Much material now available for teaching about rural life is obsolete or gives misleading impressions, an American Institute of Cooperation (AIC) staff member told the Schools and Cooperatives section of the AIC annual meeting this afternoon.

"Not only is there a lag in much rural life material, there is also a failure to recognize and present the diversity of situations in which rural people live and work," said Norman Frost, AIC rural education specialist.

A joint project aimed at helping teachers relate current rural life experiences of pupils more effectively to the broader situations of modern living is now co-sponsored by the AIC and the National Education Association.

Frost said a statement which has evolved from project work to date declares rural and small communities still furnish opportunities for distinctive firsthand experiences useful in developing needed understandings of ways in which people work together to meet their needs.

A present project goal is to help teachers find effective ways of using experiences available to children living in rural environments or in places having some rural characteristic to extend their understandings to broader situations and principles which will serve them in situations which we cannot now predict.

"The project's special concern is to develop a better understanding of how people work together in business through individual ownership, partnerships, business corporations, and cooperative corporations to make a better life for themselves and others," Frost said.

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* * * * *
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* Wednesday, August 23 *
* * * * *

U.S. FARMERS MUST ADJUST, AIC SPEAKER SAYS

MINNEAPOLIS—American farmers will have to adjust to revolutionary marketing changes and to find ways to increase their bargaining power through organization, an American Farm Bureau Federation officer told the 33rd annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation here today (Wed., August 23).

Kenneth Hood, director, Commodity Division, American Farm Bureau Federation, spoke at a special session on bargaining at the meeting. He pointed out that agriculture has always been competitive and will continue to be so. He stressed that agriculture has a great interest in making our society as a whole more competitive, rather than less.

Another speaker at the bargaining session, John A. Moser, president of the KYANA Milk Producers, Inc., Louisville, Ky., said that although small operations can be successful, size can be an important tool in successful marketing. If cooperatives are to survive in the economic battle they must be alert to changing conditions and must employ the same high quality management that their competitors use.

Pointing out that bargaining cooperatives are extremely important to American agriculture, Hood declared that this type of cooperative has greatest possibilities in fluid milk, processing fruits and vegetables, sugar beets and other cases where production and marketing contracts are involved.

Hood outlined some of the organizational problems including the need to:

1. Analyze what has to be done to make present organizations more effective. This may involve mergers, area and national programs of coordination, financing additional activities and improved contracts.
2. Decide what new areas of bargaining activity are needed, who is to do the organizing, what methods of bargaining to use and what additional bargaining organization is necessary.
3. Consider negotiation on the national basis for some crops, coordination on local state and area basis for others, and establishment of intercommodity activities by some bargaining cooperatives.

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* For release at 8 p.m. *
* Wednesday, August 23 *

SPEAKER SEES CO-OPS AS ANSWER TO COMMUNISM

Cooperatives are one of the principal answers to communism.

This was the contention of Raymond W. Miller, speaking on "Communism, Capitalism and Cooperatives," at the American Institute of Cooperation Wednesday evening at the University of Minnesota.

Miller is visiting lecturer at the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, and president of Public Relations Associates, Washington, D. C. He is author of the book "Can Capitalism Compete?"

Also speaking at the general session was Leonard Harman, general manager of United Cooperatives of Ontario, Weston, Ontario, Canada. He described cooperatives in his home country and those he visited in Europe.

More than 3,000, including about 1,000 young people, have been attending the three-day conference.

Commenting that the free world is losing in its struggle with communism, Miller said this trend can be reversed if the free world takes the offensive and exports cooperative capitalism, or the kind of economic system found in the United States.

He said, "Freedom is most secure in those countries which use cooperatives as a basic part of their capitalistic economy. Communism, on the other hand, finds a toehold and grows among the population in areas where cooperatives are either non-existent or very weak.

"Where true cooperatives are strong, communism is weak—for example, in Sweden, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Greece, Canada and the United States. But communism is in a virulent state in countries where cooperatives are largely unknown, such as certain countries in Latin America."

Although the United States system is not perfect, he said, it is concerned with providing for the betterment of the human spirit and the dignity of the human individual, something the Soviet system does not do.

Cooperative capitalism encourages participation which, he added, is a prime motivating force for men. In the United States the people participate by being citizens, members of labor unions, owners of businesses and property. If this idea, including self-help organizations such as the cooperative, were exported, then the struggle with communism would not be difficult.

Harman said cooperatives in Canada are much like those in the United States and "general farm organizations and rural life are similar also. While our Canadian cooperatives have their roots and major growth among farmers and support general farm organizations actively, there may be a greater trend to serving and involving urban people as both patrons and members."

American Institute of Cooperation
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota
August 22, 1961

Immediate Release

FREEMAN RE-AFFIRMS CO-OP SUPPORT

The U. S. Department of Agriculture will follow a more positive policy in encouraging American cooperatives, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman declared Monday, August 20.

Freeman spoke at the opening session of the 33rd annual meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation. The conclave was held at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, with nearly 3,000 delegates, including 1,000 youth, on hand.

In promising more active support, Freeman reiterated the 1952 statement of policy of the USDA.

Freeman promised that "the USDA will encourage the growth of cooperatives through which farmers can work together to produce and market their products to greater advantage and supply themselves with goods and services more effectively and economically than otherwise available."

Freeman declared that "In giving encouragement to cooperatives the USDA seeks to provide research, educational, and advisory services that will help strengthen cooperatives in all appropriate activities in the interest of their members and the general welfare. To that end the various agencies of the USDA will give proper recognition to the basic nature of the cooperative enterprise and will exercise their Departments functions and coordinate its activities accordingly.

Freeman talked of physical frontiers conquered, but "our greatest frontier --the frontier of human relations--remains to be conquered." This great horizon,

MORE

Add 1 - Freeman

he explained, encompasses the entire world, and at stake are the freedom and peace of the United States and the world.

"In this great effort," Freeman said, "I believe that American agriculture and the American cooperative movement have much to contribute." He urged the co-op leaders to take the initiative in sharing their know-how with the less fortunate people of the world.

"There lie within the cooperatives of the nation resources of ability, organization, experience and conviction that can make invaluable contributions in helping the people of the emerging nations to achieve economic growth and higher standards of living within the framework of democracy and freedom."

Freeman indicated that he had already started the ball rolling. As the result of a recent visit to the White House by co-op leaders, the President and Congress have moved to export cooperative experience to the people of South America.

Freeman said he was reconstituting a Cooperative Advisory Committee to the Department of Agriculture. He is asking each of the six nation-wide organizations of cooperatives to send one or two of its executives to meet soon with heads of the appropriate USDA agencies to discuss problems relating to the "new frontier for cooperatives."

The six organizations are the American Institute of Cooperation, Cooperative League of the USA, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, National Federation of Grain Cooperatives, National Milk Producers Federation and National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

The Secretary told the co-op leaders that farmer cooperatives "should make their voices heard effectively and constructively in the formulation and adoption of a national farm policy directed toward the achievement of broad goals for American agriculture." He termed the Agricultural Act of 1961, the Ad-

MORE

ministration's first broadside attack on farm problems, "a great step forward."

The Secretary suggested that the co-ops bury any hatchets they might be wielding. "I am asking that farmer cooperatives cooperate with each other in the interest of a broad legislative program for farmers," he explained. "And I believe that farmer cooperatives could make an invaluable contribution if they would channel some of their public relations efforts in the direction of bringing about a greater public understanding of the contributions and needs of the farmers of this nation."

Freeman told the co-op leaders that his department will back them in every way that it can. Cooperatives were organized to improve the economic situation, he said, and it is their special concern to strengthen the bargaining power of the farmers.

Citing various roadblocks to co-op development, Freeman suggested that co-ops think big and act accordingly to overcome them. "It was American farmers who first felt the pressure of monopolistic practices so keenly that there arose an agrarian revolt that produced our first anti-trust laws."

The Secretary also suggested that one of the responsibilities of cooperatives is a continued concern for the general welfare of the people of the nation.

"Farmers and their problems are closely inter-related with problems of unemployment and poverty in the cities," he said. "These are joint problems. They are products of automation and technological change.

"It seems as though a deep artificial gulf has been created between the farmer and the consumer. It is of vital interest to farmers, and therefore to their cooperatives, to bridge that gulf."

As one step in this process, the secretary urged a closer relationship between farmer cooperatives and consumer cooperatives.

None of these things can be fully accomplished, Freeman emphasized, without a lot of concentrated and dedicated effort.

"The frontiers that lie ahead, for those in cooperatives, for those in government, and for all of our people, are the most serious and critical--and perhaps the most exciting and challenging--of any in human history."

The AIC meeting, which draws together adult and youth farm and co-op leaders from 50 states, concluded Wednesday, August 23.

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

* * * * *
* Immediate Release *
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STERN, RUTFORD ELECTED BY AIC

J.K. Stern of Washington, D.C., was re-elected president, and Skuli Rutford of St. Paul was re-named chairman of the Board of Trustees of the American Institute of Cooperation Wednesday.

Their re-election to one-year terms was announced following an AIC business session on the Minneapolis campus of the University of Minnesota, held in connection with the annual summer meeting of the Institute. The conference began Sunday evening and closed Wednesday evening.

Rutford is director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Named as new vice chairmen were Howard Gordon, Richmond, Va., and K.N. Probasco, Columbus, Ohio. Gordon is general manager of Southern States Co-ops, Inc., and also serves as president of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. Probasco is general manager of Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc., at Columbus.

Re-elected secretary-treasurer was William K. Miller, treasurer of the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc., Indianapolis. Mabel L. Robinson, Washington, D.C., was re-elected assistant secretary-treasurer.

Gordon was also named as a new member of the executive committee. Elected as another new member of the committee was Russell Dennis, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Re-elected as executive committee members were Rutford, Probasco and Miller. Others re-elected to the committee were:

C.H. Becker, general manager, Illinois Farm Supply Company, Bloomington;
Marvin J. Briggs, consultant, Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc., Indianapolis; Harvey A. Lynn, president, Sunkist Growers, Inc., Los Angeles;
Fred R. Merrifield, retired president, Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, Enid, Okla.;

(more)

add 1 Stern, Rutford

W.D. Milsop, general manager, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Inc., West Springfield, Mass.; and G. Burton Wood, head, Department of Agricultural Economics, Oregon State College, Corvallis.

Newly elected trustees for three-year terms are:

Foye M. Troute, general manager, Pacific Supply Cooperative, Walla Walla, Wash.; Ramiro L. Colon, general manager, Cooperativa Cafeteros De Puerto Rico, Ponce, Puerto Rico; Al Whitmore, general manager, Florida Citrus Production Credit Association, Orlando, Fla.; and J.L. Harpole, organization director, Mississippi Federated Cooperatives, Jackson, Miss.; and Dennis.

The following were re-elected as trustees:

L.A. Cheney, secretary, Michigan Association of Farmer Cooperatives, Lansing; Henry Christensen, master, Colorado State Grange, Denver; George C. Connor, general manager, Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative, Harrisburg; R.H. Cronshey, secretary Challenge Cream and Butter Association, Los Angeles; J.H. Dean, general manager, Farmers Cooperative Commission Company, Hutchinson, Kans.; Kenneth Geyer, manager, Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, Hartford; Richard Johnsen, Jr., executive secretary, Agricultural Council of California, Sacramento; William Kuhfuss, president, Illinois Agricultural Association, Bloomington; A.J. McFadden, director, Diamond Walnut Growers, Inc., Stockton, Calif.; Frank D. Stone, general manager, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis; F.B. Taber, assistant to the general manager, United Cooperatives, Inc., Alliance, Ohio; Edwin J. Neufeld, president, Calcot, Ltd., Bakersfield, Calif.; and Briggs and Milsop.

Nearly 3,200 persons, including 1,000 youth delegates, attended the AIC conference. The AIC is the educational organization of the nation's co-ops.

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

Immediate release

LOOK FOR QUALITY AND RIGHT SIZE IN SHEETS

Satisfaction with the sheets you buy at August white sales will depend on getting the size you need and the quality you want.

Many homemakers fail to allow for shrinkage and buy sheets that are too small, according to Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Ample width is as important as the right length, she points out.

These are recommended widths for sheets: 63 inches, single bed; 72 inches, three-quarter and twin bed; 81 or 90 inches, double or sofa beds.

Most popular length is 108 inches. Consumers should check the label to make sure this is the torn size before hemming, Mrs. Jordahl cautions. Sheets that are torn have straight seams and keep their shape better than those that are cut.

Since 5 inches must be allowed for hems and about 5 inches for shrinkage, a sheet labeled 108 inches torn length is actually about 98 inches after laundering. A sheet marked 99 inches before hemming is actually only about 90 inches after laundering -- too short to tuck in properly. Other lengths available are 113 inches and 117 inches.

To be sure of getting the quality you want, check the label for type or thread count, which means the number of threads per square inch. In general, a higher thread count muslin sheet is stronger than a muslin sheet with fewer threads. The same is true of percale sheets.

Popular muslin sheets are type 140, with 140 threads to each square inch, and type 128, with 128 threads to the inch. Type 140 is heavy and sturdy and the longest wearing of the muslin sheets. It is higher priced than type 128, which is a medium weight, medium priced muslin that gives satisfactory wear for household use. Sheets with thread counts lower than 128 may be too loosely woven to give satisfactory wear.

Percale sheeting has a thread count of at least 180. Finest quality percale is 200 or above. Sheets of combed percale are smoother and finer than carded percale and will give longer wear because the short fibers have been removed, leaving only the long, smooth fibers.

Often you may be able to find a good buy in irregulars, seconds or thirds in the type sheet you want, Mrs. Jordahl says. Irregulars may mean the sheet has weaving flaws, crooked or poorly stitched hems or may have been bleached improperly. These imperfections may or may not affect wearing quality. Seconds may have a mend, tear or weak spots that need mending, but these may not be in an area that gets much wear. In any case, examine irregulars, seconds and thirds carefully before buying, Mrs. Jordahl urges.

61-jbn-292

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

* For release Thursday P.M. *
* August 24 *

TREES AND SHRUBS GO MODERN

Superior dwarf varieties of trees and shrubs are needed for landscaping home grounds today, directors of arboretums and botanical gardens were told Thursday (August 24) at their national meeting at the Leamington Hotel.

The shift toward the one-story ranch style home has brought with it sweeping changes in home landscaping, Leon C. Snyder, head of the University of Minnesota's horticulture department, said in an address before the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboretums.

Shrubs like the lilac and honeysuckle and large trees like the American elm are no longer in scale with the modern home and grounds. The need is for small, compact shrubs and small- to-medium-sized trees.

To help solve this need, an active project of testing and breeding woody ornamentals was started by the University of Minnesota horticulture department in the spring of 1954, Snyder reported. Establishment of the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum in 1958 provided 160 acres for the purpose of testing and developing new varieties of woody ornamentals. More than 1400 species and horticultural woody plants are now being tested to find out their adaptability to this area. Many heretofore unknown varieties for this region are proving their hardiness. A breeding program is under way to develop new varieties of flowering crabapples, Weigelas, azaleas, mockoranges and roses for Minnesota and similar climates, according to Snyder.

Members of the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboretums visited the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum and the Northrup King Annual Trial Grounds Wednesday morning.

SILC GAS POSES POTENTIAL THREAT

Few states have lethal gas chambers, but thousands of Minnesota farms do. Silos filled with fermenting corn silage are potential producers of nitrogen dioxide, a deadly silo gas.

The danger period occurs shortly after and for about 10 days following filling as the fermentation process takes place, according to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

You can sometimes tell a heavy concentration of silo gas by its characteristic reddish-brown to yellow color. Don't count on color for a warning though. Silo gas isn't always visible when concentrations are light but dangerous.

Symptoms of exposure to the deadly gas include an irritating odor, coughing, pain and difficulty in breathing. Prickett says a person who feels these effects after entering a silo or working around the silo area should contact his doctor at once.

With silo gas as with many other farm dangers, a little prevention is worth a lot of cure. Prickett says a few simple precautions will largely eliminate danger of silo gas poisoning.

* Provide for good ventilation around the silo and feeding room during the fermentation period. That's generally until about 10 days after filling.

* Stay out of the silo during the fermentation process. If you must re-enter, run the blower for several minutes first to drive gas accumulations away. That's especially important if you refill.

* Enclose the area around the base of the silo with crib fencing to keep children, livestock and poultry away from the area. Silo gas is heavier than air and tends to settle around the silo base.

HERE'S HOW TO PROFITABLY ORGANIZE A CENTRAL MINNESOTA FARM

Not long ago two agricultural economists and an electronic computer at the University of Minnesota got together and came up with some specific ideas on how to most profitably handle a central Minnesota farm using recommended production practices.

W. B. Sundquist and L. M. Day, the economists, had earlier interviewed 90 farmers selected at random in an area loosely bounded by Fergus Falls on the northwest, Farmington on the southwest and Carlton on the northeast.

Taking the production resources each farmer had available, Sundquist and Day summarized the figures for each of three "typical farm situations" -- the average for several farms -- and fed the data into the machine.

They wanted appraisals based on price estimates of \$15.50 per hundredweight for market hogs, \$3.30 per hundred for milk, and \$21.50 for good fat cattle.

The computer deliberated the matter for a full second or two. Then, using the linear programming system of budgeting (that's just budgeting with a machine), coolly returned the following appraisals:

For the small farm -- about 39 acres of cropland and 19 acres of open pasture -- the most profitable organization is with 12 dairy cows and 66 head of feeder cattle. They'd use up all the available forages and credit and should produce an income net of direct operating expense of \$4,570.

Only trouble with that setup is that there's no way to use up the supply of available labor (one man all year).

The medium farm -- 100 acres of cropland and 32 acres open pasture -- is most profitably organized with 16 dairy cows, 5 sows farrowed on a 2-litter system, and 138 head of feeder steers. This system is supposed to produce an income net of direct operating expense of \$10,300. However, it takes \$36,310 of credit, mainly to buy steers and corn.

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Add 1 - Organize farm

Charges for the use of land, owned capital and depreciation on buildings and machinery need to be paid out of the \$10,300. Also, no charge has been made for operator and family labor.

Most profitable organization for the large farm -- 196 acres of cropland and 32 acres of open pasture -- would include 19 dairy cows, 12 sows farrowed on a 2-litter system, and 154 head of feeder steers.

Income for the large farm net of direct operation expenses is estimated at \$16,370. This operation fully utilizes all available winter labor, as does the most profitable organization of the medium farm.

The large farm is a two-man operation and the medium farm has almost a man-and-a-half of available man labor. Regardless of farm size it's most profitable to fertilize crops at recommended rates and to use minimum tillage -- the least possible field work.

In case you'd rather raise hogs than feed cattle, Sundquist and Day say the net income for the small farm would be reduced by only \$330 and by about \$875 for the two larger farms if the cattle-feeding enterprises were reduced to a minimum and hog enterprises expanded to 8 sows on the small farm, 27 on the medium farm and 56 on the large farm.

All hogs would be produced on a 2-litter farrowing and feeding system. The shift from beef feeding to hog production would reduce credit requirements by about 40 percent for the small farm, 38 percent for the medium farm and 25 percent for the large farm.

With market hogs selling for \$17 per hundredweight or more, the economists say the dairy-hog type organization is somewhat more profitable than the dairy-feeder cattle organization.

This study is reported in the current issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, an Agricultural Extension Service publication. Ask your county agent for a copy.

American Institute of Cooperation
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota
August 24, 1961

SUMMARY OF 33RD
ANNUAL MEETING AIC

STRONG CO-OP PROGRAM SEEN AT AIC

MINNEAPOLIS—American farmer cooperatives may expect a policy of more active governmental support for their programs in the future, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman promised at the 33rd annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation held on the Minneapolis Campus of the University of Minnesota, Aug. 20-23.

More than 3,200 co-op officers, members and supporters, including 1,000 rural youth from 36 states, Puerto Rico, Canada and China, were on hand for the meeting.

The group also heard that:

* Cooperatives in a capitalistic society can become an important bulwark against the spread of communism.

* Cooperatives must improve their efficiency and must be competitive if they are to survive and to effectively serve their patrons. Often this may mean mergers, consolidation and formation of state, area, regional and national groups.

* Cooperatives must be aggressive in telling not only the co-op story but also the story of agriculture as an industry. Too often both have been misunderstood and maligned partly because those involved have not told their stories effectively and clearly.

* Cooperatives are family centered.

The support of government for cooperatives was further emphasized in a telegram from President John F. Kennedy to the Institute. It read, in part, as follows: "Cooperatives represent a business method well adapted to our agricultural needs, and their continued and accelerated progress can, therefore, contribute much to the improvement of the economic position of farmers as well as public interest. It is the policy of this administration to encourage the sound and responsible development of cooperatives in the national interest and as part of the free enterprise system."

The group re-elected J. K. Stern, Washington, D. C., president, and Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, chairman of the executive committee. Other officers are listed later.

The American Institute of Cooperation is chartered as a university in the District of Columbia, and meets annually on the campus of a land-grant university.

(more)

add 1 AIC summary

It confines its program to educational and research activities to improve farm business.

The next annual meeting of AIC will be held at Ohio State University, Columbus, August 5-9, 1962.

Skuli Rutford, director of the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Minnesota, host of the session, has served as chairman of the Institute's Board of Trustees for the past two years. J. K. Stern of Washington, D. C., is president. E. Fred Koller and Harold Pederson, both of the University of Minnesota, and Edward E. Sletton, executive secretary, Minnesota Association of Cooperatives, were Minnesota general, arrangements and youth chairmen, respectively.

The annual meeting of the AIC is planned and programmed as an educational effort. Headline speakers were featured at general sessions, usually in the mornings and evenings. Special educational and quiz sessions were arranged for youth.

Afternoon sessions were on specific subjects of interest to participants. This year these sessions concerned education and research, cooperative credit, communications and information, supply distribution, accounting, merchandising, mergers, member relations, dairy, turkey, livestock and grain marketing, rural electric, schools and cooperatives, agricultural transportation, bargaining and many other subjects. Over 200 speeches were delivered at these sessions.

A review of some of the statements made by various speakers follows.

Secretary of Agriculture Freeman declared that the present administration is re-instituting the federal policy adopted in 1952 of encouraging cooperatives. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Freeman said, seeks to provide research, educational and advisory services that will help strengthen cooperatives.

He also announced that he is re-constituting a Cooperative Advisory Committee to the Department. He is asking each of the six nationwide organizations of cooperatives to send one or two of its executives to meet with appropriate agencies of the USDA. The organizations involved are the American Institute of Cooperation, the Cooperative League of USA, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, National Federation of Grain Cooperatives, National Milk Producers' Federation and National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Another USDA official, Frank J. Welch, assistant secretary of agriculture for federal-state relationships, called for a stronger role in farm policy by cooperatives. He said that cooperatives must develop in the minds of people the idea that many farm problems can be handled through cooperative action.

Welch looks forward to the time "when stronger cooperatives will mean a withdrawal of government from functions no longer needed and the presence of a more

(more)

add 2 AIC summary

self-sufficient, self-contained, self-reliant agricultural industry."

Another speaker, Raymond W. Miller, president of the Public Relations Research Associates, Inc., Washington, D. C., pointed out that a strong cooperative movement is the bulwark against communism.

Commenting that the free world is losing in its struggle with communism, Miller said that the trend can be reversed if the free world takes the offensive and exports cooperative capitalism or the kind of economic system found in the U. S.

"Freedom is most secure in those countries which use cooperatives as a basic part of their capitalistic economy," he continued.

In a special session for youth, Owen Hallberg, general manager of Dairy Maid Products Cooperative, Eau Claire, Wis., called upon youth to recognize the changes taking place in marketing farm products, in farm technology and in consumer demand. Great changes are ahead for cooperatives in the next 25 years and it's up to the young people who will take over as cooperative leaders to see that co-ops make these changes.

Russell E. Dennis, president of Dairymen's League Cooperative, New York, told youth that a good leader is not afraid to "ask the big question." Learning to get at the root of a problem is one of the hardest lessons of leadership."

Another speaker, Coy V. Farrell, Garden City, Kan., declared that since cooperatives are family centered, they are constantly changing to meet family needs. The member-centered nature of cooperatives means that they will always be pioneers in the economic and social order, he continued.

Many speakers dwelt on the importance of education and improved public relations in the successful, aggressive cooperative program the nation needs. J. K. Stern, AIC president, in opening the conference, said "we are interested in having the facts about cooperatives understood by all the people. People should know that they can help themselves by supporting, patronizing and financing businesses which they can own and control--to serve themselves."

Several speakers appearing on panels on public relations pointed to the need for adequately financed, organized, policy-approved, expertly done public relations. John E. Eidam, president of the Omaha Bank for Cooperatives, listed these four areas of responsibility in acquainting the public with cooperatives: (1) Acquaint the public, as well as members, with the fact that cooperatives are going to grow; (2) aim all public relations activities toward long-time goals; (3) tell one facet of the co-op story at a time; and (4) schedule all public relations efforts on a year-long basis.

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Several speakers pointed to the need for education among members and the public. One, Norman Frost, AIC rural education specialist, declared that much of the material now available for teaching about rural life is obsolete or gives misleading impressions. "Not only is there a lag in much rural life material but there is also a failure to recognize and present the diversity of situations in which rural people live and work," he said.

Perhaps more speakers dwelt on the importance of efficiency in cooperative organization than on any other subject. All recognized the importance of improving cooperative operation to survive in a competitive society.

Stanley Krause, chief of the dairy branch, marketing division, USDA, declared that mergers and consolidations are important to cooperatives because the U. S. economy is geared to larger and more efficient operation.

Kenneth Hood, director, Commodity Division, American Farm Bureau Federation, said that American farmers will have to adjust to revolutionary marketing changes and to find ways of increasing their bargaining power through organization. He and other speakers emphasized the importance of bargaining cooperatives. Hood pointed to the need to analyze what has to be done to make present organizations more effective. This may involve mergers, area and national programs of coordination, financing additional activities and improved contracts.

He also stressed the need to see what new areas of bargaining are necessary and the importance of negotiating on a national basis for some crops. Several speakers pointed to changes that might be possible in increasing marketing efficiency with several cooperative products.

John J. Scanlan, chief of the poultry branch, USDA, suggested that district marketing associations be established in each of six West North Central states with facilities to serve sufficiently large areas for efficient assembling, processing and selling. He suggested a volume of 300,000 to 500,000 cases of eggs per year.

W. R. Cummins, general manager of Producers Marketing Association, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., stated that livestock producers and packers could serve the housewife better, save millions of dollars annually and show better net savings if producers would coordinate and synchronize their sales efforts.

F. Dean McCammon, director of farm integration for Consumers Cooperative Association, Kansas City, Mo., said that turkey growers lack the "economic equipment to do an effective job of marketing. Turkey growers must get themselves in the position of doing a complete job. They have this opportunity through cooperatives."

In the dairy field, Marvin A. Schaars, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, reported on a study made the past year in Wisconsin. This indicated that "there is no doubt that the volume of dairy products produced by 262 dairy cooperatives operating 319 plants in our state could be manufactured more efficiently in a much smaller number of cooperative plants--only 54."

add 4 AIC summary

Albert G. Rose, general manager, National Cooperatives, Inc., Albert Lea, Minnesota, saw an opportunity for co-ops in the trend toward fewer but larger farms in building cooperative farm supply businesses bigger than ever.

Richard M. Hausler, head of rural development for the REA, Washington, D. C., pointed to the importance of rural area development programs in stabilizing many disadvantaged economic areas, and to the importance of cooperation in these new programs.

The broad area covered during the Institute was further indicated by two other speakers.

J. H. Heckman, who spent 2½ years with the International Cooperation Administration in India, told the group that cooperative members and directors in India are being taught to operate their organizations by instructors who have been transformed into a cross between U. S. style county agents and high school vocational instructors.

Stuart Rothman, general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C., told about cases before the NLRB involving cooperatives and farmers.

In other action, Joseph G. Knapp, Administrator, Farmer Cooperative Service, presented J. K. Stern, AIC president, a certificate of appreciation for the help given by AIC in training foreign nationals, who came to the U. S. to learn about establishing farmer cooperatives in their countries.

Besides Rutford and Stern, several other officers were elected. Named as new vice chairmen were Howard Gordon, Richmond, Va., and K. N. Probasco, Columbus, Ohio. Gordon is general manager of Southern States Co-ops, Inc., and also serves as president of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. Probasco is general manager of Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc., at Columbus.

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Newly elected trustees for three-year terms are:

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

SCREWWORM INFESTATION REPORTED IN MINNESOTA

Three confirmed cases of screwworm infestation of cattle in the St. Paul, Minnesota, area were reported today by Dr. Raymond B. Solac and John Lofgren, extension veterinarian and entomologist respectively, at the University of Minnesota.

Animals infested with screwworm may die unless treated promptly. Screwworms are rarely found in Minnesota because they can't survive a killing frost. The present infestation is believed to result from the movement of livestock from southern areas.

The screwworm is one of the most serious pests of livestock and domestic animals. It is the larva -- or maggot -- of one species of blowfly. The fly deposits eggs on wounds. Maggots hatch from the eggs in 12 to 24 hours, burrow into the wound and feed on living tissue.

Screwworm flies lay their eggs on all kinds of wounds but prefer fresh sores. The navels of newborn animals are especially vulnerable.

Wounds infested with screwworms for three days or more give off a distinctive foul odor and often bleed until blood drips to the ground.

Screwworm control consists of good management practices and use of an approved remedy. Dr. Solac and Lofgren say it's important to treat the navels of newborn animals and all wounds resulting from castrating, dehorning, shearing, docking, wire scratches and other injury, with a screwworm dressing. Smears 62 and 335 are both effective.

The danger period ends with the first killing frost.

Livestock growers in the northern U. S. sometimes confuse other species of fly maggots--fleeceworms or wool maggots on sheep, for example--with the screwworm. The true screwworm is a far more serious pest because it is the only species to feed on living tissue.

Veterinarians and county agricultural extension agents have information on screwworm prevention and control.

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

SHIUE LIBRARY FUND ESTABLISHED

The Cherng Jiann Shiue Memorial Library Fund has been established at the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

This announcement was made today by Donald Myren, senior from Baldwin, Wisconsin, who holds the office of forester in the Delta Chapter of Xi Sigma Pi, national forestry honor society, on the University's St. Paul Campus.

The late Dr. Shiue specialized in forest statistics at the School of Forestry and was internationally recognized for his many original papers in his field.

The Shiue Memorial Library Fund will be used to enlarge the statistics collection in the Minnesota School of Forestry Library. The Fund will be administered by the Delta Chapter of Xi Sigma Pi.

Contributions to this memorial collection should be made to the Cherng Jiann Shiue Memorial Fund.

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-rpr-

FOR. STRY STUDENTS GET FEDERATED GARDEN CLUBS SCHOLARSHIPS

Two University of Minnesota forestry juniors have been named to receive \$100 Federated Garden Clubs of Minnesota Scholarships. The announcement was made jointly today by Mrs. James Bezat, Richfield, president of Federated Garden Clubs of Minnesota, and R.M. Brown, professor in the University of Minnesota, School of Forestry.

The recipients of the scholarships are Wayne L. Gibson, Owatonna, and Larry L. Foster, Cass Lake, Minnesota. Both students have been attending the Itasca Forestry and Biological Statics training program required of all forest resources management students. Professor Brown directs this summer training program at Itasca State Park in which 64 students are registered this summer.

The scholarships are awarded on a basis of scholarship, professional promise and need.

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

WILDERNESS RESEARCH CENTER DIRECTOR TO ATTEND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Clifford Ahlgren, resident director of the Quetico-Superior Wilderness Research Center and research associate in the University of Minnesota, School of Forestry, will attend the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations conference September 9-22 at Vienna, Austria.

Ahlgren is one of 14 U.S. forestry research scientists to receive a National Science Foundation grant through the Society of American Foresters and an invitation to attend this conference. The conference will review developments and progress in forestry research throughout the world.

The Quetico-Superior Wilderness Research Center is located on Basswood Lake in the border lakes canoe country. At this privately financed research center Ahlgren and other research scientists are conducting basic studies on vegetational changes, the effects of forest fires, wildlife, insects and diseases on the forest and problems associated with the use of this unique wilderness area for canoe travel and other forms of recreation.

The Quetico-Superior Wilderness Research Center also is used by research scientists interested in studying the many complex biological and other problems associated with the management of wilderness areas. The Center is the only research establishment in North America devoted to research on the management and use of wilderness areas.

Ahlgren will go to Finland after the Vienna Conference to exchange research information with Finnish research scientists. Ahlgren visited Finland in 1960 where he studied the ecology and use of forest fires. The similarity of the forests of Finland and northern Minnesota make many of the research findings of Finnish foresters applicable to northern Minnesota forests.

