

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

Time to Buy and Plant Bulbs

Sweet Potato Flakes

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Shield

Keep White Cottons White

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Carpets and Rugs Good Value

Rich Colors and Blends in Carpets

Consider Texture in Shopping for Carpets

HOME BEAUTIFICATION

Time to Buy and Plant Bulbs

Plant some bulbs in your garden now if you want to look forward to gay splashes of color in your flower border next spring. You'll probably choose some tulips, daffodils and hyacinths, but don't forget the smaller bulbs like crocus, snowdrops, snowflakes and squills.

C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, has some tips that may help you when it comes to selecting bulbs.

There's no substitute for quality in buying bulbs, he says. That doesn't mean you need to spend money for jumbo bulbs. But remember that the bigger the bulbs, the bigger the flowers will be. See that the bulbs are firm, bright looking and plump. Dull, discolored spongy bulbs aren't dependable. It's usually true, also, that cheap bulbs are likely to be of poor quality.

Buy the specific colors and varieties you want. Choose varieties that bloom at different times so you extend the period of bloom. Then you can plan your arrangements for time of bloom and color. Inexpensive packaged mixtures often contain too many of one color.

Always buy from a dealer who is reliable -- one you know will sell you good bulbs.

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CONSUMER MARKETINGSweet Potato Flakes

Sweet potato flakes, a new product, are the result of two years of studies on market possibilities and processing methods.

The flakes are made by peeling, slicing, cooking and mashing the potatoes and then rolling them out in sheets for drying. When dry, the sweet potatoes are flaked and canned or packaged in moisture-proof bags.

The flakes can be made into mashed sweet potatoes simply by adding hot water or milk, mixing and heating.

This new convenience product is not yet on the market.

* * * *

Cheddar Cheese Labeled With Grade AA Shield

Beginning this month, consumers will be able to buy cheddar cheese marked with the U. S. Grade AA shield. This mark has been used for 35 years on butter and means the product is the finest quality with uniform good flavor.

* * * *

Keep White Cottons White

Suggestions for a whiter wash are the result of a recent laundry study on white cottons such as sheets and pillowcases.

The study made at the New York Experiment Station showed that items washed in naturally soft or chemically softened water were considerably whiter than those washed in hard water. However, all soft water will not insure a whiteness. Water, such as unfiltered pond water, with traces of iron, manganese or other color is likely to discolor cottons.

Temperature is an important factor when washing with either hard or soft water. Hot water, up to 127 degrees, will produce the best results.

Because of the bleaching effect of the sun, white cottons dried outside were generally whiter than those dried in a dryer.

The report also indicated that laundry washed with a low-sudsing detergent tended to be whiter.

HOME MANAGEMENTFinish for Stone Floors

Slate, flagstone and brick -- long popular for patios, terraces and fireplace hearths -- are now appearing in floors of entryways, halls and even some living and dining areas in homes.

To make these surfaces easy to keep clean and to bring out their natural beauty, give them a finish of penetrating sealer which contains tung oil.

To brighten slate, flagstone and brick floors or fireplace hearths indoors, finish them with a thin type of penetrating floor sealer with a tung oil base. The finish is moisture-resistant, forms a tough coating and helps prevent the mortar between the slate pieces from sanding off.

On slate or flagstone floors on a screened-in porch or outdoor patio, use a penetrating floor sealer designed for exterior use.

Scrub the sealer into the slate, flagstone, or brick with a flat scrubbing brush. Wipe in and off any surplus finish with cloths that leave no lint.

This easy finish changes the surface from dullness to a luster with the added beauty of color. Such surfaces need no waxing. You can wash them with a soap or synthetic detergent and water.

* * * *

Fry Pan Cooks Without Fat

A new fry pan now on the market cooks without fat. The shallow aluminum pan has the appearance of an ordinary fry pan, except for a light gray, faintly striped surface which is actually a non-stick coating. The resin coating forms a slippery surface to which virtually nothing sticks. It's possible to fry steaks, chops, eggs and pancakes to a golden brown without adding a drop of fat -- a quality that appeals to calorie- and cholesterol-conscious Americans. Since food does not stick, the pan may be cleaned by swishing it out with a cloth and warm, soapy water.

Whether or not resin-coated non-stick pans are here to stay may depend on whether homemakers will follow instructions. The resin coating scratches easily and therefore only mild detergents, soft cloths or plastic mesh balls can be used in cleaning. In order to preserve the finish, wooden or rubber spatulas are recommended as cooking tools. Cutting should not be done in the pan. Use over moderate heat and avoid overheating when the pan is empty.

Now on the market are resin-coated non-electric frypans made of lightweight aluminum, cast aluminum, cast iron and porcelain-enameled steel and cast iron. There are also resin-coated electric frypans, saucepans, griddles and Dutch ovens.

HOME FURNISHINGSCarpets and Rugs Good Value

Carpets and rugs for 1961 are up-to-the-minute in style and design but comfortably old-fashioned in price and value. It costs no more to carpet a home today than it did in 1953, according to the American Carpet Institute.

Faster and more efficient methods of production, which are largely responsible for the better values offered in carpets and rugs today and have also accounted for a further emphasis on style. Technical improvements, too, mean better service. Mothproofing is one example.

* * * *

Rich Colors and Blends in Carpets

A riot of color continues to make news in carpets and rugs. The old gray, green or rose limit is a thing of the past. Among the newest high-fashion colors are such rich tones as eggplant and henna. The pure colors, such as true red and true blue, are also contenders for fashion honors.

You'll find many light, bright colors in color blends. If you like pale green, for instance, but feel that the light color would show soil too easily, look for this color in a blend. Several shades of green might be combined in a carpet which gives a solid-color effect at first glance but is actually far more practical. Blends of closely related colors are just as practical as tweeds and hit a new style note.

* * * *

Consider Texture in Shopping for Carpets

When you're shopping for carpets and rugs, you'll probably start out with an idea of color and the quality which fits your needs and budget. But texture should also be considered. As to which texture to choose, make your decision from the dual standpoint of appearance and practicality, advises the American Carpet Institute.

Among the textures types are the familiar plush or velvet textures, which include all the cut piles; looped pile, which may be single-level or multi-level; and frieze or twist.

Any well constructed carpet will stand up, but for extra ease in maintenance, choose a tight texture, such as a loop or twist, suggests the Carpet Institute. These textures are more resistance to crushing, show less daily use in heavy traffic areas and require less maintenance for consistently good appearance.

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University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 2, 1961

Attention: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR OCTOBER
by O. C. Turnquist
C. Gustav Hard
Extension Horticulturists

Vegetables -- O. C. Turnquist

1. Carrots, beets, turnips, rutabagas, and parsnips should be dug now before the ground freezes, though some parsnips may be left in the ground over winter and used early in the spring. After digging vegetables, remove as much soil from the roots as possible. Sort out all roots with defects and place the sound vegetables in a cool, moist place. If the tops of the carrots are removed with a small amount of the top of the root, less sprouting will take place in storage.
2. Onions require cool, dry conditions for good keeping. They keep well near the ceiling of the storage room or in an attic where the temperature is above freezing.
3. For best results, don't treat your potatoes with sprout inhibitors until the middle of December. Several compounds are on the market that do a satisfactory job of preventing sprouting of potatoes in storage.
4. Clean up the garden plot and remove all debris and plant remains. Since many insects and diseases overwinter on garden refuse, burn all crop remains that are infested with insects or disease.
5. If your garden is level so erosion is not a problem, plow or spade in rotted cow manure and compost this fall. Fall plowing helps to eliminate some of the insect pests which overwinter in the soil.

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6. If rhubarb plants are dug now and placed in baskets or wooden crates, they can be forced this winter and provide fresh rhubarb pie out of season. Water the plants after transplanting and then place the containers on the north side of the building. After they have been subjected to several weeks of freezing weather, bring them back into the basement where they will produce tender sprouts.

Fruits -- O. C. Turnquist

1. Apples for winter storage should be sorted and any that are bruised or defective should be used immediately or destroyed. Apples keep best in a cool, moist place. Ideal storage temperatures are 32°F. to 40°F. University of Minnesota horticulturists have found that apples stored in perforated plastic bags in a cool place keep well.
2. Rabbits can quickly ruin several years of waiting for a young apple tree to come into bearing. A cylinder of old window screening or $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hardware cloth placed around the trunk of each tree (after first cleaning away weeds and plant growth next to the trunk) will prevent rabbit injury. Push the screen or hardware cloth into the soil about 2 inches to hold it in place and fasten overlapping edges with pieces of wire.
3. Protect young apple trees from sunscald by shading the southwest side of the trunk during late winter. Wrap the trunk with burlap or a plastic-impregnated wrapping paper. Sunscald causes the trunk to crack open on the southwest side and invites disease organisms.
4. Next year's strawberry crop depends on protection given to your patch this winter. The last of October is a good time to apply a straw mulch. Two inches of clean straw or marsh hay should be used.

5. Raspberries often suffer winter injury to the canes. This can be prevented by laying the canes over and covering with dirt. Pieces of wire shaped like croquet arches and pushed into the ground over the canes will hold them in place. Covering just the tips will help, but complete covering is best. Complete covering not only protects the tops from winter injury, but also prevents rabbit damage.
6. Remove late-formed runners from strawberry plants. These do not produce fruits next year, and, if left, shade the fruiting plants and rob them of needed moisture and minerals.

Ornamentals -- C. Gustav Hard

1. Chrysanthemums are not dependably hardy in this climate. Cut the tops down after they have been killed by frost. The last week in October is usually a good time to cover chrysanthemums for winter. Use 3 inches of clean straw over the chrysanthemum bed. The straw can be held in place by one shovel full of soil over each plant.
2. Roses will need protection this winter. Mound soil around the canes any time before the ground starts to freeze. After the ground starts to freeze, a heavy mulch of clean hay or leaves can be spread over the mound of soil.
3. Hardy bulbs can be planted throughout the month of October. These bulbs will develop roots this fall so it is best to plant them early. Daffodil, grape hyacinth and tulips planted now will provide early spring color in your garden.
4. Gladioli, dahlias, and tuberous begonias may be dug and taken into storage as soon as the tops have been killed back by frost. The best storage temperature is from 35°F. to 50°F. Sprinkle the gladioli corms with a 5 percent DDT dust to reduce thrips injury.

5. Dahlia roots will shrivel if temperatures exceed 50°F. Roots stored in sand, peat or vermiculite will keep much better, for moisture loss is reduced.
 6. Before the ground freezes, take in the necessary amount of soil, leaf mold, peat and sand.that you'll be using this winter and spring. Occasional watering will keep the soil more workable.
 7. Water the lawn, trees, shrubs and evergreens thoroughly before the ground freezes to protect the plants in case of a dry winter.
- Clean up the flower borders this fall by cutting out all the dead flowers, stalks and any diseased plants. Also, weed control should be practiced until the ground is frozen.
- Valuable fertilizer and organic matter are destroyed each year by burning leaves. Composting of leaves is recommended and, actually, it can be done very easily in the garden. Pile the leaves over a 5' x 5' area. One pound of fertilizer plus a sprinkling of soil should be added for each six-inch layer. Sprinkle soil over the top of the pile to introduce bacteria into the compost pile.

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To all counties

Release week of
October 8th

F A R M F I L L E R S

In making corn silage, check the kernel moisture content. Grind ear corn of 30 to 35 percent and shelled corn of about 30 percent moisture in either hammer mill or a burr mill and store in a tight silo.

* * *

Pests and Parasites, internal or external, are real menaces to the swine industry. The producer who ignores their presence may soon find his swine production dropping sharply. His hogs are likely to gain poorly, and carcasses may be downgraded--resulting in poor profits at market time. The efficient swine producer will take strong measures for the prevention and control of these problems. Extension Folder 208, "Pests and Parasites of Hogs," by J. A. Lofgren and R. B. Solac, has a complete list of chemicals to control pests and parasites in hogs and recommended application rates. Pick up your copy at the extension service office next time you're there.

* * *

Many farmers have failed to remove hay which was cut on soil bank land in July. Bill Hueg, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, points out that this hay was probably high in fiber and low in protein at the time it was cut and that late summer and early fall rains may have further reduced its feeding value. He urges that this hay be removed right away. If you plan to feed this type of hay to fill out short supplies, be sure to supplement it properly with some higher quality hay or silage or a good grain ration.

* * *

You're selling plant food from your soil every time you sell grain, forage or livestock. And you have to replace that plant food if you want good yields. But how will you know if you're feeding your soil the right thing? Soil testing's the answer. A one-pound sample will tell you what's lacking in 20 million pounds of your topsoil. Once you know what your soil needs, it's easy to fertilize for heavy crop yields.

* * *

Power-driven treated wood fence posts set at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Soils Farm in 1951 are in excellent condition at the end of their first decade and should go another 10 to 20 years with minimum maintenance. So says John Neetzel, USDA forest service technologist. Most of the posts were pine, pressure-treated with either creosote or penta. Line posts were mostly 7 feet long with a 3-inch top. Corner posts were 8 feet long with a 4 to 5 inch top.

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University Farm and Home News
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October 3, 1961

Immediate release

GRANT CO. HOME AGENT TO BE HONORED

Mrs. Ruth Spidahl, Grant County home agent, will receive special recognition this 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 Oct. 10-13 in Boston. A highlight of the annual meeting is the recognition service which will be held this year on Oct. 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 in 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.

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 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
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* For release at 6:00 p.m. *
* Wednesday, October 4 *

4-H AWARDS PRESENTED TO SUPPORTERS OF LIVESTOCK SHOW

Two long-time supporters of the Minnesota Junior Livestock Show received Friends of 4-H Awards this (Wednesday) evening (Oct. 4) in the Lowry Hotel at a banquet attended by 700 4-H'ers exhibiting at the Show.

Honored were R. L. Smith, president of the Stockyards National Bank, and A. L. Olson, president of St. Paul Union Stockyards Company, both South St. Paul.

Phillip Schneiderman, Elmer, president of the Minnesota State 4-H Federation, presented plaques citing both for "meritorious service" to 4-H Club work. The two men were also made honorary members of the Minnesota 4-H Key Club.

Smith was recognized for serving as chairman of the finance committee for the Junior Livestock Show since 1943. He was cited for his "behind the scenes" effort in raising money to help underwrite costs of the event.

Olson was honored for 15 years of service on the executive committee of the Junior Livestock Show. The St. Paul Union Stockyards Company which he heads has provided facilities for holding the show throughout its 42-year history.

The 4-H banquet at which the awards were presented is one of the events planned for 4-H exhibitors at the Junior Livestock Show which continues through Thursday (Oct. 5). Dinner host was the St. Paul area Chamber of Commerce. Olson, chairman of the Chamber's Agricultural Committee, served as master of ceremonies.

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* For release at noon, *
* Thursday, October 5 *

MARKET IS FIRST CONSIDERATION IN SWITCH TO GRADE A PROGRAM

MORRIS, Minn.--Can West Central Minnesota dairymen afford to convert to a Grade A milk production program?

The answer to that question lies in whether they have a dependable market for Grade A bottling milk, said C. L. Cole, head of the University of Minnesota dairy husbandry department, at Livestock, Corn and Soybean Day at the University's West Central Experiment Station here today (Thursday).

Grade AA bulk tank (bottling quality) milk brings 49 1/2¢ more per hundred-weight than Grade 2 bulk or can milk. But if no market for this bottling quality milk is available, the best the dairyman can do is to sell Grade 1 manufacturing bulk tank milk, which gives him a margin of only 20¢ per hundredweight over the Grade 2 milk, according to Cole.

If he is able to realize the 49 1/2¢ margin, the dairyman with a 25-cow herd producing 10,000 pounds per cow per year will realize a \$1,237 annual gain in income, nearly \$50 more per cow. But if he^{has} access only to the market which gives him the 20¢ margin, his increase in income will amount to only \$500 or \$20 per cow.

Cole reminded farmers contemplating the change to a Grade A program that it will probably cost them in the neighborhood of \$5,000 to make the switch. This includes the cost of bulk tank, water softener, heater and barn improvements.

With this cost and their available market in mind, producers must figure how long it will take the change to a Grade A program to pay for itself, he said.

Turning to the outlook for the dairy industry, Cole said:

The coming year looks good for the efficient dairy farm operator who is assured of a good stabilized market, with a dependable outlet for quality milk.

The successful producer must have at least 25 cows producing an annual average of at least 10,000 pounds of milk per cow. And he should have his own small grain and high quality roughage supply.

The dairyman's future lies with the quality market. Eighty percent of the market for Minnesota milk lies outside the state. Buyers in this highly competitive market are willing to buy only high quality products.

The Minnesota dairy industry must be able to produce and manufacture in large volume at costs lower than most other states.

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Immediate release

BIG VARIETY OF OCTOBER PLENTIFULS

Broiler-fryer chickens, turkeys, potatoes and apples are among the foods you'll want to add to your marketing list often during October.

These foods are included in the big variety of items on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful for October, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Broiler-fryers continue to be a good buy. High marketings in October will mean low prices for consumers. Supplies of these tender young chickens are expected to be about 10 percent larger than last year.

Marketing of turkeys in a variety of sizes will be at its seasonal peak and about 15 percent above a year ago. Turkey prices should be unusually attractive to consumers.

Cooking quality of Red River Valley potatoes is the highest it has been in several years, though the crop is smaller than last year, according to O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Of the acreage in the Red River Valley, 54 percent was planted to white potatoes, 40 percent to red varieties and 6 percent to russets.

This year's apple crop will be 15 percent above that of 1960. Look for specials during National Apple Week Oct. 12-21.

Cranberries are a welcome sight in grocer's bins. Homemakers can rely on an abundance of this ruby-red fruit to accompany turkey and chicken.

Choice and Good grades of beef will be in good supply at meat counters, reflecting the increase in the number of cattle on feed and the larger marketings of grass-fed cattle.

Cheese and rice for casserole and other dishes and vegetable fats and oils are other foods on the October list of plentiful.

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Outlook Story No. 4
To all counties
Immediate Release

CATTLE FEEDING PROFIT
OUTLOOK DEPENDS ON
A COUPLE OF BIG "IFS"

As University of Minnesota agricultural extension specialists see it, the chance for making a profit by feeding cattle in the coming year depends on a couple of big "ifs."

Here's the outlook in brief as viewed by H. G. (Hal) Routhe, K. H. Thomas and D. E. Erickson, economists in farm management, and R. E. Jacobs, animal husbandman:

IF calves can be laid into the feedlot for \$26-\$28 per hundredweight, average labor returns are possible. Recently, quotations have ranged \$2-\$3 above these levels.

And, IF good to choice yearlings can be laid in for less than \$26, profit prospects look good.

Here, in more detail, is the University specialists' view of the fat cattle outlook for the coming year:

The January 1 increase in cattle numbers should, under normal circumstances, result in only a slight increase in the number slaughtered. And a continued increase in consumer preference for beef, coupled with a growing population and an uptrend in economic activity will result in a very strong demand for beef.

When matched with the increasing demand, the small change in market supplies adds up to somewhat higher beef prices in 1962. Most of the difference will show up in a stronger spring and early summer market, with fall markets expected to be about the same as this year.

Add 1 - Cattle Feeding Profit Outlook

Pressure of heavier marketings during the remainder of 1961 will tend to hold fed cattle prices near recent levels.

Because there will be more heavy cattle on feed this fall, with fewer in weight groups below 900 pounds, cattle marketings may drop below year-ago levels by the end of 1961 and continue below for most of the first half of 1962.

On this basis, fat cattle prices could be expected to reach year-ago levels again by the end of February and range \$1-\$3 above through the spring and summer months.

And here's how the University specialists see the feeder cattle market outlook for the coming year:

The larger calf crop, lower slaughter rate and slower movement of calves to date all point to a considerably larger number of calves being available for feedlot replacements in the coming months. Supplies of yearling steers and heifers will probably be lower than last year.

Caution on the part of prospective buyers of feeder cattle is indicated by low returns from cattle feeding the past season, present low fat cattle prices and the alternative of storing a sound corn crop.

The eagerness of some feeders to buy early, because of last year's price pattern, and an expected high level of purchasing for wheat pasture grazing will tend to hold feeder prices near recent levels during the early fall months.

However, when the larger supply of calves meets the more cautious demand of feeders, calf prices are likely to move down about \$2 per hundredweight from recent levels.

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To all counties for
Immediate Use

FERTILITY LEVEL
GREATLY AFFECTS
ALFALFA SURVIVAL

The lime and fertilizer you put on your alfalfa fields this fall may have a lot to do with your stands and yields in 1962. And fall soil testing can mean the difference between survival and failure in your alfalfa fields.

Meeting the exact fertility need is more critical for alfalfa than any other crop, according to Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. If alfalfa doesn't come through the first winter you've lost your whole investment in seed and preparation.

Fertility is a must for alfalfa stands and high yields. In one survey of farmers, unfertilized fields showed an average stand reduction of 18 percent. Fertilized fields had only a 9 percent plant loss.

Individual fields low in fertility often have no alfalfa stand at all the second year, unless they get fertilizer and lime. Potash is important in saving stands -- soils in central and northeast Minnesota often need 200 pounds of 0-0-60 each year.

Both phosphate and potash make a big difference in alfalfa yields. In Lake of the Woods county, on the Hanson and Stone farm near Baudette, adding phosphate on demonstration plots boosted yields from the first two cuttings in 1961 by 2.1 tons per acre. Adding potash along with phosphate meant another 400 pounds of hay.

The Lake of the Woods county tests were on low-phosphorus, low-potassium soil.

Alfalfa is a high-yielding crop when soil is ready for it. It's also a hungry crop. Four tons of alfalfa hay need 180 pounds of nitrogen, 40 pounds of phosphate, and 180 pounds of potash. With a good fertility program based on soil tests, the extra plant food you add can mean \$30 to \$50 worth of high quality livestock feed per acre each year.

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To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate Release

MANY POINTS
TO CONSIDER IN
BUYING COAT

One in every five women will probably be looking for a new winter coat this year.

If you're among the four who will not be in the market for a new coat, have your last year's coat cleaned, see that it is repaired and make it a fashionable, becoming length. Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says one way to subtract a year or two from the age of a coat you plan to wear another season is to adjust the hemline to current length. Make the coat about half an inch longer than your dresses, she suggests.

If you are buying a coat this season, you'll find contrast in silhouette, in fabrics, in color and trim. The diversity in coat shapes ranges from the cape back, the eased back with suggestion of a front fit, the low-sashed flare to the slim line.

Two groups of fabrics are high fashion -- the textured and the smooth. In the textured group are looped or brushed mohairs, nubby tweeds, reindeer hair tweeds, miniature checked tweeds and giant plaids. Loosely woven fabrics of a novelty basket-weave type are also popular. Among the smooth fabrics in this season's coats are broadcloth, silk and worsted blends, worsted failles and poplins.

Colors in coat departments are either ablaze or dark. You can choose from magenta, royal blue, bottle green, burnt orange, burgandy or gold or decide on one of the dark shades. Black is everywhere; ebony brown is popular, as are the spice colors.

In evidence on many coats are fur collars -- either short-haired fur such as beaver, mink or lamb, or long-haired fox or raccoon. Coat necklines without a collar are often dramatized with fabric scarves, stoles or detachable fur ruffs.

If you want to be satisfied with your coat purchase, remember there are three you's to consider:

1. The personal you. Choose what is becoming to you and appropriate for your activities.
2. The fashionable you. Satisfy the degree of fashion you wish to express.
3. The practical you. Select a coat that will fit your budget and the amount of durability you desire.

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To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate Release

JOIN 4-H'ERS WHO
LEARN BY DOING

It's sign-up time for young people who want to join 50,000 Minnesota 4-H Club members who are learning by doing.