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

HUGO JOHN JOINS "U" FORESTRY STAFF

Hugo N. John of Nampa, Idaho, has been appointed as instructor in the School of Forestry at the University of Minnesota.

His appointment was announced today by F.H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry. John will fill the position of Merle P. Meyer, associate professor of forestry, who will be on a Fulbright Lectureship to Norway from September 1, 1961, to May 31, 1962.

John was graduated with a B.S. degree in forest management from the University of Minnesota in 1959 and received his Master of Science degree from the Minnesota School of Forestry in 1961.

He will teach courses in forest aerial photography and range management and carry on research in forest measurements and photogrammetry.

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"U" PROFESSOR ELECTED OFFICER IN SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Donald P. Duncan, professor of forestry at the University of Minnesota, has been elected chairman of the Upper Mississippi Valley Section of the Society of American Foresters.

The section includes Minnesota, Iowa and North Dakota.

Before his election as chairman, Duncan was chairman of the Southern Minnesota Chapter and secretary-treasurer of the Upper Mississippi Valley Section of the Society.

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-rpr-

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota



Prepared and distributed
by the Minnesota Agricultural
Extension Service

FOR THE WEEK OF AUGUST 27

August 25, 1961

Appearing in newspapers of the Minnesota
Editorial Association through the cooperation
of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service and the
University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture.

CORRECTION

In the Our Land Column for the week of August 27, change the first word in
item 2, line 4, from "Brainerd" to "Gaylord."

The sentence should then read, "Koestler tells Ed Drogemuller, SCS work
unit conservationist at Gaylord . . ."

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

For release to hometown
newspapers, week of Aug. 27

LOCAL TEACHER ATTENDS HOME ECONOMICS MEETING IN ST. PAUL

_____, home economics instructor in _____
(your name)
High School, attended the annual conference of high school and college home
economics teachers on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Aug. 21-25.

More than 500 home economics teachers attended the meeting from all parts
of Minnesota. The conference was sponsored by the Minnesota State Department
of Education and the University of Minnesota.

Theme of the session was "Is your concept of home economics up-to-date?"
The theme was developed through talks, panel discussions and workshop sessions.

Julia Dalrymple, chairman of the Department of Home Economics Education,
University of Wisconsin, was the conference leader.

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-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

August 28, 1961

TO: County Agricultural Agents

Here are two stories--for use as soon as possible--concerning Extension Service projects in connection with the National Plowing Contest at "Plowville, U.S.A.," near Melrose September 14, 15, 16.

The story concerning land judging and contour line contests will apply only to counties which are entering teams. Please note the suggestion that you cooperate with local vo.-ag. teachers on this story.

We hope that all counties will be able to place the story concerning the extension service exhibit and soil testing services.

We are rushing this material to you with the hope that you may be able to use it as early as the week of August 28, although it will still be good in following weeks.

Sincerely yours



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
August 28, 1961

SPECIAL to all Counties
Immediate release

SOIL TESTING SERVICES
SLATED FOR "PLOWVILLE"

Facilities for three different types of soil and plant testing services will be provided at the site of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service exhibit at "Plowville, U.S.A." September 14 through 16.

This announcement has been received from extension soils specialists by County Agent _____.

"Plowville," five miles northeast of Melrose, will be the location of the National Plowing Contest.

The three services will consist of the following:

1. Soil samples for the Extension Service's annual "Soil Sample Roundup" may be brought to the site, where soil sample boxes, information sheets and help in filling them out will be provided, according to Lowell Hanson, soils specialist who is in charge of the "Roundup."

2. Plant specimens may also be brought to the site, where University staff members will be on hand to discuss nutrient deficiency symptoms, according to Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist.

3. In addition, farmers may bring soil samples for a quick, on-the-spot lime test.

Samples for this test should not be confused with those to be brought in for the Soil Sample Roundup. The "Roundup" samples will be taken to the soil testing laboratory on the University's St. Paul campus for complete analysis, which cannot be accomplished at the "Plowville" booth.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 28, 1961

SPECIAL to all Counties

For immediate release in cooperation with vo-ag teachers

COUNTY TO BE REPRESENTED
IN 4-H AND VO.-AG. CONTESTS
AT "PLOWVILLE" SEPT. 16

_____ County will be represented by _____ entrants in the 4-H and Vo.-Ag. land judging and contour line markers at the National Plowing Contest scheduled for "Plowville, U.S.A." near Melrose, Minnesota, September 14-16.

Seventy-five land judging teams, including 225 4-H and Vo.-Ag. members, and 35 contour line teams, totalling 70 individuals will compete. These contests will be held Saturday, September 16.

This announcement was made this week (today) by _____.

The event will be held on five farms located five miles northeast of Melrose.

(Use the following paragraphs to the extent that they apply to your local situation.)

_____ County 4-H land judging contestants will be: _____.

Local Vocational Agriculture land judging contestants will be: _____.

_____ County 4-H contour line contestants will be: _____.

Local Vo.-Ag. contour line contestants will be: _____.

Registration of contestants will take place at the Plowville headquarters area between 9 and 9:30 a.m. September 16. Judging will begin immediately afterward.

According to Roger Harris, University of Minnesota extension specialist in soil conservation, teams of 4-H members in the land judging contest may be composed of all boys, all girls or boys and girls mixed. Land judging teams

MORE

Add 1 - County to be represented.....etc.

will each consist of three members, and each member must be currently enrolled and in good standing in the organization he or she represents. Only teams will compete in 4-H and Vo.-Ag. land judging.

Other land judging rules include:

No notes, bulletins or other material will be allowed, except that each contestant should have a pencil and possibly a field clip board. Judges may disqualify a contestant who consults with others during the contest. No coach, leader or team member may visit the immediate judging areas before the contest. The Minnesota Score Card (S-31) will be used, and decisions will be based on the Minnesota bulletin, "Judging Minnesota Land (S-33), Revised."

No individual may compete in both the land judging and contour line contests.

In the contour line contest, a team will consist of two members. Only teams may compete. Each team must furnish its own level. Any homemade or manufacturer's hand level which does not contain magnification may be used. No tripods, staffs or target rods may be used. Stakes will be furnished.

Each team will determine the methods used and distance between line stakes, except that the stakes shall not be more than approximately 100 feet apart. When about half of the line has been run, the team member who has been setting the stakes will handle the level for the second half. After a line has been staked, no change in stake placement will be allowed.

In addition to the 4-H and Vo.-Ag. contests, any adult individual, man or woman, may enter the Adult Land Judging Contest. Adults must not be employed full time by county, state or federal governments or schools.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 29, 1961

To all counties
For immediate use

FARM FILLERS

SOW WINTER RYE at a rate of 5 pecks Caribou, 5 to 6 pecks of Adams, or 6 to 7 pecks of Elk. Other varieties are not recommended. R. G. Robinson, University of Minnesota agronomist, says rye is fussy about how deep it's planted -- one inch is about right in moist soil. You may want to sow deeper if the soil is dry, but if you sow deeper than three inches you may get a poor stand.

* * * *

REGARDLESS OF FARM SIZE it's most profitable to fertilize crops at recommended rates and to use minimum tillage -- the least possible fieldwork. Agricultural economists W. B. Sundquist and L. M. Day found this to be true in a study of central Minnesota farms.

* * * *

WILLIAM HUEG, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says it doesn't pay to cut alfalfa much later than September 1. Alfalfa needs a period of time before a killing frost to build up food reserves in its root system. If you have the third crop off the field by September 1 plants usually have enough time to build up food reserves before a killing frost.

* * * *

PAY CLOSE ATTENTION to newborn animals and wounds on livestock and pets from now until a killing frost. Dr. Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota says screwworm infestations have been reported in Minnesota and may spread. Treat all injuries and wounds and the navels of newborn animals with a dressing such as smear 62 or smear 335. Don't confuse the screwworm with other species of blowfly maggots -- the screwworm is the only one that attacks living tissue.

* * * *

LIME IS THE KEYSTONE of soil fertility, according to extension soils men at the University of Minnesota. One of the principal benefits from liming is an increase in the rate of release of plant nutrients from organic matter in the soil. Check your soil's need for lime with a soil test now; you'll have the recommendation in time for fall liming.

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-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 29, 1961

Immediate release

TURKEYS PLENTIFUL IN SEPTEMBER

Turkeys take top place among foods due to be plentiful in September, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

Supply of these birds is 25 percent larger than last year. Their quality generally is high, all sizes are available and retail prices are very reasonable, Mrs. Loomis says. Turkeys are expected to continue plentiful for some months.

Other good September buys are broiler-fryer chickens, beef, lamb and late summer vegetables.

Production of young, tender chickens may be as much as 10 percent larger than last year. Prices will continue to be low.

Beef in the higher grades will be in good supply during September. Consumers can expect to find more high quality beef as well as larger supplies of economy beef.

Since September has been designated as lamb month, look for specials on various cuts of lamb. Production of lamb is ahead of last year and prices are below those of 1960.

Tomatoes, sweet corn, snap beans, cabbage, onions and squash will be among the colorful and abundant garden vegetables available to give variety to family meals.

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61-296-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 29, 1961

Immediate release

DHIA TRAINING SCHOOL WILL BE HELD SEPTEMBER 11-16

A training school for Dairy Herd Improvement Association supervisors will be held on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota September 11 through 16.

Dairy Herd Improvement Association supervisors are employed by local DHIA boards. They weigh and sample milk of cows in DHIA members' herds and test each sample for butterfat and then calculate and record production figures. They also compile feeding and other information from the herd owners.

Openings for supervisors occur throughout the year, and those who complete the training school and are otherwise qualified have good opportunities for employment, according to William Mudge, University of Minnesota extension dairy husbandman.

Wages for supervisors are \$275-\$300 a month and above. Board and room or its equivalent are furnished by DHIA members. Opportunities include openings for married couples--21 couples are now working as supervisors in Minnesota.

The training school consists of instruction in the complete DHIA dairy production record system, including the electronic central processing system, official testing, DHIA program rules and information on dairy feeding, breeding, culling and management. Also included is instruction on preparing reports, milk testing practice and discussion on working relationships with DHIA members and others.

Registration for the school will take place from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. Monday, September 11, in room 101, Haecker Hall, on the St. Paul Campus.

Information on fees and other matters concerning the training school may be obtained by writing to the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, or by consulting local county agents.

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61-297-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 29, 1961

Immediate release

GET RID OF CRICKETS WITH CHLORDANE OR DIELDRIN TREATMENT

If the cheerful chirp of the cricket is coming from inside your home these days, it's time to put a stop to it.

John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, says crickets are thicker than usual this year and many are entering basements and other areas of the home.

Listening to them is sometimes bad enough, but it doesn't stop there. Crickets often cause considerable damage by chewing fabrics.

Lofgren says you can discourage their entry by applying chlordane or dieldrin as a spray or dust around the foundation and around doors and windows. It's also a good idea to caulk up cracks in the foundation and around the doors and windows of your home to further prevent their entry.

If they've already moved inside, treat finished areas with a household grade of chlordane or dieldrin. In unfinished basement areas, lightly apply a 5 to 10 percent chlordane dust on the floor next to walls, in corners and under workbenches, appliances and other hiding places.

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61-298-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 29, 1961

Immediate release

U. PLANT PATHOLOGIST WARNS AGAINST PRUNING OAKS

A warning against late summer pruning of oak trees was issued this week by Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

Oak wilt, a serious fungus disease of oak trees is prevalent in Minnesota in an area bounded by Brainerd and Taylors Falls on the north, Mankato on the west, and extending south to the Iowa line.

Wilt-causing spores can be carried by the wind or by insects from infected trees to fresh wounds on healthy trees to cause new infection.

Johnson says oaks in the oak-wilt area should be pruned only from January through March. Pruning wounds made during those months will be dry by the time spores are formed in the spring.

For further information, ask your county agricultural agent for Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 5, "Oak Wilt and its Control," or write to the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-299-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 29, 1961

To all counties
For immediate use

DAIRYMEN URGED
TO HARVEST MORE
CORN SILAGE

An extension dairyman and extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota this week urged dairymen in hay shortage areas to increase their harvest of corn silage this fall.

Ralph W. Wayne and William Hueg say corn silage provides the most economical replacement for hay, in most cases.

Harvesting the corn plant as silage saves more nutrients than does harvesting corn for grain. That means more nutrients on hand for winter feeding.

Wayne and Hueg say it's important to refill a regular silo so as to utilize it's greatest possible capacity. You'll probably want to add a temporary silo or two to increase your silage capacity.

Put corn into temporary silos at a somewhat higher moisture content than you'd put it into your permanent silo. If the corn is a little on the dry side when it goes into a temporary silo there's greater chance of excess spoilage from mold.

Corn silage is a low protein feed. If you'll be using it for a large part of your dairy ration this winter you will probably need more protein in your grain mixture.

For more information on corn silage pick up a copy of Agronomy Fact Sheet No. 9, "Corn Silage," at the extension office.

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-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 29, 1961

To all counties
Immediate release

(Note to agents: Because of the time element, a similar story was released to Twin City newspapers and the wire services August 25.)

SCREWWORM INFESTATION
REPORTED IN MINNESOTA

Three confirmed cases of screwworm infestation of cattle in the St. Paul area have been reported by Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian, and John Lofgren, extension entomologist, at the University of Minnesota.

Animals infested with screwworm may die unless treated promptly.

Screwworms are rarely found in Minnesota because they can't survive a killing frost; the present infestation probably resulted from the movement of livestock from southern areas.

The screwworm is a serious pest of livestock and domestic animals. It is the larva -- or maggot -- of one species of blowfly. The fly deposits eggs on wounds. Maggots hatch from the eggs in 12 to 24 hours, burrow into the wound and feed on living tissue.

Screwworm flies lay their eggs on all kinds of wounds but prefer fresh sores. The navels of newborn animals are especially vulnerable.

Wounds infested with screwworms give off a distinctive foul odor and often bleed until blood drips to the ground.

Screwworm control consists of good management practices and use of an approved remedy. Dr. Solac and Lofgren say it's important to treat the navels of newborn animals and all wounds resulting from castrating, dehorning, shearing, docking, wire scratches and other injury, with a screwworm dressing. Smears 62 and 335 are both recommended.

The danger period ends with the first killing frost.

Livestock growers in the northern United States sometimes confuse other species of fly maggots -- fleeceworms or wool maggots on sheep, for example -- with the screwworm. The true screwworm is a far more serious pest because it is the only species to feed on living tissue.

For more information on screwworm prevention and control get in touch with your veterinarian or call the extension office.

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-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 29, 1961

To all counties
For immediate release

UP TO SIX TO ONE
RETURNS FROM
FALL LIMING

How'd you like to bet on a sure thing and get 6 to 1 odds? You can do it handily in Minnesota.

If you farm anywhere in the state except the western two or three tiers of counties, chances are that you'll get back \$6 for every \$1 you invest in lime for your soil.

Soils men at the University of Minnesota say lime is the first requirement to be met in establishing a sound soil fertility program. Most eastern Minnesota soils have a natural tendency to become more acid.

Acidity results from the removal of calcium and magnesium and the resulting increase of hydrogen in a soil. The process is favored by Minnesota's climate and stepped up by cropping. Young legume plants that lack calcium -- alfalfa and sweet clover, for example -- are easy victims to winter killing and summer drouth

Liming replaces the calcium and magnesium which have been removed from the soil to balance the hydrogen accumulation. This helps to satisfy the nutritive requirements of the crops as well as to correct the acidity -- but only about one Minnesota farmer in twelve sees to it his soil gets the lime it needs.

Soils differ considerably in their needs for lime. Climate, parent material, vegetation and cultivation all have something to do with the extent of the acidity. The only way to tell how much lime your soil needs is with a soil test from a reliable soil testing laboratory.

Sample your soil now and send it to the University of Minnesota's soil testing laboratory. Do it early and you'll have the results in time for fall liming. That's especially important on fields where you'll sow legumes next spring. See the county agent for more information.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 29, 1961

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

IMPROVE POSTURE
AND YOUR FIGURE

Buying clothes in the latest style doesn't necessarily mean you will look well dressed. But by improving your posture, you will improve your figure and the way your clothes fit.

This suggestion from Arleen Barkeim, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, will help your appearance and well being.

You can change your figure with correct posture. In fact, you can actually add as much as an inch to your height. Hold your head high and let your shoulders float free and easy on each side if you want a pretty neck and shoulders. Good posture will prevent that unsightly bulge at the base of the neck, resulting from improperly balancing the head on the trunk.

Your "spare tire" can also be removed by correct posture. This familiar sight around the middle may not necessarily be excess weight. It may be due to poor posture. Tightening your stomach muscles and lifting your ribs will make your waistline measurement smaller.

Carrying your chest high will help to improve your bustline and your whole figure silhouette.

Learn to tilt your pelvic bone upward in front to keep your "derriere" from sticking out and your abdomen from protruding in front.

When you carry your body in a balanced position, your clothes will look better on you. Rounded shoulders make your dress short-waisted in back and may pull your entire skirt up. Prevent rounded shoulders by holding your head high and your shoulders free. Then your dress will fit properly.

With correct posture your clothes will look better on you; you will feel better in them and you will wear them more gracefully.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 29, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

END DISCOLORING
OF YOUR FABRICS

A month or two after buying a white blouse, it may turn yellow or gray.

Mary Muller, extension specialist in home improvement at the University of Minnesota, suggests some causes and solutions to this discoloring problem.

Clothes may become yellow during ironing or storage if soap curd or bleach is not thoroughly rinsed out. White nylon will yellow with repeated ironing at a high temperature and may discolor when washed with colored fabrics. After several washings or with age, some fibers also turn yellow.

Some resin-treated white fabrics may turn yellow when chlorine bleach is used during laundering. Follow carefully the washing directions that come with such fabrics regarding the use of bleach.

Fabrics will become gray if soap curd is not thoroughly rinsed away. Gray-
ing may also be due to hard water used for washing and for the first rinse or to soil which is not thoroughly removed. Soil may remain with clothes if the wash water is not hot enough, if there is not enough detergent, if the washer is over-
loaded, if the wash period is too short or if soiled areas are not pretreated.

To whiten these discolored fabrics, wash them using a nonprecipitating type of water softener (like Calgon, Tex, Noctil and similar products) without soap or a synthetic detergent. Use 1 to 1½ cups of softener to a washer load. Removing soap and soil deposits whitens the fabric, but it may be necessary to repeat this process several times.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 29, 1961

To all counties
Immediate release

ARE FEEDER CATTLE
PRICED TOO HIGH?

Are feeder cattle priced too high?

Paul Hasbargen, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests that feeders ask themselves that question. The answer they come up with will probably cause them to temper their demands unless they have plenty of good pasture to "cheapen" the cost of feeder cattle which they might buy now.

Current price quotations on feeder cattle are above levels of a year ago, Hasbargen points out, and feeders should ask themselves if they really want to pay more than last year in the light of the following facts:

(1) Higher feed costs are anticipated for the coming year; (2) fat cattle prices have been running below those of a year ago; (3) larger supplies of feeders will be available this fall.

Why have feeder cattle prices stayed so high? Hasbargen points to three major factors:

(1) The relatively small number of feeder cattle offered for sale; (2) the strong demand triggered by wide publicity of drouth conditions -- which raised expectations of feeders for good buys; (3) the sharp advance in slaughter cattle prices in recent weeks.

Hasbargen points out that in the last two months fully 40 percent fewer calves and 25 percent fewer light yearlings have been sold than a year ago at the 10 major markets.

"This small supply, when measured against the relatively strong demand, has put the buyer at a disadvantage," says Hasbargen.

"Actually, two to three percent more calves should be available this fall than last. However, most of the range country has good pasture, and large runs are still a month away. Most indications point to somewhat lower feeder prices at that time. Feeders might keep this in mind and temper their demands unless they have plenty of good pasture to cheapen feeder cattle bought now."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 31, 1961

Immediate release

NEARLY 300 YOUTHS TO VIE IN "PLOWVILLE" CONTESTS

MELROSE, Minn.--Nearly 300 4-H Club members and high school vocational agriculture students will compete in contests to be held in connection with the National Plowing Contest near Melrose September 14 through 16.

They will include 75 land judging teams, totalling 225 contestants, and 35 contour line teams, totalling 70 individuals, according to Roger Harris, University of Minnesota extension soil conservation specialist. These contests will be held Saturday, September 16.

The contests will be held at "Plowville," a combination of five farms northeast of Melrose. Registration of contestants will take place at the Plowville headquarters area between 9 and 9:30 a.m. September 16. Competition will begin immediately afterward.

Land judging teams will consist of three members each, and contour line teams will be made up of two members each. No individual may compete in both the land judging and contour line contests.

In addition to the 4-H and Vo-Ag contests, any individual of either sex may enter the Adult Land Judging Contest. Adults must not be employed full-time by county, state or federal governments or by schools.

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61-300-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 31, 1961

Immediate release

NUTRITION CONFERENCE FOR FEED MANUFACTURERS SEPTEMBER 11-12

Animal nutrition authorities from five universities are scheduled to speak at the 1961 Minnesota Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota September 11 and 12.

The conference was formerly called the Animal Nutrition Short Course, according to Lester E. Hanson, head of the University's animal husbandry department and program chairman for this year's event.

Sessions will be held in Peters Hall on the St. Paul Campus. A dinner meeting of the Northwest Feed Manufacturers Association will be held Monday evening, September 11, in the Calhoun Beach Hotel, Minneapolis, in connection with the conference.

In addition to University of Minnesota staff members, speakers will include:

Edwin P. Singsen, head of the poultry science department, University of Connecticut; W. H. Pfander, professor of animal husbandry, University of Missouri; Richard G. Warner, associate professor of animal nutrition, Cornell University; and Duane G. Mangold, instructor and research associate in agricultural engineering, Iowa State University.

The conference is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Short Course Office and the Departments of Agricultural Biochemistry, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Husbandry and Poultry Husbandry in cooperation with the Northwest Feed Manufacturers Association.

Additional information may be obtained from the Agricultural Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 31, 1961

* * * * *
* For release at 3:30 p.m. *
* Friday, September 1 *
* * * * *

CUT-OVER COUNTIES NOW A NEW FRONTIER, SAY U. SOCIOLOGISTS

ST. LOUIS, MO.--The cut-over northern counties of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan have become a new frontier on the American scene, according to two University of Minnesota sociologists.

The cut-over counties--so designated because extended year-round forest cuttings at the time of early settlement left the region nearly barren of forests--are now characterized by a high movement of persons leaving the area, a low level of living for farmers and a low degree of industrial development.

Ronald Klietsch and Marvin Taves told the American Sociological Association annual meeting that the initial growth of the cut-over area was largely related to the expanse of forests and untapped mineral wealth which attracted settlers in early frontier days.

As the area's natural and prominent resources were depleted a period of transition followed which was marked by differing consequences as mining operations consolidated or closed and lumber mills and logging operations were sold or abandoned. Among the effects were a restriction of services, /development of new services and the restriction of community development.

The present phase of community growth in the cut-over counties has been partially brought about with the revitalized settling of recreation and leisure seeking populations, Taves and Klietsch declared. The natural resources of the cut-over counties are again attracting a new class of settlers to the area.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 31, 1961

* * * * *
For release at 3:30 p.m.
*Saturday, September 2 *
* * * * *

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF AGED NOTED BY U. SOCIOLOGISTS

ST. LOUIS, MO.--Activity in marital, social organizational, leadership and work roles appears to contribute to good social adjustment among persons over 65, a pair of University of Minnesota sociologists said today.

Marvin J. Taves and Gary D. Hansen said upper Midwest regional studies show 70 percent of the married but only 55 percent of the widowed over 65 to be well adjusted and higher proportions of married persons than those single, divorced or separated are well adjusted.

Leadership which involves holding office or serving on a committee is strongly associated with good adjustment--fully 93 percent of such leaders over 65 were well adjusted as compared to 57 percent among non-leaders.

Good personal adjustment as measured by the study involves such things as feeling good about one's health, enjoying a number of close friendships, satisfaction with work, finding security or comfort in religion, feeling useful and being relatively happy as compared to earlier years.

Persons who think of themselves as middle aged have better adjustment scores than those who say they are elderly or old, the researchers reported. Those who feel they are in good health and those who feel they have enough income to live comfortably also tend to be well adjusted.

Factors which appear less important to personal adjustment after age 65 are urban or rural residence, sex, age and the actual living arrangement.

Taves and Hansen spoke at the American Sociological Association meeting.

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61-303- hrs

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

U. STUDENTS WIN SPEAKING CONTESTS

Three University of Minnesota agricultural economics students recently won high honors in competition sponsored by the American Farm Economics Association at Fort Collins, Colo.

They are Dennis Lucas, Browerville, who placed first in the AFEA public speaking contest; and Richard O. Lyman, Excelsior, and Brian Gnauck, Birchwood, White Bear Lake, who were members of a team which placed third in debating.

Lucas is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Lucas; Lyman the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lyman and Gnauck the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Gnauck.

Coaching the Minnesota students was Carroll V. Hess, professor of agricultural economics.

Lucas competed in a field of 11 students. They came from Ohio State University, North Carolina State College, University of Florida, Oklahoma State University, University of Illinois, University of Minnesota, Michigan State University, Kansas State University and Louisiana State University.

(more)

add 1 U. students win speaking contests

Lucas, a junior in agricultural business administration, spoke on "How Cooperatives Serve Agriculture." He has been living in University Village, Minneapolis, with his wife, Doris, and their four children--Dennis, David, Donald and Douglas. He enrolled at the University in the winter quarter of 1958.

Lyman and Gnauck competed against debate teams from seven other institutions--Ontario Agricultural College, University of Illinois, Houston University, Michigan State University, Southern Illinois University, Ohio State University and Kansas State University.

They debated on the subject, "Resolved: that the United States surplus agricultural capacity should be used to stimulate economic growth in the under-developed nations of the world."

Lyman graduated from the University of Minnesota this year, with a major in agricultural economics. He will enter the graduate school of Vanderbilt University this fall to study economic growth and development. Gnauck is a junior in agricultural business.

Minnesota is one of 37 state universities which have student sections of the American Farm Economics Association.

The contests took place August 13-16.

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

Increase in 85-Year-Olds
Young Men and Women Taller
Clean Oven, Too
For Shiny Appliances
To Keep Range Clean
How to Season Iron Fry Pan

Shop Around for What's New
Financial Protection
What the Family Likes
Short Sofas are More Adaptable
Variety in Upholstery Fabrics
Leather in the Newest Furniture
Care of Leather Upholstery

FAMILY LIVING

40 Percent Increase in 85-Year-Olds in Minnesota

Persons living to be 85 years old or more have increased 40.1 percent in Minnesota, according to an advance report of Minnesota's population characteristics. Glenwood and Lake City have the highest percentage of residents 65 years of age and older. St. Peter and Stillwater are runners-up.

* * *

Young Men and Women Taller

Young men and women today average 2 inches taller than those of 60 years ago. Men now average $69\frac{1}{2}$ inches tall and women $64\frac{1}{2}$ inches tall, according to a U. S. Department of Agriculture report. Before the turn of the century, average heights were $67\frac{1}{2}$ inches for men and $62\frac{1}{2}$ inches for women.

Comparisons of college women with their mothers and college men with their fathers show that the younger generation in recent years has averaged about an inch taller than the older generation. Average weight of both college men and women has risen also.

The gradual increase in stature of the population in the U. S. is due to many factors, according to USDA scientists. These include advances in medical care and sanitation, improved knowledge of nutrition and the abundance of food in this country, along with steady improvement in the economic condition of most people.

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

HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENTClean Oven, Too

When you schedule your household cleaning jobs, don't forget the oven. Oven-cleaning preparations on the market will help you do the job quickly. Household ammonia, too, is a help. The night before you plan to clean the oven, saturate a small cloth with ammonia and put it on a dish in the oven with the door closed. The ammonia will soften the cooking spills and grease in the oven so you can get it off more easily with scouring pads.

* * *

For Shiny Appliances

It's simple to keep your chromium-plated appliances clean and shiny. Simply wipe them off with a damp cloth, then dry. For regular care or special cleaning, wash with a mild detergent and water, rinse well and dry with a soft cloth. Since chromium plating is a soft metal, it may scratch badly if you use cleansing powder or a metal polish on it.

* * *

To Keep Range Clean

Wipe up spilled foods or liquid on the range immediately with a dry cloth or absorbent paper. But don't clean the porcelain enamel until the range has cooled. When it's cool, use a mild detergent in warm water to clean the enamel; then wipe with a clean, damp cloth and dry it.

Foods containing acid, like fruit juice, vinegar or milk, may cause permanent stains if left standing on the porcelain enamel of the range.

A cream polish or kitchen wax may be used to clean and polish the exterior of range, freezer or refrigerator.

* * *

How to Season Iron Fry Pan

If you buy a cast iron frying pan that is marked "not pre-treated," season it by coating it inside and out with an unsalted cooking oil. Heat it for several hours in a slow oven or on a top burner turned as low as possible. When the pan has cooled, wipe off excess oil.

-jbn-

HOME MANAGEMENTShop Around for What's New

With the constant changes in materials in housewares, it's a good idea from time to time to shop around to see what's new. While shopping you may also be aware of new cleaning products for these materials. For example, there's a commercial cleaner available for plastic dishes. This is a good kitchen aid in removing the stains in cups from tea, coffee and fruit juices.

* * *

Financial Protection

Financial protection for the family is partially planned by insurance -- whether it's life, medical or some other type.

Providing income for the unexpected calamities in life involves the principle of risk sharing, Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out. It's good management to provide for stoppage of family income, she says. And often it's easier for families to pay for insurance than to live with a fear of uncertainty of what the future may bring.

Family needs and the ability to pay are the two main factors to consider in choosing an insurance program, according to Mrs. Jordahl. A well chosen insurance agent can help plan a program which will best fit family requirements.

* * *

What the Family Likes

It's what the family likes that influences homemakers most when shopping for food, according to a study by the Michigan Experiment Station. The 150 nonfarm homemakers who were interviewed in three different supermarkets all were agreed that pleasing their families was their first consideration in choice of food items.

Price, nutritive value and other appeals counted far less to women in purchasing foods.

Most of the women interviewed said they liked to shop for food, did not consider this a tiring job and believed their time was well spent. Not every homemaker had a shopping list, but nearly all of them had done some planning so they had certain products in mind before going to the store. Of every 10 shoppers, about seven had thought of needed staples or items for the next meal and five had planned for both. Five had written lists but only about two used lists systematically.

-jbn-

HOME FURNISHINGSShort Sofas Are More Adaptable

Short sofas or love seats are more adaptable for furniture arrangement than sectionals. You can place short sofas on either side of the fireplace or make a corner arrangement with a corner table that's rectangular shaped, separating the sofas enough so that there's no bumping of knees.

* * *

Variety in Upholstery Fabrics

There's a quilting-bee look in many of the upholstery fabrics this year, as well as in bedspreads. If there's a design in the fabric, quilting outlines the design. Both cushions and backs of sofas are quilted.

The trend is away from the smooth-and-silky to textured fabrics.

A new look has come to plastic upholstery. One type called expanded vinyl has the appearance of fine leather and the feel of soft kidskin gloves.

Another new plastic upholstery fabric is Ventilan, a vinyl-coated fabric that looks and feels like cloth. It has the practical advantages of vinyl combined with the style and breathing comfort of fabric. Homemakers who have reupholstered furniture with it found it easy to cut and sew, very satisfactory in stain resistance, comfort and wearability.

* * *

Leather in the Newest Furniture

New dyes for leather, producing colors from palest blue to deep purple -- more than 600 colors in all -- are responsible in part for leather's renewed popularity in furniture. Now you can match, blend or accent your color scheme with leather.

Like sterling silver and fine woods, leather takes on a patina with use and age that makes it more beautiful through the years. This is especially true of full top-grain leather, the finest of all leather upholstery. Fine lines, scars and scratches give this leather texture and color depth.

You'll find genuine leather in some of the popular-priced upholstered furniture in a wide range of styles.

* * *

Care of Leather Upholstery

Leather upholstery is tops in easy care. Normal dusting and an occasional mild soap-and-water cleaning are all that's necessary. Never use wax, polish, oils or detergents on leathery upholstery. However, you can use paste wax on leather-top tables to give them a glossy finish because leather for tables is different from upholstery leather, according to the Upholstery Leather Group.

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

For Release: September 7 or later

SPECIAL to selected southern Minn-
sota counties

TRACY CATTLE FEEDERS' CLINIC SEPTEMBER 15

The Ninth Annual Tracy Cattle Feeders' Clinic will be held in the Tracy Armory, Friday, September 15, at 8 p.m., according to Raymond J. Howell, of Marshall, Lyon County agricultural agent and chairman of this event.

Around 1500 cattle feeders from Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin are expected to attend.

The cattle feeding outlook, feeding methods, grades and prices of feeder cattle, and the substitution of feedlots will be discussed and demonstrated by University of Minnesota specialists.