As a 4-H'er you will select projects and gain knowledge in areas ranging from homemaking to mechanics and from agriculture to business.

Girls of all ages will be interested in the many projects concerning the home and family. Among these are food preparation which involves planning, preparing and serving family meals. Clothing is another popular project. Beginners make an "easy-to-sew" garment and equip a sewing box while more advanced sewers may plan a complete outfit and make the main garment. The home improvement-- family living project gives you an opportunity to learn such things as budgeting or improved laundry techniques or better house cleaning methods.

Mechanical projects are of special interest to the boys. One of these is the electric project which teaches service, repair and construction of electrical equipment as well as its safe and proper use. In the shop project, a member can make articles from wood, metal or rope.

Agricultural projects for rural 4-H'ers include field crops and a wide variety of dairy and livestock activities. In the beef and dairy project, club members own and manage one or more grade or purebred animals and keep a feed record for six months. Sheep, pig and poultry project members do the same for three months.

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Add 1 - Join 4-H'ers

The 4-H program offers many projects that are well-suited to urban as well as rural club members. One such project is entomology, which involves learning to identify and make a collection of Minnesota insects.

Two new programs especially designed for older club members are available in some counties--career exploration and town and country business. Career exploration gives 4-H'ers an opportunity to evaluate their interests and to investigate many areas of possible employment. Town and country business provides an understanding of business as it operates in the marketing field. Tours and discussion meetings will be provided for members by firms associated with agriculture.

Contact any local 4-H Club leader or your county extension office if you are between the ages of 10 and 21 and want to join other young people who are having fun, gaining experience and learning by doing.

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NOTE: Use the next to the last paragraph only if career exploration and town and country business are projects in your counties.

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University of Minnesota
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Special ☉ o Lac qui Parle Co.

NEW HOME AGENT
BEGINS WORK

Lac qui Parle County again has the services of a home agent, with the addition of Mrs. Julie Moorhead to the Agricultural Extension Service staff Oct. 9.

Mrs. Moorhead received a bachelor of science degree with a major in home economics from North Dakota State University, Fargo, in June, 1960. While at the University she was president of Phi Mu sorority, was a member of Sigma Alpha Iota, honorary music sorority, and of Tryota, the home economics club. She served as news editor on the staff of the University newspaper.

This past year she held a dietetic internship at St. Mary's Hospital in Rochester. During the summers of 1958 and 1959 she was a 4-H Club assistant in Lincoln County.

For nine years she was an active 4-H Club member in Richland County, North Dakota, where she grew up on a 640-acre farm. She carried all of the home economics projects as well as some of the agricultural projects, was a junior leader and served as president of her local club.

As home agent Mrs. Moorhead will work with County Agent George Gehantl, Jr., on an expanded Agricultural Extension program for the county. She will have responsibility for the home economics projects in 4-H and for the extension home program.

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

SPECIAL (T/CO)

VETERINARY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION WILL MEET

The University of Minnesota Veterinary Alumni Association will meet
October
at 9 a.m. Saturday/7, prior to the Minnesota-Oregon football game, for a reunion,
tours and barbecue lunch.

The meeting will get under way in the Veterinary Clinic building on
the St. Paul campus of the University.

The first graduating class of the University's College of Veterinary
Medicine will be honored. Twenty of the 23 class members, who received their
DVM degrees in 1951, are expected to attend. Expected to travel the longest
distance to attend the reunion is Dr. Arch Alexander, Colorado State College,
Fort Collins, Colo.

The veterinary alumni will tour the ^{facilities} ~~campuses~~ of the College to see
the changes which have taken place since they received their degrees. The
^{undergraduate}
Block and Bridle Club, ~~undergraduate~~ livestock organization on the St. Paul
campus, will serve a barbecue lunch beginning at 11 a.m.

Honored guests will include ^{Dr.} W.L. Boyd, first dean of the College of
Veterinary Medicine, who retired in 1952; Dr. H.C.H. Kernkamp, who retired as
a member of the College staff in 1960; Dr. John N. Campbell, who retired July 1
this year; and Mrs. Rose M. Kenaley, long-time principal secretary in the
Minnesota School and College of Veterinary Medicine, who also retired this
past summer.

The reunion is being sponsored by the Minnesota campus chapter of
the American Veterinary Medical Association.

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

SPECIAL to TCO

FORESTRY ALUMNI WILL HEAR 'U' PRESIDENT

O. Meredith Wilson, president of the University of Minnesota, will be the featured speaker ~~xx~~ at the~~x~~ annual fall banquet of the Minnesota Forestry Alumni Association in the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Monday, October 9, at 6 p.m.

Minnesota School of Forestry alumni from all section^s of the United States and several foreign countries will attend.

The banquet is being held in conjunction with the ^{joint} International Meeting of the Canadian Institute of Forestry and the Society of American Foresters in Minneapolis Oct. 8-11.

Julius V. Hofmann, 1911 graduate of the Minnesota School of Forestry, who was awarded the first Ph. D. in forestry in the U.S., from the U. of M., will receive an Outstanding Achievement Award from the University at the banquet.

He was director of the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station ~~in~~ ^t from 1914 to 1925, director of the Mont Alto Forestry School in Pennsylvania from 1925 to 1929; and in 1930 he became dean and director of the North Carolina State School of Forestry and served in that capacity until 1948.

Since 1948, he has been director of the 80,000-acre Hofmann Forest of North Carolina State College.

He was also a pioneer in silvicultural research on Douglas fir and has been active in the Society of American Foresters and other forestry activities.

Special recognition awards will also be given by the Minnesota Forestry Alumni Association to J.H. Allison, professor emeritus, and Professors R.M. Brown and L.W. Rees, School of Forestry staff members, for their many years of service to the School of Forestry, the University and the State of Minnesota.

~~Honorary membership~~ Certificates of honorary membership in the Minnesota Forestry Alumni Association will be given to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Young, Rochester, Minn., for their active participation and long-standing interest in conservation activities and the Minnesota School of Forestry.

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

SPECIAL RADIO SHORTS

Immediate release

Use until 1 p.m., October 11

Joy - file

Rosemount Corn-Soybean Field Day

If you want to find out what's new in corn and soybeans, plan right now to reserve Wednesday afternoon, October 11. That's the date for Corn-Soybean Field Day at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

A. C. Hains, station superintendent, says research reports will begin at 1 p.m. -- after the reports there'll be a chance for visitors to ask questions. Then there'll be tours of corn and soybean test plots, ending about half-past three.

Don't forget now -- Corn-Soybean Field Day, Wednesday, October 11, at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

Corn and soybean research will get a thorough going-over on Wednesday, October 11, at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station. That's the date of the fall Corn-Soybean Field Day.

University agronomists will be on hand to explain herbicide use in corn and soybeans, and there'll be reports on corn and soybeans on test.

The program begins at 1 p.m. -- after the reports there'll be time for questions from visitors and a tour of corn and soybean test plots. That's Wednesday, October 11 -- Corn-Soybean Field Day at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

Here's your chance to see the latest in corn and soybean research -- it's the Corn-Soybean Field Day at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

The date is Wednesday, October 11; the time is 1 p.m. Richard Behrens, a University agronomist, will report on experience with the newer herbicides in corn and soybeans -- and A. C. Caldwell, a University soils man, will discuss fertilizer for soybeans. There'll also be reports of corn and soybean varieties on test. That date again -- Wednesday, October 11, for Corn-Soybean Field Day at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

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

Immediate release

MINN. BANKERS OPEN 4-H DRIVE

Minnesota bankers will join hands with 4-H Club members during October in supporting the educational programs of the National 4-H Club Foundation.

Leading this drive is Paul W. Gandrud, vice president of the Swift County Bank, Benson.

Last year Minnesota, under the leadership of P. R. Kenefick, president of the National Citizens' Bank of Mankato, set a record among states in the number of banks contributing to the National 4-H Foundation and in the amount of their contributions. More than 340 Minnesota banks contributed to the Foundation, a 20 percent increase over the previous year.

Minnesota banks have supported local and state 4-H programs for a number of years, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota. Their contributions to the programs of the National 4-H Club Foundation are a means of extending the support of the 4-H movement to the national level.

The National 4-H Club Foundation carries on a broad program of "Service to Youth" activities in citizenship education, leadership development, the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE), and operation of the National 4-H Center in the Nation's Capital. The 4-H Foundation has just undertaken a one-year study leading to expansion of science training through 4-H Club work.

Four Minnesota young people are taking part in the Foundation-sponsored IFYE program this year: Janet Adams, Austin, who is visiting Israel; Gail Devens, St. James, a delegate to Finland; William Svendsgaard, Goodridge, who is in Switzerland; and Kenneth Neeser, St. Cloud, who will leave Oct. 20 for India.

A number of volunteer and professional 4-H leaders from the Gopher state have participated in programs of the 4-H Foundation this year at the National 4-H Center. A bus load of volunteer leaders attended the first interstate Volunteer 4-H Leaders Forum in March. This summer, Athelene Scheid, University of Minnesota extension /clothing specialist, was awarded a scholarship to the summer workshop in Human Development and Human Relations sponsored by the Foundation.

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

Immediate release

ECONOMISTS CITE ADVANTAGES OF DUAL BEEF GRADING SYSTEM

A dual grading system for beef would provide a more accurate language for price quotations and for conducting trading activities than the present single set of grades, according to D. F. Fienup and D. C. Dahl, agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

A dual system "would help the marketplace to provide more effective incentives for ranchers and feeders to produce beef animals yielding a higher proportion of lean meat that consumers want, at the several different levels of beef quality that they find acceptable," they said.

Fienup and Dahl pointed out that important variable factors in beef carcasses that affect value are:

(1) The quality of the lean meat--which predicts the expected eating satisfaction; and (2) the yield of lean meat--the proportion of the carcass weight which can be sold as trimmed retail cuts.

Present standards attempt to measure both factors within the same grade. Therefore, a grade sometimes represents a compromise. A carcass showing evidence of Prime quality and Good grade conformation (the only factor in the present system which relates to yield) might be graded Choice.

(more)

add 1 dual beef grading system

Within the same grade, carcasses can vary in extreme cases as much as \$150 in retail value because of differences in yield of high value retail cuts. A \$50 difference is not unusual, say the University economists.

U. S. Department of Agriculture technicians have learned in studies of more than 1,000 carcasses that these differences in yield can be predicted quite accurately by using only four factors: (1) Thickness of fat over the rib eye, (2) size of the rib eye muscle, (3) amount of kidney and pelvic fat and (4) carcass weight.

These studies, according to Fienup and Dahl, indicate that it would be possible to set up a dual grading system providing two separate identifications affecting value--a quality grade and a yield grade. Present grade names could be used for the quality grades. Conformation would be considered along with other factors in determining a yield grade. Yield grades would be indicated by numbers. No. 1 would represent the highest yield and No. 10 the lowest.

The two grades would be determined separately and independently of each other. This would permit grade standards to sort out live beef carcasses and live animals much more precisely according to the important value-determining factors--both quality and cutting yield--at the same time.

Under dual grading, retailers could order the yield and quality grades they want. If carcasses of the particular yield grade were not available, they could order a substitute lower yield grade, within the same quality designation, at a proper price differential reflecting actual cutting differences between the two yield grades.

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

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY ISSUES REVISED POULTRY HANDBOOK

Minnesota still ranks high in the nation in poultry and egg production, even though the industry has declined in recent years as a source of cash receipts in comparison with other agricultural enterprises in the state.

This is one of the facts contained in Special Report 2, "Developments in the Egg and Poultry Industry," a newly revised handbook and digest of Minnesota and United States poultry facts just published by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Authors are W. H. Dankers, extension economist in marketing, and E. R. Poore, extension marketing assistant.

Reference material in the publication is divided into four parts: (1) the poultry industry in general, (2) eggs, (3) chickens and commercial broilers and (4) turkeys.

The handbook shows that Minnesota ranks first nationally in the number of turkeys produced. It ranks third in egg production, behind California and Iowa; and it's fourth in number of layers, following California, Iowa and Pennsylvania.

During the World War II period, cash farm receipts from poultry products constituted nearly 15 percent of the total cash farm receipts in Minnesota. In the 1955-59 period they averaged less than 11 percent and by 1960 were only 9 percent of the total cash farm receipts in the state.

(more)

Although the production of poultry and poultry products remains a minor sideline on some Minnesota farms, it has been made a major enterprise or even a highly commercialized business on many farms. "There is a definite trend toward specialization in the poultry industry," say Dankers and Poore.

Here are some of their comments on the various phases of the poultry industry:

Egg production is still the major poultry enterprise in Minnesota. Rate of lay (eggs per hen) has doubled during the last 30 years from 110 to 220 eggs.

The chicken broiler enterprise, even though it has increased in importance in Minnesota, was still only 0.3 percent of total cash farm receipts in 1960. Total production of chicken broiler meat has been less than consumption in Minnesota. However, a strong promotional effort to increase commercial broiler production in 1960 and 1961 has been made.

Ever since the early thirties, more than 8 percent of all the turkeys in the United States were raised in Minnesota, and in the peak year of 1960 this figure was 17 percent. Turkeys have always been more specialized than almost all other Minnesota farm enterprises. Indications are that this method of operation will continue and that there will also continue to be an increase in the size of individual turkey production units.

SIP 0211 (700)

Immediate release

University Park and Home Town
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 6, 1961

U.S. FORESTRY TRAINS WILL MEET ON ST. PAUL CAMPUS

The deans and directors of all 28 accredited and 15 non-accredited forestry schools in the United States will meet in the student center on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Saturday, October 7.

According to F.H. Knutson, director of the University's School of Forestry, the group will consider such subjects as the increasing/credit-^{or}ation standards, the critical shortage of qualified staff members, need for more graduate training and the research and training of foreign students.

Undergraduate students from U.S. forestry school heads meet ^{each year} ~~biennially~~ in connection with the annual meeting of the American Society of Foresters, which will take place this year in Minneapolis October 9-11.

This year's meeting of the forestry school heads is particularly important because the rapid development and expansion of the forestry pro-

fession has created a demand for more and better trained graduates according to F.H. Knutson, director of the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry. The Minnesota School of Forestry has been accredited by the Society

of American Foresters since the beginning of professional forestry accreditation in 1931.

The meeting on the St. ^{Paul campus} ~~campus~~ Saturday will be held from 8 a.m. to

5 p.m.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 9, 1961

SPECIAL to all counties

Immediate release

LOCAL YOUTHS
WIN HONORS AT
LIVESTOCK SHOW

_____ 4-H club members from _____ County took honors at the 43rd annual Minnesota Junior Livestock Show October 2-5 at the South St. Paul stockyards.

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

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

Winner of the 1961 4-H Livestock Achievement award was Thomas Hovde, 17, Hanska, who has been active in 4-H club work for nine years and has an impressive array of awards to show for his livestock activities. The Achievement award is based on 4-H leadership ability, 4-H project records and over-all knowledge of livestock management. The winner receives a \$100 U.S. savings bond.

Thomas has carried the pig project every year of his 4-H membership. He won a purple ribbon with his meat-type Hampshire-Yorkshire-Chester White crossbred hog at the Junior Show this year. Over the years he has built up a herd of 14 sows, and he has been saving the money realized as profit from the project to help finance his college education.

Thomas has been a 4-H junior leader for four years. He has served as president, secretary, treasurer, reporter, parliamentarian and song leader of his local club. In 1960, he received the Minnesota 4-H Key Award for outstanding leadership and achievement in his local club and county.

MORE

Add 1 - Local Youths Win Honors at Livestock Show

Runner-up for the Achievement award was Kent Ringkob, 19, of Jackson. He received a \$50 U. S. savings bond. The third place award of a \$25 bond was won by Tom Burke, 18, of Blooming Prairie.

Grand champion steer of the show was a 1115-pound Hereford shown by Roger Bultman, 17, of Fulda, which was sold at auction to Armour and Company, South St. Paul, for \$2.70 per pound. Reserve champion steer was a 945-pound Angus exhibited by Karen Kotter, 15, Oakland, which went to the B. F. Nelson Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis, for 50¢ per pound.

Kent Ringkob, 19, of Jackson, showed the grand champion lamb, a 115-pound Hampshire, which was purchased by the St. Paul Athletic Club for \$5.75 per pound. The reserve champion lamb, a 110-pound Shropshire, was exhibited by Thomas Schroeder, 21, Bemidji. It was sold to Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, Minneapolis, for \$2.20 per pound.

In the hog show, the grand champion was a 265-pound Poland China shown by Duane Hubmer, 17, Mankato. It was bought by Newport-St. Paul Cold Storage Company, Newport, for \$3.70 per pound. John Grass, 19, LeRoy, showed the reserve champion hog, a 245-pound Spots, which was sold to Doughboy Industries, New Richmond, Wisconsin, for \$1.10 per pound.

The grand champion trio of lambs, brought to the Junior Livestock Show by Shirley Boerboom, 15, Marshall, weighed a total of 270 pounds and was sold to B. F. Nelson Manufacturing Company, for 85¢ per pound.

Champion showmen were Gorden Rodning, 16, Gaylord, for hogs; LeRoy Swenson, 20, St. Peter, sheep; and Tony Burke, 17, Blooming Prairie, cattle.

Herdsmanship laurels at the show were won for the second straight year by the Redwood County exhibitors, with runner-up honors going to Houston County, and third place to Clay County. The award is based on the way exhibitors keep their animals and stalls at the show.

During the Junior Show auction sale, 30 hogs brought \$5,621.75; 57 lambs, \$7,518.50; and 69 cattle, \$29,841.85.

Following are the _____ County animals sold at auction, with their prices and buyers:

(Pick out your county individuals from the attached sheets.)

HOGS

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Buyer</u>	<u>Per lb.</u>	<u>Net Price</u>
Duane Hubmer	Mankato	Newport Cold Storage, Newport	\$3.70	\$ 980.50
John Grass	LeRoy	Doughboy Ind., New Richmond, Wisc.	1.10	269.50
Dennis Franz	Bingham Lake	Our Own Hardware, Mpls.	.90	202.50
Audrey Thurston	Madelia	KSTP-TV, St. Paul & Mpls.	.60	138.00
Allan Ward	St. Vincent	F. O. K., St. Paul	.80	188.00
Raymond Ball	Bemidji	St. Paul Fire & Marine, St. Paul	.70	175.00
Marlowe Wangen	Hayward	Booth Cold Storage Co., St. Paul	.90	225.00
Robert Rodning	St. Peter	Standard Building, So. St. Paul	.70	175.00
Dennis Rettke	Butterfield	Schmidt Brewing Co., St. Paul	.60	144.00
Lee Vermedahl	Emmons	Ford Motor Co., St. Paul	.60	129.00
David Juni	New Ulm	Newport-St. Paul Cold Storage, Newport	.50	125.00
Gaylen Lerohl	Sacred Heart	Maurice L. Rothchild & Co., St. Paul & Mpls.	.60	147.00
Gary Nichols	Faribault	Buckbee-Mears, St. Paul	.60	162.00
Arthur Bohlsen, Jr.	Clara City	First National Bank, Mpls.	.60	153.00
Richard Partington	Hampton	Gills Farm Service, Farmington	.60	135.00
Thomas Hovde	Hanska	St. Paul Fire & Marine, St. Paul	.70	171.50
John Pavcek	Faribault	Minnesota Linseed Oil Co., St. Paul	.60	159.00
Marvin Twait	Alexandria	Griggs-Cooper Co., St. Paul	.60	135.00
Gary Beneke	Caledonia	Red Owl Stores, Hopkins	.60	144.00
Penny Krogmann	Luverne	Minn. Farmers Union, St. Paul	.60	141.00
Barbara Carson	Pipestone	Archer Daniels Midland, Mpls.	.55	121.00
Dennis Roesler	New Richland	Crane Ordway, St. Paul	.50	105.00
Dean Carlson	Marshall	Red Owl Stores, Hopkins	.55	132.00
Ronald Schroht	Owatonna	Ajax Transfer, So. St. Paul	.60	135.00
Roger Dostal	Hutchinson	Minn. Mining & Mfg., St. Paul	.60	129.00
Dennis Thiesse	Fairmont	Minn. Mining & Mfg., St. Paul	.65	156.00
Bill Carson	Pipestone	Armour & Co., So. St. Paul	.75	183.75
John Shortall	Kilkenny	Stockyards National Bank, So. St. Paul	1.10	258.50
Jim Lembke	Glenville	Grain King Industries, St. Paul	.55	137.50
Gerald L. Tande	Madelia	Drovers Bank, So. St. Paul	.60	165.00

SHEEP

Kent Ringkob	Jackson	St. Paul Athletic Club, St. Paul	5.75	661.25
Thomas Schroeder	Bemidji	Honeywell, Minneapolis	2.20	242.00
Dennis Kofstad	Hartland	Booth Cold Storage, St. Paul	1.60	136.00
Mark Benson	Alexandria	Drovers St. Bank, So. St. Paul	1.50	172.50
Lola Kaye Anderson	Benson	F. U. G. T. A., St. Paul	1.35	121.50
Donald Orel Anderson	Moorhead	N. P. Railroad, St. Paul	1.35	121.50
John Derby	West Concord	Schmidt Brewing Co., St. Paul	1.10	99.00
Rebecca Clow	Hallock	Hamm's Brewery, St. Paul	1.45	152.25
Don Kramer	Marshall	Anchor Serum Co., So. St. Paul	1.70	153.00
John Goelz	Morton	D. W. Onan & Sons, Mpls.	1.25	106.25
Jack Chambers	Owatonna	Red Owl Stores, Hopkins	1.25	106.25
James R. Gute	Owatonna	Great Northern Oil Co., Pine Bend	1.40	140.00

SHEEP (continued)

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Buyer</u>	<u>Per lb.</u>	<u>Net Price</u>
Kathy Freking	Heron Lake	Northwood Country Club, St. Paul	\$1.25	\$ 131.25
Janice Hanson	Austin	Red Owl Stores, Hopkins	1.50	142.50
Stephen Boesch	Williams	Donaldson's-Golden Rule, St. Paul & Mpls.	1.25	112.50
Robert Lambert	St. Peter	Cedar Sanitary Ice, St. Paul & Mpls.	1.25	118.75
Barbara Anderson	Benson	Great Northern R. R., St. Paul	1.40	119.00
Jean Eberhart	Garden City	Sweeney Paint, St. Paul	1.25	112.50
Joan Busch	Luverne	Murphy Transport, St. Paul	1.40	112.00
Susan Olson	Worthington	Marquette National Bank, Mpls.	1.65	165.00
David Miller	Lake Park	American Hoist & Derrick, St. Paul	1.25	175.00
Dick Nystuen	Kenyon	Hotel Lowry, St. Paul	1.35	121.50
Raymond Coleman	Rochester	Red Owl Stores, Hopkins	1.25	118.75
JoAnn Rahn	Bingham Lake	St. Paul Dispatch Pioneer Press, St. Paul	1.30	117.00
Roxie Butson	Lake Crystal	Donaldson's-Golden Rule, Twin Cities	1.40	140.00
Sue Winter	Currie	John Deere Co., Mpls.	1.40	119.00
Mike Werner	Buffalo Lake	Coop Elev., Buffalo Lake	1.25	131.25
Gerald Patten	Redwood Falls	Super Valu Stores, Hopkins	1.50	135.00
John Swenson	Boyd	St. Paul Dispatch, Pioneer Press, St. Paul	1.30	104.00
Janet Hart	Winnebago	B. F. Nelson Co., Mpls.	1.30	162.50
Keith L. Davdt	Zimmerman	Great Northern Railway, St. Paul	1.35	114.75
Kathleen Coleman	Rochester	Newport-St. Paul Cold Storage, Newport	1.40	119.00
Marshall Brakke	Dalton	Cherokee State Bank, W. St. Paul	1.30	143.00
Mary Kahnke	Janesville	Ajax Transfer, So. St. Paul	1.45	130.50
Lyle Pearson	Mankato	Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, St. Paul	1.50	105.00
Rita Coleman	Rochester	Hamms Brewery, St. Paul	1.40	112.00
Dale Anderson	Lowry	Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul	1.45	123.25
Kay Schwartz	Northfield	Red Owl Stores, Hopkins	1.40	133.00
Garry Morrison	Villard	Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul	1.40	91.00
Douglas Hanson	Willmar	B. F. Nelson Co., Mpls.	1.40	133.00
Dale Billberg	Wannaska	Great Northern Railroad, St. Paul	1.35	202.50
Lee Schwartz	Northfield	Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis	1.35	128.25
Charles Borchart	Rice	Sioux City Cold Storage, Sioux City, Iowa	1.50	112.50
Allen James Strain	Byron	B. F. Nelson Co., Mpls.	1.50	135.00
Larry Babcock	Wadena	First National Bank, Mpls.	1.35	101.25
Ronald Hamre	Goodridge	Union State Bank, Thief River Falls	1.30	130.00
Marion Olson	Fosston	B. F. Nelson Co., Mpls.	1.50	210.00
Charles Voxland	Kenyon	Security State Bank, Kenyon	1.35	114.75
Ardella Schwake	Northfield	Brown & Bigelow Co., St. Paul	1.40	105.00
Richard Offutt	Glyndon	Briggs Transfer, St. Paul	1.25	131.25