Donald Bates, extension agricultural engineer, will show colored slides and discuss labor saving devices and practical maintenance of cattle feedlots.

"What We Learned This Year About Cattle Feeding" will be the topic of Robert E. Jacobs, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman.

Hal Routh, extension farm management specialist at the University will discuss, "What's Ahead for the Cattle Market."

The various grades of stealer and feeder cattle and calves will be on display in the armory. Feeder cattle sorts, how they might be fed, and chances for profit with each cattle grade will be discussed and demonstrated by Routh and L. S. Doren, stealer and feeder cattle head, Central Livestock Order Buying Company.

The Tracy Civic and Commerce Association will serve refreshments at the conclusion of the program.

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

SPECIAL to Stevens County Papers

**GRANT COUNTY HOME
AGENT TO BE HONORED**

Mrs. Ruth ~~Aske~~ Spidahl, former Stevens County home agent, will receive special recognition next month for distinguished service as a home agent.

She will be one of a group of outstanding home agents from various states who will be cited for distinguished service at the annual meeting of the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association October 10-13 in Boston. A highlight of the annual meeting is the recognition service which will be held this year on October 13 in the Somerset Hotel in Boston.

Each year the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association honors home agents who have given outstanding home and community service as educational leaders. The citations are given to agents who have served 10 years or more in home economics extension work. Last year a former Grant County home agent, Ruth Johnson, was honored by the association.

Mrs. Spidahl joined the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service staff in June, 1947 as home agent in Jackson County. She was employed as home agent in Stevens County from February, 1954 to June, 1956 after serving in the same position in Lincoln County for two years. She is now home agent in Grant County.

During the 14 years she has been a home agent she has directed a well rounded home economics extension program, touching many phases of home and family living. In all the counties where she has worked as home agent, the extension home program has shown a steady growth in number of groups organized and number of women enrolled.

MORE

Add 1 - Grant County Home Agent to be Honored

In 1959 Mrs. Spidahl was promoted to the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff, in recognition of her experience and record as a home agent and for the contributions she had made to the extension home program.

Mrs. Spidahl was elected president of the Minnesota Home Agents' Association at its meeting in December.

About a thousand home agents from all parts of the United States and Puerto Rico are expected to attend the 27th annual meeting of the association at which Mrs. Spidahl will be honored. The agents are home economists who help nearly 1/2 million women throughout America learn to apply the latest home economics research in their daily living.

- jbn -

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

Johnson
Special to Redwood County

NEW HOME AGENT
APPOINTED

Mary Conzemius, who has been working in Redwood County as assistant home agent since July 5, has been appointed home agent effective Sept. 16/

She will succeed Deloris Olson in that position. Miss Olson has accepted a position in Meeker County as home agent.

Miss Conzemius received her bachelor of science degree with a major in home economics from Stout State College, Menomonie, Wis., this spring.

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 the Girl Scouts.

As home agent she will work with County Agent Ernest Johnson and Assistant Agent Norlin Hein, taking responsibility for direction of the extension home program and the home economics phases of ^{the} 4-H program.

-jbn-

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

Special file
Special to Murray Co.

NEW HOME AGENT FOR COUNTY

Murray County will again have a home agent when Rosemary Kelly of Houston joins the Agricultural Extension Service staff on Sept. 12.

Since July 5 Miss Kelly has been assistant home agent in Jackson County, receiving training in extension methods and techniques.

Miss Kelly received her bachelor of science degree in home economics from Viterbo College, La Crosse, Wis., June 2.

Active in the Home Economics Club while in college, she served as its secretary for two years.

She grew up on a farm in Houston County, where she was a 4-H Club member for seven years. 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.

Miss Kelly will work with County Agent Rueben Boxrud and Assistant Agent Carroll Giesler on an expanded program of extension work for Murray County. She will be responsible for directing the extension home program and will work with 4-H'ers on their home economics projects.

-jbn-

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

To all counties
Release week of
September 10

FARM FILLERS

In fields where corn has been removed for silage, rye can be drilled in clean stubble with little or no seedbed preparation if the field is free of perennial weeds. That's according to R. G. Robinson, University of Minnesota agronomist. Sow Elk, Caribou or Adams rye by September 10 in northern Minnesota and from September 5 to 20 in the southern part of the state.

* * *

If you're putting up a temporary silo made of snowfencing, don't build it more than four feet higher than the diameter. D. W. Bates, extension engineer at the University of Minnesota, says it's better to put up a second silo than to exceed the safe height.

* * *

You should know the moisture content of corn kernels for good results when making ear or shelled corn silage. William F. Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says kernel moisture for ear corn silage should be 30 to 35 percent. Shelled corn silage can be made satisfactorily when kernels contain 30 percent moisture.

* * *

For a speedy spot check of your soil's lime needs, take soil samples to the University of Minnesota soils tent at TerraRama, September 14, 15, or 16.

Extension soils men will be on hand all three days to check the acidity of your soil and make lime recommendations.

* * *

Don't prune oak trees in late summer if you live in the oak-wilt area, warns H. G. Johnson, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist. Oaks in the area bounded by Brainerd and Taylors Falls on the north, Mankato on the west and south to the Iowa line should be pruned only from January through March. Wilt spores can be carried by the wind or by insects to fresh wounds on healthy trees.

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

SUMMARY OF ALL CHAMPIONS IN 4-H
EXHIBITS AT MINNESOTA STATE FAIR

These have been covered in more
detail in previous releases throughout
the Fair.

TOP WINNERS IN 4-H EXHIBITS, BOOTHS AT STATE FAIR

Winners in 11 different 4-H Club exhibits at the 1961 Minnesota State Fair
have been announced by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University
of Minnesota.

A new exhibit class this year was entomology, now a statewide 4-H project.

Exhibits and champions in each class are:

4-H booths--Mower, Steele and Wadena counties.

Clothing--Jane Berglund, Scandia, Chisago Co., for blue wool suit.

Corn--Ronald Kelsey, Lewisville, Watonwan Co.

Electric--Paul Dietz, Sleepy Eye, Brown Co., for amateur radio equipment.

Entomology--Carolyn Kubista, Hope, Steele Co., for mounted collection of
50 insects.

Food preservation--Carolyn Bentz, Gibbon, Sibley Co., for canned vegetables
Diane Giese, Appleton, Swift Co., for canned fruit;
Patricia Forss, Cannon Falls, Goodhue Co., for canned meat;
Joanne Gossard, Dodge Center, Dodge Co., for jelly.

Garden--Crlin Henke, Hutchinson, McLeod Co.

Grain--Douglas Rinke, Wheaton, Traverse Co., for exhibit of Army flax.

Home improvement - family living--Karlene Spinler, Owatonna, Steele Co.,
for bedspread, matching curtains and pillow.

Potato--Dan Skalsky, Ada, Norman Co., for exhibit of Norland potatoes.

Shop--Dennis Becker, Watkins, Stearns Co., for twin-engine go-cart.

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

SUMMARY OF ALL 4-H LIVESTOCK
WINNERS AT MINNESOTA STATE FAIR

These have been covered in more detail
in releases at the Minnesota State Fair.

TOP 4-H LIVESTOCK EXHIBITORS AT FAIR

Robert Wermerskirchen, 20, Jordan, was named Minnesota's outstanding 4-H Club dairy member and winner of top honors in 4-H livestock competition at the 1961 Minnesota State Fair.

To win this honor, Robert had to have an entry in the livestock exhibits, had to pass a rigid oral test given by University of Minnesota dairy faculty members and had to have an outstanding long-time record in 4-H Club projects.

Now farming in partnership with his father, Robert owns a one-quarter interest in 103 head of registered and grade Holsteins. They farm 360 acres and plan on a 70-cow milking string this fall.

There were 1,209 4-H livestock entries at the Fair including 695 dairy cattle, 86 beef heifers, 119 sheep, 144 swine, 135 poultry and 30 rabbits.

The 4-H'ers show only breeding stock at the Fair. Fat stock is shown at the Junior Livestock Show in So. St. Paul, October 2-5.

Here is a list of the top livestock exhibitors at the Fair.

DAIRY CATTLE

Best county exhibits of dairy cattle were, in order: Holsteins--Dakota, McLeod, Benton, Winona, Faribault; Jerseys--Steele, West Otter Tail, Nicollet, Mower.

Best dairy showman: Robert Leifeld, 19, Cannon Falls.

Champion dairy judging team: Steele County including Lowell Mollenhauer, 16, Claremont; Jerome Pichner, 18, and Paul Steinberg, 15, both of Owatonna; and Roger Hosfield, 16, Medford.

High individual dairy cattle judge: Lynn Meinsink, 18, Preston, and Lowell Mollenhauer, tied for top honors.

Herdsmanship award: Clmsted County, first; Nicollet, second; Steele, third.

Dairy project winners: Luverne Bergs, Arlington, and Henry Schroeder, Rochester, were runners-up to Wermerskirchen in the dairy achievement project. Since they had previously won trips to the National 4-H Dairy Conference in Chicago, other members were awarded dairy project honors and the trip. They were Keith Bremer, Lake City; Clem Sammon, Faribault; John Carrol, Rosemount; Dale Schoberg, Wintrop; and Willard Johnson, Richville.

(more)

add 1 Top livestock exhibitors at state fair

Holsteins

Champion purebred: Donald Bucher, 17, Pipestone.
Reserve purebred: Paul Trapp, 15, Hastings.
Champion grade: Melvin Hackett, 20, Rice.
Reserve grade: Joe Schieber, 19, Caledonia.

Guernseys

Champion purebred: Chris Olsen, 20, Barnum.
Reserve purebred: Walter Nahrgang, 18, Lewiston.
Champion grade: Kathleen Coolidge, Dexter.
Reserve grade: Nancy Fuchs, 16, Faribault.

Jerseys

Champion purebred: Betty Eisinger, 19, Long Lake.
Reserve purebred: Joanne Hanken, 18, Nicollet.
Champion grade: Mary Lea Anderson, 16, Clarissa.
Reserve grade: Louis Ackerman, 17, Faribault.

Brown Swiss

Champion purebred: Grant Friton, 14, Sleepy Eye.
Reserve purebred: Linda Sharkey, 18, Hanley Falls.
Champion grade: Michael Reinken, Montevideo.
Reserve grade: Melvin Lloyd, Cleveland.

Ayrshire

Champion purebred: David Williamson, 19, Appleton.
Reserve purebred: Jerald Sorg, 18, Owatonna.
Champion grade: Duane Ernster, 21, Caledonia.
Reserve grade: Marie Tate, 16, Frazee.

Milking Shorthorn

Champion purebred: Stanley Lexvold, 19, Kenyon.
Reserve purebred: Tommie McCammon, 16, Canby.
Champion grade: Dorothy Hackett, 18, Rice.
Reserve grade: Evelyn Hackett, 15, Rice.

BEEF

Livestock judging team: Yellow Medicine County including Keith Kraft, Donald Ochsendorf, and Lyle Kraft, all of Canby.

High individual livestock judge: Joe Erickson, Farwell.

Only beef heifers were shown. Placings were as follows:

Grand champion overall: Mary Jean Burke, 12, Blooming Prairie, with a purebred yearling Angus.

Reserve champion overall: Pamela Miller, 12, Mabel.

Champion beef showman: Richard Leary, 17, Caledonia.

Champion girl beef showman: Mary Jean Burke.

Breed champions follow:

Herefords

Grand champion: Stanley Shearer, 15, Jackson.
Reserve champion: Carol Darling, 17, Danvers.

(more)

add 2 Top livestock exhibitors at state fair

Shorthorn

Grand champion: Frank Kaehler, 12, St. Charles.
Reserve champion: Margaret Swanson, 14, Hastings.

Angus

Grand champion: Mary Jean Burke.
Reserve champion: Pamela Miller.

HOGS

Grand champion: Doris Lehnert, 14, Mankato, with a Chester White.
Reserve champion: Dennis Woehler, 15, Arlington, with a Poland China.
Champion hog showman: Duane Leach, 18, Winnebago.
Breed champions: Berkshire--Carol Rollings, Lake Crystal; Chester White--Doris Lehnert; Duroc--Gary Gilbertson, St. Peter; Hampshire--Duane Leach, Winnebago; Poland China--Dennis Woehler, Arlington; Spotted Poland China--Nadene Lehnert, Mankato; Yorkshire--Sandra Trapp, Claremont; Landrace--Jay Mork, Renville; Grade Minnesota 1, 2, and 3--Michael Van Santen, Battle Lake.

SHEEP

Grand champion ewe: Steven Goelz, 12, Morton, with a Hampshire.
Reserve champion ewe: Byron Miller, 11, who lives in Jackson County but has an address at Lake Park, Iowa, with a Suffolk.
Champion showman: Janice Haugen, 18, Fertile.
Breed champions: Hampshire--Steven Goelz, Morton, purebred, and Richard Voge, Deer Creek, grade; Shropshire--Billy Johnson, Lakeville, purebred, and Kenneth Johnson, Floodwood, grade; Southdown--Patricia Herr, Brownsdale, purebred, and Deborah Skrove, Dalton, grade; Suffolk--Byron Miller, Lake Park, Iowa, purebred, and Lou Ann Theuninck, Marshall, grade; Crossbreds--Jerry Bottleson, Albert Lea.

POULTRY

Grand champion: Steven Boerboom, 13, Cottonwood, with a pen of Pioneer Hy-Line pullets.
Champion chicken: Steven Boerboom.
Champion duck: Gerald L. Larson, Anoka.
Champion geese: Judy Mathiowetz, Comfrey.
Champion turkey: Donna Laajala, Lawler.
Breed champions:(chickens): Austrolops--Roger Bangert, Albert Lea; New Hampshire Reds--Susan Hjelle, Argyle; Leghorns--Cheryl Barten, Belle Plaine; White Rocks--Leonard Stoffel, Pine City.

RABBITS:

Grand champion: Ronald Lohse, 13, Coon Rapids, with Champagne D'Argents
Reserve champion: Stephen Maxson, 14, Park Rapids, with New Zealand Whites.

EDITOR: You may have a complete list of all blue ribbon winners by writing to the Information Service, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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

NOTE TO AGENTS: Here's a fill-in story you may wish to use in connection with the Fall Soil Sample Roundup. You may or may not wish to include the paragraph on TerraRama, depending on the date of publication.

SOIL SAMPLING
SUPPLIES EASY TO
GET THIS FALL

This fall it's easier than ever to pick up your soil sampling supplies, according to County Agent _____.

In _____ county _____
(number) handy soil sampling displays are stocked with information sheets and sample boxes for your convenience.

Here are the locations: (You may wish to include only the location in each newspaper's circulation area.)

Next time you're in town watch for the black, white and red display bearing the slogan "An accurate soil test is one of your keys to profit," and pick up as many sample boxes as you'll need. It takes about one box for every 10 acres you sample.

The information sheets have all the tips you'll need for taking and mailing soil samples and space for you to jot down your soil conditions, past management and cropping plan. You'll need only one sheet for every four samples you send in.

If you're headed for TerraRama this weekend you can save postage by taking your soil samples to the University Soils Fertility Clinic there. Just drop your samples at the tent and University soils men will deliver them to the laboratory without extra charge. However, you'll still have to pay the \$1 per sample testing fee.

Get your samples in early during the Fall Soil Sample Roundup. The dollar you pay for a soil test will probably get you going on a soil building program that can easily return you \$2 to \$5 for every fertilizer dollar you invest.

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-hrs-

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

To all counties

Release in cooperation
with ASC

1962 WHEAT PROGRAM
IS NOW AVAILABLE

Now that wheat farmers have voted for marketing quotas, the 1962 Wheat Stabilization Program is available.

Exactly what does this mean to the _____ County producer? _____ says first, when local wheat farmers received their notices of wheat acreage allotments before the referendum there was a reduction of 10 percent already accounted for. They'll have to put that 10 percent acreage to conservation use to be eligible for price support and for wheat payments.

For the 10 percent acreage cut, the producer will be paid at the local price support rate for 45 percent of his normal yield. In _____ County, the price support rate is \$_____. Cooperating farmers will be eligible for this same price support per bushel on wheat they sell next year.

Under the new 1962 stabilization program, growers can reduce their wheat acreage as much as another 30 percent of the farm wheat allotment. For this extra, voluntary diversion they'll get a payment based on 60 percent of the adjusted yield per acre.

_____ says farmers can get up to half of their payments right away, at sign-up time, for the wheat acreage they divert to conservation use. They'll receive the balance of the payment after the ASC people have checked on compliance on the 1962 wheat crop.

The county ASC office can give detailed information on price supports, land retirement, and allotments.

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

To all counties

Release in cooperation
with ASC

HERE'S HOW BARLEY
PROGRAM WORKS

Now that winter barley is included in the 1962 Feed Grain program, many farmers must make a decision soon if they are to participate.

_____ says to be eligible for price support on barley produced in 1962 a farmer must take some of his barley acreage out of production and use that land for conservation. He will be paid for this diverted acreage.

Here's how the program works.

First, a "barley base" is established for each farm, figured on the average acreage of barley grown on the farm in 1959 and 1960. To take part in the barley feed grain program, the grower must remove at least 20 percent of this base acreage from production and devote the acreage diverted from barley to conservation uses.

His payment is based on 50 percent of the normal barley yield for the farm. Additional barley acreage may also be taken out of production at a higher rate of payment.

About _____ County ASC offices will mail each farmer information on his base acreages, yields and payment rates. Farmers will get about half their payment at the time they sign up, and the rest after compliance is checked in 1962.

They must also maintain on the farm an acreage of conservation use, including summer fallow and idle cropland, at least equal to the average of such use in 1959 and 1960. This must be in addition to the conservation on the diverted barley acres and from any other program in operation for 1962. There is also a provision for farmers to grow certain oilseed crops on this land, if they pass up conservation payments.

The county extension or ASC offices has detailed information on the winter barley program. Dates for the fall sign-up will be announced soon.

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

To all counties

Release in cooperation
with ASC

STABILIZATION PROGRAM
EXPECTED TO CUT WHEAT
SURPLUS 100 MILLION BU.

Nearly 100 million bushels less of surplus wheat should be in government storage next year, since farmers voted in favor of marketing quotas in the August 24 referendum, according to _____.

Their approval of quotas put the 1962 Wheat Stabilization Program into full effect. Without it, U. S. Department of Agriculture officials estimated that the total wheat supply would have increased by another 100 million bushels next year.

Latest reports estimate the total wheat harvest in 1961 at 1.3 billion bushels. This is about 7 percent less than last year's near-record output, but 15 percent greater than the average for the last ten years (1950-1959). The carry-over of wheat on July 1, 1961, was estimated at 1.4 billion bushels.

With the new stabilization program in effect, officials believe government wheat stocks can be reduced in 1962.

This should mean a saving of about \$50 million next year to taxpayers through reduced interest and storage costs.

The estimated reduction of wheat under the new program should ultimately save taxpayers around \$250 million.

Nation-wide wheat acreage allotments are 10 percent less for the 1962 crop under the new stabilization program, and many farmers are expected to voluntarily divert additional wheat land to conservation uses.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

AG. ENGINEER
GIVES TIPS ON
TEMPORARY SILOS

If you're planning on a temporary silo this fall, locate it where it's handy for bunk feeding -- and if you'll make it of snow fence or other fencing material, don't build it more than four feet higher than the diameter.

D. W. Bates, extension engineer at the University of Minnesota, says if you need more silage space it's better to plan for two silos than to go beyond the safe height limit.

Lining a fence silo reduces spoilage by about one-half, keeps silage from falling through the fencing during filling, keeps moisture from escaping, and keeps air from the silage surface.

Bates says you can use any kind of building or roofing paper, with or without fibre reinforcing, as lining. Some papers are treated to resist acid and bacterial action, but black polyethylene and vinyl chloride plastic film wear better and cost about the same.

Be sure to cut the lining long enough to fit against the fence and allow a little for expansion. Otherwise it may ride up or split when the silo is filled. Put up the lining so the edge folds in along the bottom. Snap clothespins are handy for fastening the lining temporarily to the top of the fence.

After you've filled the first section to within about 6 inches of the top, put the second section in place and hold it in position temporarily by tying the fences together with twine about every $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Put up the lining for the second tier so it laps over the inside of the bottom strip; that way the silage settles past the lap without catching.

If you're using snowfence, fill the second section to about half its height, then put two reinforcing wires -- no. 9 is about right -- around the first tier and pull them up snugly but not tight.

Continue filling and placing sections -- after the third section is about full, cut the twine ties on the second section, and so on. If you don't cut the ties, the lining may be damaged or the silo may lean.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

SOFT WATER HELPS TO CLEAN CLOTHES

Yellowing or graying clothes . . . stiff fabrics . . . bright prints becoming dull . . . shorter life of your fabrics - these are on many lists of wash day problems.

Soft or softened water may be the solution to many of these problems, according to Mary Muller, extension specialist in home improvement at the University of Minnesota.

Gummy insoluble soap scum which settles on your fabric is often the cause of trouble. Hard water plus soap forms this scum which is almost impossible to rinse out. That's why it's important to use soft or softened water for the first rinse as well as for the wash water.

Find out the degree of hardness of your present water before you decide on a method of softening it. Four ways of determining the hardness of your water are available: using a commercial testing kit yourself; using a water testing service provided by local laundry appliance, water softening or utility companies; calling the city water plant to find out the degree of hardness; or calling in commercial testing companies.

Miss Muller suggests the following methods of softening hard water:

- Install a water softener tank into the water system of your house. This tank contains a synthetic resin which takes out the hardness minerals, but it must be regenerated periodically by flushing with a salt brine.

MORE

ADD 1 - Water Softeners

- Use packaged water softeners, adding them to the wash and first rinse water. Nonprecipitating water softeners are suggested because they leave the water clear and soft. Calgon, Tex, Noctil and similar products are examples of this type.

Since water softener is rather expensive, you won't want to waste it. If you are adding it directly to the washer, here is a simple test to determine the amount needed: Stir half a teaspoon of water softener into a gallon of hot (140^oF.) water in a pan. Half fill a screw-top quart jar with some of this mixture. Add half a teaspoon of soap and shake vigorously. If good suds form and remain standing, the water has been softened. Try this again, using less softener, to find out if a smaller amount will make good suds. If half a teaspoon of softener does not make good suds, repeat the test with fresh water using 1 teaspoon of softener to 1 gallon of water. Repeat this test until a good suds forms and remains standing.

To determine the quantity of softener to add to the washer, find out the number of gallons of water your washer holds. Multiply this number by the number of teaspoons of softener needed to soften 1 gallon of water and you will have the amount of softener necessary for washing one load of clothing. An equal amount added to the first rinse water is also recommended. If softener can be added only once, using it in the rinse water will be most effective.

When adding softener, keep in mind that the dirt on your clothes may add additional hardness to the wash water. Be sure the softener is thoroughly dissolved before adding the soap in your wash water.

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

SUMMARY OF ALL CHAMPIONS IN 4-H
DEMONSTRATIONS AT STATE FAIR
(except livestock)
These have been covered in more detail
in earlier releases during the Fair

CHAMPION DEMONSTRATORS AT MINNESOTA STATE FAIR

Champion demonstrators among more than 1,000 Minnesota 4-H Club members who vied for honors at the Minnesota State Fair received awards ranging from purple ribbons to gold watches, savings bonds and cash prizes.

The demonstrators--all of them top ranking in their counties--gave "how to do it" information in agriculture and homemaking on seven different platforms in the 4-H building during the Fair.

Named state champions in 4-H demonstrations (excluding livestock) were:

Home economics demonstrations

Bread

(silent individual): Lana Kispert, Nerstrand, Rice Co.
(oral individual): Charlotte Riess, Douglas, Olmsted Co.
(oral team): Joan Keeping and Janet Olson, Hawley, Clay Co.

Clothing

(beginners'): Anne Blashack, Waldorf, Waseca Co.
(junior): Mary Jane Pribyl, Maple Lake, Wright Co.
(advanced): Carol Cady, White Bear, Ramsey Co.

Dairy Foods

(individual): Raychel Haugrud, Pelican Rapids, W. Otter Tail Co.
(team): Karen Schutte and Mary A. Miller, Osseo, Hennepin Co.

Food Preparation

(beginners' individual): Kathryn Pribyl, Maple Lake, Wright Co.
(beginners' team): Sandra Molnau and Enith Degler, Excelsior, Carver Co.
(junior individual): Lorraine Schottler, Austin, Mower Co. Co.
(advanced individual): Judy Pothan, Murdock, Swift Co.
(advanced team): Mary Ann Berti and Janice Gauthier, Rochester, Olmsted Co.

Food preservation - Judy Rambow, Kandiyohi, Kandiyohi Co.

Home improvement-family living - Beverlie Stancer, Redwood Falls, Redwood Co.

Special home economics contests

Pie contest - Sue Oyster, Hewitt, Wadena Co.

Dress revue - 15 named to courts of honor:

(more)

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

Immediate release

MORE THAN 400 EXPECTED AT DAIRY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE

More than 400 representatives of the dairy industry are expected to attend the annual Dairy Products Institute on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota September 12, 13 and 14.

They will hear up-to-date ideas on dairy products, quality control and sanitation from University staff members, representatives of industry and government agencies.

On the first two days of the Institute, mornings will be devoted to general sessions at which problems common to all of the dairy manufacturing industries will be discussed, according to S. T. Coulter, head of the dairy industries department at the University.

Afternoon sessions the first day will be devoted to special sections on dry and condensed milk and ice cream manufacture. Special sections the second afternoon will include butter manufacture, cheese manufacture and market milk.

On the third morning a sanitarians' conference will be held. This will include a fieldmen's section and a food environmental sanitation section.

The third afternoon will be devoted to a general session.

A dinner meeting for members of the Minnesota Dairy Technology Society and those registered for the Dairy Products Institute will take place Wednesday evening, September 13, at Jax Cafe, Minneapolis. J. J. Pfeifer, established investigator for the American Heart Association, Hormel Institute, Austin, Minn., will speak on "A Biochemist Looks at the Problem of Heart Disease.

In connection with the Institute, the annual banquet of the Minnesota Sanitarians' Association is scheduled for Thursday evening, September 14, at the President Cafe, Minneapolis. Edward Small, head of the standards section of the dairy division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will speak on the objectives of the USDA's milk quality standardization and procurement program.

Additional information may be obtained from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-305-rpr

add 1 state fair demonstrations

Agnes Schottler, Austin, Mower Co.; Carol Stadther, Olivia, Renville Co.;
Bobbe Coyle, Rosemount, Dakota Co.; Cynthia Kringen, Rochester, Clmsted Co.;
Mavis Meyer, Sanborn, Redwood Co.; Connie Knutson, Zumbrota, Goodhue Co.;
Sharon Lindquist, Dawson, Lac qui Parle Co.; Cheryl Clsen, Glenville, Freeborn
Co.; Pam Novotny, New Prague, Scott Co.; Elaine Skurdahl, Madison, Lac qui
Parle Co.; Jo Ann Odegaard, Gonvick, Clearwater Co.; Arlys Klukken, Osakis,
Todd Co.; Eileen Williams, Ada, Norman Co.; Karen Colwell, Magnolia, Rock Co.;
and Jean Stenerson, Rothsay, W. Otter Tail Co.

Agricultural and other demonstrations

Agronomy - Peter Schmidt, Stephen, Marshall Co.

Conservation - Thomas Tweeten, Spring Grove, Houston Co.

Electric - Paul Dietz, Sleepy Eye, Brown Co.

Entomology - Peter Sandys, 5262 Hope St., St. Paul, Ramsey Co.

Fruit - David Burau, Fergus Falls, W. Otter Tail Co.

Garden - Burtman Johnson, St. Feter, Nicollet Co.

Health -

(individual): Roselyn Kroeger, Mankato, Blue Earth Co.

(team): Twylla Rothi and Karen Lien, Wadena, Wadena Co.

Home yard improvement - Kent Atzen, Lake Benton, Lincoln Co.

Junior leadership - Julie Stenberg, Gonvick, Clearwater Co.

Safety -

(individual): Mary Bredberg, Dunnell, Martin Co.

(team): Jean Kraft and Rose Marie Lueck, Brewster, Nobles Co.

Shop - Larry Koenig, Swanville, Morrison Co.

Tractor - Brian Toivola, Chisholm, N. St. Louis Co.

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

Immediate release

FINAL LIST OF CHAMPION 4-H LIVESTOCK DEMONSTRATORS NAMED

Six champion 4-H demonstrators in recent State Fair competition were named today by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader.

Champion of all dairy demonstrators--both individual and team--was Carol Pischner, 17, Lake Crystal. Title of her demonstration was "Rearing Daisy."

Top individual beef demonstrator was Janice Klukow, 17, Albert Lea, who showed how to make "More Profit Through Grub Control."

Gene Rouse, 16, and Glen Rouse, 13, brothers from Olivia, combined their talents to become the champion beef demonstration team with their explanation of "Planning a Feedlot." Gene was champion pig demonstrator at the Fair in 1959.

An explanation of "Pig Management" brought top swine demonstration honors to Nadene Lehnert, 16, Mankato.

"Basic Sheep Nutrition" topped all sheep demonstrations--individual and team--for Stephen Anderson, 15, Forest Lake.

Champion poultry demonstrator was Cheryl Barten, 12, Belle Plaine. Title of her demonstration was "Gertrude Goes to the Fair."

Blue ribbon winners were:

DAIRY--Gloria Bartelsen, Wright; Eugene Lauritsen, Granite Falls; Rita Ubel, Williams; Russel Hanson, Sherburn; Dale Longhenry and Steve Grenke, Glencoe; Rodney Phipps, Elgin; Roger Sonnenberg, Vergas; James Lewis, Jr., Sherman, S. D. (Rock County, Minn.); Jane Norman and Donna Tuominen, Duluth; and Roger Hosfield, Medford.

BEEF (individual)--Donald Theuninck, Marshall; Donald Untiedt, Edgerton; and David Vandagriff, St. James.

SWINE--Lowell Demm, Waconia; Craig Howerter, Granada; Gary Dehne, Holloway.

SHEEP--Janelle Utech, Wrenshall; Lisa Holm, Rose Creek; Darlyne Norman, Floodwood.

POULTRY--Lottie Fae Seaton, Russell; Eddie Smisek, Lonsdale.

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61-307-rpr

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

Immediate release

SOIL-PLANT SAMPLE CLINIC SLATED FOR "TERRA-RAMA"

MELROSE, Minn.--Those who attend "Terra-Rama" September 14, 15 and 16, when the State and National Plowing Contests will be held near here, may take advantage of a special Soil Fertility Clinic.

Three different soil and plant testing services will be offered at "Plowville, U.S.A.," northeast of Melrose, by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

The services, to be provided at the site of the Extension Service exhibit, will consist of the following:

1. A depot at which to leave soil samples for the Extension Service's annual "Soil Sample Roundup." Soil sample boxes, information sheets and help in filling them out will be provided, according to Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist.
2. A station to which plant specimens may be brought. University staff members will be on hand to discuss plant nutrient deficiency symptoms, says Curtis Overdahl, soils specialist.
3. Facilities for making a quick, on-the-spot lime test of soil samples. Samples for this test should not be confused with those to be brought in for the Soil Sample Roundup. The Roundup Samples will be trans-shipped to the soil testing laboratory on the University's St. Paul Campus for complete analysis, which cannot be accomplished at the "Plowville" booth.

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61-308-rpr

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

Special

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA AG. AGENTS TO ATTEND NATIONAL MEETING

The nation's county agricultural extension agents, including several from Minnesota, will focus their attention ^{on marketing} at their 46th annual meeting in New York City September 10-14.

^{Outings,}
J. Russell Oute, ^{Outings,} Steele County agent and president of the Minnesota County Agricultural Agents Association, said that about a dozen Minnesota agents will attend the meeting of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. Theme of the meeting will be "Marketing in Action."

Those who have already signified that they will attend are Frank Svoboda of Glvin, Renville County; Edwin J. Washoff, Little Falls, Morrison County; ^h Vernon Hagular, Glance, McLeod County; Oswald Daellenbeck, Moorhead, Clay County; and George Roadfeldt, Minneapolis, ^h Hennepin County; and Oute.

The agents will hear E.T. York, Federal Extension Service director, explain the over-all role of the extension Service, of which agents are a part, in the national marketing picture.

Harrell DeGraff of Cornell University, nationally known agricultural economist, will be the keynote speaker. Three marketing panels are also scheduled, and the 2,000 agents attending will make 15 different tours to see how food ^{produced} is moved through marketing ^{channels.} ~~channels.~~ that is ^{produced} in their own counties is moved through marketing ~~channels.~~

Final event of the program will be the Distinguished Service Award banquet September 14, at which selected agents from all over the nation will be recognized by the Association.

Oute said that professional improvement, long emphasized by the NACAA, will again be stressed at the New York meeting.

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

BUDDING ENTOMOLOGIST WINS 4-H DEMONSTRATION CLASS

Peter Sandys, 14, 5262 Hope St., St. Paul, may have a career ahead as an entomologist.

His knowledge of insects, how to collect and mount them won the championship for the Ramsey County 4-H boy in entomology demonstrations concluded Monday at the Minnesota State Fair. He stressed the fun of studying insects and showed how to make simple equipment for collecting them.

Peter has been a member of the Beech Hustlers 4-H Club for five years. This is his first year in the entomology project, which was recently added to the list of projects Minnesota 4-H members can take. One of his hobbies is cooking; in fact, he gave his first demonstration several years ago at the Ramsey County Fair on how to make Sloppy Joes.

Another 4-H champion named at the close of the Minnesota State Fair was Brian Toivola, 18, Chisholm. A club member for eight years, the North St. Louis County youth won top rating in the 4-H tractor class with his demonstration of the principles of carburetion.

Blue ribbon winners in tractor demonstrations were Gary Hoff, Hutchinson; Dallas Carpenter, Grasston; Gary Paulson, Pipestone.

In entomology demonstrations blue ribbons went to Harley Refsal, Hoffman; Janet McCulley and Mary Anderson, Maple Plain; Ronnie Richenberg, Kennedy; James Gerlach, International Falls; Esther Kruen, Iona; Mary Jo Steen, Worthington; Colette Honer, Dent; Peder Furuseth, Thief River Falls; Janet Hermodson, Beltrami; Mike Alcorn, Wabasso; David Hopkins, St. Cloud; and Richard Ahrens, Lewiston.

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

Special to Twin City Outlets

Immediate release

RAMSEY AND WRIGHT CO. GIRLS ARE CHAMPION CLOTHING DEMONSTRATORS

Champion demonstrators in advanced and junior 4-H clothing classes were announced following judging of those classes at the close of the State Fair.

Carol Cady, 17, 1275 E. County Road H-2, White Bear, was named champion advanced 4-H individual/clothing demonstrator. She showed techniques to use in pressing wool.

Mary Jane Pribyl, 15, Maple Lake, won top placing in the 4-H junior clothing division with her demonstration, "Be Line Wise." She showed how line must be considered in selecting and constructing a wardrobe.

Carol has been a member of the Birch Lake 4-H Club in Ramsey County for seven years. She is a senior in White Bear High School.

Last year Mary Jane was named Seamstress of the Year, an honor given to one girl each year in Maple Lake High School. She has been a member of the Silver Maple 4-H Club in Wright County for five years and has taken clothing for four.

Blue ribbon winners in 4-H advanced clothing demonstrations were Jean Hodapp, Blue Earth; Virginia Johnson, Glyndon; Shirley Erler and Barbara Smith, West Concord; Carol Voth and Carol Perkins, Red Wing; Shirley Winzer, Heron Lake; Nancy Glas, Hutchinson; Jean and Judy Carlson, Grove City; Mary Meyer, Eden Valley; Audre Nelson, Dassel; Agnes Schottler, Austin; Donna Christensen, Twin Valley; Sally Souther, 2200 Hoyt Ave. W., St. Paul; Jean Anderson, Winthrop.

In 4-H junior clothing demonstrations blue ribbons went to Esther Nielsen, Sauk Rapids; Juliann Dietz, Sleepy Eye; Judy Sigurdson, Albert Lea; Belinda Peterson, Graceton; Shirley Nuese, Marshall; Cynthia Cooper and Roselyn Steinback, Fergus Falls; Sharon Smisek, Lonsdale; Kathleen Smith, Donnelly; Rebecca Rowe, Wadena; and Karen Krueger, Stillwater.

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

For use until
September 16

SPECIAL SOIL FERTILITY CLINIC RADIO SHORTS

HERE'S A WAY TO GET SOIL SAMPLES IN EARLY

If you want to get your soil samples in early this fall and don't have boxes or information sheets, here's what you can do about it.

Just take the samples, put them in any handy containers, and take them to TerraRama at Melrose, Minnesota, September 14, 15, or 16. University of Minnesota soils men are conducting a Soil Fertility Clinic at TerraRama--they'll cheerfully package your samples, help you fill out information sheets, and then deliver the samples to the University's Soil Testing Laboratory.

There's no charge for this special service--you pay only the \$1 per sample testing fee.

* * *

TWO WAYS TO FIND FERTILITY NEEDS OF FIELD TROUBLE SPOTS

There's supposed to be more than one way to skin a cat--now I wouldn't know about that, but I do know there's more than one way to find out what those trouble spots in your corn, soybean and alfalfa fields need.

Take soil samples or leaf samples--either one or both--to the University of Minnesota's Soil Fertility Clinic at TerraRama on September 14, 15, or 16.

Soil experts will run on-the-spot tests to find out what those trouble spots need in the way of nutrients.

* * *

GET FREE CLINICAL ADVICE AT TERRARAMA

Here's your chance to visit a clinic and get the advice of specialists without paying a dime. It's the University of Minnesota's Soil Fertility Clinic at TerraRama that I'm talking about--University soils men will be on hand all during TerraRama to go over your soil fertility program and offer advice.

Bring in your fertility program for a check--and take advantage of this special consultation service. That's at TerraRama, at Melrose, Minnesota, September 14, 15, and 16.

* * *

FIND OUT ABOUT THOSE TROUBLE SPOTS WHEN YOU VISIT TERRARAMA

If trouble spots in your corn, soybean or alfalfa fields make you wonder what on earth your soil needs, here's a quick way to find out.

Just take along some soil samples--or leaf samples from the crops when you go to TerraRama, and pay a visit to the University of Minnesota's Soil Fertility Clinic there. In a matter of minutes soils men will diagnose your soil fertility problems and write a lime perscription or make fertilizer suggestions.

If you aren't sure just how to take soil or plant samples, call your county agent. He'll be glad to help you out.

* * *

HERE'S A HANDY WAY TO GET SOIL SAMPLES IN

Here's a handy way to get those soil samples in early and save money at the same time. Just take them along to TerraRama at Melrose, Minnesota, on September 14, 15, or 16. Drop them off at the University of Minnesota's Soil Fertility Clinic--you'll see it on the grounds--and soils men will deliver your samples to the University's Soil Testing at no cost to you. All you have to pay is the \$1 per sample testing fee.

* * *

HERE'S HOW TO CHECK YOUR LIME NEEDS

If you're anxious to find out how much lime the back forty needs just sample the soil and take the samples along to TerraRama at Melrose, Minnesota, September 14, 15 and 16.

University soils men will be conducting a Soil Fertility Clinic all during TerraRama--and they'll give your samples a spot test for lime needs in a matter of minutes.

For the lime test it's a good idea to take in two samples for each ten acres. Make up one from the top inch or two of soil--one from soil at the five to six inch depth.

* * *

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

Atten: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR SEPTEMBER
by O. C. Turnquist
C. Gustav Hard
Extension Horticulturists

Vegetables -- O. C. Turnquist

1. Cut off and remove tops of potato plants 10 days before digging. You will not skin and bruise the tubers as easily when you harvest them.
2. If you have planted carrots and beets for storage, leave them in the ground until mid-October so your storage room will have a chance to cool off.
3. Large green tomatoes can be harvested before frost and allowed to ripen in a warm room. These green fruits will ripen quickly at a temperature of 60° F.
4. Make sure that pumpkins and squash are mature before harvesting them. If the skin resists the thumbnail at the stem end of the fruit, it is a sign they are mature.
5. Chop down your old corn stalks and either scatter them on the garden or put them on the compost pile. If the corn borer was present, burn the stalks.
6. Prune off the growing tips of tomato plants and vine crops to help mature the fruits which have already set on the plants.

Fruits -- O. C. Turnquist

1. Pick up and destroy all wormy and diseased plums, apples and pears which have fallen to the ground. Bury these in the soil or haul them away to help control insects next year.

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.

2. Don't pick pears too late. They are best picked when they have reached mature size and have just started to turn a lighter green. Ripen the fruits off the tree at room temperatures.
3. Don't spray your fruit trees any later than seven days before picking the fruit. This applies to using the safest materials, which are Methoxychlor and Malathion.
4. Delay covering raspberries until early November.
5. Muskmelons are ripe on the vine when the stem is easily removed from the fruit. Fruits are best ripened on the vines.
6. Remove late formed runner plants from strawberries. These will not set blossoms but will take moisture and nutrients away from the berry producing plants.
7. Don't harvest apples too early. Temperatures as low as 26° F. do not injure apples on the tree. Matured fruits keep better than those picked too early.

Ornamentals -- C. G. Hard

1. Dig all tender bulbs as soon as frost has killed the foliage. Dry the bulbs in a cool, dry location for 10 days. Most bulbs should be stored at a temperature between 32° - 40° F., with medium humidity.
2. House plants should be brought indoors now. Those which are overgrown should be cut back, repropagated or shifted to a larger pot.
3. With the shorter days and a slowing down of growth processes, less fertilization will be required for most house plants.
4. Don't leave house plants in front of radiators or cold air ducts.
5. The compost pile will provide a good source of organic fertilizer for next year. Make a compost pile by mixing soil and leaves or other plant residue. Add commercial fertilizer to speed up the rotting process.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1961

SPECIAL to County Outlets

For release at 9:00 p.m.
Thursday, September 14th

SHURSON GETS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

Harley S. Shurson of McIntosh, East Polk County agricultural agent, received the Distinguished Service Award of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents in New York City Thursday evening, September 14.

Other Minnesotans receiving the award this year were Richard Brand of Long Prairie, Todd County agricultural agent, and Frits Gebrels of Bemidji, Beltrami County agricultural agent.

The three agents were honored at a banquet in New York's Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

Shurson has been a county agricultural agent for 13 years.

He was reared on a farm near Brandon, Minnesota. He graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1942, and then taught vocational agriculture at Milan for a year.

After 26 months in the U. S. Navy, he came to Fosston, where he taught vocational agriculture for two years. From January through June, 1948, he served as both county agent and vo-ag instructor. He became full-time county agricultural agent for East Polk County in July, 1948.

As a member of the NACAA, he has been active on the annual banquet committee.

In receiving the Distinguished Service Award, Shurson was cited for his leadership in increasing the depth and stability of the East Polk County extension program. He is highly regarded by farmers of his county, especially for field crop demonstrations and crop improvement work. He was also cited for his work with dairy farmers and creamery operators.

Shurson has also conducted considerable work in potatoes and grasses.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1961

SPECIAL to County Outlets

For release at 9:00 p.m.
Thursday, September 14th

BRAND GETS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

NEW YORK, N. Y.--Richard W. Brand of Long Prairie, Todd County agricultural agent, received the Distinguished Service Award of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents in New York City Thursday evening, September 14.

Other Minnesotans receiving the award this year were Fritz Gehrels, Bemidji, Beltrami County agricultural agent; and Harley S. Shurson, McIntosh, East Polk County agricultural agent.

The three agents were honored at a banquet in New York's Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

Brand has been a county agricultural agent for 12 years. He took over in Todd County in 1952 after serving in Houston and Carlton counties. He is a former Steele County farm boy from near Owatonna.

He graduated with distinction from the University of Minnesota in 1949, receiving a B.S. degree. He obtained his M.S. degree in agricultural economics from the University in 1957.

As a member of the NACAA he has been active on the research committee.

In receiving the Distinguished Service Award, Brand was cited for the expansion which the agricultural extension program has undergone in Todd County. In addition to broadening the work in agriculture, his leadership has resulted in an enlargement of the educational program for homemakers, and the 4-H program in the county has grown in scope and quality. He was also commended for his work in dairying and marketing problems in his predominantly dairy county.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1961

SPECIAL to Howard Goldberg

Immediate release

NEARLY 500 EXPECTED AT FARM INCOME TAX SHORT COURSE

Nearly 500 persons--lawyers, bankers, accountants and others who assist farmers in filing income tax returns--are expected to attend the 19th annual Farm Income Tax Short Course at the Hotel Bowery, St. Paul, October 9-10.

The course is being arranged by the Agricultural Short Course Office at the University of Minnesota, with the cooperation of the Office of District Director of Internal Revenue of the U.S. Treasury Department, the State of Minnesota Department of Taxation and the Minnesota Bankers Association.

With new state tax laws going into effect, this is an unusual year for income tax in Minnesota, according to Hal G. Routh, University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist and program chairman for this short course.

The program, he points out, has been carefully planned with the new tax laws in mind. In past years, the first day of the course has been devoted to federal income tax, but this year, with the new state laws going into effect, Minnesota income tax problems will be considered on Monday, October 9, with the federal income tax scheduled for Tuesday.

State income tax topics to be covered include:

Fundamentals of Minnesota Income tax.

Amendments to the income tax law adopted at the 1961 session of the Minnesota State Legislature.

Determination of Minnesota gross income for individuals, estates and trusts.

Deductions from gross income.

Taxable and non-taxable entities.

Partnerships.

Withholding of income tax--general information, required forms, amounts to be withheld.

Declaration of estimated income tax--general information, required forms.

(more)

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1961

SPECIAL to County Outlets

For release at 9:00 p.m.
Thursday, September 14th

GEHRELS GETS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Frita Gehrels of Bemidji, Beltrami County agricultural agent, received the Distinguished Service Award of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents in New York City Thursday evening, September 14.

Other Minnesotans receiving the award this year were Richard Brand of Long Prairie, Todd County agricultural agent, and Harley S. Shurson, McIntosh, East Polk County agricultural agent.

The three agents were honored at a banquet in New York's Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

Gehrels has been a county agricultural agent for 12 years. He took over the direction of the Beltrami County agricultural extension service September 1, 1960, after serving 11 years in Aitkin County.

Gehrels was born at Perham, Minnesota, and spent his boyhood at Alpena, South Dakota, and Pipestone, Minnesota. He is a graduate of South Dakota State College, where he received a B.S. degree.

As a member of the NACAA, he has been active on the 4-H club and rural youth committee.

In receiving the Distinguished Service Award, Gehrels was cited for his leadership in broadening and strengthening the extension program in Aitkin County. His ability at organization helped both farm and city people in Aitkin County cope with flood conditions on two occasions.

Gehrels was also commended for his effectiveness in fostering good relationships with individual families, organizations and business and civic groups in the counties in which he has worked.

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-rpr-

ADD 1--Nearly 500 expected

Guidance in the preparation of 1961 Minnesota income tax forms.

Examples of procedures in filling out the new Minnesota income tax form and the new withholding form will be provided.

Topics to be covered under federal income tax include:

Depreciation, capital gains and losses, education expenses, pensions and annuities, net operating losses, personal deductions vs. business, new developments in federal income tax.

The course will get under way with registration at 8 a.m. Monday, October 9, with the first session scheduled to open at 9 a.m.

Representing the State Department of Taxation on the program will be: Rolland F. Hatfield, commissioner of taxation; William G. Burkman, deputy commissioner; W. Wyman Koons, attorney; O. E. Tendall, D. S. Mundahl and G. F. Blissenbach, group chiefs; M. A. Hillenbrand, fiduciary examiner; R. E. Frans, audit chief; and E. L. Evenson, tax examiner.

Representing the Office of the District Director of Internal Revenue will be:

George O. Lethert, director; George F. Rieger, chief of the audit division; Edward D. Garin, Jr., internal revenue agent, field audit branch; James F. Meyer, group supervisor, field audit branch; Robert L. Vinje, internal revenue agent, field audit branch; and N. Don Yamada, conferee, audit division.

The Farm Income Tax Short Course is one of several to be held during the remainder of 1961 and throughout 1962. Short courses sponsored by the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture annually bring several thousand people to the Twin Cities.

Others being arranged for the remainder of this year include a symposium on hog cholera, a Soils and Fertilizer Short Course, and Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors Training School.

Scheduled for the early part of 1962 are a Weed and Seed Inspectors Short Course, Retail Feed Dealers Training School, Farm and Home Week, Aircraft Sprayers Short Course, Midwest Concrete Drain Tile Manufacturers Short Course, Lumberman's Short Course and others.

Additional information concerning the Farm Income Tax Short Course and others may be obtained from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. # r p r

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1961

Immediate release

SEPTEMBER 15 PICKED AS DATE FOR CATTLE FEEDERS' CLINIC

TRACY, Minn.--Preparations are being made to accommodate nearly 1500 stockmen from Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota and Wisconsin at the ninth annual Cattle Feeders' Clinic in the Tracy Armory Friday evening, September 15.

The cattle feeding outlook, feeding methods, grades and prices of feeder cattle and the mechanization of feedlots will be discussed and demonstrated by University of Minnesota specialists, according to R. J. Newell of Marshall, Lyon County agricultural extension agent and chairman for the clinic.

The event will start at 8 p.m.

Donald Bates, extension agricultural engineer, will show slides and discuss labor-saving devices and practical automation of cattle feedlots.

"What We Learned this Year About Cattle Feeding" will be the topic of R. E. Jacobs, extension animal husbandman.

Hal Routhe, extension farm management specialist, will discuss "What's Ahead for the Cattle Market."

Various grades of stocker and feeder cattle and calves will be on display. Feeder cattle costs, feeding methods and chances for profit for each grade will be discussed by Routhe and L. S. Doran, head of stocker and feeder cattle division of Central Livestock Order Buying Company, South St. Paul.

The Tracy Civic and Commerce Association will serve refreshments at the conclusion of the program.

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61-309-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1961

Immediate release

ANNUAL VISITORS' DAY AT U FRUIT BREEDING FARM

Visitors' Day at the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm near Excelsior has been set for Saturday, Sept. 16.

The annual event is sponsored by the Minnesota State Horticultural Society and the University of Minnesota's department of horticulture to acquaint the public with the work of the Fruit Breeding Farm. Society members and anyone else interested may attend.

Tours of the test orchards will start from the Fruit Farm administration building at 10 a.m. Visitors will be shown the orchards and small fruit plantings, the nursery area, turf management plots and ornamental plantings. Fruit Breeding Farm personnel will explain research in progress.

A short program, with a question and answer session, will begin at 1 p.m. At 2 p.m. guide service will be provided to tour the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum.

Picnic tables will be available from 12 to 1 p.m. for picnickers who bring their own lunch. Coffee will be furnished by the Minnesota State Horticultural Society.

The University Fruit Breeding Farm is located approximately 20 miles west of Minneapolis and 5 miles southwest of Excelsior on state highway 5.

Primary function of the 230-acre farm is to develop varieties of fruits adapted to the climate of this region and better methods of growing fruits in this area. More than 60 varieties of fruit have been introduced as a result of experimental work at the farm. Included among these are the well known Haralson apple, Latham red raspberry and Red Lake currant. Introduced this year were Moongold and Sungold apricots, developed by University horticulturists.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1961

A Farm and Home Research Report
* * * * *
* For release at 2:30 p.m. *
* Monday, September 11 *
* * * * *

SODIUM BISULFITE STOPS TOXIC SILAGE GAS FORMATION IN U EXPERIMENT

Laboratory experiments by University of Minnesota animal husbandmen show that treatment of oat, alfalfa and corn silages with sodium bisulfite at the rate of 10 pounds per ton of silage at the time of silo loading prevents the formation of toxic gases.

This was reported today (Monday) by J. V. Scaletti, assistant professor of animal husbandry, at the Minnesota Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers being held on the University's St. Paul Campus Monday and Tuesday.

Death or severe pulmonary or bronchial disorders can result from inhaling gases from freshly filled silos.

While sodium bisulfite prevented the formation of nitric oxide-nitrogen dioxide gas, fermentation of the silage was halted only temporarily. Fermentation increased rapidly after three to five days and exceeded by 10 to 20 percent the fermentation in untreated silage with which it was compared at the end of a 12-day ensiling period.

In the University experiments, treated forage was ensiled in laboratory jar "silos" for 12 days. The researchers checked every 12 hours for the presence of gases. No toxic gases were detected in bisulfite-treated silages during the ensiling period.

This fall the researchers will go a step farther. They will conduct the same experiment under field conditions, using regular silos and feeding the treated silage to both beef and dairy cattle on the St. Paul Campus and at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1961

* * * * *
* For release at 9:30 a.m. *
* Monday, September 11 *
* * * * *

FEED COST--NOT RUMEN DEVELOPMENT--IMPORTANT IN CALF FEEDING

ST. PAUL--It's better to base a calf feeding program on the quality and cost of the feed available and on the rate of gain you want than on how the feed will affect a calf's rumen development, an animal husbandman from Cornell University said today (Monday).

R. G. Warner spoke at the Minnesota Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers now underway on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Warner said that although one of the oldest calf feeding recommendations has been to encourage roughage consumption in order to develop rumen capacity and produce calves which will consume large amounts of forage, there's little data to indicate that it ever turns out that way.

Although dry feed consumption of either hay or grain is the most important stimulus for initiating rumen development, studies at Cornell University indicate there's little reason to believe the amount of hay a calf eats has much to do with his eventual rumen capacity.

According to Warner, there's no good reason to discriminate against grain in a calf feeding ration just because you feel it may hinder rumen structure development.

The Cornell livestock specialist said present data indicates that the quality of available forage, the relative cost of milk, milk replacer, grain or hay, and the rate of gain a feeder desires are more important in a calf feeding program than the need to develop the rumen.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDER

SEPTEMBER

- 9 Honey Market Day, Alexandria.
- 9-12 Schools of Agriculture Leadership Conference, Itasca State Park.
- 10-14 Annual meeting, National Association of County Agricultural Agents, Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City.
- 11-12 Minnesota Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers, St. Paul Campus.
- 11-16 Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors Training School, St. Paul Campus.
- 12-14 Dairy Products Institute, St. Paul Campus.
- 12-15 National Barrow Show, Austin.
- 14-16 TerraRama, northeast of Melrose.
- 15 Cattle Feeders' Clinic, Tracy.
- 16 Visitors' Day, University of Minnesota Fruit Farm, Excelsior.
- 19 Southwest Experiment Station Field Day, Lamberton.
- 20-21 Minnesota Post Graduate Conference for Veterinarians, St. Paul Campus.
- 21 Beef Cattle-Grassland Field Day, Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.
- 28 Beef Cattle Feeders' Day, Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston.
- 30-Oct.7 National Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa.

OCTOBER

- 2-5 Junior Livestock Show, South St, Paul.
- 5 Livestock, Corn and Soybean Day, West Central Experiment Station, Morris.
- 9-10 Farm Income Tax Short Course, Hotel Lowery, St. Paul.
- 9-12 Joint international meeting, Society of American Foresters and Canadian Institute of Forestry, Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis.

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61-313-rpr

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

* * * * *
* For release at 9:30 a.m. *
* Tuesday, September 12 *
* * * * *

FULL-FAT SOYBEAN MEAL MAY BE IMPORTANT PROTEIN-ENERGY SOURCE FOR POULTRY

The day may not be far off when full-fat soybean meal becomes a combination protein-energy source for poultry, a University of Minnesota poultry researcher said today.

Paul Waibel told the Minnesota Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers that it appears the fat in the whole soybean will be of considerable help in improving nutrition for poultry.

Including more fat in a bird's diet by using whole soybeans results in higher energy feeds. Waibel says research has shown that growing chickens and turkeys, and in some cases mature birds, perform at a higher rate and utilize their feed more efficiently when they are fed high-energy diets.

A possible disadvantage of feeding full-fat soybeans is that carcass fat tends to become softer or unsaturated, according to recent studies at Purdue University. This may be a disadvantage as far as present carcass acceptability goes, but nutritionists are attempting to increase the amounts of unsaturated fatty acids in human diets. That could provide a compensating advantage.

There's more to feeding a full-fat ration than simply grinding up soybeans and dumping the meal in a poultry feeder. Poultry and animals with simple stomachs can't utilize the raw soybean protein. The beans must be heat treated during processing to take advantage of their full nutritional value.

Heating ground soybeans doesn't release all of the energy. Present indications are that the beans must first be made into thin flakes. That results in improved digestibility of the oil. How the heating is done is important; one method is to heat the flakes for 30 minutes at 225 degrees.

Waibel says, however, a recent Cornell University finding indicates that the flaking step may be omitted if the final ration is pelleted.

The final full-fat soybean product contains about 37 percent protein and 18 percent fat.

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

Immediate release

BEEF CATTLE-GRASSLAND FIELD DAY WILL BE HELD AT ROSEMOUNT

George D. Scarseth, director of the American Farm Research Association, West Lafayette, Indiana, will be the featured speaker at the ninth annual Beef Cattle-Grassland Field Day at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station September 21.

His topic will be "All Flesh Is Grass." The 10th anniversary of the establishment of the beef cattle-grassland research project at Rosemount will be observed at the field day. P. M. Burson, professor of soils who is committee chairman for the event, said that anyone interested is invited to attend.

The field day will take place on the soils farm at the station, with the University departments of soils, animal husbandry, agronomy and plant genetics cooperating. Presiding will be W. P. Martin, head of the soils department.

The program will get under way at 9:30 a.m. with inspection of cattle, pastures and facilities. Results of experiments will be reported beginning at 10:15 a.m. Reports will be given on the following subjects by University staff members:

Grub and fly control, regular-cut and high-cut corn and sorgum silage, effect of high energy rations on beef carcasses, vitamin A and levels of protein and hay, high moisture ensiled barley and pelleted alfalfa hay.

Harold Macy, dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, will open the afternoon program with introductions of persons who helped establish and carry on the beef-grassland project over the years. This will be followed by reports from University researchers on 10 years of pasture experiments.

Scarseth's talk, at 2:30 p.m., will bring the program to a close. Following adjournment, a conducted tour to the north beef farm at Rosemount will be conducted.

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61-315-rpr

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

* * * * *
* For release at 3:45 p.m. *
* Tuesday, September 12 *
* * * * *

BEEF CATTLE AND SWINE CAN UTILIZE HIGH-MOISTURE ENSILED CORN

Corn which has been preserved in a silo at high moisture content can be successfully fed to both beef cattle and swine.

This report was made today (Tuesday) by O. E. Kolari, associate professor of animal Husbandry at the University of Minnesota, during the second and final day of the Minnesota Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers on the University's St. Paul Campus.

Feeding high moisture corn has several advantages, including the saving of labor and other expenses through early harvest.

Kolari cited experiments which showed that:

1. Rates of gain and efficiency of feed use by cattle fed dry or ensiled high-moisture shelled corn were similar.

2. Rates of gain of cattle fed dry or high-moisture ensiled ear corn were also highly similar. However, cattle fed high-moisture ensiled ear corn required 15 percent less corn and 8 percent less total feed per unit weight gain than those fed dry ear corn.

3. Cattle consumed less high-moisture ensiled ear corn per head daily than dry ear corn when the corn intake was calculated on an equivalent moisture basis. Differences in daily intake of feed by cattle fed shelled corn as either high-moisture ensiled or dry were small.

4. Average daily gains of growing-fattening pigs fed either high-moisture ensiled or dry shelled corn were similar.

5. On an equivalent moisture basis, corn required per unit weight gain of growing-finishing swine appeared higher for pigs fed high-moisture ensiled shelled corn than dry shelled corn. However, results were variable.

6. Growing-finishing swine consistently consumed more high-moisture shelled corn, on an equivalent moisture basis, per head daily than pigs fed dry shelled corn.

7. For best results, high-moisture ensiled corn should be fed at a rate to prevent spoilage. This is especially important during warm summer months or at any time when gas-tight storage units are not used.

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

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

FEATHERING DOESN'T MEAN COFFEE CREAM IS SOUR

If you've ever added cream to your coffee and watched feathery flecks rise to the surface, it doesn't necessarily mean the cream was sour.

Elmer L. Thomas, University of Minnesota dairy industries researcher, says those feathery flecks are probably coagulated protein formed when cream is added to hot coffee. The protein traps tiny bits of fat as it coagulates and the fat buoys up the protein so it floats.

Thomas told dairy processors attending the Dairy Products Institute on the University's St. Paul Campus that factors in both the cream and coffee have a lot to do with feathering.

The temperature and acidity of the coffee, hardness of the water it's brewed from and the conditions of brewing all contribute to the problem. Coffee with cream served from vending machines often shows feathering because the coffee is extremely hot when the cream is added.

Adding coffee to the cream rather than adding cream to the coffee will lessen the tendency to feather because mixing is more rapid.

As far as the cream is concerned, increased acidity and certain changes in salt composition may increase the tendency to feather in coffee. These factors vary seasonally. Fat content affects feathering too. Cream containing 18 percent fat has a greater tendency to feather than does 12 percent half-and-half.

There's not much a dairy processor can do about changing the coffee. He can cut down the tendency to feather by paying special attention to processing the cream.

Most cream on the market today is homogenized so it doesn't separate into layers of skim milk and fat. Thomas told processors that homogenization temperature and pressure must be closely controlled to reduce the feathering tendency. He said Minnesota research indicates that adding non-fat solids to cream also tends to decrease the feathering problem.

A simple feathering test now enables processors to keep close check on the feathering tendency of their product, Thomas said.

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

To all counties
Release week of
September 18

FARM FILLERS

High-moisture, silo-preserved corn can be successfully fed to both beef cattle and swine, according to research reported by O. E. Kolari, associate professor of animal husbandry. Feeding high moisture corn has several advantages, including the saving of labor and other expense through early harvest.

* * * *

Discourage crickets from entering your house by applying chlordane or dieldrin spray or dust around the foundation and around doors and windows, suggests John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist. And caulk up cracks in the foundation and around doors. If the pests have already moved inside, treat finished areas with a household grade of chlordane or dieldrin. In unfinished basement areas, lightly apply a 5 to 10 percent chlordane dust on the floor next to walls, in corners and under work benches, appliances and other hiding places.

* * * *

Toxic silo gas formation was prevented in University of Minnesota laboratory experiments by treating oat, alfalfa and corn silages with sodium bisulfite at the rate of 10 pounds per ton of silage at the time of silo loading. J. V. Scaletti, assistant professor of animal husbandry, reports that fermentation was halted only temporarily as the result of the treatment. It increased rapidly after three to five days and exceeded by 10 to 20 percent the fermentation in untreated silage at the end of a 12-day ensiling period.

* * * *

A milk plant can't do much to improve poor quality milk. And there's no place for low grade dairy products on today's market, warns Clifford Wilcox, University of Minnesota extension dairy husbandman. Each dairyman must assume the responsibility for producing high quality milk. How do you rate? If you're not willing to consume the milk you produce, you have no right to expect others to buy it.

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

SPECIAL TO W. W. Nelson

SPECIAL RADIO SHORTS FOR LAMBERTON FIELD DAY

DO HERBICIDES CONTROL WEEDS IN CORN?

How effective are herbicides in controlling weeds in corn and soybeans? That's one of the questions you'll get an answer to if you attend Corn-Soybean Field Day at the University of Minnesota's Southwest Experiment Station. The date is Tuesday, September 19. Tours of research projects begin at 9:00 a.m. and continue till noon, and there's a special program after lunch. Don't forget the date--September 19 at the Southwest Station, Lamberton, Minnesota.

* * *

SEE NEW FENCING TECHNIQUES AT CORN-SOYBEAN FIELD DAY

If you want to see the latest in installing fence post corners and what's new in driving fence posts, be sure to get over to the University of Minnesota's Southwest Experiment Station at Lamberton on Tuesday. John Neetsel, USDA forest service technologist, will be on hand to give demonstrations of fence building techniques. That's just one part of the fall Corn-Soybean Field Day at the Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton, Minnesota. Don't forget the date--Tuesday, September 19.

* * *

WHAT ABOUT WEED KILLERS?

Just what effect do weed killers have on weed populations and corn yield? That's one of the questions that'll be answered at Corn-Soybean Field Day at the University of Minnesota's Southwest Experiment Station on Tuesday, September 19.

Tours of corn and soybean research projects will be held from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00. There'll be free coffee served at noon and lunch will be available. There's a special program after lunch, too. Don't miss the Corn-Soybean Field Day at the Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton, Minnesota, Tuesday, September 19.

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- 2 -

SPECIAL RADIO SHORTS FOR LAMBERTON FIELD DAY
(continued)

ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS AT CORN-SOYBEAN FIELD DAY

If you have questions on anything concerning corn and soybeans—bring them to the Corn-Soybean Field Day at the University of Minnesota's Southwest Experiment Station at Lambert on Tuesday. Along with tours of experimental plots and special demonstrations, there'll be a panel of experts on hand to answer your questions. Don't miss Corn-Soybean Field Day at the Southwest Experiment Station on Tuesday, September 19.

* * *

OPEN HOUSE AT THE UNIVERSITY'S SOUTHWEST EXPERIMENT STATION

There's an open house at the University of Minnesota's Southwest Experiment Station on Tuesday, and you're invited to attend. It's the station's annual Corn-Soybean Field Day that I'm talking about—a chance for you to see the results of research work with crops adapted to this area—and a chance to get the latest recommendations.