TRIO OF LAMBS

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Buyer</u>	<u>Per lb.</u>	<u>Net Price</u>
Shirley Boerboom	Marshall	B. F. Nelson Co., Mpls.	\$.85	\$ 229.50
Rodney Thompson	Austin	Land O'Lakes Co., Mpls.	.55	165.00

CATTLE

Roger Bultman	Fulda	Armour & Co., So. St. Paul	2.70	3010.50
Karen Cotter	Oakland	B. F. Nelson, Mpls.	.50	472.50
Carol Meyer	Ellsworth	St. Paul Fire & Marine, St. Paul	.40	382.00
Tony Burke	Blooming Prairie	1st National Bank, St. Paul	.39	391.95
Cheryl Kramer	Magnolia	Mpls, Star & Tribune, Mpls.	.40	448.00
Jacob Harder	Mt. Lake	Minnesota Twins Baseball Club, Mpls. & St. Paul	.37	419.95
Tom Freking	Heron Lake	Johnson Cashway Lumber, So. St. Paul	.36	343.80
Marrel Bush	Lamberton	Russell Brandon, Muscatine, Iowa	.38	473.10
Wayne Feder	Madelia	The Farmer, St. Paul	.36	349.20
Colin Conner	Victoria	Hotel St. Paul, St. Paul	.38	351.50
Gary Michelau	Fulda	Citizens State Bank, Fulda	.38	368.60
Kathleen Fuhrmann	Marshall	St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer Press, St. Paul	.39	403.65
Donald Walser	Minnesota Lake	Honeywell, Mpls.	.38	416.10
Margo Skattum	Hills	Minnesota Mining & Mfg., St. Paul	.38	385.70
Donna Meyer	Ellsworth	Coca Cola Bottling Co., St. Paul	.38	368.60
Connie Kramer	Worthington	B. F. Nelson Co., Mpls.	.38	425.60
Glenn Madsen	Arco	Henry Brandtjen Co., St. Paul	.37	442.15
John Kriesel	Owatonna	Jefferson Transportation, Mpls.	.37	431.05
Tom Burke	Blooming Prairie	Chicago Great Western Railroad, Mpls.	.38	366.70
Earl Miller	Moorhead	Russell Brandon, Muscatine, Iowa	.37	331.15
Michael Harder	Mt. Lake	St. Paul Athletic Club, St. Paul	.37	370.00
Gary Pilgram	Montevideo	Great Northern Ry., St. Paul	.36	378.00
Kathy Gee	Cottonwood	Coca Cola Bottling Co., St. Paul	.37	416.25
Kent Johnson	Jackson	St. Paul Book & Stationery, St. Paul	.37	360.75
Charles Miller	Moorhead	American Steel & Wire, St. Paul	.35	374.50
Phyllis Butman	Pipestone	Hamms Brewery, St. Paul	.39	337.35
Judy Wolf	Sanborn	H. B. Fuller Co., St. Paul	.36	401.40
Janet Schafer	Buffalo Lake	Farmers Coop. Elevator, Buffalo Lake	.37	347.80
Shirley Warner	Owatonna	Northwestern National Bank, Mpls.	.36	351.00
Bruce Dehne	Holloway	A. E. Arneson, Appleton	.39	483.60
Gene Heger	Lime Creek	American National Bank, St. Paul	.37	344.10
Glen Leary	Caledonia	Minnesota Farm Bureau, St. Paul	.36	379.80
Randal Rust	Lismore	Dayton's, Mpls.	.37	381.10
Allen Nelson	Waseca	John Deere Co., Mpls.	.37	419.95
Mark Garms	Round Lake	Anderson Corp., Stillwater	.35	385.00
Steve C. Rubie	Lakefield	Southview Chev., So. St. Paul	.37	321.90
Donna Anderson	Garvin	Clapp Thompson Co., St. Paul	.38	353.40
Mary Hansen	Garden City	Coca Cola Co., St. Paul	.36	356.40

CATTLE (continued)

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Buyer</u>	<u>Per lb.</u>	<u>Net Price</u>
Marynelle Fresk	Hadley	St. Paul Ammonia Products, St. Paul	\$.38	\$ 433.20
Karen Halstad	Detroit Lakes	N. P. Railroad, St. Paul	.38	381.90
John Kuehl	Fulda	Citizens State Bank, Fulda	.40	434.00
Norbert Sonnek, Jr.	Brownsdale	National Food Stores, St. Paul and Mpls.	.37	368.15
Sherry Rogert	Albert Lea	Coca Cola Co., St. Paul	.37	423.65
Dorral Kramer	Magnolia	Gould National Battery, St. Paul	.38	378.10
John Bromeland	Blue Earth	Ewald Bros. Dairy, Mpls.	.35	386.75
Karen Diane Wold	Spring Grove	West Publishing Co., St. Paul	.38	355.30
Bob Lau	Austin	Montgomery Ward, St. Paul	.38	370.50
Gary Kramer	Worthington	Hilex Co., St. Paul	.37	412.55
Lanny Haglund	Butterfield	Twin City Milk Prod., St. Paul	.37	410.70
Arlo Feder	Madelia	Hilex Co., St. Paul	.37	368.15
Gregory Wollan	St. Peter	Northwestern National Bank, Mpls.	.37	386.65
John Hedquist	Heron Lake	Emporium, St. Paul	.35	371.00
Dallas Breamer	Albert Lea	Northwestern Bell Tel. Co., St. Paul	.37	408.85
John Kinneberg	Rushford	Sears Roebuck Co., Mpls.	.36	412.20
Kermit Johnson, Jr.	Windom	Weyerhauser Co., St. Paul	.36	387.00
Byron Christoffer	Lakefield	General Mills, Mpls.	.36	342.00
Michael Jamieson	Worthington	Porte Restaurant, St. Paul	.36	356.40
Richard Donovan	Brownsdale	Waldorf Paper Co., St. Paul	.35	355.25
Norma Tollefson	Starbuck	F. U. Central Exchange, St. Paul	.35	388.50
Phyllis Nelson	Westbrook	Central Livestock Assn., So. St. Paul	.36	406.80
Michael H. Brown	Appleton	A. E. Armeson, Appleton	.42	424.20
Bob Munson	Balaton	Louis Hill Jr., St. Paul	.34	336.60
Joseph Miller	New Richland	Northern States Power, St. Paul	.37	405.15
Glenn Luhman	Goodhue	Ellerbee Co., St. Paul	.35	437.50
Douglas Harder	Mt. Lake	International Harvester, Mpls.	.36	356.40
Margaret Heublein	Lewiston	Brede Sign Co., St. Paul	.33	333.30
Robert Brown	Appleton	Appleton Bank, Appleton	.44	457.60
Russell Mickelson	Morris	Northwest Airlines, Mpls & St. Paul	.35	421.75
Steven Hatch	Truman	Minn. Mutual Life Ins. Co., St. Paul	.37	349.65
Margaret Wisdorf	Fulda	Citizens State Bank, Fulda	.40	438.00

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 9, 1961

Immediate release

NEEDLE FALL IN PINES A NORMAL PROCESS, SAYS U PLANT PATHOLOGIST

If brown or yellow needles falling from your pine trees have you worried, you may as well relax. It's all part of a perfectly normal process, according to Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

Johnson says a pine sheds its oldest needles, those closest to the trunk, each year. Most trees keep the needles that are from two to four years old.

As the needles turn color a tree may appear to be diseased. There's nothing to be concerned about, though, unless young needles on this year's growth are dying.

Any excess browning and dropping of needles, especially at the tips of branches, could mean insect damage, diseases or other injury. In that case, check with your county agent, or send specimens to the University of Minnesota Plant Disease Clinic, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1.

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61-352-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 9, 1961

Immediate release

ELIMINATE FARM FIRE HAZARDS DURING NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Line up 212 barns, 166 dwellings, 34 tractors, 26 poultry and brooder houses, 22 shops and sheds, 18 granaries and corn cribs, 18 garages and an even 100 other buildings and pieces of equipment.

Then, when 17 persons and hundreds of head of livestock and poultry are in those buildings, set fire to the whole works, and you'll have duplicated the destruction caused by farm fires in Minnesota during 1960.

Go at it in another way, if you prefer. Take \$2,845,438 -- all in dollar bills. Lay them end to end and you'll have a line of dollars extending from the Iowa line to a point somewhere north of Grand Rapids.

Then touch a match to those crisp dollar bills and watch them all go up in smoke--and you'll have duplicated the loss in Minnesota's 596 farm fires of 1960.

Of course, no one in his right mind would do what has been suggested. But Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says hundreds of farm operators go on ignoring situations that contribute to each year's staggering loss from farm fires.

It's far easier and less expensive to prevent a fire than to put one out. And right now, during National Fire Prevention Week, is a ~~good~~ time to tackle the job of fire prevention.

Clean stovepipes and chimneys--have your electrical system inspected by a qualified electrician--clean up rubbish and control rubbish and grass fires--you've heard the rules so often they probably bore you. But no one can afford a farm fire, and everyone knows the rules work. Follow them to fire safety on your farm.

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61-353-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 9, 1961

Immediate release

MILES BECOMES NEW EXTENSION FORESTER

The appointment of William R. Miles as extension forester was announced today by Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Miles succeeds Parker Anderson, who retired June 30, after 36 years as extension forester.

With headquarters on the St. Paul Campus, Miles will work with county agents in passing along the results of University of Minnesota research as the basis for improved farm forestry practices throughout the state.

Miles, a native of Boise, Idaho, is a graduate of De LaSalle High School, Minneapolis. He received his bachelor of science degree in 1949, with a major in forest management, and his master of forestry degree in 1959, majoring in silviculture--both from the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

Since April, 1959, he has been an instructor in the Minnesota School of Forestry. Earlier, he was employed by the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Company in Oregon and Washington. In 1946 he studied at Biarritz American University, Biarritz, France.

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61-354-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 9, 1961

* For release at 1:25 p.m. *
* Wednesday, October 11 *

AMIBEN PROVES EFFECTIVE IN SOYBEAN TRIALS AT ROSEMOUNT

ROSEMOUNT, Minn.--Amiben, a promising new herbicide, was found to be one of the most effective chemicals for controlling annual weeds in soybeans in trials at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station the past three years.

Reporting at the annual Rosemount Station Corn and Soybean Day today (Wednesday) Richard Behrens, associate professor of agronomy at the University, stated that Amiben was applied in a band at the time of planting. An application rate of three pounds per acre gave best results.

Amiben will be available for weed control on all soybeans during the 1962 season.

Behrens also reported:

Atrazine, Randox and Randox-T continue to be the most effective compounds for controlling annual weeds in corn. These compounds may all be used in pre-emergence applications. Atrazine may also be used in an early pre-emergence spray. Band applications reduce the cost of this chemical to about one-third of over-all applications.

All of these compounds are cleared for use by the Food and Drug Administration and are available on the market.

Details concerning their use will be found in Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops," which will be revised to include up-to-date information in time for the 1962 growing season. This folder will be available from county agents throughout the state.

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

To all counties
For immediate release

FARM FILLERS

If you're interested in bees, try the University of Minnesota's correspondence course in beekeeping. M. H. Haydak, University entomologist, says a person with no experience who takes the course will be able to start with one or more colonies in the spring and build them into a profitable enterprise. Beekeepers with a few year's experience will get new information to add to their knowledge and improve their methods. The course has 16 lessons, you do them at your own pace. For more information, write to the Correspondence Study Department, General Extension Division, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota.

* * * *

If you follow the corn picker down a 40-inch row and find a full sized ear every 133 feet -- about 43 steps -- you're losing a bushel of corn per acre. That's according to Arnold K. Solstad, instructor in agricultural engineering at the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

Common household bug killers have little effect on a boxelder bug, according to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. Best treatment for boxelder bugs inside a house is a broom and a dust pan. You may get fairly good results by spraying the bugs with a one percent solution of Dieldrin or dieldrin as they muster on outside walls or tree trunks before moving into the house. If you use insecticides, be sure to follow directions and precautions on the label.

* * * *

Minnesota ranks first nationally in the number of turkeys produced, third in egg production, and fourth in number of layers, according to W. H. Dankers and E. R. Poore, extension economists at the University of Minnesota. Despite the high ranking in poultry production, cash farm receipts from poultry products have declined from nearly 15 percent of the total cash farm receipts during World War II to only 9 percent during 1960.

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

STUDENT-FACULTY RECEPTION ON U'S ST. PAUL CAMPUS

The annual student-faculty reception for the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus will be held Thursday evening, Oct. 12, at 8 o'clock in the North Star Ballroom of the St. Paul Campus Student Center.

Hosts will be the St. Paul Campus Student Center Board, the student councils of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the College of Veterinary Medicine and members of the Agricultural Faculty Women's Club.

The evening program will include dancing from 9 to 11 p.m.

All St. Paul Campus students are invited to attend the reception.

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FOUR STUDENTS AWARDED SCHOLARSHIPS AT COLLEGE OF AFHE

Recipients of four scholarships in the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics have been announced this week by Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction.

Grace M. Johnson, Eagle Bend, has been awarded a \$300 Sears-Roebuck Foundation Home Economics Freshman Scholarship. Miss Johnson is a 1961 graduate of Eagle Bend High School.

Smith Douglass Company, Inc. scholarships of \$200 each went to Alan E. Olness, Kenyon, soils junior, and Leland D. Torgerson, Motley, soils sophomore.

Judy Ann Ritari, Verndale, has been appointed to an Augustus L. Searle Scholarship of \$300 for the academic year of 1961-62. A 1961 graduate of Verndale High School, Miss Ritari is a freshman in home economics at the University.

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

To all counties
For immediate use

TIME NOW FOR
CHEMICAL CONTROL
OF BRUSH AND TREES

If you didn't get at that job of woody brush control this summer because of the press of other farm work, don't give up the idea just yet. You needn't put it off until next year.

Marvin E. Smith and William R. Miles, extension foresters at the University of Minnesota, say there are methods of applying 2, 4-D and 2, 4, 5-T herbicides in the fall and winter which have some advantages over doing it in the growing season.

First, and most important, the hazards of spray drift and crop damage are avoided. Also, you'll get better kills on certain tree species, such as oaks and maples, which are not easily killed with summer foliage sprays. You also spread the work load by doing the job during the off season.

Smith and Miles recommend that you apply the chemicals to the base and ground line portions of growing brush and trees, or to the cut surfaces of stumps after the brush or trees are cut. In either case, dilute the ester forms of 2, 4-D and 2, 4, 5-T in fuel oil. However, you would dilute with water if you were to make a foliage application in the summer.

In the basal-bark treatment, apply the chemical spray to the bark of the lower two feet of the stem or trunk so as to get rundown on all sides. Be sure to saturate the stem base beneath old leaves and debris. This treatment is most effective for the control of hardwoods less than 6 inches in diameter. Any re-sprouting which occurs will call for a second application.

These same brush-killers may be applied to the surfaces of freshly cut tree and brush stumps. Drench all exposed areas including any surface roots and the body of the stump down to the ground line.

For complete information on application methods and rates, ask your county agent for a copy of USDA Farmers Bulletin 2158, "Chemical Control of Brush and Trees."

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

To all counties
For immediate use

PLAN CAREFULLY
BEFORE YOU SEAL
OR FEED CORN

Beef producers who are eligible for loans on their 1961 corn crop and have suitable storage facilities are urged to consider carefully the profit prospects of using this corn to feed out cattle as compared with sealing the corn under the government program.

That recommendation comes from extension economists in farm management at the University of Minnesota.

In deciding which course to follow, the producer will want to determine whether the added return from putting the corn through cattle is sufficient to give him a reasonable return for his capital, labor, and the added risk assumed, according to James L. App and Kenneth H. Thomas.

App and Thomas give this example: Assume that a cattle feeder can buy a 425 pound steer calf for \$28 per cwt. or a total purchase price of \$119. With feed costs of \$94 to carry the steer to market at 1,025 pounds, plus other costs of \$15, the total cost of the fed animal would be \$228.

With an anticipated fed price of, say, \$23 per cwt. or a total return of \$236, the labor return would be \$8 per head or about 80 cents per hour from feeding the corn to the cattle.

Additional considerations for a beef producer to make are:

- * Comparing the feasibility of buying open market corn and sealing his own crop.
- * The differential costs involved with sealing corn, such as storage, handling and delivery costs compared to grinding and feeding costs with producing beef.
- * The alternative uses of farm produced roughages and the alternative uses of buildings, equipment and labor if the corn is sealed.

A cattle feeder will want to make several calculations like this while assuming various types, quality, and prices of feeder cattle, various feedlot costs, and expected fed market prices, say the economists. Information contained in the Extension Publication "Cattle Feeders' Guide," available at your county agent's office, should prove useful in making these determinations.

Once you've made the calculations, you'll want to weigh these expected returns from beef cattle against the returns you'd receive from sealing this corn as well as possible returns from other livestock enterprises such as hogs and feeder pigs.

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

Outlook Story No. 5

To all counties

Immediate release

ECONOMISTS SEE NO RISE
IN DAIRY PRODUCT PRICES

With little or no increase in support price levels expected, it appears likely to University of Minnesota extension agricultural economists that prices for dairy products in 1962 will average no higher than last year.

M. K. Christianson, marketing specialist, and K. H. Thomas, farm management specialist, explain it this way:

Total U. S. milk production in 1962 is likely to exceed last year's output of 122.9 billion pounds by more than 1.5 billion pounds. A slowdown in the rate of decline in cow numbers, together with a continued increase in production per cow, will make this increase possible.

At the same time, prospects are that, on a per capita basis, consumption of all dairy products may be less than 650 pounds in 1961, compared with 654 pounds in 1960 and 742 pounds in 1947-49.

In the last quarter of 1961, manufacturing milk prices may be close to a year earlier. Last year, these prices averaged about the same as the current level of support prices.

Look for continued increases in milk production in 1962 to a new record high.

Consumption will not keep up with increased production in 1962. Therefore, the dairy industry will continue to be confronted with surpluses and prices strongly influenced by support levels. With little or no increase in supports expected in 1962, prices should average about the same as in 1961.

The cost of equipment and hired labor, as well as other production supplies, will likely rise in 1962. Cost of purchased feed grain is also likely to be higher. The dairyman who does not expand or increase productivity is likely to find his net return somewhat reduced in 1962.

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

To all counties
For immediate use

FEED HOGS OR
SEAL CORN?

Hog producers, who are eligible for loans on their 1961 corn crop and have suitable storage facilities, are urged to consider carefully the alternatives of feeding hogs for market or sealing the corn under the government program this year.

James L. App and Kenneth H. Thomas, extension economists in farm management at the University of Minnesota, say hog producers who elect to continue feeding hogs should consider the costs of bringing the hog to market weight, the anticipated slaughter price, and the alternative returns that could be obtained from feeding beef or other livestock enterprises.

For example, the hog producer who is able to raise a marketing hog to 220 pounds with costs of \$28. (this includes feed, health and medicine, interest, buildings and equipment, and anticipates a market price of \$16 per cwt., could expect labor returns of \$7.20 per head or \$1.80 labor returns per hour.

If the combination of lower costs and higher market prices were expected, the labor return would be higher. Similarly, if feed costs were higher and market prices were lower, the labor returns per hour would be lower.

App and Thomas say a hog producer should also compare:

- * The feasibility of buying open market corn and sealing his own crop.
- * The differential costs involved with sealing corn, such as storage, handling and delivery costs compared to grinding and feeding costs with producing hogs.
- * The alternative uses of farm produced roughages and the alternative uses of buildings, equipment and labor if the corn is sealed.

Once the hog producer has made these calculations on expected hog labor returns, he should weigh sealing his 1961 corn crop against the purchase of feeder pigs or feeder cattle.

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

TIPS ON KEEPING CHEESE AT HOME

Should cheese be kept in or out of the refrigerator? How can it be protected from mold? Will it freeze successfully?

These are questions frequently asked by _____ County homemakers, reports Home Agent _____. She passes on some answers from Howard Morris, professor of dairy industries at the University of Minnesota.

One guide as to where and how to keep cheese is the modern food market. Consumers will find many cheeses in refrigerated showcases. These same varieties of cheese should be kept refrigerated at home. Cheese spreads and process cheese sell from market shelves. Hence, before cheese spreads or packages of process cheese are opened, they may be kept on the kitchen shelf at home. Once opened, however, they should be kept in the refrigerator.

Soft, unripened cheeses, such as cottage, cream or Neufchatel, are perishable and should be used within a few days after purchase. Store them in the refrigerator as soon as you get them home.

Ripened or cured cheeses keep well in the refrigerator for several weeks if they are protected from mold or drying out. When possible, leave the original wrapper on the cheese. Cover the cut surface closely with wax paper, foil or plastic wrap to protect it from drying out. The mold which may develop on cheese usually does not harm the cheese. Scrape or cut it off.

When you take cheese from the refrigerator for slicing, let it first warm to room temperature. Cheese for desserts or appetizers will be more flavorful if taken from the refrigerator an hour or two before serving them.

To avoid waste, cut off only as much cheese as you need at one time. Pieces of cheese left over or ends of pieces of cheese that have become dry and hard may be grated and kept in the refrigerator for use as a topping or garnish.

Certain varieties of cheese may be frozen if they are cut into pieces a pound or less, not over an inch thick, and stored at 0° F. or lower for six months or less. Wrap the cheese tightly in freezer foil or other moisture-proof wrapping. Brick, Camembert, cheddar, Edam, Gouda and Swiss are among varieties that freeze well.

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

4-H CLUBS MOLD GOOD CITIZENS

Leaders in business and industry say one of the finest recommendations a young man or woman can offer is a successful background in 4-H Club work. They know that 4-H'ers have learned to be good citizens and to get along with people.

4-H Club members learn citizenship by serving as junior leaders and officers, participating in exchange programs, competing in speaking contests and doing community service.

Junior leaders assist with club meetings. They encourage young people to join or re-enroll in a 4-H club. A junior leader aids new members and younger members with completion of their projects.