Tours begin at 9:00 a.m. and continue till noon, and there'll be a short program and special demonstrations after lunch. Don't miss Corn-Soybean Field Day at the Southwest Experiment Station. That's at Lambert, Minnesota, Tuesday, September 19.

* * *

IT'S TIME FOR CORN-SOYBEAN FIELD DAY

It's time for the fall Corn-Soybean Field Day at the University of Minnesota's Southwest Experiment Station. The event takes place near Lambert, Minnesota on Tuesday, September 19. Station Superintendent W. W. Nelson says there'll be tours of experimental plots and special demonstrations—and there'll be a panel of experts on hand to answer your questions. It's a good chance to catch up on what's new concerning corn and soybeans. Be sure to attend.

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September 12, 1961

Mr. Wallace W. Nelson
Superintendent
Southwest Experiment Station
Lamberton, Minnesota

Dear Wally

Here, at the eleventh hour, are some radio shorts which you may be able to use in connection with your Fall Field Day.

Goodness knows it's a bit late. When I talked to you at Grand Rapids I must have expected to get them to you earlier, but I think they'll be fairly effective if you can run them off and shove them on to stations in your area for use this weekend. I'm enclosing a list of Minnesota radio stations, it may give you some addresses you don't have.

I've sent copies of the shorts to Maynard Speece at WCCO and to W. E. Petersen at KSTP.

Sincerely yours

Harlan Stoehr
Assistant Extension Information Specialist

HS:sl1
Enc.

✓ Desk copy

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

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents
Immediate release

IMPROVE STORAGE FOR BETTER LIVING

Good storage can do more to simplify daily living than any other single factor in housing.

Whether you are planning to build a new home or just interested in making more use of your available space for storage, here are some tips to help improve your storage. They come from Mary Muller, extension specialist in home improvement at the University of Minnesota, who suggests that part of the fall house cleaning jobs might be devoted to improving existing storage.

Take time to be critical but open-minded as you analyze and apply these principles of general storage and examples to your home:

* Store items near place of first use.

Keep children's play clothes and your work clothes in a closet near the rear entrance. In the kitchen, store utensils and supplies near the place where you use them first.

* Keep often used articles within easy reach.

Have the daily supply of plates on shelves in an area easily reached, keeping the remainder of the plates in a less convenient place. This leaves more room for other dishes used daily.

* Plan to have duplicate items in different places.

Keep a supply of soap and towels near both upstairs and downstairs bathrooms and at the kitchen sink. Have duplicate sets of measuring cups at centers in the kitchen where you use them.

MORE

Add 1 - Improve Storage for Better Living

- * Store articles used in each room in or near that room.

Extra leaves for the dining room table are handy if space is provided in the dining room or a nearby hall closet.

- * Plan storage space that is flexible and adjustable.

Make rods in children's closets adjustable so they can be raised as children grow taller.

- * Store supplies and equipment used in one process together.

Sheets, blankets and pillow cases can be kept together in the linen closet. By keeping the linen piles small, you will reduce wrinkling and make rotation easier.

- * Fit storage to supplies and equipment to be stored.

Measure the stack of plates used regularly and locate the second shelf about 2 inches above them. The extra 2 inches are added to simplify handling of the dishes. This height will be fine for storing the daily supply of saucers, dessert plates and soup bowls.

- * Sort out the seldom used articles and store them in a less accessible area.

Items used only once or twice a year, such as Christmas decorations, can be stored on a hard-to-reach shelf in the closet or in the attic.

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

To all counties

4-H News

First in series of stories to use
during your enrollment campaign

NEW LOOK IN 4-H
MEETS CHANGING
TIMES

Older youth and urban boys and girls will be particularly interested in many of the new group programs and individual projects offered in 4-H this year, says Club (County) Agent _____.

Changes in the agricultural economy and in the pattern of rural life are broadening the scope of the 4-H program.

Of special interest to older members is career exploration, which will be a pilot project in 10 counties this year. This program is designed to help 4-H members appraise themselves to gain a basis for selection of a career. Educational opportunities to prepare for various careers and employment opportunities in different fields are considered. The program also helps farm youth to weigh farming as a future vocation against agriculturally related or other careers.

Town and Country Business, another program now being tried in a few counties, gives older youth a picture of agriculturally related jobs and helps them to understand the operation and problems of business. Group tours and discussions by men in business and industry add interest to this program.

Entomology available for the second year, is one of the individual projects with special appeal to town and non-farm as well as rural young people. Members learn to identify insects and to make insect collections; they learn the relationship of insects to the plant and animal world and gain knowledge about insect control and insecticides. The project is open to both boys and girls.

MORE

Add 1 - New Look in 4-H Meets Changing Times

Photography and automotive care and safety are two other projects now being tested in a limited number of counties. In photography members learn techniques in operating a camera and taking pictures. Automotive care and safety is intended for older members who are beginning to drive or will be starting soon or for drivers who want to learn more about maintenance and operation of the car's engine. Safety is an important aspect of this project.

Among other projects adapted to young people in town are conservation, gardening, safety, shop and electric.

A newly reorganized project called home improvement-family living offers girls the opportunity to improve the home, do laundry and ironing, care for children and improve everyday home management skills.

Rural and urban girls alike can take a variety of homemaking projects including food preparation, bread, food preservation and clothing.

- jbn -

NOTE to Counties: You may want to omit or add to sections that apply to your county.

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

To all counties
Release week of
September 18

HERE'S HOW TO
TAKE THOSE
SOIL SAMPLES

Soil samples you take this fall for testing can boost your crop returns in 1962.

But, to do you the most good, the samples must be carefully taken, according to County Agent _____. There's more to it than tossing some earth in a sample box. Here's how to be sure of getting a sample that represents your field:

1. Pick up sample boxes and information sheets from the county extension office or your fertilizer dealer.
2. Sample the main soil type in each field and stay away from unusual areas such as low spots or dead furrows. Send in separate samples for each crop area. In general, it takes one composite sample for each 10 to 15 acres.
3. Use a clean bucket and soil probe or spade. If you use a spade, dig a V-shaped trench 6 or 7 inches deep, trim the sides of a spadeful and put a 1-inch strip of soil in the pail. Repeat this in 10 or more places around the same soil area for each sample you'll send in.
4. Mix the soil in the pail and fill the sample box. That's your composite sample. Label each box with the sample number and your name and address. And keep a record of where you took the samples.
5. Fill out the information sheet completely. The testing laboratory and the county agent need the information to make lime and fertilizer recommendations.

If the soil is wet, don't dry it on a stove or in an oven; let it air dry. Package your sample boxes together, enclose the information sheet in an envelope containing \$1 for each sample, and your samples are ready to go to the University of Minnesota's Soil Testing Laboratory.

Soil test results you get this fall will help you plan earlier for 1962.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

ORDER TREES FOR
1962 CONSERVATION
PLANTINGS NOW

County Agent _____ this week reminded farmers that requests for cost sharing assistance for several tree planting practices under the 1962 Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) are now being accepted.

Marvin E. Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, says there are no important changes in the tree planting practices as compared to previous years. But it's important that farmers who plan to ask for ACP assistance for planting trees in 1962 do so as soon as possible.

Farmers who file requests with their county committee now can be sure they'll get prompt consideration. They'll also be able to get any technical advice they need from the Minnesota Conservation Department's Division of Forestry, or from the Soil Conservation Service.

Smith says more than 40 million tree seedlings are available from the State of Minnesota Nursery for 1962 planting. Under the ACP the landowner receives up to 80 percent of the cost of establishing needed conservation practices.

For complete information on the program, check with the county agent, your local forester, or your county ASC office.

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- hrs -

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

To all counties
Release week of
September 18

FARMERS AFFECTED
BY NEW SOCIAL
SECURITY CHANGES

A farmer who has credit for 3 1/2 years of work under social security may now choose to have his old-age benefits start as soon as he reaches 62. But he may sacrifice some future benefits by retiring early.

Hal Routhe, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, says a farmer who takes his social security benefits as soon as he reaches 62 will get 80 percent of the monthly benefit he would have been paid at 65.

Once he takes his benefits at the reduced rate and has no further earnings before 65, he'll continue to receive the same amount, even after he reaches his 65th birthday.

The wife of a farmer who decides to take his old-age benefits between 62 and 65 will be eligible for wife's benefits when she reaches 62. But if she takes her wife's benefits as soon as she reaches 62, she'll get only 75 percent of the benefits that would have been payable to her if she had waited until she was 65.

Routhe urges farmers to think over carefully their individual situations and check carefully with their social security office regarding coverage before they decide to retire at the earlier age.

Under the new social security law of 1961, most farmers can become insured more quickly. Also, many older people who didn't work for the length of time required under the old law will now be eligible for payments. If you've been told in the past that you couldn't get retirement benefits because you hadn't done enough work under social security, get in touch with your social security office now to see if you're eligible under the new law.

There is no change in the amount of work required now for disability benefits.

MORE

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS ANNOUNCED

George H. Tesmer, Jr., of Millville, William K. Kiehne of Harmony and Mary Ann Goehle of Tyler have each been awarded \$300 scholarships for the 1961-62 academic year in the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

This announcement came today from Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction on the University's St. Paul Campus.

Miss Goehle, a 1961 graduate of Tyler High School, has been awarded a Minnesota Dairy Industry Scholarship.

Tesmer has also been awarded a Minnesota Dairy Industry Scholarship. He is a sophomore in the dairy industries curriculum at the University.

Kiehne is the recipient of a Barzen of Minneapolis, Inc., Scholarship in agronomy. He is a 1961 graduate of Harmony High School.

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-rpr-

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

Immediate release

VETERINARIANS' CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD SEPTEMBER 20-21

Nearly 150 practitioners of veterinary medicine in the state are expected to attend the Minnesota Postgraduate Conference for Veterinarians on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota September 20 and 21.

The first day will be devoted to large animal problems and the second day to small animal problems, according to Dr. R. B. Solac, University of Minnesota extension veterinarian, who is program chairman.

Visiting speakers will include six doctors of veterinary medicine from four states and Canada. They are:

A. J. Cawley, professor at Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ontario, Canada; Stephen J. Roberts, professor in the Department of Veterinary Medicine and Obstetrics, New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; William D. Carlson, associate professor in the College of Veterinary Medicine, Colorado State University, Fort Collins; David E. Bartlett, American Breeders Service, Chicago; Harold J. Hill, director of beef cattle improvement research, Armour and Company, Denver; and Robert E. Wescott, general practitioner in the Rochester (Minn.) veterinary clinic.

Speakers during the two days of sessions will also include 22 members of the University of Minnesota staff.

Additional information may be obtained from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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61-318-rpr

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

* * * * *
* For release at 9 p.m. *
* Thursday, Sept. 14 *
* * * * *

3 MINNESOTA COUNTY AGENTS HONORED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N.Y.--Three Minnesota county agricultural extension agents this (Thursday) evening received the Distinguished Service Award of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

They are Harley S. Shurson of McIntosh, East Polk County; Richard W. Brand of Long Prairie, Todd County; and Fritz Gehrels of Bemidji, Beltrami County. The awards were made at the annual NACAA banquet in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York City.

Shurson has been a county agricultural agent for 13 years. He was reared on a farm near Brandon, Minn., graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1942 and then taught vocational agriculture at Milan for a year.

After 26 months in the U. S. Navy, he came to Fosston, where he taught high school vocational agriculture for two years. From January through June, 1948, he served as both county agent and vo-ag instructor. He became full-time county agent in East Polk County in July, 1948.

As a member of NACAA, he has been active on the annual banquet committee.

In receiving the Distinguished Service Award, Shurson was cited for his leadership in increasing the depth and stability of the East Polk County extension program. He is highly regarded by farmers in his county, especially for field crop demonstrations and crop improvement work. He was also commended for his work with dairy farmers and creamery operators. Shurson has also conducted considerable work in the field of production and marketing of potatoes and grass seeds.

(more)

add 1 3 county agents honored

Brand, a former Steele County farm boy, has been a county agricultural agent for 12 years. He took over in Todd County in 1952, after serving in Houston and Carlton counties. He graduated from the University of Minnesota with distinction in 1949, receiving a B. S. degree. Brand obtained his M. S. degree in agricultural economics from the University in 1957.

As a member of NACAA, he has been active on the research committee. In receiving the Distinguished Service Award, Brand was cited for the expansion of the extension program in Todd County under his direction.

In addition to broadening the work in agriculture, his leadership has resulted in an enlargement of the educational program for homemakers, and the 4-H program in the county has grown in both scope and quality. He was also commended for his work in dairying and marketing problems in his predominantly dairy county.

Gehrels has been a county agricultural agent for 12 years. He took over the direction of the Beltrami County agricultural extension service in September, 1960, after serving 11 years in Aitkin County.

Gehrels was born at Perham, Minn., and spent his boyhood at Alpena, S.D., and Pipestone, Minn. He is a graduate of South Dakota State College, where he obtained a B. S. degree.

As a member of NACAA, he has been active on the 4-H Club and rural youth committee. In receiving the Distinguished Service Award, Gehrels was cited for his leadership in broadening and strengthening the extension program in Aitkin County. His ability at organization helped both farm and city people in Aitkin County cope with flood conditions on two occasions.

Gehrels was also commended for his effectiveness in fostering good relationships with individual families, organizations and business and civic groups in the counties in which he has worked.

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61-319-rpr

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

Immediate release

SPECIAL U HOME EC CLASSES TO BE OFFERED AFTERNOONS, SATURDAYS

The University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics is offering a number of home economics classes in late afternoons and on Saturdays during the fall quarter, beginning Sept. 25, Louise Stedman, director of the School, has announced.

The late afternoon and Saturday classes are being offered especially to accommodate teachers, other professional women and homemakers who wish to continue their education, Miss Stedman said. A similar plan of special classes will be followed during winter and spring quarters, depending upon the demand. University credit will be given for all of these courses.

A class of art history will be given at 3 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. A home economics education course, Trends in Home Economics, will be given from 7 to 10 p.m. on Wednesdays. Other courses, for which hours will be arranged, include Readings in Family Relationships, Readings in Related Art, Special Problems in Home Planning and Furnishing, Seminar in Foods, Home Economics Problems, Problems in Home Economics Education and Readings in Home Economics Education.

These classes may be taken by registering as an adult special student or, for graduate credit, upon admission to the Graduate School. Further information may be obtained from the School of Home Economics on the St. Paul Campus.

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61-320-jbn

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

* For release at 9 p.m. *
* Friday, Sept. 15 *

ROUTE REPORTS FEEDER CATTLE OUTLOOK AT TRACY CLINIC

TRACY, Minn.--The average feedlot operator will have to buy beef calves at prices lower than present levels if he is to realize any appreciable return for his labor during the coming year.

This was brought out at the annual Cattle Feeders' Clinic in the Tracy Armory Friday night by Hal Route, extension economist in farm management at the University of Minnesota.

"However, if calves can be laid in for \$25 - \$27 per hundredweight, average labor returns appear likely," he stated. At present, quotations range \$2 - \$3 above these levels.

Reported Route:

Feeder cattle prices are expected to settle near last year's levels. Feedlot costs will be up slightly because of higher prices for feed grains. Fat cattle prices will probably be higher in 1962, and this adds up to an outlook for labor returns similar to last year's realized net returns, which ranged from fair to average.

Other University of Minnesota specialists appearing on the program were Donald Bates, extension agricultural engineer, who discussed labor saving devices in feedlots; and Robert E. Jacobs, extension animal husbandman, who spoke on beef cattle nutrition and management.

Feeder cattle costs, methods and chances for profit with each grade were discussed and demonstrated by Route and L. S. Doran, head of the stocker and feeder cattle division of Central Livestock Order Buying Company, South St. Paul.

RADIO SHORTS ON BEEF-GRASSLAND DAY

What's the best time to put nitrogen fertilizer on a pasture? Is it best to put it on all at once--or to split the application.

You can hear soils research men talk on this question at the Beef-Grassland Field Day, Thursday, September 21, at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Experiment Station.

Paul Burson will tell results of continuing studies of split versus one-shot nitrogen applications on forage growth.

You'll also hear research reports on grub and fly control, on wintering calves, and on fattening steers and heifers. That's Thursday, September 21, for Beef-Grassland Field Day at the Rosemount Experiment Station.

* * *

If you want to know the latest recommendations for grub and fly control in beef cattle, be on hand Thursday, September 21, for Beef-Grassland Field Day. The event takes place at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Experiment Station.

L. K. Cutkomp, a University of Minnesota entomologist, will talk of grub and fly control trials he's conducted at the Rosemount Station.

High energy rations, pelleted alfalfa hay, and pasture fertilization and management will also be discussed. That's at the Beef-Grassland Field Day, Thursday, September 21.

* * *

What are the latest recommendations for vitamin A in a beef cattle ration? You'll find out at Beef-Grassland Field Day, Thursday, September 21. O. E. Kolari, University of Minnesota livestock scientist, will report on vitamin A and levels of protein and hay in feeder cattle rations.

Other topics will include 10 years of pasture experiments, pelleted alfalfa hay, and wintering calves on regular-cut and high-cut corn silage and sorghum. That's at Beef-Grassland Field Day, Thursday, September 21, at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

* * *

You're invited to a birthday celebration on Thursday, September 21. The occasion is the tenth birthday of the University of Minnesota's Rosemount soils farm and the ninth annual Beef-Grassland Field Day.

You'll hear the results of 10 years of pasture experiments reported by Paul M. Burson, a University of Minnesota soils man. He'll report on fertilization and management. A. R. Schmid, a University agronomist, will report on 10 years' research with pasture mixtures and renovation.

There'll be other reports on fences and buildings, on grub and fly control, and on high energy rations. Don't forget, Thursday, September 21, for Beef-Grassland Field Day at the Rosemount Experiment Station.

* * *

What effect does a high-energy ration have on the carcass quality of beef? Many beef growers would like the answer to that question.

You can hear the question discussed thoroughly at Beef-Grassland Field Day, Thursday, September 21, at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Experiment Station. Livestock researcher W. J. Aunan will report on how high energy rations affected beef carcasses in University of Minnesota feeding trials.

High-moisture ensiled (EN-siled) barley, pelleted alfalfa hay, and the effect of vitamin A and levels of protein and hay will also be discussed.

That's September 21--Beef-Grassland Field Day at the Rosemount Experiment Station.

* * *

A feeding program for beef cattle is more apt to be successful if it's based on the latest research. That's one good reason for attending the Beef-Grassland Field Day, Thursday, September 21.

The event is at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station. A. L. Harvey, University livestock researcher, will report on 10 years' cattle feeding research at the Rosemount Station.

Other topics will include grub and fly control for beef cattle, the effects of different rations, experience with fences and buildings, and pasture fertilization and management.

There'll be a noon barbecue sponsored by the student Block and Bridle Club. George D. Scarseth, director of the American Farm Research Association, West Lafayette, Indiana, will be the main speaker of the event.

* * *

Is it better to put the lower part of a corn stalk in the silo or leave it in the field? And how does the higher energy content of high-cut corn silage and sorghum affect cattle gains? You'll hear those questions discussed at Beef-Grassland Field Day at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Experiment Station, Thursday, September 21.

J. C. Meiske and L. H. Smith, University livestock researchers, will report on trials with regular and high-cut silage they've conducted at the Rosemount Station during the past year. The trials involved 48 head of feeder cattle. You'll get a complete report at Beef-Grassland Field Day, Thursday, September 21, at the Rosemount Experiment Station.

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

SPECIAL to Waseon County Papers

Immediate release

WASEON COUNTY GROUP FEATURED IN NATIONAL MAGAZINE

The Waseon County Farm and Home Management Association is featured in the September issue of "County Agent and To-Ug Teacher," a national magazine for agricultural leaders published at Willoughby, Ohio.

An article headed "Big Problems Become Small" explains how farmers solve their management problems with the services offered by the Association.

The article also relates the role of Clotus Murphy, Waseon County agent, an extension worker since 1934, in conducting educational programs in farm and home management beginning in 1950, which led to the formal organization of the Association in 1954.

Also described are the parts played in the history of the Association by Lawrence H. (Larry) Christensen, present Chairman for the group, and Ralph Palen, Chairman until 1958.

In a photo accompanying the photo, ^{article} Gordon Barbel, Welder Farmer and Association member, is pictured standing Christensen the field camp for his tile line, part of a drainage project on the farm which was installed as the result of planning with Christensen's help. The text of article quotes Barbel on the value of the services of the Association.

General objectives of the Waseon Farm and Home Management Association are: To provide a service in farm and home planning and operation to Farm Families in Waseon County and to demonstrate the methods used and the practicability and value of such service in the operation of their farm and home business.

Since 1954, the Association has directly affected some 130 Farm Families who are now or have been members, and has indirectly affected many of the county's 1402 Farm Families.

The article was written for the magazine by Barlan Steuber, assistant extension information specialist at the University of Minnesota.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 15, 1961

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITIES OUTLETS

Immediate release

FIELD DAY DATES ANNOUNCED

Dates for a series of fall field days at University of Minnesota agricultural experiment stations were announced today by Theodore H. Fenske, associate dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture.

They include the following:

September 19--Corn--Soybean Day, Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton.

Field tours are scheduled for the morning, beginning at 9 o'clock. At 1 p.m. a panel of specialists will discuss questions asked by the audience.

September 21--Beef Cattle--Grassland Field Day, Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station. Inspection of cattle, pastures and facilities will start at 9:30 a.m. Results of research will be reported at 10:15. Reports of pasture experiments and a talk by George D. Scarseth, director of the American Farm Research Association, West Lafayette, Indiana, will be heard in the afternoon.

Dates have been announced and program details are being worked out for four more field days:

September 28--Beef Cattle Feeders Day, Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston.

October 5--Livestock, Corn and Soybean Day, West Central Experiment Station, Morris.

October 11--Corn and Soybean Day, Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

October 13--Corn and Soybean Day, Southern Experiment Station, Waseca.

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

New Canned Wheat Product
Cottage Cheese Whey May Be Useful
To Clean Brass Hardware
New Glamour for Acoustic Ceilings
Heels Hard on Floors
New Look in Sofas and Chairs

Care of Dark Cottons
What Women Like and Dislike in
Dark Cottons
Fall Colors are Bright and Clear
When You Buy Hosiery
To Make Stockings Last Longer
Machine Washable Sweaters

WHAT'S NEW

New Canned Wheat Product

A new convenience food, ready-prepared canned whole-grain wheat, has been developed by research scientists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

It can be used in as many as 19 different dishes, from soup to dessert. For example, it can be used to enhance vegetable soups, meat balls, tossed salad, pineapple Bavarian. This new canned product has a delicate whole-wheat flavor, has nearly the same nutritive value as whole kernels of wheat and needs only a few minutes heating in a little water before serving.

The new food is being test-marketed by the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service in cooperation with the Kansas Wheat Commission. If the trials are successful, the product will soon be on your grocer's shelves.

Cottage Cheese Whey May Be Useful

A new method for drying cottage cheese whey may make it possible to use the whey in some commercially prepared foods such as sherbet and bakery products. Though the whey from cottage cheese contains protein and calcium and fairly large amounts of vitamin B, most of it has gone to waste because it doesn't keep well, is costly to ship in liquid form and is hard to dry. The new treatment makes a foam of the whey and dries it into a smooth, free-flowing powder. It keeps for several months without refrigeration, is economical to ship and is easy to use in prepared foods. Though you won't find dried whey on consumer markets, it's likely to be an ingredient in some of the foods you buy in the future.

-jbn-

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

HOME FURNISHINGSTo Clean Brass Hardware

To clean tarnish and dirt from brass or brass-finish hardware yet not remove its antique finish, simply brush on a coat of vinegar and salt which have been mixed in a dish. After 10 minutes, wash with suds, rinse and dry, suggests the Cleanliness Bureau.

New Glamour for Acoustic Ceilings

Acoustic ceilings have acquired new glamour. The introduction of an acoustic tile unmarred by perforations gives a smooth decorative look. The new sound-softening tile is easy to apply and to clean. It's available in a selection of patterns and tints.

Heels Hard on Floors

Can you imagine having a stress of 2,000 pounds exerted on you? Although we hope this weight will never fall on you, it does fall on your floors daily when you walk across them in the slender high heels now popular.

A 120 pound woman stepping squarely on the floor with her spike heels imposes a stress of about 2,000 pounds per square inch. To make matters even worse for your floor, she actually exerts a momentary stress of nearly 4 tons per square inch because only a small part of the lift of the heel strikes the floor first. Little wonder that these heels are hard on both carpeting and linoleum.

New Look in Sofas and Chairs

Sofas and chair seats no longer have the tight squared look of foam. Foam is still used in combination with fiberfill but gives softened edges. This new softened look is complemented by a quilting which outlines the design in the fabric, particularly on the backs of sofas. The backs of sofas and chairs also are higher this year, making it more comfortable for watching TV or for relaxed conversation.

-jbn-

CLOTHINGCare of Dark Cottons

If you're buying a dark cotton for use this fall and winter, you may be interested in some tests on laundering and dry cleaning made at the New York State Experiment Station (Cornell).

Dry cleaning proved more satisfactory than hand laundering or machine laundering in preventing shrinkage and stretching -- that is, holding the original shape of the fabric -- and also in keeping color, strength and crease resistance of the dark cottons.

Hand washing showed less shrinkage, fading and loss of body than machine washing, but crease resistance was lost at about the same rate by both laundering methods.

The Cornell home economists tested eight different fabrics sold as transitional cottons. Each fabric was given 20 launderings or dry cleanings.

What Women Like and Dislike in Dark Cottons

Appearance and style are qualities women like about dark cottons, according to a U. S. Department of Agriculture survey. Many also said they like them for easy care and washability, especially soil resistance. On the other hand, 29 percent of the women who criticized the fabrics complained about care and laundering, particularly about picking up lint in washing and the need for hand washing or separate washing from other clothes.

Fall Colors are Bright and Clear

The colors this fall are glowing -- such as those you would see through stained glass windows.

Largest color range is in the blue family -- from China blue to light navy. Newest blues are green-tinged as in teal and mallard, influenced by purple or clear true blue. Magenta dominates the purple family. Greens range from lively grass green and kelly to blue-cast emerald, spruce and forest green. Yellows are touched with orange and look fresh in shades described as pumpkin, marigold or chrysanthemum. Browns are burnished from the darkest to the almost orange hues. Red is either orange-cast or blue-cast.

Off-setting the bright colors are neutrals either warmed by yellow or tinged with gray.

CLOTHING

When You Buy Hosiery

When you buy your fall hosiery, here are some points to keep in mind:

- . A beige tone in stockings looks best with warm colors like browns, reds and yellows.
- . A grayer tone looks best with blue, gray or black shades.
- . Dark shades of hose make heavy legs look slimmer.
- . A dull rather than a shiny finish gives a more pleasing effect.
- . Seamless hosiery eliminates the problem of crooked seams.

To Make Stockings Last Longer

To get added wear from your hosiery, alternate pairs from one day to the next. Buy three pairs of the same shade and style of hosiery so you can match single stockings when one from a pair springs a run. And remember, your hose will last longer if you buy them for specific uses. Sheer party hose can't be expected to last long when worn in walking shoes. On the other hand, walking sheers or service weight stockings aren't as flattering for dress-up occasions as sheers.

Machine Washable Sweaters

When you buy sweaters this fall, you may want to look for the 100 percent wool sweaters that have been treated so they are machine washable. Some specially treated sweaters can be tossed into warm water in the washer and can be dried in the dryer. But don't assume that treatment can be given to any sweater. Read the label for care directions before you buy -- and again before you launder!

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 15, 1961

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITIES OUTLETS
AND FORESTRY PUBLICATIONS

Immediate release

FORESTRY PROFESSOR TO ATTEND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Egolfs Bakuzis, assistant professor of forestry at the University of Minnesota, will attend the International Union of Forestry Research Organization's conference to be held September 9-22 at Vienna, Austria.

This was announced today by F. H. Kaufert, director of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

Bakuzis is one of the 14 United States Forestry research scientists to receive a National Science Foundation grant through the Society of American Foresters and an invitation to attend the conference. The conference will review developments and progress in forestry research throughout the world.

Originally from Latvia, Dr. Bakuzis came to the U. S. in 1950 and has become an authority on forest ecology in Minnesota. He received his Forest Engineering degree from Latvian University at Riga in 1935 and his Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota School of Forestry in 1959.

He is married and has six children.

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University Farm and Home News
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September 15, 1961

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITIES OUTLETS
AND FORESTRY PUBLICATIONS

Immediate release

KERSAVAGE JCINS "U" FORESTRY STAFF

Paul C. Kersavage has been appointed as instructor in the School of Forestry at the University of Minnesota. This was announced today by F. H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry.

A native of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, Kersavage received his Bachelor of Science degree from Pennsylvania State University in 1958 and will receive his Master of Science degree from the University of California this year. For the past three years he has been conducting research at the University of California Forest Products Laboratory, Berkeley.

Kersavage will teach courses in building products merchandising and fabrication and will conduct research on the utilization of aspen.

He is married and has one child.

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

Special to
Special to West Polk County

NEW HOME AGENT
FOR COUNTY

West Polk County will again have a home agent when Mrs. Marlene Overgaard joins the Agricultural Extension Service staff October 1.

Mrs. Overgaard received her bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota in 1960, with a major in home economics education. She is a graduate of the Northwest School of Agriculture.

While at the University she was a member of the University Extension Club and the Home Economics Association and was chairman of the Toastmistress Club.

For 10 years she was a 4-H club member in Marshall County, where she grew up on a 700-acre farm. As a club member she carried all the home economics projects, held most of the offices in her local club and was a junior leader. She received the 4-H Key Club award for her achievements and her leadership.

During the summers of 1957 and 1958 Mrs. Overgaard was a 4-H Club assistant in West Otter Tail County, with headquarters in Fergus Falls.

As home agent she will work with County Agent Carl Ash and Assistant Agent Marlin Johnson on a well rounded extension program. Her responsibilities will be direction of the extension home program and the home economics phases of 4-H work.

Plowville '61
September 18, 1961

Plowville resume

PLOWVILLE FOCUSED
NATION'S EYES
ON MINNESOTA

National champions and national farm policy shared the spotlight last week as nearly 50,000 visitors swarmed over five host farms near Melrose for "Terra-Rama '61" and the state and national plowing matches.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman predicted that 1961 will be the best year for farmers since the Korean War. He pointed to higher price supports and the federal feed-grain program as part of the reason.

Earlier Bishop Peter W. Bartholome, St. Cloud, had urged the U.S. Department of Agriculture to set up a bureau to study the Christian philosophy of the land to form programs to foster the family-size farm.

Bishop Bartholome told the Plowville banquet that he felt that the department, for the most part, was not thinking in terms of the family-size farm.

Former Governor Harold Stassen expressed dissatisfaction with the farm program since World War II. He proposed a program that would guarantee a parity income or minimum wage income to a family-size farm. He would also allow the commercial or capital side of agriculture to compete without government supports.

Governor Elmer Andersen outlined his plans for a "Governor's Conference on Agriculture" to be called late this fall or early winter.

Main emphasis away from the platform and out in the fields of the host farms was on the demonstration of improved conservation practices.

Winners in the various contests were as follows:

Contour plowing: National champion, Arthur Raisch, Sheffield, Iowa;
Minnesota champion, Bernard Nietfeld, Melrose, followed by Glen Braun, Hastings,

Add 1 - Plowville

and Gordon Cornish, Garden City.

Level land plowing: National champion, Glen Steward, Springport, Michigan; Minnesota champion, Harold Searles Jr., Byron, followed by James Greenough, Garden City, and Jacob Van Lingen, Renville.

4-H land judging: Hennepin County, first, and West Otter Tail, second. The Hennepin County team included Paul Johnson and Dave and Don Painter, all of Maple Plain.

FFA land judging: Maple Lake High School, first and Danube High School, second. Members of the winning team were Jerry Raichel, Harry Marsh, and Dave Siegfried.

Adult land judging: Allen Haapasari, New York Mills.

4-H contour-line laying: West Otter Tail County, first, and Freeborn County, second. Team members from West Otter Tail were Dennis and Jerome Paulson, Clitheral.

FFA contour-line laying: Springfield High School, first, and Stillwater High School, second. Winning team members were Dave Reiner and John Ryan.

Queen of the furrows: Joyce Andreas, 17, Montevideo.

Herman P. Indieke was chairman, and Joseph Kluepke, general manager, of the event sponsored by the Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts and WCCO radio.

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

Immediate release

U HORTICULTURIST HONORED

R. E. Widmer, associate professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, has been honored by being made a life member of the Tri-State Florists' Association.

The honor was conferred at a recent meeting of the organization, composed of florists in Minnesota, North and South Dakota. Widmer received the recognition for his research in floriculture and for his work in helping florists with their programs and their greenhouse problems. It is the first time in 41 years that anyone has been named a life member of the group.

Widmer has been on the University of Minnesota staff since July, 1949. His research includes the breeding of garden chrysanthemums and cultural studies of poinsettias, lilies, geraniums and chrysanthemums. He also teaches classes in floriculture and is editor of the Minnesota State Florists' Bulletin.

Widmer holds bachelor's and master's degrees from Rutgers University and a Ph. D. from the University of Minnesota.

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61-322-jbn

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

Immediate release

HORTICULTURE JUDGING CLASS TO BE OFFERED

An evening class in horticultural crop judging will be given during the fall quarter on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus beginning Sept. 25.

Offered by the General Extension Division in cooperation with the University horticulture department, the class will meet each Monday from 6:30 to 9 p.m. in Room 102 in the Horticulture Building.

The class is designed to give training to those interested in becoming certified judges of fruit, vegetable and flower specimens. The class should also be of particular value to agriculture teachers, to gardeners and exhibitors, according to Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist, who is instructor for the course.

Objectives of the course are to develop an appreciation of the characteristics of good horticultural exhibits, professional skill in evaluating exhibits of vegetables, fruits and flowers and an understanding of the organization and staging of horticultural shows. Laboratory work will include staging and judging of exhibits.

Students may register for the class through the General Extension Division on the Minneapolis Campus through Wed., Sept. 20, or at the first class session Sept. 25.

The course carries three University credits. Charge for the course is \$27.

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61-323-jbn

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

Immediate release

EXTENSION ECONOMIST APPOINTED

Duane E. Erickson has been appointed extension economist in farm management at the University of Minnesota, it was announced today by Skuli Rutford, director of the University's Agricultural Extension Service.

With headquarters on the St. Paul Campus, Erickson will work with county agents in passing along the results of University of Minnesota research as a basis for encouraging improved farm management practices throughout the state.

Erickson was born at Fergus Falls and graduated from Elbow Lake High School. He was awarded his bachelor of science degree by North Dakota State University, Fargo, in 1953, majoring in agricultural education. He received his master of science degree from the University of Minnesota in 1959, majoring in agricultural economics.

Since 1957, while doing graduate study, he has been a research assistant in the agricultural economics department at the University of Minnesota. Earlier, he served as vocational agriculture instructor at Bowman, N. D.

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61-324-rpr

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

* For release at noon, *
* Tuesday, Sept. 19 *

CORN FERTILIZATION SHOWS RESULTS AT LAMBERTON

LAMBERTON, Minn.--Improved corn production in this area may be possible by using heavier rates of fertilizer and growing more plants per acre.

This was indicated when visitors inspected test plots at Corn-Soybean Field Day at the University of Minnesota's Southwest Experiment Station near Lamberton this (Tuesday) morning.

J. M. MacGregor, professor of soils at the University, reported that 40, 80 or 160 pounds of nitrogen per acre were applied both before and after plowing in the fall, as well as at planting time or later as a side dressing.

Nitrogen deficiency appeared on corn plants in plots which got the 40- and 80-pound treatments. But corn fertilized at the 160-pound rate has shown good stalk size and healthy green color on a stand of nearly 20,000 plants per acre, said MacGregor.

R. G. Robinson, associate professor of agronomy, told those viewing trial plots that the development of high-yielding hybrids, chemical weed control and availability of grain-drying equipment has resulted in grain sorghum becoming a commercial crop in Minnesota.

"For a few farmers," he said, "grain sorghum can now be considered an alternative to corn in cropping plans. Sorghum can endure short periods of drought without serious injury and can exist longer than other grain crops when flooded."

Robinson emphasized that young sorghum plants compete poorly with weeds and strongly recommended the use of herbicides in growing this crop.

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

* For release at 8:50 a.m. *
* Wednesday, September 20 *

"HUMAN ERRORS" CAUSE DAIRY COW FERTILITY LOSSES

Much of the tremendous cost of infertility in milk cows can be traced to the fact that in modern dairy farming, especially since the development of artificial breeding, "biological processes have become exposed to human error."

That statement came today (Wednesday) from Dr. Raimunds Zemjanis, head of veterinary obstetrics in the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine, in a talk at the Minnesota Postgraduate Conference for Veterinarians, being held on the St. Paul Campus Wednesday and Thursday.

The critical time in solving fertility problems is the period during which the cow is at peak production and appears healthiest. He said that herdsmen should watch carefully for signs of infertility during this time and should consult their local veterinarians for pregnancy examinations and eventual treatment of problem animals.

Dr. Zemjanis said that the herdsman's responsibility in preventing infertility losses consists of seeing that healthy cows are bred at the right time. With artificial insemination the human being also has the responsibility of providing proper semen handling and effective insemination methods.

He explained that, to maintain high production, cows should calve every 12 months. Every time a cow comes into heat without being bred means a loss of three weeks or more before production can be resumed. The use of a figure as low as \$1 per day shows that losses from missed heats can easily soar to \$100 or more per animal, he stated.

Dr. Zemjanis reported that failure to observe heat and the return to heat after failure to breed (repeat breeding) accounted for a total of 47 percent of infertile dairy cows observed at the University's Veterinary Clinic.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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Immediate release

PINCHES BECOMES ACTING DIRECTOR OF AG. SHORT COURSES

Robert R. Pinches has been appointed acting director of Agricultural Short Courses at the University of Minnesota, it was announced today by Harold Macy, dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture.

Pinches, who has been serving as associate state 4-H Club leader, fills a vacancy caused by the death of J. O. Christianson.

Pinches, a native of Ohio, received his bachelor of science degree in agriculture from Ohio State University in 1940 and his master's degree in sociology from the University of Minnesota in 1957.

He served as 4-H Club agent in Hennepin County from 1945 to 1949. From 1950 to 1955 he was assistant state leader of the Young Men and Women program in Minnesota.

Before coming to Minnesota he served in the Program Surveys Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington, D. C. He was absent from Minnesota to serve as state extension youth leader at Iowa State University in 1956-58.

Pinches was recently chairman of the National 4-H Career Exploration Development Committee.

Also announced today was the temporary appointment of H. P. Hanson as program consultant and coordinator in the Short Course Office. His work will be primarily with foreign students and visitors.

Hanson had been in retirement since July 1, 1958, after serving 19 years with the University of Minnesota. Agricultural Extension Service. From 1946 until 1958, he was an extension specialist in field studies.

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61-327-rpr

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

* For release at 3:15 p.m. *
* Thursday, September 21 *

SCARSETH LINKS GRASS WITH PROSPERITY

ROSEMOUNT, Minn.--"The use of grass for man is tied to the prosperity of the nation," said George D. Scarseth, director of research for the American Farm Research Association, West Lafayette, Indiana, here today (Thursday).

Scarseth was the principal speaker at the ninth annual Beef Cattle-Grassland Field Day at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

Speaking on the topic, "All Flesh is Grass," Scarseth pointed out that "we eat the steak or drink the milk that comes from the cow that eats the grass that feeds on the soil and bathes in the sun,"

He continued:

"Man can now produce richer grasses and forages than ever found in nature. These grasses can be richer in protein (nitrogen) because manufactured nitrogen can be added.

"Research has demonstrated that the protein content can be raised from 2 percent in nitrogen-starved grass to 20 percent or more with nitrogen fertilization. Feeding experiments have proven that overly rich nitrogen forage is not good unless balanced with the nutrient mineral elements, potassium, calcium, magnesium and especially phosphorus. A high phosphorus content tends to keep excessive nitrogen in control.

"Only good grass, abundant grass, highly nutritious grass will suffice for cattle..."

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

Immediate release

DUTCH ELM DISEASE AGAIN REPORTED IN MINNESOTA

Five new cases of Dutch elm disease have been tentatively identified in Minnesota, according to David W. French, University of Minnesota plant pathologist.

The new outbreaks are all in the Monticello-Big Lake area, about 40 miles northwest of St. Paul. The only previous case of Dutch elm disease positively identified in the state was found in a St. Paul elm last March.

Dutch elm disease is caused by a fungus which is spread in this country by the native elm bark beetle and the smaller European elm bark beetle. Both beetles breed in dead and dying elm wood.

French says good sanitation methods this fall are extremely important in preventing spread of the disease. It's important to clean up all dying and dead elms and dead elm branches, firewood and logs to prevent further population build-up of the disease-spreading beetles. All dead elm wood should be burned before spring.

Disease symptoms to watch for in elms are rapid wilting of entire branches and discolored wood under the bark of the diseased limbs. Usually entire sections of an infected elm wilt and die rapidly.

If you find these symptoms, send five or six sections from the wilted branches to the Plant Disease Clinic, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

Sections should be about one-half inch thick and 6 to 10 inches long. There is no charge for the diagnosis.

Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, says more than 130 specimens from elms suspected of Dutch elm infection have been inspected by the clinic this summer.

The disease is fully described in Extension Folder 211, "The Dutch Elm Disease." You can get a copy from your county agent's office or by dropping a card to the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-329-hrs

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

To all counties

Release week of
September 25

FARM FILLERS

To prevent infertility losses, the dairy herdsman's responsibility is to see that healthy cows are bred at the right time, says Dr. Raimunds Zemjanis, head of veterinary obstetrics at the University of Minnesota. Every time a cow comes into heat without being bred means a loss of three weeks or more before production can be resumed. The use of a figure as low as \$1 per day shows that losses from missed heats can easily soar to \$100 or more per animal.

* * * *

If a cow with mastitis doesn't respond to repeated treatment with a drug, it may be a good idea to postpone treatment until her dry period and concentrate your efforts on management. That's according to Dr. Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota. Dr. Solac says the cow which does not respond to treatment is probably infected by one of the microorganisms for which research has not yet found a specific drug. You can pick up a copy of Dr. Solac's new folder "You Can Control Mastitis," at the extension office. Ask for Extension Folder 216.

* * * *

Will a beef ration containing shelled corn be more likely to produce a carcass yielding a high amount of meat without excess fat than a ration based on ear corn? Apparently not, says W. J. Aunan, University of Minnesota animal husbandman. Recent feeding trials with various corn rations at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station produced no meaningful differences in carcass quality.

* * * *

An extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota says the day is not far off when the solids-not-fat content of a cow's milk will be an important part of her DHIA production record. Ralph Wayne says production records which include solids-not-fat information will be computed at a central record processing center. Solids-not-fat is the part of the milk left after the butterfat and water have been removed. It's made up of protein, lactose -- or milk sugar -- and minerals.

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University Farm and Home News
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Immediate release

NEW EXTENSION CLOTHING SPECIALIST

Thelma Baierl, Nekoosa, Wis., has joined the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service staff as a clothing specialist, Skuli Rutford, Extension Service director, has announced.

For the past three years Miss Baierl has been a clothing specialist at Pennsylvania State University. For three years previously she held the position of clothing specialist at North Dakota State University. She has also been a county home agent in Wisconsin and has taught home economics in Wisconsin high schools. During World War II she served in the WAVES.

She holds a B. E. degree from Wisconsin State College, Stevens Point, and a master's degree from the University of Wisconsin.

She is a member of the American Home Economics Association, the American Association of University Women and Epsilon Sigma Phi, Agricultural Extension Service honorary fraternity.

As extension clothing specialist, Miss Baierl will assist home agents in conducting projects in clothing and textiles. She will also prepare and organize subject matter to be used in teaching clothing to groups throughout the state in the extension home program.

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61-330-jbn

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

* For release at 1:30 p.m. *
* Thursday, Sept. 21 *

PASTURE FERTILITY TRIALS REPORTED AT BEEF-GRASSLAND DAY

ROSEMOUNT, Minn.--Renovation and 200 pounds per acre of 0-33-0 and an equal amount of 0-20-20 fertilizer more than doubled beef production per acre at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

Paul M. Burson, University soils researcher, made the report today at the station's ninth annual Beef Cattle-Grassland Field Day.

Total production of beef per acre ranged from 171 pounds on unfertilized pasture to 385 pounds on fertilized renovated pastures. The fertilized and renovated pastures also gave the greatest beef return per acre over seed, tillage and fertilizer costs--\$70.70 per acre compared to \$53.20 for fertilized but unrenovated pasture and \$37.62 for unfertilized pasture.

Renovated and fertilized pastures carried nearly twice as many steers as the unimproved pasture.

Applications of nitrogen fertilizer not only boosted yields but also increased the percentage of grass in the pasture compared with the percentage of legumes. That may be important when it comes to controlling bloat, Burson said.

Best time to apply the nitrogen fertilizer depends to some extent on the amount of rainfall after it is spread. Burson noted that forage yields per acre were greatest where half the nitrogen was applied in April and half in July, but yields from pastures which received a single nitrogen application followed so closely that he feels split application isn't worth the extra effort.

The soils specialist recommended grazing down the lush early spring pasture growth and applying a single annual application of nitrogen fertilizer in June. July applications of nitrogen are risky because there's greater chance of dry weather then, he said.

Renovated pastures were worked three times with a deep tiller and once with a disk. Seeding rates were 5 pounds of alfalfa, 6 pounds of Lincoln brome, 2 pounds of orchard grass and 1 pound of alsike clover per acre.

Cooperating with Burson in the trials were University of Minnesota agronomists A. R. Schmid and A. L. Harvey and C. E. Kolari, animal husbandmen at the University.

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

* For release at 11:30 a.m. *
* Thursday, September 21 *

RATION APPARENTLY DOESN'T AFFECT BEEF CARCASS CHARACTERISTICS

ROSEMOUNT, Minn.--Will a beef cattle ration based on shelled corn produce a higher quality carcass than a ration based on ear corn? And does the type of fattening ration have much to do with marbling--the way fat is distributed in a cut of beef?

Apparently not, a University of Minnesota livestock scientist said today. W. J. Aunan told a Beef Cattle-Grassland Field Day audience that recent feeding trials with various rations at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station produced no meaningful differences in carcass quality.

Aunan said the trials were based on rations of cracked shelled corn and hay, ground ear corn and hay, and ground ear corn and no hay.

As far as feedlot performance was concerned, cattle fed ground ear corn and hay had the highest margin over feed costs. Margin over feed cost was least for cattle fed ground ear corn and no hay.

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61-332-hrs

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

* For release at 10:30 a.m. *
* Thursday, September 21 *

HIGH-CUT CORN SILAGE PRODUCES ECONOMICAL BEEF GAINS

ROSEMOUNT, Minn.--In a wintering calf ration, what's the difference in feeding value between regular corn silage, high-cut corn silage and forage sorghum silage?

All give good gains at economical costs, J. C. Meiske, University of Minnesota animal husbandman, told Beef Cattle-Grassland Field Day visitors today. But in recent University feeding trials, feed cost per 100 pounds of gain was lowest with a ration based on high-cut corn silage cut so that 18 to 24 inches of stubble remained in the field.

Average cost per 100 pounds of gain with the high-cut silage ration was \$11.19. A ration based on regular cut corn silage produced 100 pounds of gain for \$11.68 and a ration built around forage sorghum silage had an average cost of \$13.03 per hundredweight of gain.

Calves in the trials weighed about 405 pounds when they went on feed last November. They were fed 191 days. To keep calves in all lots gaining at about the same rate those fed sorghum and regular cut corn silage also received cracked shelled corn--about 3.2 pounds daily with corn silage and about 5.4 pounds per day with forage sorghum silage.

Calves in all lots received one pound of soybean meal and two pounds of alfalfa-brome hay per head daily. All calves had free choice access to trace mineralized salt and a mineral mixture of two parts steamed bone meal to one part salt. And all were implanted with 12 milligrams of stilbestrol when the trials began.

Average daily gain for all calves was about 1.73 pounds. There was no meaningful difference in gains between the different groups.

Calves fed high-cut corn silage produced 100 pounds of gain on about 5.8 percent less dry matter than calves fed regular corn silage. They were about 11 percent more efficient than calves fed forage sorghum silage.

Animal husbandmen A. L. Harvey and O. E. Kolari and Agronomist L. H. Smith assisted Meiske in the experiment.

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

DHIA Special

SUGGESTIONS FOR EXTRA STORIES AND ITEMS IN DHIA CAMPAIGN

1. Suggested for use as item for personal column or radio program AFTER results of contest have been announced:

Dairyman are still wondering how they could be so far off in trying to guess a cow's production by looking at her. They're talking, of course, about the contest recently held in connection with the campaign in _____ county to stimulate dairy record keeping.

"Most of those taking part in the contest are now convinced that it is only through production records that one can really evaluate a cow and what she can do for her owner. When you realize that a cow producing 400 pounds of butterfat returns about three times as much to the owner as the average cow in the state and that a cow giving less than 6000 pounds of milk contributes little or nothing in return for the labor involved in taking care of her, you realize that you just cannot afford to hold onto low producers. Records will ferret them out."

2. See story No. 10 on dairy records going electronic.
3. See suggestions on the following page for writing up your own story of testing in your county.
4. Follow up stories: Get publicity going on new sign-ups for records in your county -- what some of your AI technicians have done; work of others; stories on what new members are finding out about their cows. We will supply a few state-wide stories from the Information Service. Keep it hot!

Note to County Agents:

Here are some suggestions on what you may wish to include in a story on cow testing in your county:

1. How a herd owner has materially increased his average production over a three or four year period.
2. What a new member found out about individual cows after four or five months testing.
3. How production increased by more accurate feeding according to production.
4. How feed costs have been reduced by more accurate feeding.
5. How a good cow was saved which might otherwise have been sold had records not been started.
6. How a good brood cow was discovered through production records.
7. List names of your DHIA board and supervisors.

You can pick up plenty of other ideas. Use names if possible. Get your DHIA before the public when interest is high. Give a little history and growth of DHIA in your county.

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

A Farm and Home Research
Report for use after
11:00 a.m. Thursday,
September 21.

STEERS-HEIFERS VARY IN
LINSEED OIL MEAL UTILIZATION

If a cattle feeder bases his ration on corn silage with a linseed oil meal protein supplement, what's the most profitable amount of oil meal to feed?

Depends partly on whether he's feeding steers or heifers, say University of Minnesota livestock researchers O. E. Kolari, A. L. Harvey and J. C. Meiske. At least that's the indication they got from feeding trials at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station with 64 medium to good yearling steers and an equal number of good heifers.

The most economical gains were made by steers fed $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and heifers fed 2 pounds of linseed oil meal per head daily. Feed cost per hundred pounds of grain was \$12 for heifers and \$12.20 for the steers.

Both steers and heifers received corn silage fed to appetite and 8 pounds of combined ear corn and linseed oil meal per head daily during most of the trial. In order to put on more finish, hay was substituted for silage, and the amount of corn was increased during the final days of the experiment.

Adding 10 grams per head per day of the amino acid lysine had no effect on feedlot performance.

Kolari made the report at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station's ninth annual Beef-Grassland Field Day.

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(Note to Agent: Last paragraph optional.)

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

To all counties
Immediate release

ECONOMISTS SEE LITTLE
CHANGE IN FARM INCOME
FOR MINNESOTA IN 1962

University of Minnesota extension economists expect 1962 farm income in the state to remain at about the same level as during the past year.

J. L. App, extension farm management specialist, and F. J. Smith and M. K. Christiansen, extension marketing specialists, say:

Economic activity appears to be on the upswing in 1961-62. Consumer income and population will continue to increase, and unemployment will continue to fall. The demand for farm products will continue strong, with the long-term trend toward increased consumption of meat and low-fat dairy products.

Cash receipts for livestock may decline in 1962 because of the outlook for lower hog, egg and poultry prices. However, cash receipts plus government payments to farmers are likely to total larger than the 1961 amounts.

Farm costs are likely to continue to advance throughout 1961-62. Items which will increase are real estate taxes, wage rates, power machinery, motor supplies, feed and building materials. Items which will change little or will be lower are farm supplies, fertilizer, seeds, livestock replacements and farm real estate.

Prospects for net farm income in 1962 are for little over-all change from the estimated 1961 level. This assumes a continuation of present support levels and probable effects of the Agricultural Act of 1961.

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-rpr-

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

To all counties
For immediate use

TODAY'S SOIL
TESTS MOST
RELIABLE

Today's soil tests are considerably more reliable than those available a few years ago, reports County Agent _____ . That's because research is continually going on to improve the accuracy of the tests.

This year, University of Minnesota soils men John Grava and Lowell Hanson are conducting field research plots in southeast Minnesota to calibrate tests and fertilizer response more closely.

One of the best methods of checking soil test results is to see how much of a nutrient such as potassium gets into the plant.

For example, on one of the five fields being studied Hanson and Grava found that a relatively low test supplied only 60% of the potassium needed for normal growth of corn.

The Fayette soil of this field required an application of 120 pounds of potash to bring the potassium up to the proper level in the plant.

These results, along with other studies conducted by the soils department in Minnesota and other states, make possible continued adjustment of fertilizer rates for different crops and soils.

But in order to take advantage of this information, farmers must collect soil samples and send them in for testing. Sound recommendations for each field can then be made. Supplies for sample collection are available from the county extension office or many fertilizer dealers.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

HERE ARE TIPS ON
CARE AND CLEANING
OF UTENSILS

Arrival of cool fall weather is a good time to give your pots and pans a going-over to remove the stains from cooking.

Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, (or Home Agent _____) gives some tips on care and cleaning of various materials:

Aluminum. Brighten aluminum by using soap-filled steel wool scouring pads. Wash, rinse and dry. Cooking acid foods like tomatoes or apples in a darkened aluminum pan will remove the discoloration; also effective is simmering a quart of water to which 2 tablespoons of cream of tartar have been added.

Copper-bottom utensils and stainless steel. Use special copper cleaner for copper bottoms or use a combination of salt and vinegar or lemon juice. Washing in hot suds should keep stainless steel bright and **shiny**. Since it water spots, dry it well. To avoid heat spots, cook with low heat. Remove burned-on or sticky food with a fine steel wool scouring pad.

Cast-iron. Wash, rinse and dry thoroughly to **avoid** rust. Rubbing with a non-salt fat will prevent rust if the pan is to be stored for some time. Use steel wool scouring pads to remove burned-on food. Avoid storing pans with their lids on or they may accumulate moisture and odors.

Glazed earthenware. Handle gently to avoid chipping. Apply heat slowly. Never put an empty pan over heat. Earthenware washes like a glass dish.

Glass. **Avoid** scorching food at the outset by applying heat cautiously. Avoid putting hot glass into cool water or on a cool surface since glass is sensitive to temperature changes. Use fine steel wool to remove burned-on food, or soak in water and baking soda.

Univeristy Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 19, 1961

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

LOCAL 4-H'ERS
WIN TRIP TO
LIVESTOCK SHOW

_____ County 4-H boys and girls will be among 692 club members from 79 counties who have won trips to exhibit market livestock at the Junior Livestock Show in South St. Paul October 2-5.

They include: (give names, addresses and tell what they will exhibit.)

Exhibited at the show will be 310 steers, 172 market barrows, 194 market wether lambs and 16 trios of lambs. All exhibits have been selected either at a local county fair or a local achievement day. Counties receive a quota of trips to the Junior Livestock Show based on the number of members enrolled in the steer, barrow, wether lamb and trio projects.

Entry day for all exhibits will be Monday, October 2. Entries should be in place and registration completed by 6 p.m., according to Howard Newell, coordinator of the show and assistant state 4-H club leader.

Swine and sheep will be judged Tuesday, October 3, and beef will be judged Wednesday. Judges place all animals in purple, blue, red and white ribbon groups. Purple ribbon exhibits compete for overall and breed championships. Approximately 150 of the top ranking exhibits are sold at the auction beginning at 1:15 p.m. Thursday, October 5. All other animals are sold by the commission companies to which they are consigned. Selling by commission companies starts at 8 a.m. the same day.

Special events planned for 4-H members who win trips to the Livestock Show are a 4-H party Monday evening and a 4-H roundup program Tuesday evening, both sponsored by the South St. Paul Chamber of Commerce; the annual 4-H Junior Livestock Show banquet given by St. Paul area chambers of commerce at the Lowry Hotel Wednesday, October 4; and educational tours of St. Paul.

The Junior Livestock Show is sponsored by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association in cooperation with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Businessmen in the Twin Cities and throughout the state help support the show and sale.

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

DHIA CAMPAIGN STORY NO. 1.

Release the week of
October 15

DAIRY RECORDS
CAMPAIGN GETS
UNDER WAY HERE

_____ county will join next month with other Minnesota counties where dairying makes up an important share of farm income to launch a special dairy production record keeping campaign, according to County Agent _____.

This special drive will bring dairymen the latest information on record keeping programs, how they are used to improve income from the dairy herd, and how to get a dairy herd started on test.

A special feature of the campaign will be production judging contests open to every dairy farmer in the county. Prizes for high-scoring individuals will be donated by local business organizations.

_____ and the county Dairy Herd Improvement Association
(last name of county agent)
board of directors will lead the campaign. Board members are _____

The program was launched _____ at _____ when _____
(date and time) (place) (agent)
and the DHIA board met with representatives of several cooperating organizations. These co-sponsors include _____.

_____ says that _____ county ranks _____
(agent) (above) or (below)
the state average in the percentage of dairy cows on test. *(But) Production records are kept only on about _____ percent of the dairy cows in the county.

"That means about _____ of every 100 dairymen in the county have only a vague idea of what their individual cows produce," said _____.

"While testing alone doesn't make a good cow out of a ^(agent)poor one, it does give reliable information on what each cow produces and serves as a guide for culling low producers and for feeding the better cows for top production.

"As dairymen come to realize the value of individual production records, record keeping in _____ county will greatly expand," _____
(agent)
said.

#

* Include "But" if above state average, delete it if below average.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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September 20, 1961

DHIA CAMPAIGN STORY NO. 2.

Release the week of
October 22

DAIRYMEN CAN'T
AFFORD TO KEEP
BARN WARMING COWS

"Forty years ago a dairyman could keep some low-producing cows around the barn in the winter to keep the water system from freezing up, but those days are gone forever."

Ralph W. Wayne, University of Minnesota extension dairyman made that statement recently in connection with the campaign under way in Minnesota to promote dairy production record keeping.

"With today's big investments in equipment, cows, labor, and other costs, no dairyman can afford to have just 'barn warmers'," said Wayne.

"Time was when all a dairyman needed was a wheelbarrow, a couple of forks, a milk stool, a few milk cans and pails and a wooden cooling tank and he has all the required dairy equipment.

"Today, with milking machines, mechanical coolers, barn cleaners, silo unloaders, and other equipment, a dairyman has several thousand dollars tied up instead of \$50 or less.

"Only good-producing cows will pay for this kind of an investment. In fact, unless a dairyman is getting good production from his herd he had better go easy on getting too much money involved in equipment," Wayne said.

At today's prices a dairyman has more than \$900 per cow invested.

Here's about the way it adds up:

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| The cow | \$250 |
| Annual feed cost | 125 |
| Interest, taxes, other | 50 |
| Labor | 100 |
| Equipment -- at least | 25 |
| Barn, if built today | <u>400</u> |
| Total | \$950 |

-more-

Add 1 -- DHIA story No. 2

"With this big present-day investment, it's poor economy not to put annually, at least one-half of one percent of the investment into finding out what each cow is contributing towards paying for the expenditure and leaving something for her owner," Wayne stated.

"Thousands of cows on Minnesota farms are not even paying for their feed, to say nothing of all the other items."

According to County Agent _____,

_____ county dairymen are now keeping production
number _____

records on their herds.

#

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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DHIA CAMPAIGN STORY NO. 3.

Release the week of
October 29

Note to agent: If 1960 figures become available before mid-October we will send you a substitute story including the latest figures.

PRODUCTION PER COW
HIGHLY IMPORTANT

_____ county dairymen are showing real interest in increasing their income by keeping records of production per cow, said County Agent _____ this week (today) in connection with the production record campaign now underway in the county.

_____ county is among the Minnesota counties in which a special program to promote keeping dairy production records has been launched. Several farmers in the county are now testing their herds for the first time.

"Production per cow is the greatest single factor affecting returns from a dairy herd," said _____. "It's one thing that every dairyman can do something about if he makes up his mind to do so."
(agent)

"The individual dairyman can do little to change the price of milk, but he can make changes right in his own cow barn that will increase his income, especially if he has records on his cows to serve as a guide," _____ stated.
(agent)

Average production of all dairy cows in Minnesota was 267 pounds of butterfat in 1959, whereas the 107,000 cows on Dairy Herd Improvement Association test averaged just 400 pounds. Production figures for 1960 are expected to show a similar relationship.

This table shows what cows on these two levels of production did for their owners:

| <u>Production</u> | <u>267 fat</u> | <u>400 fat</u> |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Feed cost | \$106 | \$137 |
| Other overhead costs* | 80 | 80 |
| Total cost other than labor | 186 | 217 |
| Sale of milk, grade B price | 230 | 345 |
| Cows needed to give \$3,000 annual labor income | 68 | 24 |
| Pounds of butterfat needed to give this labor return | 18,156 | 9,600 |

*Taxes, interest, equipment, building depreciation, and other items.

As these figures show, the 400-pound producers returned \$128 for a year's labor, or about three times the \$44 return from the state's average cow.

_____ emphasized that it takes a herd of 68 state average cows but only twenty-four 400-pound producers to return \$3,000 annually for labor. He pointed out that a dairyman with 400-pound producers has to put only about half as much total milk or fat on the market to earn \$3,000 for his labor as the dairyman milking 267-pound producers.

"Remember," said _____, "that one-half the cows in Minnesota
(agent)
produce less than half the state average of 267 pounds. Cows producing 200 pounds of butterfat or 6,000 pounds of milk per year make nothing for their owners.

"During the first year a herd is on test it is common to find some cows producing three times as much as others. It's important to find and cull the low producers which are eating up the profits from the good cows," _____
(agent)
said.

###

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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DHIA CAMPAIGN STORY NO. 4.

For use the week of
November 5

CAN YOU JUDGE A
COW'S PRODUCTION
BY HER LOOKS?

_____ county dairymen are intently studying pictures of mysterious females these days. But you **don't** have to worry about them. The pictures are of six sedate Holstein cows, and it's all part of a contest to see if anyone can tell by looking at them what the cows produce.

Posters showing pictures of the cows are posted at _____

_____.

Farmers are filling out tickets listing the cows in the order they judge their ability to produce. They are also estimating each cow's butterfat production.

The contest will continue through November. Placings will then be tabulated and actual production records announced. Those coming closest to the cows' actual production records will be awarded prizes by the businessmen in whose establishments the posters are placed.

While a cow's appearance may give some indication of her production ability, it's just as apt to be completely misleading," stated County Agent _____.

_____ . He urged all interested persons in _____ county to participate in the contest.

###

University Farm and Home News
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DHIA CAMPAIGN STORY NO. 5.

Release the week of
November 12

PLENTY OF INTEREST
IN DAIRY PRODUCTION
JUDGING CONTEST

"Lots of interest" is reported by County Agent _____
in a contest now underway in _____ county to judge a cow's pro-
duction on the basis of her appearance.

The contest, held in connection with a campaign to stimulate interest in
dairy record keeping, opened last week and continues through November.

Pictures of cows are on display in several business establishments around
the county. Everyone interested in dairying is invited to drop in and estimate
the cows' production records.

Here's where you'll find the pictures: (list places)

Contest winners -- those coming closest to estimating the actual records --
will be awarded prizes by sponsoring firms when the contest closes.

_____ reports that farmers calling at his
_____ are not in very good agreement on how the
cows should be rated for production.

_____ says the disagreement bears out the fact that
(agent)
a cow's production ability can't be judged from appearance alone. Actual pro-
duction records are the only reliable guide.

#

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DHIA CAMPAIGN STORY NO. 6.

For use the week of
November 19

COW JUDGING
CONTEST CLOSES
NOVEMBER 30

If you still haven't entered the contest to judge a dairy cow's production by looking at her picture, you'd better not wait much longer. County Agent

_____ says the contest closes November 30.

Pictures, rules and entry blanks are displayed at _____.

During the past several weeks dairymen have been placing the cows according to what they think the animals will produce. Interest in the contest has been intense, according to _____ (agent).

Dairy farmers studying the pictures have differed widely in deciding which cows are the best and which are the poorest producers. Contest sponsors expect a wide difference in the final placing when contestants' entries are checked against the actual production records.

At the close of the contest the true production figures for each cow will be posted at each cooperating business firm. Those placing the cows closest to their actual records will receive prizes from cooperating firms.

#

University Farm and Home News
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DHIA CAMPAIGN STORY NO. 7.

For use the week of
November 26

FINAL REMINDER ON
COW JUDGING CONTEST

There's little time left in which to enter the cow production estimating contest. County Agent _____ says the contest closes Thursday, November 30.

Winners will be announced in next week's issue.

#

University Farm and Home News
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DHIA CAMPAIGN STORY NO. 8.

For use the week of
December 3

COW JUDGING
WINNERS NAMED

_____ persons have been named winners in the dairy cow production judging contest, according to an announcement from County Agent _____.