By serving as elected officers of their local clubs or the county or state 4-H federation, club members gain valuable experience in accepting leadership and handling responsibility.

A variety of exchange programs in the People-to-People activity gives 4-H'ers the chance to know and work with young people from different states and countries. One of these programs is the International Farm Youth Exchange in which rural youths from the United States and foreign countries travel and learn about each others' culture, economy, customs and attitudes.

Another exchange program, within the United States, is the Minnesota-Maryland exchange. Next year about 30 Minnesota 4-H'ers will travel to Maryland and tour the state staying with 4-H families. The group will visit the National 4-H Center in Washington, D. C., for a citizenship program which includes visiting the legislature, group discussions and tour. In previous years, Minnesota has had similar exchanges with Mississippi and Manitoba.

Add 1 -- Good Citizens

The annual 4-H Radio Public Speaking contest is another activity which gives club members the opportunity to broaden their experiences and work with other young people. Each year 4-H'ers are asked to speak on a topic concerning citizenship and human relations.

Community service is a major area of the 4-H program. Minnesota club members taking part in the 4-H safety activity check their homes and community for possible fire and safety hazards and then work to improve unsatisfactory conditions. Often clubs present short programs in hospitals and rest homes and remember orphans and senior citizens with small gifts. 4-H'ers help with community blood drives and with various health campaigns.

If you are between the ages of 10 and 21 and would like the chance to benefit yourself, your community, state and country, contact your county extension office for information on a 4-H club near you.

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

Immediate release

4-H CLUBS CITED IN SAFETY AND FIRE PREVENTION

Activities in safety and fire prevention have won special honors for four 4-H clubs in Minnesota in a statewide contest.

One club was selected from each of four areas in Minnesota. The winning clubs are the Hilltoppers in Chisago County, representing the northeast; Burtrum Boosters, Todd County, northwest; Cascade Cruisers, Olmsted County, southeast; and Iona Lucky Aces, Murray County, southwest.

A representative of each club has been selected for an all-expense trip to the National Safety Congress in Chicago Oct. 15-19. Adult and junior leaders chosen for the trip are Mrs. Elliott Hawkinson, Shafer, Hilltoppers 4-H Club; LuAnn Herrig, Slayton, Iona Lucky Aces; Jeanette Goodman, Rochester, Cascade Cruisers; Mrs. Glenn Wildman, Burtrum, Burtrum Boosters.

Also attending the Congress will be Jean Kraft and Rosemary Lueck, Brewster, champion safety demonstration team; Marilyn Johnson, Caledonia, Houston County safety and fire prevention winner; Janet Peterson, Villard, and Vincent Hilgert, Jr., Osseo, state winners in safety and fire prevention. Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, will accompany the delegation.

Trip expenses are provided by the Mutual Service Insurance Companies of St. Paul; Midland Cooperatives, Inc., Minneapolis; Central Cooperatives, Inc., Superior, Wis.; Portland Cement Association; State Association of Farmers Mutual Insurance Companies; and mutual insurance companies in Houston County.

The winning 4-H groups conducted year-round safety programs under the guidance of their club safety chairmen. Besides planning special demonstrations, talks and movies at regular meetings, the clubs took part in safety inspections of farms and homes, reflectorized bicycles, conducted home fire drills and left cards at homes with the fire department number, posted signs on lakes and ponds unsafe for skating, mounted red safety flags as warning signals on family tractors, made survival kits for hunters and campers. Many of the members took driver training, Red Cross courses in swimming and lifesaving and in the youth firearms program. Members of one of the clubs made safety flares to carry in their cars.

All of the clubs brought safety to the attention of the public through window displays, booths, radio programs and newspaper articles.

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

Immediate release

RURAL ART SHOW JAN. 8-19

An art show in January featuring the work of rural Minnesotans will be a part of the University of Minnesota's observance of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges.

The Rural Art Show will open Jan. 8 in the Student Center on the University's St. Paul Campus and will continue through Farm and Home Week Jan. 16-19.

Amateur artists, high school age and over, living in rural Minnesota or in a Minnesota community of 15,000 or less, are eligible to enter an original work in painting, sculpture or the graphic arts, according to an announcement from A. Russell Barton, chairman. Only one work will be accepted from each artist. Works entered in the show must be original and not previously exhibited in the Rural Art Show. Copies and photos are not acceptable.

Application blanks and entry rules will be available at the end of October from Rural Art Show, Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minn.

The Rural Art Show, now in its 11th year, points up the interest of the University's Institute of Agriculture in the cultural growth of the state, Barton said. He urges interested artists to prepare an exhibit for the show.

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61-357-jbn

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

Immediate release

NOW IT'S MILLIPEDES

If you think you've seen more than the usual amount of millipedes around lately, you're probably right. John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, says there are lots of the repulsive little insects about this fall.

Millipedes are dark brown worm-like creatures about 1 to 1 1/2 inches long. They have more legs than you'd care to count. By habit, they curl up tightly when they're touched or handled. They're most active at night and commonly hide under things and prefer dark, damp places.

Right now they're leaving the soil and looking for a protected spot to live this winter. That's probably your basement.

Millipedes feed on decaying vegetable matter and on small roots and green leaves. If they move in with you they'll probably chew on the potatoes or other vegetables you've stored in your basement. But they won't attack clothes, fabrics or dry stored cereals.

Lofgren says control measures to use depend mostly on how many of the pests you have and how badly you want to get rid of them.

Keeping your basement dry will discourage millipedes. And if you have just a few you'll probably be ahead to step on them when you see them and let it go at that.

If they're abundant, chemical control may help reduce their numbers. Treat your basement floor, especially near the walls, with a dust or spray. Outside, treat window wells and a 1 to 2 foot band of soil around the basement wall. It's a good idea to rake off leaves before you treat the soil.

A 5 to 6 percent chlordane dust gives fair control. For spray applications use one-half cup 40 to 45 percent chlordane emulsion concentrate or 15 percent dieldrin emulsion concentrate to a gallon of water.

The dust application will probably work out best. But whether you use dust : or spray, be sure to follow the precautions on the insecticide label.

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61-358-hrs

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

INSECTS CONTINUE TO DEVELOP INSECTICIDE TOLERANCES

When a University of Minnesota entomologist, back in 1944, first used DDT to control the Colorado potato beetle, he little dreamed that within 10 years potato growers would again be asking for a more effective potato beetle control.

About the same time DDT did wonders to control house flies--but within a few years DDT-resistant strains of house flies developed. They are now reported in nearly every country of the world.

Today potato growers fight the Colorado beetle with dieldrin and other insecticides and new insecticides are continually developed to combat the house fly. But the resistance these and other insects continue to develop against certain types of insecticides poses a continual problem for researchers, according to Allan G. Peterson, University of Minnesota entomologist.

A present such problem in Minnesota is enough to bring tears to your eyes. In the Anoka-Fridley area the onion maggot has developed a high degree of resistance to aldrin, dieldrin and heptachlor. In fields near Northfield and Hollandale these chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides still give good control, but researchers say it is only a matter of time until onion growers in those areas must resort to other means of maggot control.

Peterson says insects develop resistance through differences in their genetic makeup and because "susceptible insects are continually weeded out by repeated exposures to insecticides. "

Resistance is most likely to develop among insects restricted to a limited number of host plants, among insects that have several generations per year, and under conditions in which most of the insect population is exposed to insecticides.

Researchers expect to find increasing resistance in such insects as the cabbage worm and the cabbage maggot. On the other hand, they do not expect to find resistance developing in the potato leafhopper or the six-spotted leafhopper because both breed on a wide variety of host plants and because new populations of both come from the South each spring.

Alternate use of different types of chemicals may help delay resistance, says Peterson. He urges growers to carefully follow current control recommendations and to report cases of apparent resistance to the University of Minnesota's Department of Entomology, St. Paul 1, or to their county agent.

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61-359-hrs

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

* For release at 2:30 p.m. *
* Friday, October 13 *

SOYBEAN PRICES EXPECTED TO HOLD NEAR SUPPORT LEVELS

WASECA--Don't look this fall for either a repeat of last year's rising soybean market or for last year's price gains to be completely wiped out, a University of Minnesota agricultural economist advised today.

Elmer W. Learn told Corn and Soybean Field Day visitors at the University's Southern School and Experiment Station that soybeans are probably the most complex agricultural commodity from an economic viewpoint.

During this stage of the marketing season there are still many unknown market factors, including foreign demand and supplies of soybeans and other oil seeds from other countries.

Big question in the minds of government and trade officials at this time is the amount of oil meal that the domestic market can absorb and still provide favorable crushing margins, the economist stated.

Learn said three things than now are known will strongly affect the soybean market in the year ahead.

* Soybean production will set a new record this fall. Total U. S. production now estimated at 710 million bushels, is more than 25 percent above last year. Minnesota production is estimated at 53.4 million bushels.

* The soybean support price has been raised from \$1.85 to \$2.30 per bushel.

* USDA officials have announced their intention to try to hold down government soybean stocks through large donations of soybean oil under PL 480.

Government efforts to encourage farmers to market beans cautiously at this time are an attempt to aid the producer by holding prices near or above the support level throughout the marketing season, Learn said.

A soybean producer's best bet is to form marketing judgments on the basis of what he knows about the market and to continually reassess his judgments as more marketing information becomes available, according to the economist.

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

Basic Survival Food
People Eating More Vegetables
Munchin' Apples Still A Favorite
How Long Wear From Carpets?
Rug Care Important
Broadloom Designates Carpet Width

Pads Prolong Life of Rug
Less Wear for Carpet
Steam Treatment for Matting
Wider Wales in Corduroy
Fashion Details for Fall
To Avoid Pressing Wool
Use Good Hangers

WHAT'S NEW

Basic Survival Food

A new whole-grain wheat wafer has been developed and tested by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a basic survival food for people confined to fallout shelters following nuclear attack. These wafers pack a lot of food value into a small space, are quick and easy to serve and would keep for five years or more if properly made and packaged, say USDA's Agricultural Research Service scientists. Also, the U. S. abundant and low-cost grain supply would make it practical to stockpile this particular food item.

The wafers are made of whole grain wheat that has been parboiled, dried, puffed, then crumbled, and finally made into a wafer the size of a cookie. They are good to eat plain, and neutral enough in flavor to blend well with a variety of foods.

Each wafer furnishes 84 calories. In a shelter test diet, 12 wafers a day supplied a little more than half the day's 2,000 calories and about a third of the protein.

Large-scale production depends on additional production and packaging research.

-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.

CONSUMER MARKETINGPeople Eating More Vegetables

Americans are eating more vegetables today than their grandparents did 50 years ago. But they aren't eating as many fresh vegetables.

Instead, use of processed vegetables has spurted upward to the extent that vegetable consumption in this country is about 15 percent greater than it was a half century ago.

We now eat about 260 pounds of fresh and processed vegetables per person per year -- not including melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes, dry beans or peas.

High-income groups use more vegetables than low-income groups. City people eat more vegetables than rural dwellers, though the difference is narrowing as commercial supplies become available the year-round in rural areas.

As for potatoes, sweet potatoes and dry beans and peas, we eat considerably less of each today than 50 years ago. However, the downward trend in the use of potatoes seems to have halted because of the many processed items now on the market. The decline in sweet potato consumption also has slackened.

* * * *

Munchin' Apples Still A Favorite

Despite American fondness for apple pie, raw apples are still a favorite.

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture says that Delicious apples are the top favorite of the American public. This mostly-for-eating-raw variety has averaged a fifth of U. S. production in recent years.

McIntosh and Winesap apples, good both for eating raw and for cooking, rank next in favor. Each averages about a tenth of the total crop.

Rome Beauties, Jonathans, York Imperials, and Staymans complete the list of leading varieties which, together, supply two out of every three apples consumed in the United States.

Vying for favor as that third apple are Yellow Newtons, Baldwins, Golden Delicious, Gravensteins, Rhode Island Greenings, Cortlands, Grimes Goldens, Wealthies, Northern Spies, Ben Davis and Black Twigs.

Except for Delicious, all the other varieties are used for cooking as well as eating.

With a generous crop of more than 125 million bushels now coming on the market, apples are bound to be a good buy at the retail store. There are enough varieties to satisfy all tastes.

HOME FURNISHINGSHow Long Wear From Carpets?

The service you get from a carpet or rug depends on three things, according to the American Carpet Institute: Basic quality, amount of use it gets and the care you give it.

Good-quality carpeting should last a minimum of five years under normal conditions. Naturally, a carpet will last longer if not subject to abuse, unusual soiling or heavy traffic.

* * * *

Rug Care Important

Regular vacuum cleaning is the most important step in keeping carpets and rugs at their peak of beauty. Cleaning even seldom-used areas regularly -- once a week is the practice in most homes -- prevents atmospheric dust from settling in carpet fibers and makes the job of regular upkeep much easier.

Quick spot removal is another important step in preserving the appearance of your rugs.

* * * *

Broadloom Designates Carpet Width

Broadloom is a designation of carpet width, not a special construction, style or quality. It means a seamless carpet or rug of any construction made on a loom or machine from 6 to 18 feet wide.

* * * *

Pads Prolong Life of Rug

A carpet cushion or pad provides more than extra comfort underfoot. It absorbs the impact of traffic and fills in uneven spaces of the floor that might cause worn spots, thus adding extra time to the life of a carpet or rug.

* * * *

Less Wear for Carpet

Rearranging furniture can be a boon to your carpet. A shift of even a few inches will avoid constant pressure on one spot. A more complete moving job will create a new traffic pattern in a room, resulting in even wear distribution and longer carpet life.

* * * *

Steam Treatment for Matting

Try a steam treatment for marks left on carpet by the pressure of furniture or for areas which have become matted. Use your steam iron -- or another iron over a damp cloth -- and steam the spot for a minute or so. But don't press down on the iron. Be careful, too, not to have the iron too hot if the carpet is nylon. When the spot is thoroughly steamed, brush pile gently back into position with a soft brush.

CLOTHINGWider Wales in Corduroy

Fabric counters this year offer a bigger selection of wide wales, novelty effects and prints in corduroys than ever before.

Wales come in a variety of widths -- from a narrow 10 wales to the inch to a wide 5 wales to the inch. New finishes insure a velvety hand for women's wear, a more rugged construction for men's wear.

Novelties include wales treated to resemble knitted cables and link effects, honeycomb and boucle textures, ribs cut high and low to produce a variety of striped surfaces.

Patterns are bigger and bolder. Paisleys, all-over florals, geometrics, tapestry effects and Scandinavian knit patterns are important for 1961. Stripes are staging a comeback in vivid multi-color combinations.

* * * *

Fashion Details for Fall

Look for these fashion details to give identity to styles this fall: big buttons, closings on the side or on a diagonal, self sashes, bulky self scarves at the neckline, huge cowl collars, no collars at all, fur collars on suits and coats.

* * * *

To Avoid Pressing Wool

After removing your wool coat, suit or dress, give it an airing and a rest between wearings. You'll find it will lose most of its wrinkles so it won't need pressing.

The secret of a wool fabric's durability is the unique elasticity of the wool fibers. They stretch and recoil, adjusting to your body movements. If a wool garment is allowed to rest 24 hours on a good hanger, these tiny fibers return to their normal position, shedding wrinkles in the process. The natural moisture in the air helps to revive the texture of the fabric.

* * * *

Use Good Hangers

When you hang your woolen clothing in the closet, use good hangers shaped to fit the shoulders. Hangers are best when padded and should extend to both shoulder seams of dress, coat or suit. Allow enough space between garments so they can hang freely without crushing each other. Making sure clothes hang straight on proper hangers will cut down on the need for pressing and add length of service to your wardrobe.

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

To selected counties
For immediate release

PURCHASE ORDER
PLAN FOR TREES
GOES IN EFFECT

A new purchase order plan that permits a farmer to order trees for next year's conservation plantings without making a cash outlay is now in effect, according to County Agent _____.

William R. Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, says farmers who purchase trees for reforestation purposes and request cost-sharing under the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) will be eligible to receive purchase orders.

County ACS committees will issue the orders to State of Minnesota nurseries or other approved nurseries. Cost of the trees will then be automatically deducted from a farmer's cost-sharing payment.

The new plan will be in effect in all Minnesota counties east of the Mississippi River and north of the Twin Cities to, and including, Marshall and Kittson counties. Deadline for making application is December 31.

Farm owners or landowners interested in planting trees under the ACP plan in the spring of 1962 should contact the county agent or local ASCS office soon for complete information.

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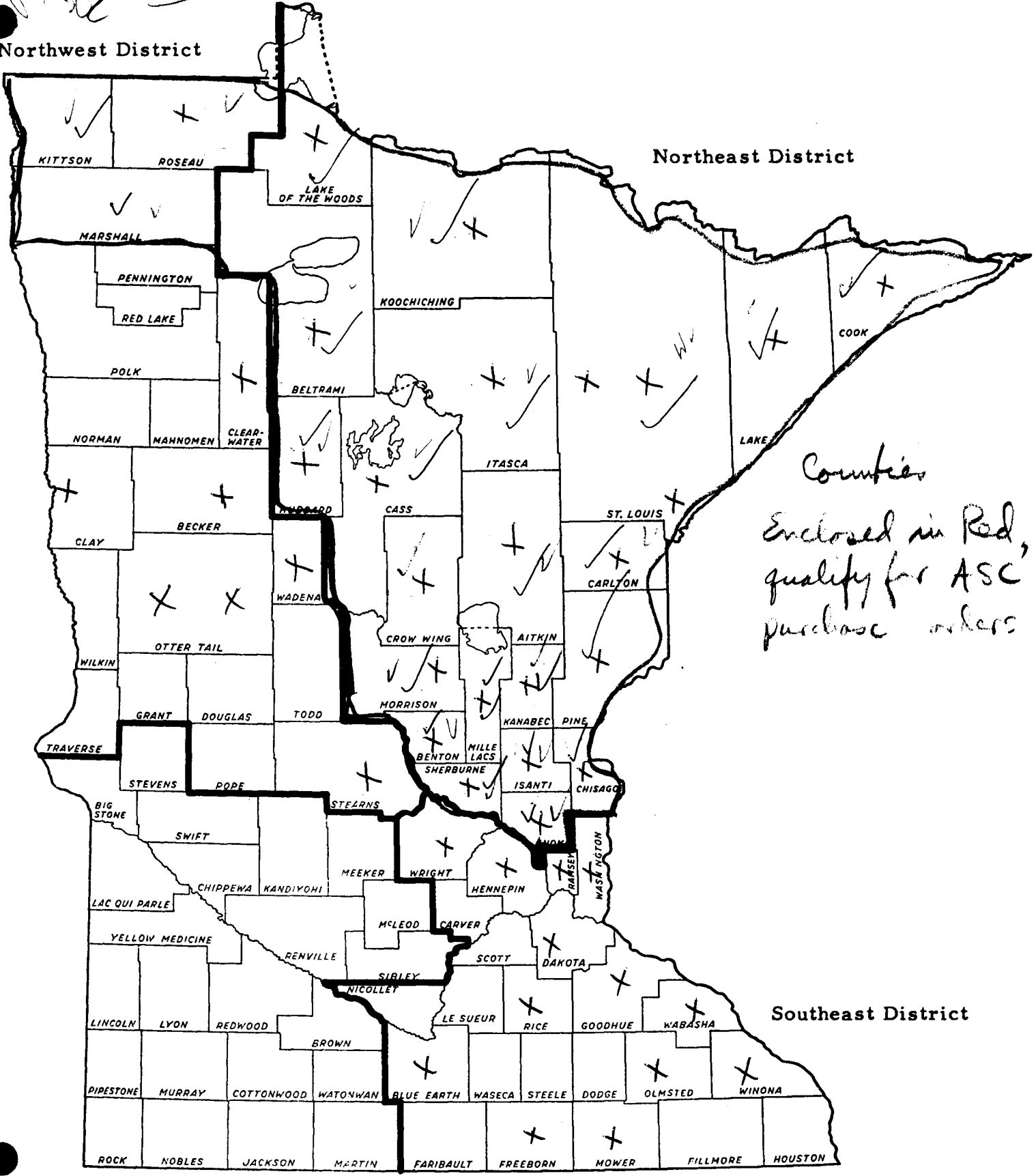
-hrs-

for ASC release

Extension Service Supervisory Districts

Northwest District

Northeast District



Counties Enclosed in Red, qualify for ASC purchase orders

Southwest District

Southeast District

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

CARL ROWAN TO SPEAK AT ST. PAUL CAMPUS CONVOCATION

Carl Rowan, former Twin City newspaperman now deputy assistant secretary for public affairs for the U. S. Department of State, will address fall quarter convocation on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

The event takes place Thursday, October 19, at 9 a.m. in the North Star Ballroom, Student Center.

Rowan's topic is "Revolution versus Evolution: a Western Dilemma." The convocation is open to the public. There is no charge.

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

To all counties
For immediate use

FARM FILLERS

Right now, before winter sets in and the pocket gopher is still feeding is the time to rid your young forest planting or windbreak of pesky gophers. Marvin E. Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, says pocket gophers relish tree roots and in young plantings often cause heavy losses. Trap or poison as you prefer. Poisoning is faster, especially with the new mechanical burrow builders that drop poison bait in artificial tunnels. Extension Folder 75, "Controlling Pocket Gophers," is available at the extension office.

* * * *

Food is plentiful and relatively low-priced because the American farmer is efficient. In 1900 each farm worker fed himself and 6 others. By 1940 he fed himself and 10 others. Today each worker on a farm feeds himself and 25 others, according to USDA figures.

* * * *

Don't drowse your way into a corn picker accident. Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says picker accidents are most apt to happen when your senses are dulled from long hours of machine operation. Beat fatigue with a lunch and relaxation break both morning and afternoon.

* * * *

Fertility levels in general vary widely from one farm to another, and even from field to field. Only way to pin down the fertilizer need for each field is by having a soil sample tested. This fall is the time to do it -- during Minnesota's Fall Soil Sample Roundup.

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

Immediate release

SALE POLICIES ESTABLISHED FOR SALE OF NEW VARIETIES

Policies for the sale of five newly developed field crop varieties have been announced by Carl Borgeson, University of Minnesota agronomist and Foundation Seedstocks Project leader.

Varieties affected are Merit soybeans, Portage oats, Pembina wheat, Stral field peas and Lakeland red clover.

Because the varieties involved this year are not considered to be in short supply, no maximum prices have been set. Seed growers will reserve 90 percent of their crop for growers in Minnesota until November 1 for certified seed and until December 1 for registered seed.

Merit soybeans are of medium height and mature somewhat earlier than does Ottawa Mandarin. They have good yielding and standing ability and are high in oil content. Selected at the Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa, Canada, they are recommended for central and north central maturity zones.

Portage is a tall, mid-season, high-yielding, yellowish-white oat with high bushel weight. It is medium in lodging resistance, resistant to smuts and to race 7 and 7A of stem rust, but susceptible to stem rust race 8 and moderately resistant to crown rust. Portage is an Ajax x Hawkeye-Victoria cross.

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

Stral field peas were developed in Sweden as a result of X-ray radiation. They are high-yielding, long vined, dry edible peas of medium maturity. Seeds are cream colored, of medium size and high bushel weight, and have good cooking quality.

Lakeland red clover is resistant to several strains of northern anthracnose and viruses. It has good forage and seed yield but is, however, susceptible to powdery mildew. Bred by the Wisconsin Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Lakeland seed will not be available from Minnesota production until the 1962 crop is harvested.

Lists of certified seed producers are available from the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-361-hrs

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

Immediate release

SOIL SAMPLING UP THIS YEAR IN MINNESOTA

More than 23,500 soil samples have been tested at the University of Minnesota's Soil Testing Laboratory during the period January 1 through October 15, according to John Grava, laboratory supervisor. During the same time a year ago only 17,000 samples were tested.