The winners, awards they will receive and donors of the awards are:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3., and so on.

Actual production records of the six cows which were judged from pictures posted in various business establishments have now been posted.

DHIA butterfat records of these cows are listed here. The figures are averages of all records for all cows. Each cow has at least three lactation records.

All cows were in the same herd under the same feeding and management conditions. Each cow had equal opportunity to produce.

Cow A
Cow B
Cow C
Cow D
Cow E
Cow F

Only _____ (None?) of the _____ dairymen making placings put the cows in the actual order of their production records. Only _____ had the highest producer in first place, and only _____ had the two highest producers in the two top places. Also, only _____ had the low producer at the bottom, and only _____ had the two low producers in the last two places in their listings.

In all, contestants placed the cows in _____ different ways.

"From these results it's easy to see that you can't tell what a cow will produce just by looking at her, _____ pointed out. "Only
(agent)
actual production figures give an accurate basis for finding and culling out the low producers.

"This also shows how far off a dairyman who isn't keeping records can be in figuring what each cow is doing for him," _____ stated.
(agent)
"In practically every herd there are real good cows, worth keeping and feeding well, and there are some cows so poor that they will never make money for their owners. The important thing is to locate and get rid of the poor ones.

#

University Farm and Home News
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DHIA CAMPAIGN STORY NO. 9.

CAMPAIGN SPURS
RECORD KEEPING

_____ County dairymen have started dairy
(No.) _____

record keeping for the first time as the result of interest aroused by the recent cow production judging contest.

County Agent _____ said today that interest in record keeping has never been so high in the county. He credits this to the campaign which has been underway the past several weeks to enlist participation in production record keeping.

Three production testing programs are available, according to _____ (agent).

1. The standard DHIA program is the most complete. Each month a test supervisor weighs, samples and tests each cow's milk. From test information complete milk and butterfat production records are computed.

Amounts and costs of feed, the amount of grain to feed each cow, an analysis of the feeding program, and a record of all breedings, calvings, and identification of calves are all part of the program.

More than 4,000 Minnesota dairy farmers take part in the standard DHIA program, including _____ in _____ county. A dairyman invests about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cow per day to get this complete record.

2. The Owner-Sampler program provides the same information as the standard DHIA, if it's handled through the Central Processing System. But the cost is only about 60 percent of the DHIA record investment. Calculation and records are the same; the only difference in the second program is that the owner weighs and samples the milk. Owner-Sampler records are not publicized.

3. In the Milk Record and Culling Guide program the owner weighs each cow's milk one day a month and records it on a form he gets from the county agent's office for 25 cents. The form has space for the records of 35 cows for one year.

This form and a milk scale are all a dairyman needs to keep a one-year record for a 35-cow herd. The program gives a herd owner a guide for culling out his poorest cows and doing a better job of feeding the money makers.

County Agent _____ suggests that after a year or two under the Milk Record and Culling Guide testing program, a more complete record-keeping set-up -- the Owner-Sampler program or DHIA -- be used.

"But for the dairyman who has never kept records on individual cows, the Milk Record and Culling Guide will help cull out low producers for a couple of years at a minimum investment," _____ said.
(agent)

"Dairy production record programs are investments -- not costs -- if the records are really used. Benefits can be worth several times the amount of money put into the records," _____ said.
(agent)

###

University Farm and Home News
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DHIA CAMPAIGN STORY NO. 10.

RECORDS GOING COUNTY DAIRY
ELECTRONIC

High-speed electronic calculators, a vital part of American business and research development, are now used to calculate _____ County DHIA and Owner-Sampler dairy production records.

Here's the way machine processing works:

On test day each month the tester makes out a report form known as a barn sheet. He lists the milk weights for each cow, the butterfat test, price of milk, the amount and quality of feeds fed, breeding and freshening dates and other data.

Barn sheets are mailed to a processing center for calculations. Minnesota records are now processed at Iowa State University, as the University of Minnesota does not have access to the required computers.

Records are audited, calculated, printed and mailed back to the herd owner within about three days from the time they arrive at the center.

Machine records are far more accurate and complete than most records available in the past. They show production for each cow and for the entire herd, and the portion of feed value which comes from each kind of feed in the ration.

Feeding recommendations for each cow are given, along with information for rating her efficiency to convert feed to milk.

Time to breed and dry off each cow is listed.

This information is kept up to date each month so a dairyman has a continual check on trends of production and feed utilization in his herd.

At present _____ county dairymen are having
(number) (county)
their herd records electronically processed and are enthusiastic about it. "It's worth twice as much as the old DHIA record," one dairyman recently said.

#

SPECIAL DAIRY TESTING PROMOTION COLUMN FILLERS

Trying to manage a dairy herd without a good record keeping system is about like trying to follow an unmarked road. You can't tell where you're going and you don't know where you've been. Best way to tell where you are with a dairy herd is to keep -- and use -- production records. Choose from standard DHIA or Owner-Sampler testing. Or use the low-cost Minnesota Milk Record and Culling Guide. Stop by the extension office for more information.

* * *

If you don't know how much more milk your best cow gives in a year than your poorest one, you'd better start keeping production records. With competition in the dairy business getting keener every day there's just no place for a dairyman who doesn't know exactly what his cows are doing.

* * *

There's only one sure way to spot a loafing cow and that's with production records. You can keep the records yourself with the inexpensive Minnesota Milk Record and Culling Guide or you can put your herd on Owner-Sampler or standard DHIA test. The main thing is to get started. Call your DHIA supervisor or call me at _____. We'll be glad to help you get started.

* * *

University of Minnesota extension dairymen say it now takes an investment of \$900 or more per cow to be in the dairy business. With that kind of money at stake, you can't afford to fool around with low producers. You have to know whether or not a cow is paying her way and that takes production testing. You'll never be sorry you put your herd on test.

* * *

SPECIAL COLUMN FILLERS

When it comes to managing a dairy herd a good set of records can mean the difference between profit and loss. Extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota say production records are the only reliable guide to a profitable dairy herd.

* * *

It's hard to find a better time to start testing a dairy herd. With many cows just beginning a new lactation, you'll have complete, accurate records if you get them on test now. Thing to do is to get in touch with your DHIA supervisor or call me at the extension office and make a date to begin production testing for your herd.

* * *

Milk production records are just about the most effective cost cutting tool you can get. Records point out the unprofitable cows so you can get rid of those loafers and concentrate on the profit makers. Records also show you how to feed for top production. You can't afford to be without them.

* * *

Experienced dairymen don't guess which cows are profitable. They use accurate production records to point out their top producers -- the kind of cows it takes to build a profitable dairy herd. There's no reason why you should guess about your cows. Stop guessing and start testing -- soon.

* * *

That cow who jumped over the moon should be around now -- some smart dairyman would put her on test and see if she was good for anything besides jumping. No matter how he did it -- through standard DHIA or Owner-Sampler test -- or with the low cost Minnesota Milk Record and Culling Guide, he'd find out a lot of things about that cow that no one knows. You can check up on your cows the same way. Give me a call and I'll help arrange a date to start your herd on test.

TESTING TELLS ALL ABOUT A COW

A dairyman's encyclopedia is his DHIA herd book. It tells him just about everything he has to know to get the most from each cow in his herd. It tells how much milk she gives, how much it tests, how much feed she needs and how much she eats.

The herd book tells when the cow has calved, when she's bred, when it's time to dry her off, and how much money she's making -- or losing -- for her boss.

With that kind of information it's hard to go wrong. And that's why top dairymen have their herds on DHIA test. Remember: DHIA records are your guide to a profitable dairy herd. See your county agent for more information.

* * *

TESTING SHOWS THE WAY

Trying to manage a dairy herd without a good record keeping system is about like trying to drive a car in a bad snowstorm. You can't see where you're going, and you can't tell where you've been.

But there is a way to tell where you are with a dairy herd. And that's by keeping and using production records on every cow. You can choose from DHIA or owner-sampler testing, or you can use the low-cost Minnesota milk record and culling guide. Your county agent will help you pick the best record system for your herd.

* * *

RECORDS AREN'T EXPENSIVE

Mr. Dairyman, how much more milk per year does your best cow give than your poorest one? If you can't answer that question you'd better start keeping production records. With competition in the dairy business getting keener every day, there's just no place for a dairyman without good herd records.

You don't have to spend a lot of money to get started. The Minnesota milk record and culling guide has space for records on 35 cows -- costs 25 cents.

With the guide and a scale you're on your way to valuable dairy herd records. Pick up your milk record and culling guide at the county extension office soon.

* * *

RECORDS SPOT THE LOAFERS

Not many farmers would keep a hired man who did nothing but eat and sleep. But a lot of dairymen still keep cows that loaf around and don't even pay for the feed they eat.

There's only one way to really spot a loafing cow and that's with production records. You can keep the records yourself with the low-cost Minnesota milk record and cow culling guide -- or you can put your herd on owner-sampler or standard DHIA test. The main thing is to get started. Your county agent is the man to see.

* * *

RECORDS PROTECT YOUR DAIRY INVESTMENT

There was a day when a farmer could get into the dairy business with a couple of cows, a milk stool, a pail and a fork. But today things are different.

Extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota say it now takes an investment of \$900 or more per cow to be in the dairy business. With that kind of money at stake, you can't afford to fool around with low producers. You have to know whether or not a cow is paying her way and you can't find out by guessing.

Production records on every cow are the only reliable guide to profitable dairying. See or call your county agent for details.

* * *

RECORDS SHOW THE WAY

Records may mean the difference between profit and loss in managing today's dairy herd.

With high equipment and operating costs, a dairy farmer needs records today more than ever to help him cull out low producers.

There are three record-keeping plans to choose from. Any one will boost a dairyman toward a more profitable herd. See or call your county agent today. He'll be glad to help you pick the testing program that fits your needs.

* * *

PRODUCTION RECORDS HELP BUILD HERD

When it comes to managing and improving a dairy herd, you can't afford to guess. Most dairymen remember the high month or high day of a cow's lactation but don't know a thing about her total production. That way it's easy to overlook the steady producer who outmilks her "flash-in-the-pail" herdmate by the end of the season.

Experienced dairymen don't guess. They use accurate milk production records to point out their top producers -- the kind of cows it takes to build a profitable dairy herd. For higher profits, you need production records. See your county agent for details.

* * *

DAIRY RECORDS HELP CUT COSTS

A farmer doesn't have much to say about the price he gets for his milk. But he can give his income a boost by shaving off the other end of the stick -- by cutting his costs and getting larger net returns.

Milk production records are about the most effective cost-cutting tool you can get. Records point out the unprofitable cows so you can get rid of those loafers and concentrate on the profit-makers. Records show you how to feed for top production. You can't afford to be without production records. See your county agent today about a testing program for your herd.

* * *

BE THANKFUL FOR HERD RECORDS

If you have a dairy herd, you can be thankful there's such a thing as production records. Good records are your guide in meeting feed requirements, in feeding economically, and in selecting breeding animals and herd replacements.

You can't afford to go through another year without records on your herd. Resolve today that you'll get started. Then see your county agent. He'll be glad to help.

* * *

OWNER-SAMPLER TESTING SAVES MONEY

If you want complete production records on your cows at the lowest cash outlay you'll want to know more about owner-sampler testing.

Here's the way it works: The DHIA supervisor leaves sample bottles at your farm once a month. You weigh and sample each cow's milk one night and morning, jot down breeding, calving and dry dates and feeding information.

The supervisor picks up the figures and samples, tests the milk and sends the information to a computing center. Your records are electronically figured and printed. A few days later they're back in your mailbox -- complete, low-cost records.

Owner-sampler testing is not a replacement for the DHIA program. It's a way to meet the needs of the nine out of 10 Minnesota dairymen who don't have their herd on DHIA test. Talk it over with your county agent.

* * *

PRODUCTION RECORDS POINT OUT PROFITS

Production records on your dairy herd will help you cull out low-producing unprofitable cows -- help you feed each profitable producer according to her milking ability -- and help select the best animals from which to raise your herd replacements.

The Minnesota milk record and culling guide is a low-cost start in record keeping for the nine out of 10 Minnesota dairymen who don't have their herd on DHIA test -- costs only 25 cents -- handles up to 35 cows for a year.

Remember, there's no substitute for production records in managing and improving a dairy herd. Ask your county agent for the milk record and culling guide.

RADIO SCRIPT - INTERVIEW WITH DAIRYMAN WHOSE HERD HAS BEEN ON DHIA TEST
SEVERAL YEARS

COUNTY AGENT: Half a century of Dairy Herd Improvement testing in Minnesota has proven beyond a doubt the value of production records on a dairy herd. In 1959 the average Minnesota cow produced 7,640 pounds of milk; 267 pounds of fat. By the time her owner paid for her feed and overhead, he had only about \$44 left to cover his year's labor -- not much money for taking care of a cow for a year.

By contrast, the average cow on DHIA test in _____ county last year averaged over _____ pounds of milk and _____ pounds of fat. Her owner made \$ _____ for taking care of her.

Just multiply the difference between \$44 and \$ _____ by the number of cows in your herd and you'll have a fair idea of how much production records may be worth to you.

Today we're going to visit with _____, dairyman from _____. _____ knows the value of production records. His herd has been on test for several years -- _____, when did you start your herd on test?

HERD OWNER:

COUNTY AGENT: How did you happen to start testing?

HERD OWNER:

COUNTY AGENT: How many cows do you have in your herd?

HERD OWNER:

COUNTY AGENT: With that many cows, don't you find testing pretty expensive?

HERD OWNER: (DHIA doesn't cost, it pays -- personal experience.)

COUNTY AGENT: How do you use your production records for (feeding, culling, breeding).

HERD OWNER:

COUNTY AGENT: Some folks say record keeping is a lot of extra work. How much time do you spend keeping and going over your records?

add 1 - Interview - Dairyman in DHIA Several Years

HERD OWNER: (Not much -- time well spent -- figure I make \$ _____ an hour for the time I spend on my records).

COUNTY AGENT: For you, what is the most important part of DHIA testing?

HERD OWNER:

COUNTY AGENT: Some dairymen I know say they wouldn't go back to milking cows without keeping records. How do you feel about DHIA testing?

HERD OWNER: (Words to the effect that he can't afford to stop testing.)

COUNTY AGENT: Thanks _____. Today we've been visiting with _____ county dairyman _____. _____ has told us how important DHIA records are in his dairy operation.

Remember: When it comes to breeding, feeding and caring for a profitable dairy herd, there's no substitute for production records. To start your herd on test just call me at _____ or drop a card to the extension office. The sooner you get started, the sooner you'll be on your way to a more valuable and more profitable dairy herd.

-hrs-

INTERVIEW OUTLINE - BANKER

Not many years ago a farmer could go in business with a couple of cows, a wheelbarrow, a couple of forks, a few milk cans and pails and a wooden cooling tank.

Today, with milking machines, bulk tanks, barn cleaners, silo unloaders and other equipment, a farmer has many thousands of dollars tied up in his dairy business.

It takes above-average cows to pay for this kind of an investment. In fact, if a dairyman doesn't get good production from his cows he can't afford to invest much money in dairy equipment.

There's only one way to find out if a cow is paying her share of the investment and making her owner any money -- and that's with production records. But hundreds of cows in _____ county herds aren't even paying for their feed, let alone paying their share of any investment.

Today we're going to visit with _____,
_____ of _____ bank in _____,
(office held)
what do DHIA records mean to a banker?

BANKER: (Farmer who has records on his cows knows what is going on, makes a good loan risk, banks willing to help finance on basis of records, etc.)

COUNTY AGENT: Can you give us examples (NOT USING NAMES) of farmers who did and did not get loans on the basis of herd records?

BANKER:

COUNTY AGENT: Many young farmers feel they can't afford to spend much money to test their cows -- what advice would you give them?

BANKER: (DHIA doesn't cost, it pays. Recommends DHIA as sound investment. Asks county agent what other forms of testing are available.)

COUNTY AGENT: (Explains owner-sampler set-up in the county and speaks of the Minnesota Milk Record and Culling Guide.)

BANKER: (Stresses value of DHIA records but adds that owner-sampler looks like a good way to get started at least cost. Says there is no excuse for

add 1 - Banker Interview

being without at least as much information as milk record and culling guide offers.)

COUNTY AGENT: All in all, then, you recommend dairy production records as a sound investment?

BANKER: Definitely, (etc.)

COUNTY AGENT: (Thanks banker.) Today we've visited with _____ who strongly recommends production records for every dairy herd. Remember, to build a profitable herd, there's no substitute for the information you get from herd records. To start your herd on test, call me at _____ or drop me a card at the county extension office.

-hrs-

INTERVIEW OUTLINE - NEW DHIA MEMBER

COUNTY AGENT: A farmer doesn't have much to say about the price he gets for his milk. But he can give his income a boost in another way -- by cutting his costs and getting larger net returns.

Top dairymen -- those who have built profitable herds -- say they wouldn't milk cows without keeping production records. Yet today in _____ county only _____ out of every _____ farmers who milk cows are keeping records on their cows.

Today we're going to visit with _____, who farms over near _____. Although _____ just started testing his cows _____ months ago, he has already learned a lot from his production records.

_____, how many years did you milk cows before you started testing?

HERD OWNER:

COUNTY AGENT: What made you decide to start your herd on test?

HERD OWNER: (Neighbor -- County Agent -- Banker, creamery operator - losing money.)

COUNTY AGENT: What were some of the first surprises your records showed you?

HERD OWNER: (Perhaps cows he thought were good turned out to be bums.)

COUNTY AGENT: Many DHIA members say that feeding according to production more than saves them the cost of their records. Do you feel that DHIA testing saves you money?

HERD OWNER: (Bears out the idea that DHIA doesn't cost, it pays.)

COUNTY AGENT: Do you think you'll ever go back to milking cows without keeping production records?

HERD OWNER: (Words to the effect of "no.")

COUNTY AGENT: Folks, today we've visited with _____, another _____ county dairyman who is sold on DHIA testing.

Remember, when it comes to building a valuable, profitable dairy herd, there's no substitute for production records. To start your herd on test just call me at _____ or drop a card to the county extension office, _____.

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

Immediate release

FIELD DAY PROGRAMS PLANNED

Program plans have been made for the last four in a series of fall field days at University of Minnesota agricultural experiment stations, according to Theodore H. Fenske, associate dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture.

They are the following:

September 28--Cattle Feeders' Day, Northwest School and Experiment Station Crookston. Beginning with registration at 9:30 a.m., the day's events will include beef research reports by staff members from both the University of Minnesota and North Dakota State University.

A panel discussion on high-moisture barley will be followed by a question and answer period. Cattle lots and facilities will be open for inspection following the program.

October 5--Livestock, Corn and Soybean Field Day, West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris. The program will open at 10 a.m. with dairy research reports. Corn and soybean research will be discussed at the beginning of the afternoon session, followed by tours of corn and soybean test plots.

October 11--Corn and Soybean Day, Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station. Research reports will start at 1 p.m., followed by a period for questions from the audience. The day's program will come to a close with tours of corn and soybean test plots.

October 13--Corn and Soybean Day, Southern Experiment Station, Waseca. Corn and soybean research will be discussed beginning at 10 a.m., with the morning's program coming to a close with station tours. Corn production, seed laws and soybean marketing will be discussed during the afternoon.

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61-334-rpr

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

Immediate release

JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW OCT. 2-5

Nearly 700 4-H Club members from all parts of Minnesota will exhibit prize-winning market livestock at the 43rd Minnesota Junior Livestock Show in South St. Paul Oct. 2-5.

The young exhibitors, who have won awards on their animals at county fairs or local achievement days, will compete for further honors at the event. Top-ranking exhibitors will have an opportunity to sell their animals at the annual public auction.

Exhibited at the show will be 310 steers, 172 market barrows, 194 market wether lambs and 16 trios of lambs.

Monday, Oct. 2, will be entry day for all exhibits. Entries should be in place and registration completed by 6 p.m., according to Howard Newell, coordinator of the show and assistant state 4-H Club leader.

Swine and sheep will be judged Tuesday, Oct. 3. Beef will be judged Wednesday, Oct. 4.

Approximately 150 of the top-ranking exhibits will be sold at the public auction beginning at 1:15 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 5, in the South St. Paul show pavilion. Sold will be 70 beeves, 50 lambs, 30 barrows, and 2 trios of lambs. Animals not selected for the auction will be sold by commission companies beginning at 8 a.m. Thursday.

Special events planned for 4-H members who win trips to the Livestock Show include party Monday evening in the South St. Paul Junior High School cafeteria and on Tuesday evening a 4-H roundup program in the South St. Paul High School auditorium, both sponsored by the South St. Paul Chamber of Commerce. The annual 4-H banquet will be given Wednesday evening, Oct. 4, in the Lowry Hotel. Hosts will be the St. Paul area Chambers of Commerce.

Tours of various St. Paul industries will be conducted for 4-H'ers on the days they do not exhibit. Host for the tours is the Coca Cola Bottling Co., St. Paul.

The Junior Livestock Show is sponsored by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association in cooperation with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Businessmen in the Twin Cities and throughout the state help support the show and sale.

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

Immediate release

DIVISION CHAIRMEN APPOINTED IN U SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS

New chairmen in three divisions in the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics have been announced by Louise Stedman, director.

Robert J. Sirny has been appointed chairman of the division of nutrition and food service management, with the rank of professor. Murray A. Straus will head the division of home management and family living but holds a joint appointment in the School of Home Economics and the Department of Sociology, with the rank of professor. Suzanne Davison, professor of home economics at the University, has been named chairman of the textiles and clothing division.

Sirny has been associate professor of biochemistry at Oklahoma State University since 1951, engaged in teaching and research. He holds B.S., M.S. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Wisconsin.

He has had numerous articles published in scientific journals and has presented papers on his research at national professional meetings.

Included among professional organizations in which he holds memberships are the American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Chemical Society and Division of Biological Chemistry; American Institute of Nutrition; Poultry Science Association; and the Society of American Bacteriologists. He is a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi, honor societies.

Straus has been associate professor in the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., since 1959. From 1957 to 1959 he was assistant professor in the Department of Rural Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, and for three years previously held a similar position at Washington State University. He has also held a lectureship at the University of Ceylon in Colombo, Ceylon.

He holds B.A., M.S. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Wisconsin.

He is a member of the American Sociological Association, the American Association of University Professors, the National Council on Family Relations, the Rural Sociological Society, the Society for Applied Anthropology and the Indian Psychological Association.

In 1953 he received the Britt Foundation Award for research in social psychology.

He is a departmental editor of the journal Marriage and Family Living.

Before joining the University staff in 1956, Miss Davison was head of the textiles and clothing section of the Institute of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. She is in charge of textiles research and teaches advanced classes in textiles. She has a Ph. D. from Pennsylvania State University.

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

MARKET DEVELOPMENT WORK HELPS U.S. FOREIGN TRADE

The value of market development activities to foreign trade in United States agricultural commodities is brought out in a new University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station publication.

It's Station Bulletin 455, "An Evaluation of Market Development Projects in West Germany under Section 104(a) of Public Law 480." The authors are Elmer W. Learn, associate professor, and James P. Houck, Jr., research assistant, in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University.

Houck spent five months and Learn three months in West Germany in 1960 conducting research on market development. Market development projects in West Germany since 1955 have included cotton, poultry, soybeans, wheat, lard and fruits

Market development work is done under Public Law 480, which permits the U. S. government to authorize sales of surplus commodities to foreign nations for payment in their own currencies. Since 1954, about \$3.6 billion worth of farm products has been sold abroad under this PL 480 program and an equivalent amount of foreign currencies deposited to Uncle Sam's account in the various countries. Some of these funds are used for projects designed to increase the willingness of the foreign countries to buy American products.

Learn and Houck conclude that market development work has been a worthwhile activity--that foreign trade in U.S. products has been increased and much interest in overseas markets has been generated in America.

Private industry has worked closely with the United States government in market development projects. In addition to supervisory personnel, industry group

Add 1 - Market Development

called "cooperators," provide dollar funds to supplement the foreign money.

Market development activities in foreign countries have included advertising and promotion campaigns, public relations with foreign importers and wholesalers, educational projects including improved ways to use U.S. farm products, sampling of grain shipments for quality comparisons, visits to the United States by foreign officials concerned with food inspection, and food purity, price and market news services.

Learn and Houck recommend that market development work be continued as a cooperative government-industry function, pointing out that it would probably be more effective if it were made a permanent phase of the U.S. Department of Agriculture operations and did not have to depend on the continued availability of foreign money.

Dollars are needed for this work, say Learn and Houck, because market development is a job that should begin here in the United States where the products are grown, harvested and, in some cases, packaged. The economists also believe that the cooperation of private industry is essential to the success of market development projects.

"Government could not and should not attempt to do the job alone. We feel that private trade should be willing to undertake and support these activities both at home and abroad which will be to their direct advantage and for which their incentive is great enough.

"On the other hand, government can provide leadership in activities and markets where benefits are likely to be indirect or where the likelihood of immediate gain is not great."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 22, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

SANSON TO GIVE PAPER AT PARIS MEETING

Gordon I. Swanson, professor of agricultural education at the University of Minnesota, will present a paper at the Working Conference of Directors of Vocational Agricultural Education in Europe and North America in Paris September 28.

His topic will be "Special Problems in Vocational Agriculture Training in the Underdeveloped Countries." The conference will be held September 25-30 at the headquarters of the Organisation for European Cooperation in (OEEC) in Paris.

Swanson observed vocational agriculture training in many countries of Europe, South America, Asia and Africa while employed by the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1959-60.

rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 26, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
October 1

FARM FILLERS

Five new cases of Dutch Elm disease have been tentatively identified in the Monticello-Big Lake area. Disease symptoms are rapid wilting of entire branches and discolored wood under the bark. Usually entire sections of an infected elm wilt and die rapidly. Good sanitation methods this fall are important, says D. W. French, University of Minnesota plant pathologist. Get a copy of Extension Folder 211, "The Dutch Elm Disease," from the county agent.

* * * *

Feeding value of regular corn silage, high-cut corn silage and forage sorghum silage all gave good gains at economical costs in a wintering calf ration at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, reports J. C. Meiske, University animal husbandman. But feed cost per 100 pounds of gain was lowest (an average of \$11.19) in a ration based on high-cut corn silage -- cut so that 18 to 24 inches of stubble remained in the field. Regular-cut corn silage produced 100 pounds of gain for \$11.68, and a ration built around forage sorghum silage had an average cost of \$13.03 per hundredweight of gain.

* * * *

Fall months can be hazardous around the farm. Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota extension farm safety specialist, urges parents to work safely and spend time teaching youngsters to be careful.

* * * *

Here's a message for Fire Prevention Week, October 8-14: Fires cost farmers in this country more than \$150,000,000 last year. Now's the time to check your farm and home for fire hazards -- like faulty stoves and heaters, defective or overloaded electrical wiring, and leaky, risky storage of gasoline and kerosene. Don't gamble with fire. The odds are against you!

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 26, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

TV SERIES FOR HOMEMAKERS

"Making the homemaker's work easier" is the title of a series of four half-hour television programs to be featured on KTCA-TV, Channel 2, on succeeding Thursdays at 9:30 p.m. beginning Sept. 28.

The series will be a part of the University of Minnesota's Town and Country programs emceed by Ray Wolf, extension information specialist.

First program in the series will deal with making the homemaker's work easier through good management. Material will be presented by Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist, and Charles Martin, extension family life specialist.

On Thursday, Oct. 5, Mary L. Muller, extension home improvement specialist, will show how to make work easier through planned storage.

Planning as the key to better meals will be the subject discussed by Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist, Oct. 12. Last program in the series Oct. 19 will present Mrs. Marion Melrose, home economist in rehabilitation, with ways in which better posture can make housework easier.

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-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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September 26, 1961

61
SPECIAL to South St. Paul Reporter

SHEEP AND SPACEMAN SHARE NAME

Kathryn Hansen, 17, Garden City, named her market lamb "Griss" after United States astronaut, Virgil Grisson. Her sister's lamb, "Shep" is named for the first astronaut, Allan Shepard. "But," says Kathryn, "I doubt that our lambs will ever get that far off the ground!"

####

BOY GETS RANCHING EXPERIENCE

Ed Gilman, 15, Garden City, who will be showing a beef steer at the Junior Livestock Show, got a first hand look at cattle ranching last summer. For a week Ed helped spray and brand cattle on the ranch where he bought his calves.

####

BILL LOVES HIS BATHS, BUT...

"Bill," the Hereford belonging to Cheryl Kramer, 14, St. James, loves his baths. The trouble is that "Bill" doesn't like to bathe alone. He's only happy if "Blacky," her brother's calf is with him. Cheryl and the bath-loving "Bill" will both be at the Junior Livestock Show.

####

LOST AND FOUND

A lost calf was the problem facing Norma Moe, 14, Springfield, one day this summer. Norma went to the barn to feed the Angus calf she had just purchased, but he wasn't there. The calf was seen disappearing into a cornfield so Norma had to call the airport and ask them to send out a plane to hunt for him. The story ended happily when the calf was spotted and driven back to his pen. Norma will show her lost-and-found Angus at the Junior Livestock Show.

####

MORE

Add 1 - Special to South St. Paul Reporter

CALF GETS GOOD HOME COOKING

The calf belonging to Jeannette Wiese, 14, Pequot Lakes, is getting home-cooked meals. Jeannette has been cooking whole barley and molasses to give her Aberdeen Angus steer a better coat and greater weight gain. She will show her calf at the Junior Livestock Show.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

-jcm-

HE'S TRYING SHEEP

Dennis Spinler, 13, Medford, has enrolled in the 4-H calf project in past years but decided to try his luck with sheep this year because they're more his size. He raised a single Hampshire lamb this summer which he'll show in the Junior Livestock Show.

With a summer's sheep raising experience behind him, Dennis now plans to get some bred ewes this fall.

* * *

THIS STEER HATES THE BARN

When Ann Belina, 16, Owatonna, first got her Shorthorn steer she tried to make friends but found he was a bit jumpy. She began to spend 15 minutes each day combing, brushing and talking to him. The more she took him outside the more at ease he became. Now the problem is to get him back in the barn.

Ann will be showing her steer at the Junior Livestock Show.

* * *

HE MADE IT

When Steven Reiersen, 12, Clarissa, completed his 4-H sheep project record at county fair time he added this wistful paragraph:

"I plan to continue the sheep project and have hopes of going to the Junior Livestock Show some time."

He'll be showing his purebred Southdown lamb at the Junior Livestock Show next week.

* * *

HE LIKES STAINLESS STEERS

"When I first washed my calf I don't know who got the wettest, my calf or me," sighs Michael Harvey, 11, De Graff. But Michael, who believes in plenty of cleaning and brushing to make a steer stand out in a show ring, didn't give up.

He'll climax his first year in a 4-H livestock project by showing his Shorthorn steer in Junior Livestock Show competition.

MIDNIGHT BRINGS SORROW-GRIEF MIXTURE

Midnight, the ~~stee~~ Abredeem Angus steer owned by Russel Mickelson, 14, Morris, has brought his owner a mixture of happiness and grief. Stubborn and uncooperative at first, as only a steer can be, Midnight now loves to be washed and curried and is happy to see his owner come around.

Russel has entered Midnight in the Junior Livestock Show, but is afraid he'll "shed a few tears when it's time to part with him."

* * *

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Billy Brinkman, 14, Plainview, named his Abredeem Angus steer "Winner," because "that's what I wanted him to be at the fair." Winner was equal to his name at fair time-- now Billy is hoping he'll follow through at the Junior Livestock Show.

* * *

PLANNING PAYS OFF FOR SEBEKA YOUTH

Because he had once won a trip to the State Fair, Allan Anderson, 15, Sebaka, chose a purebred Duroc barrow for his 4-H pig project this year and set his sights on a trip to the Junior Livestock Show.

His plans materialized and he'll be showing his barrow in Junior Livestock Show competition next week.

* * *

FORWARD AND ONWARD

Dennis Christensen, 16, Northfield, is hoping there'll be no reason to back his ~~stee~~ steer into the ring at the Junior Livestock Show. His Hereford steer leads well, stands the way Dennis figures he should, and ~~isn't~~ isn't a bit afraid of anything. But he simply doesn't care to back up.

* * *

HE HATES TO BE A SOLITARY STEER

Nancy Putnam, 13, Tintah, has been enrolled in the 4-H beef project for the past four years, but she figures the Hereford steer she raised this year is about the best calf she has had.

"Sox is a spirited but mild mannered calf," Nancy says. "He loves to be curried and brushed, so I do it quite often. But spraying is a different story -- he dislikes it very much."

Nancy's not at all sure how Sox will take his trip to the Junior Livestock Show. He usually shares a pen with another steer and sulked and didn't eat well the last time he and his pen mate were separated.