Grava says continued good weather during the weeks ahead could push the season's total to 40,000 samples. Because most farmers send in two or more samples he estimates only about 12,000--1 in 12--Minnesota farmers take advantage of the laboratory's services.

Each soil sample weighs one pound. It is made up of soil taken from several sites in a field and generally represents a 10 to 15 acre area. At the laboratory, Grava and his student helpers test each sample for five chemical properties:

- * pH. This measures the degree of acidity or alkalinity and is the basis for liming recommendations.

- * Organic matter. Nitrogen recommendations are based on organic matter content of the soil, past cropping history and nitrogen requirements of the crop to be grown.

- * Soil texture. It's important when it comes to deciding when to spread fertilizer. Fall fertilizer applications aren't recommended on coarse-textured sandy soils because fertilizer nutrients could leach out during the winter.

- * Phosphorus content.

- * Potassium content.

Cost of a soil test is \$1 per sample. A complete laboratory report is mailed to the local county agent or area extension soils agent. He makes fertilizer recommendations based on the laboratory report and present and projected cropping history of the field.

Soil sample boxes and instruction sheets are available at several locations in most Minnesota counties. Samples can be taken any time before the ground freezes. Main thing is to get them in during the fall so exact fertilizer needs are known before spring planting time, according to Grava.

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

Immediate release

PERISHABLE FOODS NEED REFRIGERATION FOR BEST KEEPING

Is it safe to keep cooking oils and salad dressings at room temperature? Does lard need to be refrigerated? What is the best place to keep sirups once the containers have been opened? How can you tell when food is spoiled?

Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota report that these are among many questions on food storage which women frequently ask.

Here are their answers:

It is all right to keep small amounts of cooking and salad oils at room temperature for a short time. But use them before the flavor changes. For long storage, keep oils in the refrigerator. Though some of the oils may cloud and solidify, they will become clear and liquid when warmed to room temperature.

Since most of the firm vegetable shortenings and lard have been stabilized by hydrogenation or antioxidants, they can be held at room temperature without damage to flavor. Lard that is not stabilized should be refrigerated.

All homemade salad dressings should be kept in the refrigerator. Commercial mayonnaise and other salad dressings should be refrigerated unless used within a few days.

Once opened, sirups keep best in the refrigerator where they are protected from mold. If crystals form, dissolve them by placing the container in hot water.

The extension nutritionists explain that when foods are held too long or under poor storage conditions, they spoil. Some kinds of spoilage make foods harmful to health; some do not.

Indications of spoilage that make food unpalatable but not hazardous to health are the rancid odor and flavor of fats caused by oxidation, the fermentation of fruit juices due to yeast growth and mold on bread. Among signals that indicate dangerous bacterial spoilage are off-odors in foods and a sour taste in bland foods such as creamed potatoes and creamed chicken.

There is little or no danger of food becoming unsafe to eat when it is kept in a refrigerator with a temperature of 42°F. or below. However, the nutritionists warn homemakers to cool hot foods rapidly so spoilage will not set in before foods reach a temperature of 42° or below.

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61-363-jbn

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

Immediate release

BULLETIN ON CARE OF HOUSE PLANTS AVAILABLE

Foliage plants needn't be discarded when they get tall and leggy. Simply renew them by air layering.

Better still, prevent them from getting spindly and overgrown by limiting the water and nutrient supply and providing adequate light.

These are some suggestions given by R. E. Widmer, associate professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, in a newly revised University Agricultural Extension Service bulletin, Care of House Plants. The free bulletin is available from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

First section of the publication is devoted to culture of house plants and control of insects. Separate sections on flowering and foliage plants give detailed directions on care of more than 100 varieties. Of special interest at this time of year are the pointers on forcing spring-flowering bulbs for winter bloom indoors. Growing plants under artificial light, planting terrariums, special problems with planters are also discussed. Each section is well illustrated.

At the end of the publication Widmer lists plants that do well at various temperatures, under dry conditions and with different exposures to sun. For the householder who never had a green thumb a list is given of plants that will withstand abuse.

The technique of air layering, discussed in the bulletin, can be used by anyone to renew large-leaved plants with stiff or woody stems such as some of the philodendrons, dracaena and rubber plant which are difficult to propagate from cuttings at home. The process allows a portion of the plant to root while it is still attached to the parent plant.

Widmer gives these directions for air layering: Make a cut a little more than half way through the stem at the point where roots are desired. It may be necessary to tie the stem to a stake for support. Prop the cut open with a pebble, match stick or something similar. Surround the area of the cut with moist--not wet--sphagnum moss and cover with a piece of plastic. Remove the plastic and some of the moss when the roots are visible. Then sever the rooted cutting from the parent and plant it in soil.

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61-364-jbn

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

To all counties

For immediate release

AG ENGINEER GIVES
TIPS ON SAVING
CORN WITH PICKER

The average mechanical corn picker leaves about 10 percent of the crop in the field, according to Arnold K. Solstad of the University of Minnesota's department of agricultural engineering. At present prices picker losses on a 10-acre field yielding 80 bushels per acre average about \$95.

Here's what Solstad says a picker operator can do to save more corn.

* Pay close attention to the moisture content. Loose ear loss increases as corn dries while shelled corn loss goes down as kernel moisture drops from 30 to 25 percent. Solstad says total field losses are least when the moisture content is between 24 and 30 percent.

* Check the power take-off (PTO) speed carefully. Think twice before you increase the ground speed of the machine. Use a speed counter or tachometer to measure PTO speed and be sure it's as specified by the picker manufacturer. If you don't have an instruction book, figure on a PTO speed of 535 to 550 revolutions per minute.

As far as ground speed is concerned, it doesn't pay to hurry. Speeding up may only increase clogging. And you run a greater risk of accidents.

* Keep an eye on all adjustments. Run the snouts as low as possible in order to get all the stalks. It usually pays to keep the snapping rolls as close together as possible for the crop condition.

Keep roll action aggressive by roughening rolls with some weld metal if they become smooth. If corn is dry, be sure to put set screws in the rolls for better snapping.

* Roll speed may be varied in some pickers. If that's the case with yours, speeding up the rolls may save a lot of clogging. And check your gathering chains to be sure they're in time. Flights in one chain are supposed to run midway between those of the mating chain to provide an even feed rate.

* Adjustments you make at the husking bed will have a lot to do with the amount of shelled corn and trash in your wagon. To decrease shelling, slow down the rolls and increase tension on the roll springs. For less trash, give the feed apron or ear retarder more clearance and be sure the cleaning fan is properly adjusted. # # # #

-hrs-

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

Outlook Story No. 6

To all counties

Immediate release

DAIRY STEER FEEDING
OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

Profits from feeding dairy steers should remain good during the coming year, with prices on standard grade fed steers ranging from \$17-\$19, say M. K. Christianson and K. H. Thomas, University of Minnesota extension agricultural economists.

Elaborating on this statement, the economists said:

Returns from the feeding out of dairy steers have been good to excellent during the past four years.

The present slow build-up in cattle numbers suggest that profits from the dairy steer enterprise should remain good over the next couple of years. Standard steers tend to bring a price of \$4-\$5 below choice grade. On this basis, standard prices should range between \$17-\$19 during the coming year.

During the next few years, dairymen should determine carefully the relative profitability of early sale as vealers versus later sale when fed out.

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

HERE'S WHAT
TO DO IF HOME
FREEZER STOPS

No matter what the weather, when your home freezer stops, there's bound to be trouble.

How much trouble you'll have depends upon how you handle the situation, says Home Agent _____ . She passes on some tips from Shirley Trantanella in the University of Minnesota's food processing laboratory on steps to take to prevent your food from spoiling.

First, keep the freezer closed. Opening the freezer door unnecessarily lets warm air in and raises the inside temperature.

Check immediately to see if your electric plug has been pulled out of the socket accidentally.

If the electricity is off in your area, find out how long it will be off. If it comes on again in a few hours, your frozen food is safe. When the power is off, food in a chest type freezer that is full won't thaw for two days. In an upright, food will thaw sooner. In a freezer only half full, food should keep well for one day. The larger the freezer and the better the insulation, the longer food will stay frozen.

If you think it may be longer than a day or so before your freezer is running again, you might try to get dry ice. The dry ice is most effective if you saw one 50-pound chunk into smaller pieces and set the small chunks on cardboard on top of the frozen food packages. Wear gloves to keep the ice from touching your skin.

Although it isn't necessary in most freezers, a small rod or pencil put underneath the lid will allow gas from the dry ice to escape. It's all right to put blankets around the freezer packed with dry ice as long as the air vent is not covered.

You could also arrange with a local freezer locker plant to transfer frozen food there in an emergency. To carry frozen food from one freezer to another, put crumpled newspapers around the frozen food packages and pack them in cardboard boxes.

If worst comes to worst, you can always can the food. Fruits may be re-frozen if they are still cold, though refreezing will lower quality and change texture. Avoid refreezing thawed meats and poultry unless there are still some ice crystals in them.

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

FUN IS PART OF
4-H PROGRAM

Parties, fun festivals and sporting events are a few of the activities 4-H clubs offer young people 10 to 21 years of age.

Joining a 4-H Club provides the chance to learn about agriculture, homemaking, business and other subjects while having fun, says Phil Schneiderman, state 4-H federation president, who takes office this month.

Part of each regular club meeting is devoted to recreation, such as group singing, games or mixers. In addition, local 4-H clubs often plan special events during the year such as hay or sleigh rides, square dances, picnics and tobogganing or skating parties. These activities give 4-H'ers a chance to relax and become better acquainted with fellow club members.

Many county 4-H federations sponsor county-wide music or play festivals and softball or basketball tournaments.

4-H also offers club members a variety of camp outings such as the state conservation camp and state health camp, both held at Itasca State Park. Trips of these camps are given as awards in various areas of club work. Not only do these camps provide training and recreation, but they also give 4-H'ers the opportunity to mix socially with other young people throughout the state.

Another area of recreation in the 4-H program is the annual Share the Fun Festival. 4-H'ers who sing, dance, play an instrument or have prepared a skit compete at the county level. Several of the acts are selected for district and state events. These festivals develop leadership, encourage creativeness and recognize talent in addition to providing enjoyment for participating 4-H'ers and their friends and families.

Recreation is an important part of the 4-H program, comments Schneiderman. It helps 4-H'ers add to their enjoyment of living, provides enriching experiences, promotes lasting friendships and is very helpful in developing poise and confidence.

For fun and fellowship with other young people, join your local 4-H Club now. If you're between the ages of 10 and 21, all you need to do is contact any local 4-H Club leader or your county extension office.

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

October 17, 1961

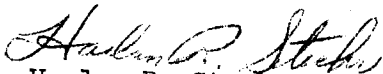
TO: County Agricultural Agents

During the past decade both wages and the prices of all other consumer goods and services have risen faster than the cost of food. But that's a story that is seldom told.

Here is the first in a series of seven news articles to help tell the story of the consumer's stake in agriculture. You'll receive one each week until the series is complete. They're all short -- a page of doublespaced lines or less -- except the final article. That one, a projection titled "What's Ahead for the Family Food Bill," runs about a page and a quarter. All are based on the September issue of "Minnesota Farm Business Notes."

I hope you'll be able to use the complete series.

Sincerely



Harlan R. Stoehr
Extension Assistant Information Specialist

HRS:mls

Enc.

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

The Consumer's Stake in
American Agriculture --
first of a series of
seven articles.

AGRICULTURAL
EFFICIENCY
CONSUMER

The high cost of government programs for agriculture is an oft-told tale. But that the shopper who gathers food products in a supermarket has an important stake in the farm situation is less well known.

Increased production in agriculture without similar increases in the demand for farm products causes low farm prices. As a result food buyers get a bargain -- more and better good at prices that have risen less rapidly than for most other commodities.

From 1947-49 through 1960 the prices of all consumer goods and services excepting food climbed 30 percent. But during the same period food prices, including food bought in restaurants, rose only 20 percent, according to University of Minnesota extension economist Frank Smith.

This less-than-average increase in food prices actually saved the consumer money on his food bill.

Last year U. S. consumers paid about \$60 billion for food produced in this country. Had food prices climbed in step with nonfood commodities, the total U. S. food bill would have been about \$65 billion. This saving of \$5 billion averages \$100 for a family of four.

There's more, though, to measuring the cost of food than increased prices alone. A better measurement is the amount of food a factory worker can buy with 1 hour's work at different times.

Take beef. Back in the late 1940's a factory worker toiled almost 32 minutes to earn a pound of beef. Last year he earned it with 24 minute's work. It's a similar story with pork, milk, eggs and bread, all could be had for fewer hours of labor in 1960 than in 1947-49.

Another important measure of the real cost of food is the amount of disposable income -- what's left after taxes -- that's spent on food. In 1947-49 the average family spent 25 percent of its income after taxes on food. By 1960 this dropped to 20 percent, despite shifts toward consumption of more costly foods and the addition of more costly packaging and preparation services.

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-hrs-

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

SPECIAL

*Clay Co.
Fargo Forum*

**HOME AGENT NAMED
TO NAT'L COMMITTEE**

Ruth D. Johnson, Clay County home agent, has been appointed to the Recruitment committee of the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association.

The appointment was announced at the annual meeting of the association in Boston earlier this month.

Last year Miss Johnson was cited for distinguished service as a home agent by the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association.

-jbn-

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

Immediate release

HOMEcomings ACTIVITIES SET FOR ST. PAUL CAMPUS

If you're an alumnus of the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics or the College of Veterinary Medicine, here are the homecoming events scheduled for the weekend of October 27-29 that are especially important to you:

Activities begin Friday evening, Oct. 27, at 6 p.m. with a bonfire, pep fest, caravan snake dance and a look at house decorations.

Following the Minnesota-Michigan game on Saturday, Oct. 28, returning alumni, faculty, staff members and guests will all be guests of the Student Center Board at a coffee hour in the St. Paul Campus Student Center. Kickoff time for the game is 1:30 p.m.; the coffee hour begins at 4:30.

The homecoming dance is set for 9 p.m. Saturday in the Student Center. Music will be by Doc Evans' Dixieland Band and the Cliff Brunzell combo.

Tickets at \$3 per couple are available in advance from the Student Center, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. Table reservations for 2 to 20 persons may be made at no extra charge with advance ticket purchases.

The Civic Orchestra of Minneapolis, conducted by Thomas Nee, presents its first concert of the season Sunday, Oct. 29, at 3:30 p.m. in the Student Center's North Star Ballroom. Admission to the concert is free.

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61-365-hrs

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

Immediate release

AMERICANS ARE EATING MORE VEGETABLES

The average American eats about 297 pounds of fresh and processed vegetables per year, including potatoes, sweet potatoes, dry beans and peas.

That means he's eating more vegetables than his grandparents did 50 years ago. But he's eating fewer of them fresh and more of them in processed form, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Cabbage and spinach are among the vegetables showing the biggest decline.

As for potatoes and sweet potatoes, Mr. Average American eats considerably less of each today than his grandparents did, especially if he lives in the city. The downward trend in the use of potatoes seems to have halted, however, because of the many processed items now on the market. Decline in sweet potato consumption has also slackened.

City people eat more vegetables than rural dwellers, according to a study by the Economic Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. But the difference is narrowing as commercial supplies become available in rural areas the year round.

Family income affects the amount of vegetables served on the dinner table. Surveys show that high-income groups use more vegetables than low-income groups.

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61-366-jbn

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

Immediate release

LAND CONTRACT USE INCREASES IN MINNESOTA

In 1946, only 20 percent of all Minnesota farm real estate transfers were financed by a land contract. By 1960 land contracts were used in financing 55 percent of all farm land transfers.

Why the increase? Philip M. Raup, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, says it's partly because land contracts offer a way to buy increasingly higher priced land with a minimum downpayment, partly because they offer special advantages to the buyer and seller alike.

As far as the buyer is concerned, here are the points in favor of a land contract: First, the downpayment is usually lower than is required under a mortgage. With the low downpayment a purchaser can establish his position as landowner, and can still hold more of his net worth as operating capital, including machinery and livestock, on which returns are usually greater than on capital tied up in land.

Once he's a landowner, a farm operator can avoid some of the uncertainties of renting and can share in any rise in land values.

These are the disadvantages of a land contract to the buyer: Interest payments are usually heavy because the downpayment is low and a large portion of the purchase price is unpaid. Risk of losing the farm under default is somewhat greater than under a conventional mortgage.

In Minnesota, if a buyer defaults the seller must give 30 days notice before he is allowed to forfeit the contract. If strictly interpreted, this gives the buyer only 30 days to raise the money due. If he fails, he risks losing all of his previous investment.

(more)

add 1 land contracts

Furthermore, the large unpaid balance combined with heavy payments on principal and interest may make the buyer particularly sensitive to unexpected declines in farm product prices or land values, in the early years of the contract.

As the unpaid balance of a land contract is reduced the buyer may want to refinance with a mortgage to protect his increasing equity. The time when he would normally want to do this may be a bad time in regard to swings in weather, business cycles or interest rates.

Raup says a land contract offers a seller several advantages: Because of the low downpayment he can help a relative or favored tenant who doesn't have enough money to buy with a conventional mortgage. Furthermore, if the downpayment is less than 30 percent of the purchase price, a land contract permits a seller to spread any capital gain from a farm sale over several years, which often means an overall tax saving.

Another point in the seller's favor is that he can keep his money invested in a business he understands and, if he wishes, use the installment payments he receives as a handy "annuity program" for retirement income. Should the buyer default, it's relatively quicker and cheaper for a seller to settle his claim with a land contract than with a mortgage.

A seller has two main disadvantages with a land contract, according to Raup. First, because the buyer has less money invested the land contract tends to be a higher-risk loan.

Second, a seller may have more difficulty selling his interest in the contract than he would with a mortgage. In most communities, there is no established rediscount market for land contracts involving farm properties. This may become important when sellers are older people who are susceptible to serious illnesses and other emergencies requiring them to convert capital assets into ready cash.

You can get complete information on land contracts in Minnesota Experiment Station Bulletin 454, Financing Farm Transfers with Land Contracts. For a free copy, see your county agent, or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

WOOL BLANKETS GIVE MOST WARMTH AFTER LAUNDERING

Blankets of all wool or of 100 percent Acrilan acrylic or Orlon acrylic are more satisfactory after laundering than fiber blends.

All-wool blankets also retain the most resilience and can be expected to have the best warmth quality after laundering.

These are some findings of a study conducted by home economists at the University of Minnesota and the South Dakota State College Agricultural Experiment Stations. Suzanne Davison, professor of home economics, was in charge of the experimental work at the University of Minnesota. The study on the laundering of blankets is reported in the fall issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, research publication of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station.

Blankets used in the experiments were of 100 percent wool and 100 percent acrylics (Acrilan and Orlon) and blends of wool and Acrilan, rayon and Orlon, rayon and Acrilan and rayon and nylon. The home economists chose four brands from each fiber group at two different price levels.

The blankets were laundered 10 times in lukewarm water in automatic agitator-type washers--half of them in an older model with the agitator removed, the other half in a new machine using the setting specified by the manufacturer for blankets. The two methods of laundering did not differ in their effect on the physical properties of the blankets.

The 100 percent acrylic (Acrilan and Orlon) blankets did not shrink, while wool shrank with progressive washings. Shrinkage in washing was the main limitation found for wool as a fiber for blankets, according to Miss Davison. Since the study was begun, however, wool blankets commercially treated against shrinkage during laundering have become available on the market.

After 10 launderings, wool was the only fiber group that increased in thickness. The all-wool blankets were also the most resilient of all the blanket types. The quality of resilience helps retain the fluffiness of the blanket. Since all-wool retained its resilience and thickness better than the other fibers after laundering, it ranked highest in warmth qualities, followed in order by Acrilan and Orlon, Miss Davison said.

Rayon blends were soft and fluffy when new but reacted poorly to laundering. The blankets containing rayon were much less expensive than blankets of the other fibers.

Within all fiber groups, differences attributed to price level were not significant.

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

Special to 14 counties concerned

Immediate release

COUNTY 4-H'ER
WINS TRIP TO
ELECTRIC MEET

Achievements in the 4-H electric project have won a trip for _____, (name) _____, a member of the _____ 4-H Club, to the second annual state 4-H (town) Electric Conference on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus November 1-3.

_____ is one of 14 4-H members in the state selected to attend the conference because of superior 4-H electric records, says County (Club) Agent _____.

These 4-H members will represent 1,330 members in the state enrolled in the electric project. A number of agricultural agents and 4-H adult leaders will also attend the conference.

Purposes of the conference are to give further education in the understanding and use of electricity and to provide opportunities for discussion of careers connected with electricity, in addition to recognizing older 4-H members for their electric achievements.

Tours of the Ford Motor Co. assembly plant, the Wold Chamberlain air terminal and the Elk River atomic plant are among the highlights of the event.

Boys attending the conference will receive a welcome from Charles Wagner, farm electric consultant for the North Central Electrical League. They will hear talks by Curtis Motchenbacher, research engineer for Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., by Ramsey County 4-H leader Richard Kurhajetz and Paul Cashman, associate professor, University of Minnesota. They will see electrical demonstrations by 4-H members and take part in a career exploration session.

Sponsors of the event are the University's Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the North Central Electrical League, Minneapolis, representing electric utilities and Minnesota electric cooperatives.

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

C O R R E C T I O N

in story headed:

COUNTY 4-H'ER
WINS TRIP
TO ELECTRIC MEET

Change last paragraph so it reads:

The University's Agricultural Extension Service is sponsoring the event in cooperation with the North Central Electrical League of Minneapolis, which is representing electric utilities and Minnesota electric cooperatives.

-jbn-

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

RADIO SHORTS FOR USE DURING FOOTBALL GAMES

Today's one-story homes have brought with them sweeping changes in home landscaping. The need now is for small, compact shrubs and small-to-medium-sized trees in scale with the modern home and grounds.

The University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum is helping to solve this need through an active project in testing, improving and breeding woody ornamentals. Already more than 4,000 plantings have been made. More than 1400 species and varieties of woody ornamentals are being tested to find out their adaptability to this area. A breeding program is under way to develop new varieties of flowering crabapples, azaleas, mock oranges and roses for Minnesota and similar climates.

A new era in the development of Minnesota's ornamental horticulture may well be in its beginnings through the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum.

##-jbn - ##

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

Immediate release

OLMSTED COUNTY IS STATE WINNER IN 4-H SAFETY CONTEST

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

The county extension office will receive a plaque as an award, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota. This is the sixth time Olmsted County has received the plaque.

Ten 4-H clubs in the state will be awarded certificates for outstanding safety programs: Hilltoppers, Chisago County; Burtrum Boosters, Todd County; Country Cousins, Hennepin County; Moscow 4-H Club, Freeborn County; Hi-Lighters, Le Sueur County; Cascade Cruisers, Olmsted County; Brook Beavers, Pine County; Villard Livewires, Pope County; Vail Skyrockets, Redwood County; and Bunker 4-H Club, North St. Louis County.

Plaques and certificates are given by General Motors, Detroit, Mich., which provides scholarships and other awards in a nationwide 4-H safety program.

In Olmsted County this year 143 members have been enrolled in the 4-H safety project. Of these, 139 made a safety survey of farms and homes and 39 members made special fire checks of 67 farms. Members checked their homes and farms as part of their safety project work. All clubs in the county had special safety project leaders. At nearly every club meeting the sheriff or a member of the highway patrol talked on safety. Club meetings also included safety demonstrations, talks and skits.

Safety projects of the clubs included reflectorizing bicycles, getting signers for the "No burning" pledge, making "no smoking" signs for barns, installing red flags on tractors on the highway, taking instruction in swimming, life saving and firearms safety, taking driver training, making safety flares for cars, promoting corn harvesting safety, cleaning up roadsides and clearing blind corners.

To make people fire conscious, the Vail Skyrockets Club maintained a window display and distributed 3,000 handbills on fire safety. The Country Cousins 4-H Club of Hennepin County held public demonstrations of fire prevention, escape and rescue and of boat and canoe safety. Other clubs brought safety to the attention of the public through parade floats, window displays and fair booths. Many of the club members wrote safety slogans, newspaper articles and presented radio programs on safety.

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61-369-jbn

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

To all counties
Immediate release

FARM FILLERS

Minnesota is the leading state in the number of farm supply cooperatives, according to agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota. The Gopher State ranks first in petroleum products purchased cooperatively and second in volume of cooperatively purchased farm supplies.

* * * *

Don't cash in your 20-year-old series E savings bonds just because you're afraid they're no longer drawing interest. The Treasury Department says bonds issued during the forties have been granted a second extension of 10 years -- they'll continue to bring you three and three-quarters percent interest during this third 10-year period.

* * * *

More than 23,500 soil samples were tested at the University of Minnesota's Soil Testing laboratory from January 1 through October 15 -- that's the report from Laboratory Supervisor John Grava. During the same period in 1960 only about 17,000 samples were tested. Despite the increase, Grava says only about one Minnesota farmer in twelve now takes advantage of greater profits through soil testing.

* * * *

Because seed of five newly-developed field crop varieties -- Merit soybeans, Portage oats, Pembina wheat, Stral field peas and Lakeland red clover -- is not considered to be in short supply this season no maximum prices have been set. That's according to Carl Borgeson, University of Minnesota agronomist and Foundation Seedstocks Project leader. Borgeson says Minnesota seed growers will reserve 90 percent of their registered seed for Minnesota growers until December 1.

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

Immediate release

4-H CLUBS CITED FOR HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Ten Minnesota 4-H clubs will receive certificates in recognition of their achievements in the 4-H health project.

The clubs cited for their work in promoting community health and individual health improvement of club members are the Ulen Useful Youths, Clay County; Ripley Believe It Or Not, Dodge County; Maple Grove, Hennepin County; Caledonia Rockets, Houston County; Minnesota Goal Hitters, Jackson County; Graceton Tip Tops Lake of the Woods County; Lake Fremont, Martin County; Sherman Golden Gophers, Redwood County; Lucky Leaf, Todd County; and Twin Lakes, Washington County.

Eli Lilly and Co., Indianapolis, gives the certificates as part of a national awards program.

Among the activities of the winning clubs were participation in local fund drives and tours to hospitals and mental hospitals. One club assisted with a campaign to have every child in the community receive a polio vaccination. Another club planned a calendar with special health activities for all club members each month. Many clubs prepared window displays on health and placed them in local stores.

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

In many groups, all members were weighed and measured at the beginning and end of the club year; many received immunization shots, dental checkups and eye examinations in addition to regular physical checkups.

Nine of the ten clubs had 100 percent membership enrollment in the health project.

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61-370-jcm

PLAN AHEAD BEFORE BUYING TOYS

Impulsive shopping is rarely a good idea when it comes to buying toys.

Plan ahead before you set off on your toy shopping expedition if you want to make the job of selection easier for yourself and at the same time choose a toy that will give maximum pleasure to a child.

That bit of advice comes from Charles Martin, extension family life education specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The suggestion is particularly pertinent this year, Martin says, since all indications point to a greater array of toys than ever. Moreover, since prices are higher, more care in selection is necessary to be sure of making a satisfactory purchase. Toys wisely chosen, Martin points out, perform the dual function of providing fun and enjoyment and of contributing to the development of the child.

Martin gives some major points to consider when buying toys:

1. Buy a toy that is suitable for the age of the child. Age suitability is scientifically tested by many American toy manufacturers. Look for labels and instruction sheets which give information on the suitability of a toy for a particular age group, on how the child can use it and how he will profit from the play activity.
2. Buy versatile, multi-purpose toys whenever possible. Blocks, for example, are toys that can be put to many different uses.
3. Keep in mind the varied play interests of the child. Every child needs a balance of toys to contribute to his all-round development and to satisfy his interest in four different types of play:
 - . Manipulative, constructive and creative play. Blocks, construction toys, drawing and painting equipment give opportunity for expression of ideas.
 - . Active, physical play. Push-and-pull toys, wheel toys, balls, sports equipment are typical playthings which aid physical development.
 - . Imitative, imaginative, dramatic play. Dolls, housekeeping equipment, train systems and dress-up costumes are typical of the equipment which encourages imaginative expression and helps the child to understand the world around him.
 - . Social play. Games in which several children can take part are important aids to social development.

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

POPULATION LOSS AFFECTS EVERYONE

Although Minnesota's population increased by 14.5 percent from 1950 to 1960, 36 counties in the state showed a population decline. That's despite the fact that during the decade farm and village families reared 60 to 80 percent more children than necessary to maintain their population.

Is the out-migration good or bad--and how does it affect a community? Marvin J. Taves, supervisor of rural sociology at the University of Minnesota, says it's a two-sided affair. It may reduce the pressure on available resources--or it may weaken the social institutions and business community and further weaken a community's appeal.

Data from 13 northeastern Minnesota communities support the pessimistic view, according to Taves' report in the current edition of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, a quarterly publication of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Taves estimates that more than one-half of the members of graduating classes in high schools of the small towns left within 3 years after graduation to take technical training, get a college education or get a job.

This out-migration tends to reduce family contacts between generations. Family tradition and values are passed on less effectively when close contact between grandchildren and grandparents is broken.

On the other hand, out-migration of some family members broadens the remaining members as those who leave report back on their experiences. This forms a tie between different localities and social groups which presumably leads to better understanding and more common interests--and in turn to greater unity.

There's a cost approach to the problem, too. The youngster who leaves his community at age 18 is considered worth about \$20,000--the cost to rear him.

(more)

add 1 population loss

The loss of his potential earning power to the community is estimated at about 5 to 10 times that sum.

However, to support the youngster in his home community could result in even greater social and welfare costs. Looking at it that way, out-migration may well be the lower financial and social burden.

Although the out-migration of youth is more spectacular, older persons have also been leaving, mainly because of consolidation of farms and businesses and declining employment in agriculture, mining and other industries.

Results of their leaving differ considerably from those of youths, according to Taves. Older persons presumably have already been an economic and social asset to their communities. They have contributed to its total production, saved money and gained experience--which they largely take with them. They also remove the demand for products their family would purchase in the community.

Advantages are that their out-migration reduces the conservatism that may hold back community improvement and the demand of services for the aged. It also opens opportunities for leadership and employment of others.

Taves says there's no doubt that a community becomes a less desirable place to live when the out-migration prevents it from growing so it can successfully compete for the professional services of doctors, teachers, ministers and others and provide the expected improvement in stores and utilities.

Current studies indicate this out-migration may become a self-generating cycle that only concerted action can break. Serious investigation considering the well being of the local community, the state and the nation will be needed to guide any decision to encourage or discourage population redistribution, according to Taves.

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61-372-hrs

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

Second in a series of
seven -- The Consumer's
Stake in American Agri-
culture.

FOOD DOLLAR BUYS
EXTRA SERVICES

Every dollar you spend for food actually goes to pay for two things: raw materials -- the nutrients -- as they come from the farm, and the processing, transportation, storage and selling costs needed to bring your food to you when and where you want it.

When you stop to think about it, your food dollar buys a lot of food services as well.

Dale C. Dahl, University of Minnesota economist, says raw materials are often only a small part of total food cost. A one-pound loaf of bread is an extreme example.

In 1960, a pound loaf of bread cost an average of 20.3 cents. Here's where the money went: The miller, grain handler and transporters got 2.2 cents. The baker received 11.9 cents. The retailer's share was 3.9 cents. And the farmer got 2.8 cents for the wheat.

The farmer's share of the bread dollar was only 14 percent of the selling price; the marketing margin took the rest. Marketing margins vary from commodity to commodity, depending on the degree of processing necessary, the distance transported, storage and other requirements.

In 1960 off-farm services for all foodstuffs sold in retail stores absorbed an average of 61 cents for every consumer dollar spent for food. This ranged from about 35 cents for eggs to about 86 cents for bread.

The farmer's share of the food dollar is steadily declining. Back in 1947-49 he received 50 cents out of every dollar spent for food. In 1960 he got only 39 cents.

While the farmer's share is smaller a lot more dollars are being spent on food than ever before. Most of the additional money goes for extra food services.

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-hrs-

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

To all counties
For immediate use

STRICT SANITATION
IMPORTANT IN
MASTITIS CONTROL

Strict sanitation is the most effective barrier between a cow and the organisms that cause mastitis, according to an extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Raymond B. Solac says sanitation should be the basis for all dairy herd management operations. The only practical way to prevent spread of mastitis is to keep it from reaching udder tissue. Veterinarians have found no practical way to stop infection from occurring once the organism enters the udder.

Dr. Solac says these are the important rules to follow:

- * Use the strip cup for early infection detection.
- * Milk in this order: heifers, clean cows, mastitis-infected cows.
- * Wash the udder -- stimulating milk letdown while you do so.
- * Disinfect teat cups properly between cows, rinsing cups in cold water before disinfection. It takes more than a swish through disinfectant to do the job -- cups should remain in the solution for 2 to 3 minutes. You may want to use an extra set of teat cups.
- * Prevent udder and teat injury by providing ample stall space and adequate bedding for your cows.
- * Handle your milking machine carefully. Keep rubber inflations and hose clean and in good repair. Follow manufacturers instructions concerning rate of pulsation and inches of vacuum, and remove each teat cup when the quarter is milked out.
- * Don't neglect dry cows. They need good housing and balanced feed.
- * Do not allow heifers to suckle from each other's undeveloped udders. And don't feed them milk from infected cows unless it has been pasteurized.
- * Check all new cows for signs of mastitis. Do not accept mastitis infected animals.

You'll find the whole story on mastitis causes and control in Extension Folder 216, "You Can Control Mastitis," written by Dr. Solac. Pick up your copy at the extension office.

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-hrs-

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

Outlook Story No. 7

To all counties

Immediate release

FEED GRAIN PRICES
EXPECTED TO RISE

As the result of smaller supplies and higher price supports, feed grain prices in the coming year are expected to be above 1960-61 levels. Feed grain supplies decreased in 1961 after seven years of expansion.

That's the feed supply outlook at a glance, according to three University of Minnesota extension specialists -- H. C. Pederson, marketing economist; J. L. App, farm management economist; and Harley Otto, agronomist.

In more detail, here's the way the specialists have analyzed the feed supply outlook.

Current estimates of a smaller total feed grain crop -- 11 percent below the record crop of 1960 -- and price supports averaging 16 percent above 1960 levels will put an upward pressure on corn, sorghum, oats, and barley prices.

Price increases of feed grain crops will be limited by heavier CCC sales of corn and sorghum stocks through the 1961 feed grain program.

Grain feeding rates could decrease if feed grain production declines and prices increase during 1961-62.

Corn prices have been up 21 percent from the seasonal low of last fall. With 1961 support of \$1.20 per bushel (14¢ above 1960 support) and a reduced crop, fall corn prices will seasonally weaken little if any.

Corn prices this fall and winter will average somewhat higher than for the same period in 1960.

Sorghum prices will average higher in 1961-62 than in 1960-61. The smaller 1961 crop and the 27 percent increase in the 1961 support level have been major factors in the sharp rise in sorghum grain prices in recent months.

-MORE-

Add 1 -- Feed Grain

Barley and oat prices have shown much less than the normal seasonal weakness this past summer, and oat prices at midwest markets have strengthened.

Oat and barley prices are expected to average above the 1960-61 levels during the remainder of 1961 and into 1962.

Supplies of hay appear to be adequate for livestock in Minnesota, with little changes expected in hay prices through 1961 and into 1962.

Supplies of high protein feeds will be larger in the coming year.

The 29 percent increase in the 1961 soybean crop over 1960 is expected to provide more soybeans for crushing.

The flaxseed crop is down a third from the 1960 crop, indicating that linseed meal supplies will be down from the supply levels of 1960.

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-rpr-

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

To all counties
For immediate release

Note to agents -- If you'd like a reminder story but don't want the detail, omit paragraphs six through thirteen.

SEVERAL WAYS TO STOP LICE

There are several treatments you can use to ensure a louse-free winter for your cattle. County Agent _____ says the material you use will depend on whether you're treating milk cows or beef animals.

Entomologist L. K. Cutkomp and John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, give these recommendations:

For dairy cows, use either rotenone or synergized pyrethrins. Rotenone can be applied dry in the 1 percent dust form. Rub dust into the hair; repeat the treatment in 15 to 20 days. For a spray, mix two pounds 5 percent rotenone powder in 100 gallons of water. Repeat the treatment in 15 days.

Synergized pyrethrins may also be used in dust or spray form. Follow recommendations on the label and repeat the treatment in 15 to 20 days.

For beef cattle, you can use rotenone, pyrethrins, or any one of the following materials: Co-Ral, Delnav, lindane, malathion, methoxychlor, ronnel (Korlan), or toxaphene. Don't use any of these except pyrethrins or rotenone on milk cows.

For using these materials on beef cattle, follow these recommendations:

- * Co-Ral -- Mix 8 pounds of 25 percent wettable powder in 100 gallons of water. Spray with 1 to 4 quarts per head. Don't treat within 45 days of slaughter.
- * Delnav -- Spray with a solution of one-half gallon 30 percent emulsion concentrate in 100 gallons of water. Don't use it oftener than once every 2 weeks.

Add 1 -- Ways to stop lice

- * Lindane -- Use 2 pounds 25 percent wettable powder or 1 quart 20 percent emulsion concentrate per 100 gallons of water. Do not treat within 30 days of slaughter.
- * Malathion -- Use 16 pounds 25 percent wettable powder or 1 gallon 50 to 57 percent emulsion concentrate per 100 gallons of water.
- * Methoxychlor -- Mix 8 pounds of 50 percent wettable powder per 100 gallons of water.
- * Ronnel (Korlan) -- Mix 16 pounds 25 percent wettable powder per 100 gallons of water. Treat at least 8 weeks before slaughter.
- * Toxaphene -- Use 8 pounds 50 percent wettable powder per 100 gallons of water. Don't treat within 28 days of slaughter.

_____ says a 5-percent solution of DDT,
(county agent)
malathion, methoxychlor, or toxaphene in fuel oil applied to cable type back
rubbers will also help reduce lice on beef cattle.

All cattle should be treated in the fall so that they go into the winter
free of lice.

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-hrs-

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

PLENTY OF TURKEY,
CRANBERRIES FOR
NOVEMBER

Perfect autumn foods are on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's November list of plentiful foods, reports Home Agent _____.

More than 25 percent more turkeys than a year ago are in prospect, promising a continuance of bargain prices for consumers.

Another good protein buy will be pork. Supplies of pork will be a little larger than last year because of a 7 percent increase over the spring crop.

Cranberries, the perfect teammate for both turkeys and pork, will also be in plentiful supply. Although this year's production of 1.2 million barrels of berries will be below last year's record crop, it will still be 15 percent above average.

Potatoes will be one of the best vegetable buys from a large crop of high quality tubers.

Good quality apples of many varieties are available this year. All regions of the country are contributing to the abundant apple crop.

Also in abundance during November will be almonds, pecans, vegetable fats and oils for pre-holiday baking. California's almond growers produced a crop of almonds nearly a third greater than in 1960. Prospects are for a record-large crop of pecans, many of improved varieties.

-jbn-

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

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

SPEAKING CONTEST
OPEN TO 4-H'ERS

"How Would You Present the United States to the World?"

This is the question to be answered by Minnesota 4-H Club members entering the twentieth annual statewide radio speaking contest.

All 4-H Club members are eligible to enter community or county radio speaking events. However, participants in the district contest must be 14 years of age but not over 21 years of age on January 1, 1962. Previous state and reserve state champions may not compete. Local competition is arranged under the direction of local leaders and county Extension agents.

The _____ county contest will be held on _____.
County Agent _____ urges all clubs to have at least one representative in this event.

Awards to county champions, except those who become district champions or reserve champions, are \$5. Reserve champions will receive \$2.50. With the exception of state contest winners, each district champion will win \$15 and each district reserve champion \$10. The state champion will receive a personal award of \$200, plus \$50 to purchase books on citizenship and human relations for a local library. The state reserve champion receives \$100 and \$25 for books.

The contest is sponsored jointly by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota. The awards are given by the Jewish Council.

Further information on these contests can be obtained from the county extension office.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 26, 1961

Immediate release

STATE 4-H ELECTRIC CONFERENCE NOV. 1-3

The second state 4-H Electric Conference is scheduled for the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Nov. 1-3, Earl Bergerud, assistant state 4-H Club leader, announced today.

Fifteen 4-H members selected to attend the meeting because of their achievements in the electric project are: James Blakesley, Aitkin; Stephen Anderson, Forest Lake; Weldon Graupman, Hamburg; Renaldo Lares, Savage; Robert Week, Evansville; Roger Bukkila, Brandon; James Meyer, Kiester; Kathryn Wicks, Albert Lea; Jim James, Park Rapids; Donald Ulwelling, Rose Creek; David Knudtson, Lockhart; Laura Nieme, Hibbing; Tom Maki, Gilbert; Allen Nathe, Melrose; and Pat Staffl, Sleepy Eye.

The trip winners will represent 1, 330 members in the state enrolled in the 4-H electric project.

A career exploration session and tours of the Ford Motor Co. assembly plant, the Wold Chamberlain air terminal and the Elk River atomic plant are among highlights of the three-day event. Speakers will include Curtis Motchenbacher, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.; Richard Kurhajetz, St. Paul, Ramsey County 4-H leader; Charles Wagner, North Central Electrical League; and Paul Cashman, associate professor of rhetoric, University of Minnesota.

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

Sponsoring the event is the University's Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the North Central Electrical League, Minneapolis, which represents electric utilities and Minnesota electric cooperatives.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 26, 1961

Immediate release

WADENA COUNTY WINNER IN 4-H ELECTRIC PROGRAM

Wadena County 4-H clubs have been named winners in the statewide 4-H electric program.

The Wadena County extension office will receive a plaque citing its outstanding record as top-ranking county in the program. Donor of the award is the Westinghouse Educational Foundation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Two adult leaders will also receive trips to the State 4-H Electric Conference on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Forty-two members have been enrolled in the 4-H electric project this past year. During that time a leader-training meeting and one club meeting were held on various phases of electricity.

This is the fifth year Wadena County has won the electric award.

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61-374-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 26, 1961

Immediate release

COLD BUT SHORT KEEPING BEST FOR MEAT AND FISH

Cold but short storage is a good rule to follow for meats and fish if you want the quality you paid for.

Quality deteriorates and spoilage may set in when these foods are not kept cold or are kept too long, according to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

Store fresh meat, poultry and fish loosely wrapped in the coldest part of the refrigerator--usually the area just below the freezing unit. Store cured and smoked meats in their original packages.

Since many homemakers ask how long it is safe to keep these fresh or cooked foods, the University nutritionists make these recommendations on length of storage:

- . Cold cuts. Use within 3 to 5 days.
- . Cured and smoked meats. Use ham slices within a few days, a half ham in 3 to 5 days, a whole ham within a week. Though uncooked cured pork may be stored longer than fresh pork, the fat will become rancid if it is held too long. Bacon should be eaten within a week for best quality.
- . Poultry and fish. Short holding is recommended--1 or 2 days.
- . Roasts and chops. They may be kept 3 to 5 days.
- . Ground meat. Use hamburger and fresh bulk sausage within 1 or 2 days.
- . Variety meats. Use liver, kidneys, brains and poultry giblets within 1 or 2 days. Before storing poultry giblets remove them from the separate bag in which they are often packed, rewrap loosely and refrigerate.
- . Leftover cooked meats and meat dishes. Cool quickly by placing the container in cold water, cover or wrap loosely and refrigerate promptly. Use within 1 or 2 days.
- . Leftover stuffing. Remove leftover stuffing from poultry, cool immediately and store separately from the rest of the bird. Use within 1 or 2 days.
- . Leftover gravy and broth. These are highly perishable. Cover, store in the refrigerator promptly and use within 1 or 2 days.

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61-375-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 26, 1961

Immediate release

DATES SET FOR 60TH ANNUAL FARM AND HOME WEEK

A roundup of new ideas for town and country living will be combined with special observances of the centennial of the land grant colleges and universities at the 60th annual Farm and Home Week, Jan. 16-19, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Some 3,500 persons usually attend the 4-day event, according to Robert R. Pinches, acting director of agricultural short courses and coordinator of Farm and Home Week activities.

The diversified program will be of interest to community leaders, youth leaders, farmers and homemakers from both town and country, according to Pinches

Speakers will come from the University, public agencies, other colleges and universities, commercial organizations and agricultural and home organizations.

The 11th annual Rural Art Show will be held in connection with Farm and Home Week.

For additional information concerning Farm and Home Week, write to the Agricultural Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-376-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 26, 1961

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

RUFFED GROUSE SURVIVAL ABOUT EQUAL IN REFUGE OR HUNTED AREAS

Makes little difference whether a male ruffed grouse lives on a game refuge or in a hunted area, his chances for survival are about the same, according to a wildlife biologist on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

William Marshall says research at the University's Cloquet Forest Research Center shows a 50 percent-per-year loss of established males in the 5-mile-square game preserve. Loss has been about the same in birds banded outside the area.

Big difference between refuge and non-refuge birds is that within the refuge the birds live into the winter and spring, then are taken by predators. Off the refuge most of the non-survivors are taken by hunters during the fall hunting season. Few birds in either area lived longer than 4 years.

The ruffed grouse--so called because of the black ruff of feathers on its neck--ranks next to the pheasant when it comes to upland game bird hunting in Minnesota.

Because extreme changes in the grouse population from year to year present a baffling biological problem and because welfare of the grouse depends on forestry and agricultural programs in northern Minnesota, Marshall and his co-workers have studied grouse habits at the research center for the past six years.

Each year researchers trap and mark all drumming male grouse at the center. A box trap with a mirror inside is put on the "drumming logs" where birds perform their mating display. The male grouse sees his reflection in the mirror, thinks he has competition, moves in to do battle--and is trapped. The birds are then banded, marked with colored tags on their backs, released and observed.

The adult male rarely goes over one-quarter mile from his drumming log but adult females and immature birds may move several miles in any one year, according to Marshall.

This winter Marshall and his co-workers plan to trap all grouse at the research center. They'll be banded for identification and the females will be observed in order to study types of food and cover used before nesting. They'll also be watched with their brood later so as to get some indication of their maternal success.

Final result of the project may be a set of recommendations for forest and crop land management in northern Minnesota which will aid the grouse population.

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

LARRY KLAUSTERMEIER AWARDED GHOSTLEY SCHOLARSHIP

Larry J. Klaustermeier, Lester Prairie, has been awarded the \$300 Dr. George F. Ghostley scholarship for the academic year 1961-62, according to Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

The Ghostley scholarship, established last spring, is to be awarded annually. Klaustermeier, an agriculture sophomore majoring in poultry husbandry, is the first recipient. His award is based on academic aptitude, vocational promise, personal attributes and leadership.

Dr. Ghostley, a well known Minnesota poultry breeder, received his M. D. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1914. He served on the University's Institute of Agriculture Advisory Council from December, 1953, to April, 1957, and was also a member of the Council's executive committee.