* * *

~~STANDEY FOR THE STRONG STEER~~ STANDEY FOR THE STRONG STEER

"When I first got my steer he was small and fast -- now he's big and powerful." Thomas Kubes, 12, New Prague, has worked hard with his purebred Abredeem Angus steer since late last October -- he'll be showing his animal in the Junior Livestock show.

* * *

SHE'S SHARP WITH SHEEP

ReNae Sherman, 16, Roseau, has built up a flock of 26 sheep during her six years in the 4-H sheep project. She'll be showing a Hampshire market lamb at the Junior Livestock Show.

* * *

SHE'LL SHOW A BIRTHDAY GIFT

JoLene Mae Doering, 12, Gibbon, knew exactly what to do with the purebred Southdown lamb she received as a birthday gift. Appraising him as a potential winner, she made him her 4-H project lamb.

JoLene will be showing her market lamb at the Junior Livestock Show.

* * *

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St. Paul 1, Minn.
Sep . 26, 1961

Special to So. St. Paul Reporter

PAM AND SAM

Jane Warburton, 14-year-old 4-H'er from Janesville, named her ewe Pam and her market lamb Sam. Her start in the lamb project wasn't very auspicious, since ~~her~~ her lambs took sick and one of them died. But Jane persevered, and this fall she's exhibiting in the Junior Livestock Show.

TWO SHEEP TOGETHER EAT BETTER

Mary Kahnke, 18, Janesville, decided if she had two sheep together they would eat better. They did eat better, she found, but they were a lot harder to tame. Mary added salt and bonemeal to their water to make her lambs gain faster.

Plenty of Gentle Handling is Recipe for Handling Calves

When Joseph Miller, 12, New Richland, and his father first tried to lead Joe's calf after putting the halter on it, they had trouble. The calf refused to be led! It wasn't long before Joe found that a calf must have a lot of attention and plenty of gentle handling.

CALF KEEPS 11-YEAR-OLD BUSY

His calf keeps 11-year-old Charles Myer, Washington County, pretty busy. Besides feeding his calf, he gives it a bath twice a day. Since the calf stepped on Charlie's foot one day, he has trained his calf to walk a safe distance away. Charles bought his ^{Shorthorn} calf at the Club Calf Sale in Austin. He will exhibit his animal at the Junior Livestock Show.

***** J n -

Special to St Paul Reporter

EXPERIENCED HOG RAISER IS BACK

John Wright, 18, Hastings, is an old hand at exhibiting both at the Junior Livestock Show and at the State Fair. He'll be back to show his purebred Poland China.

John has learned a lot about raising pigs in the seven years he has taken the hog project. He helped his father raise more than 200 purebred Poland Chinas this year. John has learned that sanitation, a good balanced ration and plenty of fresh water are important. He farrows his pigs in farrowing stalls in a heated hog house.

TEACHES OTHERS IN SHEEP PROJECT

Donald Sandborg, Butterfield, is only 13, but he has had enough experience raising sheep so he can help other members in the project. This winter he fed 12 lambs. He hopes to build up a ~~herd~~ flock of sheep through his 4-H project.

CALF TEACHER HER PSYCHOLOGY

Karen Ochsendorf, 16, Canby, has learned psychology from her Shorthorn calf. When you first try to lead a calf, says Karen, don't be nervous and the calf won't be either. Karen is taking her calf to the Junior Livestock Show.

SHEEP PROJECT BECOMES BUSINESS

When Marvel Sinner, 16, Route 1, Moorhead, started taking the sheep project six years ago, she did it as a hobby. "Now," she says, "it's more like a business."

Marvel has 10 purebred Southdown ewes of her own and 13 lambs. At the Clay County fair she received grand championship on the ewe lamb she showed and reserve championship on a wether lamb and trio. Her ten-ewe flock also won the championship. Marvel received the Clay County sheep showmanship award. She will give other 4-H'ers keen competition at the Junior Livestock Show.

PATIENCE AND KINDNESS HELP

"I have found through feeding 4-H calves that it pays to be patient and kind," says Phyllis Nelson, 18, Westbrook. She says her experiences in raising her Shorthorn calf will be valuable in whatever she does. -jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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September 26, 1961

Immediate release

MINN. IFYE DELEGATE TO INDIA

A Minnesotan will spend the next six months learning to know farm people in India.

He is Kenneth Neeser, 23, St. Cloud, who will fly to India from New York Oct. 13 as an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate from Minnesota. He is the fourth Minnesota youth to go to India under the IFYE exchange. He will spend about six months living and working with farm families in India.

Neeser is a senior in agricultural economics in the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

He is the fourth IFYE from Minnesota to go overseas this year in a program whose purpose is to further international understanding at the grass roots level.

For 11 years he was ^a4-H Club member and was president and treasurer of his local club. A Rural Youth member in Benton County for five years, he was active in program planning as president of the county organization and served also as district and state vice president.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Neeser, who operate a 430-acre farm in Benton County.

The National 4-H Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service are sponsoring the exchange program for the fourteenth consecutive year. Sixty-two countries throughout the world have participated. Forty-seven states have sponsored IFYE delegates from the United States.

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61-338-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 26, 1961

Special to Aitkin, Cass, Crow
Wing, Hubbard, Isanti, Kanabec,
Mille Lacs, Morrison, Sherburne
Todd and Wadena Counties.

For immediate use

BORON SHORTAGE
FOUND IN MANY
MINN. COUNTIES

With boron deficiency becoming a problem in many northeast and north central Minnesota alfalfa fields, University soils specialists say a fall application of boron-containing fertilizer may be a good insurance against winter kill of alfalfa.

Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist, and J. M. MacGregor, soils researcher at the University of Minnesota, found serious boron shortages in several alfalfa fields in Aitkin, Cass, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Sherburne, Todd and Wadena counties.-- this past summer.

Overdahl and MacGregor say the deficiency can be expected in most soils anywhere east and north of the Twin Cities from a line along highway 52 to Osakis and east of a line from Osakis northward. Slight deficiencies have been noted in a few fields in extreme southeastern Minnesota.

Trial plots established in Mille Lacs county in 1960 produced good alfalfa where boron was supplied, but only about half a crop with no boron application. Production differences on Aitkin county plots were less spectacular, but yields were considerably lower on boron deficient areas.

The amount of boron needed by an alfalfa plant at any one time is small. Alfalfa removes less than one pound of boron from each acre annually. But plants need a continual supply throughout their life cycle and grow slowly if the boron supply is too low.

Add 1 -- Boron Shortage

Symptoms of boron deficiency in alfalfa are yellow upper leaves and stunted growth. Yellowing lowers a plant's nutritive value, and stunted growth will cut yields. Boron deficiency in alfalfa is usually more severe when a wet spring is followed by dry weather during July.

Boron starvation severely limits alfalfa seed production, and winter kill may be more severe in deficient fields.

Best way to get boron into the soil is to broadcast special boron-containing fertilizers. They are designated by the letter "B" following the potash analysis (such as 0-12-36B). You may have to request a special mix from your fertilizer dealer. The additional cost is about \$1 per acre.

Another way to provide boron is to use a straight potash fertilizer and hand-mix borax or fertilizer borate. The mixture should provide 20 to 30 pounds of borax or borate per acre. But don't put on too much. Large amounts -- such as 80 pounds of borax per acre -- may injure plants.

See your county agent for recommendations for your area.

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-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 26, 1961

Immediate release

NEW STATE TAX LAWS TO BE SPOTLIGHTED AT SHORT COURSE

New Minnesota tax laws will get special attention at the 19th annual Farm Income Tax Short Course in the Hotel Lowry, St. Paul, October 9-10.

Nearly 500 persons--lawyers, bankers, accountants and others who assist farmers in filing income tax returns--are expected to attend, according to Robert R. Pinches, acting director of agricultural short courses at the University of Minnesota.

Cooperating in arranging and planning the course, along with the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, are the Office of District Director of Internal Revenue, the State Department of Taxation and the Minnesota Bankers Association, according to Hal G. Routhe, extension farm management specialist at the University and program committee chairman for the event.

The program has been carefully planned with the new state tax laws in mind, points out Routhe. Minnesota income tax laws will be considered on the first day of the course this year, instead of on the second day as has been the custom in past years. Federal income tax problems will be studied on the second day this year.

The course will get under way with registration at 8 a.m. Monday, Oct. 9, with the first session scheduled to open at 9 a.m.

State income tax topics to be covered include:

Amendments to the income tax law adopted by the state legislature this year, withholding of income tax, declaration of estimated income tax and guidance in preparation of 1961 Minnesota income tax forms.

Examples of procedures in filling out the new Minnesota income tax form and the new withholding form will be provided.

Additional information may be obtained from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 26, 1961

A Farm and Home Research Report
* * * * *
* For release at noon, *
* Thursday, Sept. 28 *
* * * * *

HIGH MOISTURE BARLEY PROVES SUCCESS AS CATTLE FEED

CROOKSTON, Minn.--High-moisture barley was harvested satisfactorily by direct combine, stored in a gas-tight structure and fed successfully to beef cattle in an experiment at Crookston during the past year.

Results of the experiment were reported at Cattle Feeders' Day today (Thursday) by E. C. Frederick and Diedrich Reimer at the University of Minnesota's Northwest Experiment Station, where the test was conducted. Frederick and Reimer are animal husbandmen at the Northwest Station.

Rolled dry barley and rolled high-moisture barley, each with and without alfalfa hay, were fed to 40 medium grade yearling Hereford steers in lots of 10 each for 170 days. Steers receiving no alfalfa hay were fed one pound per head daily of a special barley supplement consisting of 60 percent dehydrated alfalfa meal, 30 percent dried beet pulp and 10 percent ground limestone.

The steers getting the rolled high-moisture barley plus the special barley supplement were slightly superior in average daily weight gains, feed efficiency and margin per steer over feed costs. The margin for this group was \$35.69 as compared with \$30.90 for those getting rolled dry barley with alfalfa hay; \$27.91 for the steers getting rolled wet barley and alfalfa hay and \$24.48 for the animals fed rolled dry barley with the barley supplement.

Steers fed rolled dry barley plus either alfalfa hay or special barley supplement had the highest marbling scores and USDA carcass grades. No other differences in carcass quality were found in comparing the four lots.

Stilbestrol implants increased daily weight gains an average of 12.3 percent with no significant effect on live market grade.

(more)

add 1 high moisture barley

Rolled high-moisture barley proved to be a highly palatable feed, reported the researchers.

With barley, not corn, the major feed crop in the Red River Valley, the researchers wanted to find out whether this grain could be handled as a high-moisture crop and thereby aid in controlling wild oats, a serious problem in the area.

They found that much of the wild oats was still in the heads when the high-moisture plots were harvested. Approximately twice as many wild oats were found in the high-moisture as compared with the conventional (dry) barley. They also found that wild oats germination was completely eliminated after two months' storage at 30 percent moisture in the oxygen-free silo. Ninety percent of the wild oats in the dry barley germinated in a greenhouse test.

A conventional 14-foot self-propelled combine was used in the study. The cutter bar was used for the high-moisture barley, and the dry barley was picked up in the swath. Only slight changes were made in the combine setting for the wet barley.

The wet barley was harvested July 28 and 29 at 16.7-22.3 percent moisture and the dry barley August 1 and 2 at 10.1-13.2 percent moisture. Enough water was added to the "wet" grain to bring the moisture level up to 30 percent in storage.

At approximately 70 degrees outside temperature, the high moisture barley heated within two days after being removed from the silo. But when outside temperatures were below freezing, the wet barley did not heat for several weeks after removal.

The wet barley was most successfully handled and fed when it was removed daily from the silo and rolled into flakes to prevent whole kernels from passing through the cattle.

It was necessary to install a scraper on each roller of a conventional roller mill to prevent the wet grain from building up on the rollers.

Further studies on high-moisture barley are in progress at the Crookston Station and will be reported after data have been evaluated.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 26, 1961

To all counties
For immediate use

REPELLANTS
KEEP RABBITS
FROM TREES

If rabbits are a problem in your young windbreak or forest plantings you don't have to stand helplessly by while they bite off the growing tips of branches or gnaw the bark away. You don't have to trap or shoot them either. The newer rabbit repellants make those methods nearly obsolete.

Marvin E. Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, says the repellant may be brushed or sprayed on the trunk and branches -- and once it's on no self-respecting rabbit wants anything to do with that tree.

For best results with a single application, put it on broadleaved trees this fall, as soon as the leaves have fallen. You can treat evergreens any time from now on.

Some of the repellants known to be effective are Ringwood, Goodrite, Z. I. P., Tat-Go, Peter Rabbit, Thyram and No. 96-A. The latter is available from the district agent, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Box 37, Mitchell, South Dakota.

Be sure to follow the directions on the container. The label calls for mixing in water before use -- that means the job must be done when temperatures are above freezing.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 26, 1961

Outlook Story No. 3
To all counties
Immediate release

ECONOMISTS SEE
IMPROVED SHEEP
PROFIT PROSPECTS

University of Minnesota agricultural extension economists believe that 1961-62 sheep profit prospects are better than a year ago for well-managed native flocks, and lamb-feeding returns look promising for the coming year.

Here's how K. E. Egertson, marketing specialist, and K. H. Thomas, farm management specialist, view the situation:

Sheep inventories were reduced in 1960, and present indications point to further liquidation by the end of 1961.

In view of heavy slaughter rates this year and only a moderate increase in the 1961 lamb crop, sheep numbers will likely be 2-3 percent lower on January 1, 1962, for an inventory of 32 to 33.3 million head.

Heavy slaughter and weak demand forced early 1961 spring lamb prices \$3-\$3.50 under last year's levels. The difference, however, is expected to narrow because of less seasonal weakness in lamb prices this fall as compared with a year ago.

Prices for choice slaughter lambs can be expected to range from about \$16.50 to \$17.75 per hundredweight this fall.

Early spring lamb prices should be moderately higher in the spring of 1962. It's quite likely that the early spring lamb crop will decrease some. Also the pressure from the sale of old-crop lambs in May-July should be less than a year ago.

Prices and profit prospects again look best for the producer who lambs earlier, creep feeds and markets earlier.

Add 1 -- Economists, etc.

Wool prices in 1962 will be supported at 62¢ per pound of wool sold. Open market prices are likely to be somewhat higher than a year earlier. Therefore, incentive payments will be somewhat less.

Present indications point to lower feeder lamb prices this fall than a year ago. Little, if any price weakness this fall is expected to develop in comparison with August levels of \$14-\$15 per hundredweight, laid in on choice feeder lambs. This was about \$2 lower than last fall.

Recovery from the depressed slaughter lamb prices of the first half of 1961 seems likely in 1962.

Prices for choice slaughter lambs during the first quarter of 1962 should be about \$1 higher than last year. A normal rising price trend for old-crop lambs is likely to materialize from December, 1961 to March, 1962.

With lower-priced feeders this fall and expected higher slaughter prices, it appears that feeder lambs will provide much better labor returns than last year.

Lamb feeders should be careful to buy good lightweight lambs and follow sound management practices in order to receive favorable labor returns in 1962.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 26, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

OCTOBER HAS
HORN OF PLENTY

_____ county shoppers can select from a big variety of foods
in October's horn of plenty.

Home Agent _____ reports that high
quality turkeys, broiler-fryer chickens and beef are at the top of the U. S.
Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for the month.

Marketing of turkeys in many sizes will be at its seasonal peak and about 15
percent above a year ago. Because of the large supply of birds, turkey prices are
unusually attractive to consumers. Supplies of tender young chickens are expected
to be about 10 percent larger than a year ago. The plentiful beef reflects the
increase in the number of cattle on feed and the larger marketings of grass-fed
cattle.

Feature apples often in your meals this fall, _____ suggests,
since apples of all varieties are in good supply. This year's crop is about 15
percent larger than last year's.

Cranberries will be a welcome sight in grocer's bins this month. Homemakers
can rely on an abundance of this ruby-red fruit to accompany turkey and chicken
for family and company meals.

Big supplies of potatoes will be coming to market as part of the fall crop --
potatoes for cooking in various ways and for baking.

Cheese, rice, vegetable fats and oils are other foods on the October list
of plentiful foods.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 26, 1961

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H'ERS HUNT
FIRE HAZARDS

Safety-minded 4-H'ers in Minnesota have their own version of the treasure hunt -- they call it a hazard hunt.

In connection with National Fire Prevention Week, October 8-14, 4-H'ers will inspect farms and homes in their community and bring possible fire hazards to the attention of the families concerned.

This year many 4-H'ers enrolled in the safety program have conducted fire drills in schools and worked out fire drill and evacuation plans with families.

The fire prevention activities of Janet Peterson, Villard and Vincent A. Hilgert, Jr., Osseo, this year's winners in the state 4-H farm fire safety contest, might well serve as suggestions for other 4-H'ers to follow to keep farms or homes safe from damaging fires. For example they:

- * Never allowed trash or oily rags to accumulate in home or farm buildings.
- * Removed grass, weeds and dry vegetation from near buildings and fence rows.
- * Burned trash regularly, in small quantities, in a safe place and at a safe distance from buildings.
- * Replaced damaged or worn wires or lightning rods.

The 4-H'ers also offered these tips that may save a life in case a fire does start:

- * Keep the number of the fire department close to phone.
- * Get the family out of the house at the first sign of a fire and never re-enter a burning building. Even a small fire can give off deadly smoke and gases which can suffocate a person.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 26, 1961

To all counties
Immediate release

THE CORNSTALK AND YOU --
PICKER CAN'T TELL DIFFERENCE

The mechanical corn picker doesn't know you from a cornstalk.

Mix that chilling thought into your dreams of golden harvest, and you may be alive and in one piece when the time comes to add up the yield -- a corn picker is just as willing to pick a life or a limb as an ear of corn, says Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Prickett makes these suggestions for those who would emerge intact from corn harvest this year:

1. Check picker for good repair and adjustment for field conditions.
2. Shut off power before dismounting from the tractor.
3. Completely stop picker before lubricating, adjusting and unclogging it.
4. Keep protective shields in place on all machines.
5. Keep children off and away from wagons and machines when in operation.
6. Use metal sediment bulb under carburetor, especially on mounted picker and check for leaky fuel line.
7. Carry an approved fire extinguisher on tractor.
8. Wear snug fitting clothing and use only one thumb gloves or mittens when operating picker.
9. Stop tractor and set brakes before hitching to wagons and other implements.
10. Slow down - think - then work at safe speed.
11. Keep alert - take a lunch break a.m. and p.m.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 26, 1961

To all counties
Release week of
October 1

COUNTY AGENT GIVES
FIRE PREVENTION WEEK
POINTERS FOR FARMERS

Lose your barn and you're out of business. Lose your house, and you're out in the cold.

That's a thought for _____ county farmers to keep in mind during National Fire Prevention Week, October 8-11, says Agricultural Agent _____.

The county agent points out that barn and dwelling blazes were the two most frequently reported types of fires in 1960. Barn fires reported were 212 and dwelling fires were 166 -- for a total of 378. All other types of fires reported in 1960 totaled 218.

Even worse than the loss of a barn or dwelling is the loss of life -- or painful burns, or serious injury. Eighty-two people lost their lives from fires, burns and explosions in Minnesota last year. Seventeen lives were lost in 596 farm fires. Monetary loss in farm fires in the state in 1960 totaled \$2,845,438. These figures are from the State Fire Marshal's Office and the Minnesota Department of Health.

Most frequently reported causes of farm fires in 1960 were, in order: (1) Electrical equipment -- inadequate, defective, misused; (2) non-electric heating units -- defective, overheated, exploding; (3) spontaneous combustion; (4) defective chimneys; (5) careless smoking and handling of matches; (6) rubbish fires; (7) careless handling of petroleum fuels; and (8) lightning.

Add 1 -- Fire Prevention, etc.

It's well to be prepared to fight fires and to have ready-made plans for escaping fires in buildings, but it's even better to prevent fires from starting, says Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Prickett makes these prevention suggestions:

1. Have electrical system inspected by qualified electrician. Follow recommendations. Keep electrical appliances repaired and grounded. Have separate electrical circuit from yard pole to water pump.
2. Inspect, clean and repair or replace pipes, stoves and chimneys.
3. Remove rubbish from basement, attic and closets. Burn trash and rubbish, away from buildings, on still days.
4. Store matches in metal containers away from children. Provide ash trays in the home; prohibit smoking in bed; post "no smoking" signs in farm buildings.
5. Prevent spontaneous combustion. Store dust cloths, mop in metal containers. Cure hay before storing in mow or have drying equipment safely installed.
6. Store liquid fuels away from buildings (40-75 feet). Keep fuel connections tight on tanks and engines. Kindle fires with less explosive fuel. Stop motors when fueling.
7. Check lightning rod system. Have it adequately grounded.
8. Replace worn roof with non-flammable roofing; place spark arrester on top of chimney and keep screen in front of fireplace.

Just in case you've overlooked something, keep approved fire extinguishers in home (CO₂ or dry powder), farm buildings, car and tractor, and plan an escape route from the house with your family in case a fire should start.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 26, 1961

Outlook Story No. 2 (No. 1 --
on general outlook -- was
mailed to you September 19)

To all counties

Immediate release

SPECIALISTS RATE HOG PROFIT
PROSPECTS AS "FAIR TO GOOD"

Hog profit prospects through next summer look "reasonably good" to University of Minnesota agricultural extension specialists.

And, unless 1962 spring farrowings increase more than expected, prospects should rank fair to good for the second half of 1962, say K. E. Egertson, marketing specialist; H. G. Routhe, farm management specialist; and R. L. Arthaud, livestock specialist.

Here's the way the specialists have the situation sized up:

Hog farrowings are expected to increase moderately during the 1961 fall season and 1962 spring farrowing period.

The hog price picture looks quite favorable for the rest of 1961. Hog slaughter will increase seasonally this fall, but should not be large enough to push prices down to unprofitable levels. On the basis of present indications, the expected downward trend in prices should be relatively gradual.

If hog supplies move to market as anticipated, and if the projected demand picture for pork develops, barrow and gilt prices in the October-December quarter should average about \$1.75 per hundredweight less than last fall. Look for the low price on average barrows and gilts to occur in December.

In view of the expected downward trend in prices and widening price differentials between weight groups, hogs should be marketed this fall at acceptable market weights of from 210-220 pounds. Accelerated feeding programs should be carried out this fall in order to move hogs to market as early as possible.

Add 1 -- Hog Outlook

Based on an expected moderate increase in 1961 fall farrowings, hog slaughter during the first half of 1962 is expected to be somewhat larger than a year earlier -- probably about 5 percent.

In spite of this projected slaughter increase, winter and spring hog prices should be favorable in 1962. Part of the supply increase can be absorbed through population growth, and it doesn't seem likely that changes in other demand factors -- incomes, prices of substitute products and tastes and preferences -- will weaken per capita demand too much as compared with a year ago.

In general, hog price and profit prospects look good for the first seven months of 1962. If little change from present supply and demand expectations is assumed, winter and spring barrow and gilt prices are likely to average about 6-10 percent less than the \$17.25 per hundredweight established in the first half of 1961.

Summer and fall slaughter and hog price outlook for late 1962 will depend largely on the actions of hog producers this coming winter and spring. If, as is assumed, farrowings increase only 6 percent, slaughter rates should be only moderately -- 5-8 percent -- above levels of a year earlier. The resulting effect on price will probably not be too serious but will keep prices below 1961 levels.

Hog producers should watch farrowing patterns in the spring of 1962. An increase in farrowings above the estimated level could change the profit prospect rating for the last quarter of 1962 from fair-good to poor. It's doubtful, however, that such a change will occur, and it's possible a brighter picture will develop.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Institute of Agriculture
Information Service
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

September 27, 1961

Dear Editor:

Enclosed is a release announcing a new cushion-type garden chrysanthemum developed by the University of Minnesota and being introduced to the public this spring. The story is for release in the January or a later issue of your magazine.

We have black and white glossy prints and ^{2x2}~~4x5~~ color transparencies of the chrysanthemum. Please let me know if you wish either.

Sincerely,


(Mrs.) Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

JBN:jm
Enc.

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

SPECIAL

* Release week of October 2 *

ROSEMOUNT CORN AND SOYBEAN DAY OCT. 11

A tour of test plots and reports by researchers will be featured at Corn-Soybean Field Day at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station October 11.

The program will get under way in the auditorium of the experiment station office with a welcome address by A. C. Heine, superintendent of the station, at 1 p.m. Presiding will be R. M. Dennistoun, assistant superintendent.

Research reports will be as follows:

Richard Behrens, associate professor of agronomy at the University, herbicides in corn and soybeans; A. C. Caldwell, professor of soils, fertilization of soybeans; R. H. Peterson, research fellow in agronomy, corn variety testing; Jean Lambert, professor of agronomy, soybean varieties on test.

These reports will be followed by a period during which Behrens, Caldwell, Peterson and Lambert will discuss questions asked by the audience.

The tour of corn and soybean test plots will start at 2:45 p.m.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 28, 1961

SPECIAL to Sibley County papers

**GRANT COUNTY HOME AGENT
TO BE HONORED**

Mrs. Ruth Lieske Spidahl, formerly of Henderson and now home agent in Grant County, will receive special recognition ^{October} next month for distinguished service as a home agent.

She will be one of a group of outstanding home agents from various states who will be cited for distinguished service at the annual meeting of the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association October 10-13 in Boston. A highlight of the annual meeting is the recognition service which will be held this year on October 13 in the Somerset Hotel in Boston.

Each year the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association honors home agents who have given outstanding home and community service as educational leaders. The citations are given to agents who have served 10 years or more in home economics extension work. Last year a former Grant County home agent, Ruth Johnson, was honored by the association.

Mrs. Spidahl joined the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service staff in June, 1947 as home agent in Jackson County. She was also employed as a home agent in Stevens and Lincoln Counties before coming to Grant County January, 1958.

During the 14 years she has been a home agent she has directed a well rounded home economics extension program, touching many phases of home and family living. In all the counties where she has worked as home agent, the extension home program has shown a steady growth in number of groups organized and number of women enrolled.

MORE

Add 1 -- Grant County Home Agent To Be Honored

In 1959 Mrs. Spidahl was promoted to the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff, in recognition of her experience and record as a home agent and for the contributions she had made to the extension home program.

Mrs. Spidahl was elected president of the Minnesota Home Agents' Association at its meeting in December.

As a 4-H club member in Sibley County she won a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago and four trips to the State Fair. For three years she was assistant superintendent of 4-H exhibits at the county fair.

About a thousand home agents from all parts of the United States and Puerto Rico are expected to attend the 27th annual meeting of the association at which Mrs. Spidahl will be honored. The agents are home economists who help nearly 7 1/2 million women throughout America learn to apply the latest home economics research in their daily living.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 28, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

CORN-SOYBEAN DAY OCTOBER 13 AT WASECA

Corn and Soybean Day will be held at the University of Minnesota's Southern Experiment Station, Waseca, October 13, according to an announcement from Deane Turner, superintendent of the station.

The program will get under way at 10 a.m. with reports on the nature and extent of corn research for Southern Minnesota by three University staff members.

James Sentz, assistant professor of agronomy, will discuss the breeding program; Robert Peterson, research fellow in agronomy--performance and maturity testing; and Harley Otto, extension agronomist--related research.

Jean Lambert, professor of agronomy, will speak on "What Changes May be in Order in Soybean Research?"

Tours of the experiment station will start at 10:45 a.m.

Following lunch, current problems of field production of corn will be discussed by three University faculty members. Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist, will speak on rotations and continuous cropping; John Lofgren, extension entomologist, on insects and their control; and Richard Behrens, associate professor of agronomy, on weeds and herbicides.

The effect of the new Minnesota seed law on farmers, seed producers and distributors will be explained by a representative of the State Department of Agriculture.

The soybean market outlook will be analyzed by Elmer Learn, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 28, 1961

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

OCTOBER

- 2-5 Junior Livestock Show, South St. Paul
- 5 Livestock, Corn and Soybean Day, West Central Experiment Station, Morris
- 8-14 National Fire Prevention Week
- 9-10 Farm Income Tax Short Course, Hotel Lowry, St. Paul
- 9-12 Joint International meeting, Society of American Foresters and Canadian Institute of Forestry, Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis
- 10-13 National Home Demonstration Agents Association meeting, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Boston
- 11 Corn and Soybean Day, Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station
- 12 Minnesota Corn Picking Contest, Bob Burns' Evergreen Farm, Worthington
- 13 National Corn Picking Contest, Bob Burns' Evergreen Farm, Worthington
- 13 Corn and Soybean Day, Southern Experiment Station, Waseca
- 16-20 National Farm Safety Congress, Chicago.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 28, 1961

* For p.m. release *
* Friday, Sept. 29, or after *

FENSKE CALLS FARM OUTPUT BEST COLD WAR WEAPON

"Our best weapon in the cold war--production of food and fiber--must not be lost," Theodore H. Fenske, associate dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, told Minnesota newspaper editors Friday morning.

Fenske spoke at the 44th annual Editors' Short Course on the Minneapolis Campus of the University.

"Russia may be ahead of us in moon probing and satellite technology, but she is far behind in the vital business of producing food and fiber," he said.

Fenske challenged the editors to help in pointing the way to the opportunities for training in vocational agriculture in high schools and the top-notch training offered in the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Fenske continued:

"Agriculture is being sold short to youth--young men are being discouraged from agricultural careers by families and by high school vocational advisers.

"Agricultural production research that we will need in 10 or 15 years must be started today."

In explaining how agricultural production research has reduced the cost of living in the United States, the University administrator quoted figures comparing the amount of several commodities which can now be bought with one hour of labor as compared with 30 years ago. For round steak, the amount has risen from 1.2 to 2.1 pounds; for bacon, 1.3 to 3.3 pounds; milk, 7.8 to 17.6 pints; and oranges, 1.3 to 3.3 dozen.

The efficiency of farm operators has made it possible for this country to enjoy the highest standard of living known anywhere, said Fenske.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 28, 1961

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY OFFERS BEEKEEPING CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

You, too, can be a beekeeper.

M. H. Haydak, associate professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, announced today that he has revised his correspondence course in beekeeping. The course is designed to enable those with no experience with bees to start with one or more colonies in the spring and build them into an interesting and profitable enterprise.

The course, consisting of 16 lessons which can be completed at the student's convenience, is being offered through the University's General Extension Division.

Haydak points out that the lessons also present enough fundamental information on modern beekeeping practices to enable those with a few years' experience to add to their knowledge and improve their methods.

Haydak gives personal guidance to the student in correcting the lessons and answering questions about beekeeping.

Some of the more important topics included in the course are:

The honey bee colony and the individual bee, fundamentals of bee behavior, value of bees in pollination, colony development, equipment and practices, swarm control, package bees, supersedure, increase, queen rearing, apiary management, control of bee diseases and enemies, methods of wintering and preparation of honey and wax for market.

The Minnesota beekeeping correspondence course attracts out-of-state students--including some in foreign countries--as well as Minnesotans. Haydak has recently received testimonial letters from students in Monroe, Wis.; Waukegan, Ill.; Stapleton, Neb.; Burlington, Vt.; and Anamosa, Iowa.

One student reported that his wife told him "not to do the lessons too quickly because I would miss the course so much when it was finished."

Information on fees and other details concerning the course may be obtained by writing to the Correspondence Study Department, General Extension Division, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14.

HERE'S HOW TO KEEP POTS AND PANS

The life and looks of your pots and pans depend upon preventive care.

Cooking at medium to low heat, and washing utensils as promptly as possible after use will help to keep pots and pans of any material looking their best, according to Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Each material, however, also requires some special type of care.

Mrs. Jordahl gives these tips on care and cleaning of various materials:

. Aluminum. To prevent discoloration, avoid prolonged exposure to strongly alkaline foods and washing compounds. Brighten aluminum by using soap-filled steel wool scouring pads. Wash, rinse and dry. Cooking such acid foods as tomatoes or apples in a darkened aluminum pan will remove the discoloration. Also effective is simmering a solution of cream of tartar and water, using 2 tablespoons cream of tartar to a quart of water.

. Copper-bottom utensils and stainless steel. To prevent permanent heat stains, avoid the use of high heat. Use special copper cleanser for copper bottoms, or use a combination of salt and vinegar or lemon juice. Washing in hot suds keeps stainless steel bright. Since it water spots, dry it well.

. Cast-iron. Wash, rinse and dry thoroughly to avoid rust. Rubbing with unsalted fat will prevent rust if the pan is to be stored for some time. Use steel wool scouring pads to removed burned-on food. Storing pans with their lids on may accumulate moisture and odors.

. Glazed earthenware. Handle gently to avoid chipping. Apply heat slowly. Never put an empty pan over heat.

. Glass. Avoid scorching food by applying heat cautiously. Avoid putting hot glass into cool water or on a cool surface since glass is sensitive to temperature changes. Use fine steel wool to remove burned-on food, or soak in water and baking soda.