He received the University's Outstanding Achievement Award in 1951, when he was cited for his accomplishments as a poultry breeder and as a community leader at Anoka.

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

SPECIAL TO Poultry Journals

Immediate release

SHORT COURSE IN DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY TECHNIQUES FOR POULTRY SET

A special short course in diagnostic laboratory procedures for poultry will be presented by the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota, November 29-30, according to Robert R. Pinches, acting director of agricultural short courses.

Dr. John M. Higbee, head of the veterinary diagnostic laboratories, is program chairman.

The November 29 program includes discussions of viral, respiratory and bacterial diseases of poultry, diagnostic laboratory techniques, common poultry disease problems encountered in practice and adaptation of poultry diagnostic laboratory for mastitis control.

The short course continues on November 30 with a demonstration of bacterial-antibiotic sensitivity testing, media preparation and examinations of diseased birds, a report on practical laboratory procedures for the poultry practitioner, and sessions covering operation of a practitioner's laboratory.

Enrollment is restricted to 30 veterinarians. For further information contact the Agricultural Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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

Special to Faribault county

SCHOTTLER NEW ASSISTANT AGENT

Paul E. Schottler will become (became) assistant county agricultural agent in Faribault county on November 1. He will help carry out the agricultural extension program in the county during the absence of County Agent James V. Johnson, who is now doing postgraduate work at the University of Minnesota.

Schottler, a 1960 graduate of the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, grew up on a 176-acre Mower county, Minnesota, farm. He was graduated from St. Augustine High School in Austin and received his A.A. degree from Austin Junior College in 1958.

He was a 4-H club member for 11 years, and served as president, vice-president and junior leader. He has been active in Rural Youth and the Future Farmers of America.

Schottler followed a busy schedule as a college student. He was a member of the fraternity of Alpha Zeta, Farm House fraternity, Newman Club and Punchinello Players. He served as chairman of the Bailey Hall Standards Committee and as a member of the Honor Case Commission.

He has served actively for six months in the U. S. Navy.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 31, 1961

Immediate release

SIX 4-H CLUBS HONORED FOR RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS

Six Minnesota 4-H clubs will receive certificates for their outstanding recreational programs, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

The clubs receiving recognition are: Sequoia, Chisago County; Four Lakes, Freeborn County; Hay Creek Avalanchers, Goodhue County; Ivanhoe Greenleaf, Lincoln County; Chisholm Pacesetters, St. Louis County; and Waldorf Peppy Peppers, Waseca County.

Awards in the national recreation program are given by John Deere, Moline, Ill.

In each club special leaders or committees plan recreation for the meetings so all members have a chance to participate. Group singing, games or mixers are a part of the regular meetings of each of the clubs. Sports such as softball, basketball and volleyball are also included in the recreational programs. Christmas caroling in the community and Hallowe'en parties are among favorite recreational activities of the groups.

Effective recreational programs teach club members cooperation, leadership and sportsmanship, Harkness said.

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61-378-jcm

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 31, 1961

Immediate release

4-H GIRLS WIN CLOTHING AWARDS

Participation in the 4-H clothing project has resulted in awards for five Minnesota 4-H'ers.

Evelyn Harne, associate state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced that the winners will receive either \$100 or a sewing machine. Both awards are given by Dayton's, Minneapolis.

The girls are Pamela Novotny, 18, New Prague; Mavis Meyer, 18, Sanborn; Barbara Smith, 17, West Concord; Ann Lyman, 18, Excelsior; and Phyllis Rogotzke, 18, Springfield.

From a white ribbon on the first dress she entered in the county fair, Miss Novotny has progressed to the point where she was chosen one of 15 girls in the Court of Honor at the 1961 State Fair Dress Revue. She plans to pursue her clothing talents further by majoring in home economics at Stout State College, Menominee, Wisconsin, where she is a freshman.

Since Miss Meyer can't afford to buy all Paris originals, she looks through fashion magazines to get ideas for making her own creations. This originality gave her a place in the 4-H Dress Revue Court of Honor this year. She was county dress revue queen three years. Miss Meyer has put her other 4-H projects to good use also. Four years in the health project helped her to decide upon a career in nursing at the University of Minnesota.

In her eight years in the 4-H clothing project, Miss Smith has saved an estimated \$243 on the 83 garments she has made. In addition to these garments, she has given 32 clothing demonstrations which have helped her acquire an important personality attribute--confidence in front of a group.

As a future 4-H Club leader, Miss Lyman will be able to make continuing use of her background in 4-H and help others to get as much out of it as she did. She hopes to train others in the fields she felt were the most important in 4-H: developing the ability to think for oneself and being responsible; learning to get along better with people; and developing confidence through speech training.

Miss Rogotzke developed an interest in the 4-H clothing project by making clothes for her dolls. This past year she was named one of three "Princesses of Fashion" in the county 4-H court of honor. Miss Rogotzke has found time to serve as secretary, treasurer, vice president and president of her local 4-H club and secretary of the county federation.

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61-379-krm

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 31, 1961

Immediate release

DAIRY RECORD INVESTMENT RETURNS 800 PERCENT

Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) members in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota, are making an 800 percent return on their dairy record keeping investment, according to an extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Ralph W. Wayne says these dairymen are netting an additional \$57 per cow per year today because of production records.

Here's the way Wayne figures it: Ten years ago the average fat production of Yellow Medicine County DHIA herds was 361 pounds. Continual testing, careful study of their dairy records and herd management based on production records helped the dairymen raise production to 451 pounds per cow by the end of the decade--a 90-pound increase.

Because it takes more feed to make more milk and fat, not all of the increase was profit. But Yellow Medicine County records show that the production increase netted herd owners \$57 per cow per year above the additional feed cost--a return of more than 800 percent on a \$7 investment in production testing.

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61-380-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 31, 1961

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H FILLERS

India is the country selected for special emphasis in the Minnesota 4-H People-to-People activity. As a part of this activity, 4-H clubs in the state have sent \$400 to the Young Farmers' Program in India. This money will be used to buy self-help items such as basic farm tools and sewing machines.

* * * *

As another phase of the 4-H People-to-People activity, many Minnesota club members carry on pen pal correspondence. 4-H'ers interested in finding a pen pal in a foreign country may write to the International Friendship League, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, or Pen Pals, World Affairs Center, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. State your age and interests and whether you would like to write to a boy or girl and what country you prefer.

* * * *

A new high in enrollment in the national 4-H clothing program is predicted this year by the National 4-H Service Committee. A record 740,000 were enrolled in 1960. In Minnesota this year 15,700 club members are enrolled in the clothing project.

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About 53,000 young people are now enrolled in Minnesota 4-H clubs. This figure represents a statewide increase in membership of more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent over 1960.

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College scholarships are among the many rewards for active 4-H Club members. The first scholarships were given in 1932. Since then over \$36,000 have been awarded.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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To all counties
For immediate release

FARM FILLERS

Farmers in only five lime-deficient Minnesota counties use 300 pounds or more lime per cultivated acre each year, according to census figures. That's the same as three tons per acre every 20 years. Extension soils men at the University of Minnesota say the average rate of liming for moderately acid Minnesota soils should be about three tons per acre every eight years. Some soils may require even more lime.

* * * *

Don't blame a fall molt, false molt, or partial molt in pullets that have laid three to five months on management, says Robert W. Berg, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. Such a slump sometimes appears during October and November, but the reason and nature of the slump is little understood. Berg says that birds which molt after a three to five month production period generally should not be culled. Such birds usually go out of production for a period of four to six weeks, then return to production and lay until the following summer or fall.

* * * *

Just as surely as the electric light has replaced the kerosene lantern on Minnesota farms, electronic machines will eventually take over the monotonous job of computing and recording DHIA records. Extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota say more than 1,000 dairymen in the state now have their herds enrolled in the electronic record keeping program.

* * * *

A male ruffed grouse has about the same chance for survival in a hunted area as in a game refuge, according to studies at the University of Minnesota's Cloquet Forest Research Center. Wildlife Biologist William Marshall says fall to spring loss of male grouse in either area has run about 50 percent-per-year. Main difference is that within the refuge the birds live into the winter and spring, then are taken by predators. Off the refuge most of the non-survivors are taken by hunters during the fall hunting season. Few birds in either area lived longer than 4 years. The ruffed grouse ranks next to the pheasant for upland game bird hunting in Minnesota.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 31, 1961

Immediate release

SOILS AND FERTILIZER SHORT COURSE DECEMBER 4

A roundtable discussion on recent developments in the technology of corn production will be a feature of the 11th annual Soils and Fertilizer Short Course on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota December 4.

Attending will be several hundred dealers and other representatives of the fertilizer industry, according to Robert Pinches, acting director of agricultural short courses at the University. Lowell D. Hanson, extension soils specialist, is program chairman.

Moderator for the roundtable discussion to be held during the afternoon will be A. C. Caldwell, professor of soils.

Panel members will include a Waseca County farmer, Richard Hankerson, Waldorf, who will discuss modern corn production management. University staff members on the panel will include George R. Blake and Paul M. Burson, professors of soils; Harley J. Otto, extension agronomist; Curtis J. Overdahl, extension soils specialist; and John Lofgren, extension entomologist.

Guest speakers will be Robert White-Stevens, Princeton, N. J., assistant to the director of research and development for the American Cyanamid Company, and Robert D. Munson, St. Paul, agronomist with the American Potash Institute. White-Stevens will discuss "The Role of Agricultural Chemicals in Feeding an Exploding Population," and Munson's topic will be "The Fertility Gap in Minnesota." They will both speak at the morning session.

Subjects of talks to be given by University staff members during the morning session will include field fertility studies with corn, and results of plant population, fertility and moisture studies in corn.

The course will come to a close with four separate group sessions, during which University staff members and others will discuss soil fertility needs in central Minnesota; soil testing and fertilizer recommendations; trace elements; and potato, vegetable and specialty crop fertilization.

The annual fertilizer industry dinner will be held on the evening of December 4, at Jax Cafe, Minneapolis. Speaker will be Elmer Learn, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University. He will talk on "Possible Farm Programs and Their Implications Concerning Fertilizer Use."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 31, 1961

Immediate release

RYBERG NAMED EXTENSION ANIMAL HUSBANDMAN

Glen S. Ryberg, former assistant agricultural agent in Dakota County, has been named acting extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

Responsible for working with producers, extension agents and others in the general program of livestock improvement, he will give major attention to swine improvement work in Minnesota.

He will work closely with the board of directors of the Minnesota Swine Producers' Association and with managers of the association's swine evaluation stations, and will assist in review and interpretation of evaluation station records. He will also assist in on-the-farm swine testing and evaluation.

Raised on a 160-acre Houston County farm, Ryberg has a long record in 4-H Club and general agricultural work.

He first enrolled in the University of Minnesota in 1948, farmed in partnership with his father from 1950-53, and served in the U. S. Army during 1954-55. Following his Army discharge, he returned to the University and was awarded his B. S. degree in animal husbandry from the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics in March, 1958. Since that time he has served in Dakota County.

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61-382-415

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 31, 1961

A Farm and Home Research Report

For immediate release

EARLY WEANING
OKAY IF CALF CAN
HANDLE DRY FEED

You can wean your calves when they're about a month old if they'll eat enough dry feed, according to University of Minnesota dairy researchers.

Dry feed for a month-old calf usually means cereal grains because a young calf can't take in enough roughages. It pays to watch the feeding program carefully; feeding a calf large amounts of grain when he's old enough to handle roughage may cut down his roughage utilization.

Here's the story as reported in the current edition of Farm and Home Science, a publication of the Minnesota Experiment Station.

Enzymes -- substances that speed up the chemical process of absorbing food -- are secreted in a calf's stomach and intestine and break down nutrients in milk or milk replacers to products his body can use. These enzymes can't break down cellulose, the common carbohydrate found in plants -- that's done in the holding stomach, or rumen.

A young calf can't use forage carbohydrates effectively because his rumen is small and does not then contain the microorganisms necessary for fermentation.

Dairy researcher W. A. Olson recently studied rumen function by surgically inserting a cannula -- or window -- into the rumen of a 5-day-old Holstein calf. The cannula is easily opened for observation of the rumen interior and insertion or removal of samples into the rumen without hurting the calf.

The researcher tied a small nylon bag on a string, put in a weighed quantity of purified cellulose and lowered the bag through the cannula into the rumen. He removed the bag daily, checked cellulose loss as a measure of digestion, and re-filled the bag.

Olson found little cellulose digestion through the 13th day of age. But by the time the calf was 3 weeks old his digestion of cellulose was nearly comparable to that of mature cattle with similar diets.

Cellulose digestion increased as the diet shifted from a grain and hay ration to an all-hay ration. When grain was again offered to the calf the rate of cellulose decomposition decreased.

Cereal grains contain large amounts of starch, a carbohydrate more readily broken down than cellulose. Evidently rumen microorganisms prefer to attack the comparatively easy to digest starch rather than the less available cellulose.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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To all counties

Immediate use

PLAN NOW
FOR INCOME
TAX SAVINGS

A farmer who does a little income tax planning now may save himself a lot of money, according to County Agent _____.

Hal Routhe, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, says farmers who keep their farm records on a cash basis often suffer tax consequences because of a widely fluctuating taxable income.

Check your income and expense to date, estimate your expense and income for the rest of the year, then decide if your expected net income looks high or low compared with past years.

If your income looks higher than usual this year, hold off on sales until after January 1. You can also stock up on feed and fertilizer before the end of the year. If your income looks unusually low, delay purchases and make arrangements to carry purchases on account into the first of the year. Sell grain and livestock before the end of the year -- but not if it means taking a cut in prices.

Routhe says planned purchases and sales are basic to good tax management.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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Third in a series of
seven -- the Consumer's
Stake in American Agri-
culture.

MARKET BASKET
GIVES MEASURE
OF FOOD VALUE

Despite a 12 percent decrease in what farmers received for their share of the market basket of food, the price of a family's food basket was \$112 more in 1960 than in 1947-49, according to University of Minnesota Economist, S. A. Engene.

One way to see what happened to food costs is to examine the cost of a market basket of food. The market basket is a measure of the value of 60 common farm foods bought by urban families. It assumes the same quantity of food is purchased during different comparison periods.

Actual retail cost of the market basket rose from \$940 in 1947-49 to \$1,052 in 1960. None of this increase, however, was due to the farmer getting more money. Things went just the other way for him.

During the period the farm value of the market basket actually dropped -- from \$466 in 1947-49 to about \$408 in 1960.

Reason for the higher cost of the market basket is the increase in the farm-retail spread. That's generally called the "marketing margin." The marketing margin rose \$170 from the late 1940's to 1960, more than offsetting the \$58 reduction in the cost of farm products.

A large part of the marketing margin increase was due to higher wages for workers who process and distribute farm food products. Other factors included higher material and transportation costs, larger rents and higher interest payments.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 31, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

GROCERY BILL
INCLUDES MANY
NON-FOOD ITEMS

The food bill and the grocery bill are two different things these days.

Consumers who talk about their big grocery bills should remember that these bills include many items other than food, Home Agent _____

(Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota,) points out. The average family's actual food bill takes only about a fifth of the family's take-home pay, compared with a fourth shortly after the war.

Nearly 80 percent of shoppers in food stores put at least one non-food item in their baskets, according to a recent study. In a midwestern area where the survey was made, an average of \$4.59 was spent for a so-called basket of groceries, which included two non-food and 10 food items. Yet the non-food supplies, along with the foods that are purchased, always go on the grocery bill.

Tobacco products lead the list of non-food items in dollar value. Soaps and detergents, health and beauty aids come next, followed closely by household care items and paper products. The paper products include napkins, tissues, paper plates and cups.

Men make more non-food purchases than women. If a man shops alone, one out of every five items he puts into his grocery cart will be something other than food.

Although men add the most extras to their food lists, they are not particularly big spenders. In the stores studied, a man shopping alone spent an average of \$3.09; his wife, also alone, bought \$4.21 worth of groceries. If they went together, they averaged \$8.77, but if they brought the children along, the bill ran to \$11.47.

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To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H FILLERS

India is the country selected for special emphasis in the Minnesota 4-H People-to-People activity. As a part of this activity, 4-H clubs in the state have sent \$400 to the Young Farmers' Program in India. This money will be used to buy self-help items such as basic farm tools and sewing machines.

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As another phase of the 4-H People-to-People activity, many Minnesota club members carry on pen pal correspondence. 4-H'ers interested in finding a pen pal in a foreign country may write to the International Friendship League, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, or Pen Pals, World Affairs Center, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. State your age and interests and whether you would like to write to a boy or girl and what country you prefer.

* * * *

A new high in enrollment in the national 4-H clothing program is predicted this year by the National 4-H Service Committee. A record 740,000 were enrolled in 1960. In Minnesota this year 15,700 club members are enrolled in the clothing project.

* * * *

About 53,000 young people are now enrolled in Minnesota 4-H clubs. This figure represents a statewide increase in membership of more than 3½ percent over 1960.

* * * *

College scholarships are among the many rewards for active 4-H Club members. The first scholarships were given in 1932. Since then over \$36,000 have been awarded.

-jcm-

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

Put New Life into Old Books
Slacks Popular
Drip-Dry Permanent Pleats
Wool Blankets Give Most Warmth
Area Rugs in New Shapes, Sizes

Longer Service from Rugs
New Carpet Designs
Well Balanced School Lunches
Refrigerate Leftovers Promptly
Attention, Soup Lovers

HOME IMPROVEMENT

Put New Life into Your Old Books

Leather-bound books that have been in the family a long time -- a treasured volume of Shakespeare or the family Bible, for instance -- are likely to show signs of decay.

To put new life into their bindings and add new beauty to the leather, try treating them with lacquer.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service, lacquer will give them good protection. It's especially useful in treating books that have become powdery and are almost ready for rebinding.

First clean the books well. Apply oil if you wish. Then spray or brush on two thin coats of lacquer, allowing the first to dry before applying the second.

A couple of words of warning, though. Lacquer should not be used on new books because it destroys the natural leather appearance. And never use lacquer in a closed room or near a fire or open flame. Do not smoke when handling lacquer. The vapors and fumes are highly volatile.

-jbn-

Slacks Popular

More and more women are wearing the pants in the family -- at least when doing housework. Two out of five said in a survey that they wear slacks, jeans, or shorts when doing housework or when spending an evening alone or with the family.

* * * *

Drip-Dry Permanent Pleats

When washing permanent pleats, always let them drip-dry. That's the recommendation from a recent report. Hang the skirt on a clip hanger and run your hand down along the pleats, drapping them into place. The fabric itself will do the rest.

* * * *

Wool Blankets Give Most Warmth

What fibers in blankets are most satisfactory after they have been laundered?

Research by University of Minnesota and South Dakota State College home economists shows that blankets of all-wool or of 100 percent Acrilan acrylic or Orlon acrylic are more satisfactory after laundering than fiber blends.

After 10 launderings, wool was the only fiber group that increased in thickness. The all-wool blankets were also the most resilient of all the blanket types. The quality of resilience -- or ability to spring back to its original position -- helps retain the fluffiness of the blanket. Since all-wool retained its resilience and thickness better than the other fibers after laundering, it ranked highest in warmth qualities, followed in order by Acrilan and Orlon.

Shrinkage in washing was the main limitation found for wool as a fiber for blankets. The 100 percent acrylic (Acrilan and Orlon) blankets did not shrink. Recently, however, wool blankets commercially treated against shrinkage during laundering have become available on the market.

Rayon blends were soft and fluffy when new but reacted poorly to laundering. The blankets containing rayon were much less expensive than blankets of the other fibers.

HOME FURNISHINGSArea Rugs in New Shapes, Sizes

Planning to use an area rug in your home? You'll find a big variety of them on the market in different sizes and shapes and in interesting colors and patterns. Among current styles are rounds, ovals, free-form shapes, in addition to rectangles and squares. You'll find interesting textures, from thick shaggy uncut yarns to curly loops. Colors are unlimited. Many of the new area rugs feature a border around the rug.

To make sure you're using these colorful rugs most effectively, ask yourself three questions:

- . Are my floors in good condition? An area rug draws the eye to the floor. That's why it's important to make sure the appearance of the surrounding floor is all you want it to be.
- . Is my room large enough? An area rug divides a room into areas; so choose one for a larger room where space is no problem.
- . Do the colors in the rug harmonize or blend with other colors in the room?

If you can answer yes to these questions, here's a further tip: Choose an area rug which is large enough to contain a furniture grouping or small enough to frame one particular piece of furniture, such as a coffee table. Small rugs which are simply placed in the midst of a furniture grouping result in a skimpy, postage-stamp appearance.

* * * *

Longer Service from Rugs

For longer service from your carpet or rug, distribute wear evenly. Turn the rugs around if possible, or shift the furniture at intervals.

* * * *

New Carpet Designs

Pattern is being seen in carpets in greater variety than ever before. If you're partial to pattern but are afraid that it's old-fashioned, be reassured. Patterns have changed in appearance so you can find what's just right for specific decorating schemes, from early American to strictly contemporary.

Here are a few suggestions to keep in mind if you're planning to buy a patterned rug:

- . In choosing pattern, consider room proportions. A good rule of thumb is still this: small patterns in small rooms, large patterns in large rooms.
- . If you plan to use a dominant pattern on walls or in decorating fabrics, take the subtle approach to pattern on the floor -- a combination of solid color with texture or a colorful but muted-in-design abstract motif which gives a solid color effect.
- . Choose a pattern that pleases your eye. If you like it you won't tire of it. The carpet design can suggest new decorating schemes for the room.

FOOD AND NUTRITIONWell Balanced School Lunches

Lunch pails, much like pigtailed and ink wells, are fast fading from the school scene.

That's because school lunches are too good a buy and too tasty to pass up.

The menu served at schools participating in the National School Lunch Program is planned to provide your child with a third of his daily nutritive requirements.

The National School Lunch Program, administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service, seeks to develop healthier citizens by providing our nation's children with well planned, nutritious lunches at school. At the same time it offers an increased market for farm foods.

Now in its 16th year, the National School Lunch Program helps to feed one out of every three children in school. It serves more than 2.3 billion lunches a year to 13.5 million youngsters.

The federal government pays a fifth of the cost of these meals, state and local agencies put up another fifth and youngsters themselves pay three-fifths of the actual cost.

* * * *

Refrigerate Leftovers Promptly

It's a good rule to get leftovers promptly into the refrigerator as soon as possible.

If you have leftover dressing from the Thanksgiving turkey, remove it from the bird, cool it quickly and store it separately from the rest of the bird. Refrigerate gravy promptly, too. Use the leftover meat, gravy and dressing within 1 or 2 days.

* * * *

Attention, Soup Lovers

Come September next year, you'll be assured of at least 2 percent poultry meat in any chicken or turkey soups you purchase, if these soups are prepared under the U. S. Department of Agriculture's poultry inspection service.

The department has announced regulations which require this minimum of meat in chicken or turkey soups on a ready-to-serve basis, regardless of whether they are sold as canned, condensed, or dehydrated.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 2, 1961

Immediate release

MINNESOTA 4-H WORKER TO RECEIVE AWARD

Mrs. Ella Kringlund, Sherburne County 4-H assistant, Elk River, will receive the distinguished service award from the National Association of County 4-H Club Agents at its annual meeting in Washington, D. C., Nov. 5-9.

Mrs. Kringlund is one of eight 4-H workers in the United States who will receive the honor for long-time service. The award will be made at a noon luncheon Monday (Nov. 6) at the National 4-H Center in Washington.

A member of the University's Agricultural Extension Service staff since 1940, Mrs. Kringlund has been a 4-H assistant in Mille Lacs, Douglas and Swift counties. She joined the Sherburne County extension staff in 1945 as 4-H assistant. In 1937-33 she did educational and recreational work with adults and youth in Isanti and Mille Lacs counties.

Recognition has come to Mrs. Kringlund for her part in promoting the Sherburne County 4-H Club Camp, built in 1949. 4-H camping has been a strong feature in the county 4-H program since then. Mrs. Kringlund also helped in the promotional work of developing the Sand Dunes State Forest, particularly in the reforestation project.

Active in professional organizations, she has been president, vice president, secretary and historian of the Minnesota 4-H Agents' Association. She has served as a director of the National Association of County 4-H Club Agents and has been appointed at various times to national committees.

Last winter she was awarded a scholarship for special study at the University of Georgia.

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61-383-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 2, 1961

Immediate release

TURKEY, CRANBERRIES FEATURED NOVEMBER FOODS

The makings for a festive holiday dinner appear on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for November.

The familiar team of turkey and cranberries heads the list, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Turkey prices are at an all-time low. This year's crop, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Crop Reporting Service, will be 26 percent larger than a year ago. A full range of sizes--to fit small as well as large families--will be available.

Cranberries--fresh, frozen and canned--will be plentiful. The forecast is for a harvest 15 percent above average.

A good protein buy, in addition to turkey, will be pork. Supplies of pork will be slightly larger than last year because of a 7 percent increase over the spring crop.

Smart shoppers will also want to check their markets for prices on dried pea beans. Home-baked beans are a favorite main dish in many homes and can be a real budget saver, according to Mrs. Loomis.

Good quality apples of many varieties are abundant. Mrs. Loomis recommends that shoppers select the variety according to use. All-purpose apples include Prairie Spy, Haralson, McIntosh, Jonathon, Golden Delicious and Wealthy varieties. Northwestern Greenings make excellent pies. Delicious and Fireside are best for eating fresh or for salads.

One of the best vegetable buys will be potatoes, from a large crop of high-quality tubers. Cabbage is another good buy to add to the shopping list.

Good news for holiday bakers is that this year's pecan crop will be unusually large and the almond harvest is expected to be second largest on record.

Also in abundance during November will be vegetable fats and oils for pre-holiday baking.

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61-384-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 2, 1961

Immediate release

DAIRY EFFICIENCY AWARDS TO 4-H BOYS

State awards for achievement in dairy efficiency will be presented to two Minnesota 4-H youths.

George E. Dambowy, 21, Pierz, and Dennis Bergquist, 16, Dassel, will each receive a plaque and \$15 from National Dairy Products Corporation and Sealtest Foods, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Eight 4-H'ers have been awarded \$15 each for their efficient dairy production methods: Franklin Turnock, Lawler; Floyd Marti, Sleepy Eye; Gary Alberg, Cromwell; Ronny Thompson, Albert Lea; Adrian Olson, Spring Grove; James Schroeder, Rochester; Keith Bremer, Lake City; and Wayne Sommars, Verndale.

Dairy has been Dambowy's favorite project for 11 of the 12 years that he has been a 4-H Club member. During that time he has built his dairy herd of 26 animals, nine of which are registered. In addition to blue ribbons and championship awards he has received for dairy achievement, he won a trip to the National Dairy Conference in Chicago last year.

Bergquist has carried the dairy project each of the 10 years he has been a club member. His major awards in this project have been five grand championship ribbons at county fairs and first place in dairy showmanship at the State Fair. In 1960 Bergquist was the first Minnesotan to be selected to attend the national meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

During his years in the dairy project, Bergquist has built up a herd of 20 Jerseys.

For his achievements and leadership in 4-H, Bergquist received the 4-H Key Award. He has been his club's dairy project leader for five years and has served as president and vice president. He has also been president and vice president of the county 4-H federation.

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61-385-jcm

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 2, 1961

Immediate release

HERE'S THE 1962 FARM PRICE OUTLOOK

Here's a look at the outlook for important Minnesota farm enterprises in 1962, as reported by K. E. Egertson and J. L. App, University of Minnesota extension economists.

Their summary of a series of outlook sheets titled "What's Ahead for Minnesota Farmers" appears in the current edition of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, an Agricultural Extension Service publication.

* BEEF--In view of early October feeder cattle prices, look for fair to average beef cattle prices for the 1962 feeding period. Only a small increase in market supplies of feeders is expected. Matched with increased demand for beef, this should lead to higher prices for fed cattle.

* HOGS--Hog production in the U. S. is increasing moderately. Farrowings should increase by 3 to 6 percent during the fall of 1961 and spring of 1962. This will mean having heavier slaughter in 1962, accompanied by somewhat lower prices than in 1962. Hog prices and profit prospects still look favorable for the first three quarters of 1962.

(more)

add 1 farm price outlook

* SHEEP AND LAMBS--With lower prices paid for feeder lambs this fall and expected higher slaughter prices in 1962, lamb feeding operations are expected to show higher labor returns in 1962.

Sheep and lamb slaughter will be lighter in 1962 because of heavy slaughter in 1961 and only a moderate increase in the 1961 lamb crop. Native sheep flock enterprises should be more profitable in 1962.

* DAIRY--Because consumption will not keep up with production, the dairy industry will continue to have surpluses. Dairy product prices will be strongly influenced by support levels announced next spring.

Total U.S. milk production in 1961 will exceed last year's output of 122.9 billion pounds. Milk production should increase further in 1962 as the decline in cow numbers slacks off and production per cow increases.

* FEED GRAINS--Feed grain supplies are expected to decrease 3 percent in 1961--after 7 years of expansion. Corn, sorghum, oat and barley production will be below 1960 levels. Price increases will likely be limited by Commodity Credit Corporation sales of corn and sorghum stocks.

* SOYBEANS--Soybean production will reach a record high in 1961. Carryover supplies, lowest in recent years, will be built up. Support price for soybeans will prevent prices from dropping to 1960 levels during the fall, but the record crop will cause soybean meal prices to decrease during 1962.

* EGGS--Laying flocks in the beginning of 1962 probably will be 5 to 6 percent larger than the same period in 1961. Egg prices received by producers will be below the 1960-61 laying year but still considerably above 1959 to 1960 levels.

* TURKEYS--Look for fewer turkeys and some improvement in prices in 1962.

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS WILL BE HONORED

Eighteen students in the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics will be honored at a dinner Wednesday evening, November 8, in the St. Paul Campus Student Center.

The students are all 1961-62 winners of \$300 Sears-Roebuck Foundation scholarships. The scholars will be guests of the Foundation.

Representing the Sears-Roebuck Foundation at the dinner will be Walter H. McLeod, Jr., Minneapolis, regional director of the Foundation; Louis J. Regan, general manager of Minneapolis mail order for Sears-Roebuck and Company; and Ralph Brix, operating superintendent of Sears' Lake Street store, Minneapolis.

Also present will be members of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics scholarship committee and other University staff members.

Since 1937, when this scholarship program was established at the University, 428 students have received the awards.

Scholars to be honored at the November 8 event, with their college fields of interest, are the following:

Judith E. Carlson, Grove City; Grace M. Johnson, Eagle Bend; and Jane E. Plihal, Hutchinson--all home economics education.

George H. Copa, Little Falls; Kenneth R. Hesemann, Lakefield; Thomas C. Hovde, Hanska; Gordon B. Meyer, Farmington; James A. Olund, North Branch; and Daniel A. VonBank, Jordan--all agricultural education.

Duane J. Bartos, Alexandria--soils; Charles F. Bobendrier, Elk River, and Lyle P. Vogel, St. Peter--both pre-veterinary medicine; Lyle R. Fenske, Morgan--forestry; Thomas J. Full, Taunton, and Edward C. Selnes, Glenwood--mechanized agriculture; Alan L. Pikop, Elbow Lake--animal husbandry; Clarence C. Tisdell, Olivia--agricultural economics; and George H. Tesmer, Jr., Millville--dairy industries.

All are freshmen except Tesmer, who is a sophomore.

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 3, 1961

Plainview News
Rochester Post-Bulletin
New Prague Times
LeCenter Leader
Preston Republican
to: North Branch Review,
White Bear Lake Press

SPECIAL

Immediate release

STUDENTS WIN IN DAIRY PRODUCTS JUDGING

Robert E. Sprenger of Plainview and Jerry Blomquist of Almelund received awards for their showings in the Collegiate Students' International Contest in Judging Dairy Products in Washington, D. C.

Both were members of the three-man University of Minnesota team competing in the contest. Announcement of the awards was made this week by Elmer Thomas, professor dairy industries, coach of the team.

Competing in a field of 63, Blomquist placed third in individual judging of all products. He received a bronze medal. Blomquist was also sixth in both milk and butter judging.

Sprenger received a bronze medal for placing third in cheese judging.

Minnesota placed eighth as a team in competition with representatives of 20 other land grant colleges.

The contest is co-sponsored annually by the American Dairy Science Association and the Dairy Industries Supply Association.

Other members of the Minnesota team were Bruce A. Marsell, White Bear Lake, and Paul D. O'Connell, son of Ralph P. O'Connell, LeCenter, alternate.

All are seniors majoring in dairy industries.

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

* For release at 1:30 p.m. *
* Wednesday, November 8 *

MINNESOTA GRASSHOPPER POPULATION MAY INCREASE IN '62

MINNEAPOLIS--With normal weather conditions, Minnesota's grasshopper population will continue to build up, especially in the extreme northwestern area, and grasshoppers will be an even greater problem in 1962.

So said John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, at today's meeting of the Crop Quality Council Extension Conference.

Lofgren said this year's grasshopper infestations were scattered and localized; spot damage was generally more severe than in 1960. Hardest-hit areas were Kittson County in the northwest and Wilkin, Otter Tail and parts of Wadena and Hubbard counties in west central Minnesota.

Hay and forage crops suffered greatest damage; lesser damage occurred in soybeans and corn. Some fields of small grain adjacent to soil bank land suffered 'hopper damage, but a good share of that damage was drought-related, the entomologist said.

A late-season survey of 'hoppers showed 30 percent of the threatening and severe counts located in conservation reserves; 70 percent were in cropland. Greatest counts were found in fields of alfalfa and alfalfa-grass mixtures, according to Lofgren.

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

Immediate release

MILLE LACS CO. YOUTH WINS SHOP AWARD

A trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago in late November is in store for a Mille Lacs County youth for his skill in shop work.

Norbert Bergstrom, Jr., 17, Oak Park, has been named state winner in the 4-H shop project, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today. He will receive an all-expense trip to the Club Congress in Chicago from Fullerton Lumber Co., Minneapolis.

Six blue ribbon winners were selected in the shop project: David Sharp, Park Rapids; Glenn Freitag, Litchfield; Robert Blasey, Ada; Jerome Magin, Wabasso; Robert Tyson, Hibbing; Robert Hink, Lake City. They will receive cash awards -- as will Bergstrom -- from Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.

Blue ribbon winners have made such articles as lamps, desks, bookcases, coffee tables, spice cabinets, tool chests, hassocks and chests of drawers.

Now a senior in Milaca High School, state winner Norbert Bergstrom has made a hobby of constructing furniture. Among home furnishings he has made are a shadow box, coffee table, a seven-drawer oak desk, two cedar chests and a gumwood bedroom set stained in black walnut. Included in the bedroom set are a bookcase bed, a double dresser, a cedar chest and a kneehol^o desk. He has received championship ribbons on many of these articles at the Mille Lacs County fair, as well as a county award in shop. This past summer he made a go-cart in his spare time, using the engine of his motor scooter.

Bergstrom has been a member of the Estes Brookers 4-H Club for six years, is an active junior leader and has taken many of the agricultural projects. He has received several county awards for his achievements in the agricultural projects.

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

Immediate release

ACTIVE 4-H'ERS RECEIVE \$150 WATKINS SCHOLARSHIPS

Marlene Thorston, 17, Springfield, and Ronald Kelsey, 21, Lewisville, will receive \$150 Watkins Scholarships for their achievements, active participation and leadership in 4-H Club work, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The scholarships are being given by the J. R. Watkins Company of Winona.

A senior at Springfield Public High School, Marlene has been a member of the Mighty Mites 4-H Club for eight years. She has served as president of her club, as secretary-treasurer of the county federation and as an active junior leader. In 1960 she was named top junior leader in Redwood County. The following year she was a delegate to the Junior Leadership Conference.

In addition to championship awards for her projects and demonstrations, Marlene received a trip to State 4-H Health Camp, was a county winner in the 4-H Radio Speaking Contest and a district winner in the Share-the-Fun Festival.

Kelsey will use his scholarship at the University of Minnesota where he is a sophomore in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. He was a member of the Fieldon Rustlers 4-H Club for 13 years. During this time he held all the offices in his local club and was president of the county federation.

Kelsey has received numerous awards for his project work. Among them are 15 county championships, seven trips to the State Fair, state corn yield championship in 1954 and grand championship in corn exhibits at the State Fair this year. He also received the 4-H Key Award in recognition of his leadership and achievement.

As his club's first librarian, Kelsey worked with other club members in developing a club library. He was also the first health chairman for his club and with a committee set up a 12-point health program for club members to follow.

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

To all counties

Release week of
November 12

FARM FILLERS

Luck or ability? Either way, you may win a prize by looking at pictures of dairy cows and estimating their production ability. You'll find the pictures on posters in many establishments in the county which do business with farmers. To get rid of guesswork in your own dairy operation, ask your county agent or DHIA supervisor how soon you can get your herd on test.

* * * *

A delay of more than one or two minutes between udder washing and attachment of the milking unit can cause costly decreases in milk and butterfat yield, warns Vernal S. Packard, extension dairy products specialist at the University of Minnesota. Prepare cows for milk letdown by washing the udder with a sanitizer solution, but don't get too far ahead of the milker.

* * * *

What does it take to provide each pregnant sow or gilt with the needed daily minimum of 0.9 pound of good quality crude protein? Here's the answer from Ray Arthaud, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman. A complete mixed ration in the proportion of three pounds of corn plus 2 pounds of 32 percent protein supplement will give you 18 percent crude protein. With a proportion of 1.7 pounds of the 32 percent supplement, 4.3 pounds of corn will give you 15 percent. And a mixture of 5.7 pounds of corn and 1.3 pounds of this supplement will contain 13 percent crude protein.

* * * *

Laying performance is retarded when the temperature in a poultry house goes above 85 or below 45 degrees. So says Robert W. Berg, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. Berg says a USDA study showed hens laid the most eggs per pound of feed when the laying house temperature was 65 degrees.

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

Immediate release

ANAPLASMOSIS A GROWING CONCERN TO MINN. LIVESTOCK GROWERS

Anaplasmosis, once a rarity in Minnesota, has recently been reported in three herds in the state.

Because of the increasing incidence of this infestious disease of cattle which destroys the red blood cells, an extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota says it's important to know how it may affect your cattle.

Dr. Raymond B. Solac says anaplasmosis is carried to Minnesota from time to time by importation of healthy but infection-carrying cattle. In this region the disease rarely spreads beyond herds which the infected cattle enter.

The disease is transmitted by ticks, biting flies and mosquitoes, or by mechanical transfer of infected blood through vaccination, dehorning, castrating or eartagging under unsanitary conditions.

With ticks, flies and mosquitoes relatively inactive during cold weather, mechanical transfer of anaplasmosis is the greatest threat to livestock health, Dr. Solac says.

He urges livestock producers to make certain dehorning and castration instruments, vaccination needles and eartagging pliers are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected for each animal.

Cattle suffering from the acute form of the disease are often anemic, extremely weak, feverish, have a rough, mossy hair coat and suffer dehydration of body fluids.

Intensity of the infection varies with an animal's age; calves get mild infections, yearlings show more severe forms, and cattle two years or over are most seriously affected and suffer heaviest death losses.

The disease may run its course in a few hours or may last several weeks. Some animals never completely recover and remain thin and unproductive.

Dr. Solac says early treatment of infected feedlot cattle is important to prevent spread of the disease. Best bet is a prompt diagnosis and treatment by your veterinarian. In severe cases blood transfusions are often used to help bring about recovery.

Recovered animals are believed to be permanent carriers and a source of the disease. Dr. Solac recommends that they be slaughtered as early as practicable.

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61-390-hrs

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 7, 1961

* For release at 2:15 p.m. *
* Wednesday, November 8 *

WHEAT EXPORT MARKET IMPORTANT TO U.S. AGRICULTURE, PEDERSON SAYS

MINNEAPOLIS--The importance of the export market for wheat to American agriculture was emphasized in a talk given here today by Harold C. Pederson, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota.

He appeared on the program for the extension conference of the Crop Quality Council. The conference got under way Tuesday on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota and closed today (Wednesday) in the Hotel Leamington, Minneapolis.

Pederson reported that total U. S. supplies of wheat July 1 this year, although somewhat less than a year earlier, were twice the amount required to meet anticipated domestic needs and exports for the coming year and that they were four times the amount needed to satisfy domestic requirements. Anticipated exports exceed domestic needs, he added.

The principal wheat exporting countries--the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia--had available for export on October 1 this year 2 1/2 billion bushels of wheat. This represents about one-third of the wheat produced in the world, excluding Russia, during the past year.

The United States has about three-fourths and Canada about one-fifth of this 2 1/2 billion bushel total. Wheat available for export from Argentina and Australia is highly important to these countries in spite of the fact that their supplies are considerably smaller than those of the United States and Canada, said the University economist.

The importance of foreign markets for wheat to United States agriculture becomes more apparent when competitive aspects of the world market are considered, said Pederson. He pointed out that U. S. domestic wheat prices are considerably higher than those paid in the world market.

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

Fourth in a series --
The Consumer's Stake
in Agriculture.

U. S. PUBLIC
BUYS MORE
FOOD SERVICES

American families not only want good food, they want convenience in food preparation right along with it. Household maid services of yesteryear mainly have been replaced by built-in maid service in the food itself.

More and more cutting, cleaning and meal preparation is now done by food processors before their product reaches the consumer.

Dale Dahl, marketing economist at the University of Minnesota, says many of these additional services actually have not increased the consumer's food cost. The extra expense of processing and packaging has been partially offset by reductions in spoilage, storage, and reduced shipping costs.

We're shifting our food consumption another way -- by eating more meals outside our homes. Higher incomes, more wives working, and increased travel away from home probably have a lot to do with this shift.

A large marketing margin is added in foods eaten out because of personal service in food preparation and serving. In 1960 Americans spent \$5.2 billion more to eat some meals out than they would have spent if they'd bought the same amount of food for home preparation.

Food quality improved from the late 1940's through 1960. The proportion of fruits, vegetables and meat increased while the proportion of starchy foods declined. The shift generally was to higher priced foods with a resulting increase in the total cost of the diet. That's reflected by a higher priced market basket of food.

Dahl estimates the total cost of services involved in getting a year's food supply to a typical family could run as high as \$750.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

PEELED PAINT?
DECAYED WOOD?
USE VAPOR BARRIER

A vapor barrier is one thing you don't want to forget when you plan building remodeling or construction, says County Agent _____.

Water vapor, always present in animal shelters and homes, tends to travel from the warm side of a building surface to the cold side. It's likely to cool and condense in the wall or ceiling cavity and cause building materials to decay and exterior paint on frame buildings to peel.

A vapor barrier can prevent these problems -- if it's made of good materials and installed right.

C. H. Christopherson, agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, says a vapor barrier should be installed between insulation and the warm side of a wall or ceiling. Most insulation batts or blankets have built-in vapor barriers -- just be sure to get the barrier side next to the warm wall.

Install vapor barriers without punctures and with lapped joints. Typical barriers are plastic film, asphalt impregnated and coated papers, asphalt laminated papers and metallic foils. Ordinary sheeting felts are not vapor barriers; use them only on the cold side of a wall.

Two coats of high gloss oil or aluminum paint also serve as fairly effective vapor barriers. They can be applied directly to most board type insulation and to walls of plaster, cement-asbestos board, hard-board and similar materials.

The ability of a vapor barrier to resist moisture passage is expressed in perms; the lower the perm rating the better the barrier. Best vapor barriers have a perm rating of 0.5 or lower, according to Christopherson.

See the county agent for more information on insulating modern farm buildings.

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-hrs-

NOTE TO AGENT: An article on this subject appeared in the fall issue of Farm and Home Science. We are told that reprints will be available later.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

DON'T SKIMP ON
QUALITY WHEN
BUYING CARPETS

Don't skimp on quality if you've decided to invest money in a carpet or rug for a room where there's a great deal of traffic.

Poor-quality carpeting is not a wise investment, according to Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishing at the University of Minnesota. Carpets and rugs of good quality will pay off in years of service and attractiveness, she says.

She gives these tips to prospective carpet buyers:

. Remember that density of the pile is the best single clue to carpet quality. Don't hesitate to feel and examine closely the carpets you're considering. Bend a piece of the carpet toward its back to see whether it's closely constructed. Feel the thickness of the pile and examine the backing.

. Don't choose a carpet on the basis of fiber content alone. However, keep in mind the fact that various fibers have certain characteristics. For rooms in constant use, remember that carpets made of wool, nylon or acrylics, or blends of these fibers, rate high in resiliency and show crush marks least. Consider the more economical but less resilient fibers for areas not subjected to constant traffic.

. Be practical about color and texture. Look for medium tones or color blends and sturdy textures which will be easiest to maintain in heavy traffic areas.

. Take along fabric swatches and paint or wallpaper samples when shopping.

. Take a carpet sample home and see it in relation to your surroundings.

. Let your salesman help you in finding the soft floor covering best suited to your needs and preferences.

. Make preliminary measurements of length and width so you'll have some idea of the total cost.

. Remember that there are other costs involved besides the price of the carpet per yard. Check to see if there are charges for such items as laying the carpet and for piecing. And don't forget the cost of the carpet pad.

. Beware of fantastic bargains. Don't buy a carpet that isn't properly labeled. Good manufacturers and reliable stores will stand behind products. Look for brand names.

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

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H LEADERS'
INSTITUTES TO BE
HELD IN JANUARY

"Planning to Meet the Needs of Youth" is the theme of the 1962 4-H Leaders' Institutes to be held throughout Minnesota early in 1962, according to County Agent _____.

The institutes will be held in January on an area basis. Representatives from six to eight counties will attend each area meeting. The institute for _____ County is scheduled for _____ on _____.
(place) (date)
_____ and four adult leaders will attend the session.
(agent

The leaders are _____ . They will present the materials
(give names and addresses)
to _____ other 4-H leaders in the county at a later date.
(no. of your leaders)

Planning local club meetings and teaching techniques used in the 4-H program are the topics to be covered by leaders. County extension agents will discuss the development of a county leader training program.

State 4-H Club staff members from the University of Minnesota will conduct the area institutes. Mrs. Delphia Dirks, Stanley Meinen and _____, assistant 4-H Club leaders, will conduct meetings in this district.

The 4-H Leaders' Institutes are held each year to help leaders do more effective work with their local club members.

-jcm-

Note to Agents: State staff members conducting area institutes are:

Southeast -- Miss Arleen Barkeim
Southwest -- Osgood Magnuson
Central -- Bernard Beadle
Northeast -- Earl Bergerud
Northwest -- to be announced.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 8, 1961

SPECIAL TO St. Paul Convention
and Visitors Journal

EXTENSION SERVICE ANNUAL CONFERENCE DECEMBER 5-8

The St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota will be the scene of the annual conference of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service Tuesday, December 5, through Friday, December 8.

Attending will be more than 350 persons. They will include administrators, supervisors and specialists who make their headquarters on the St. Paul campus and county agents from each of the 91 extension offices located in Minnesota's 87 counties.

The county workers will include agricultural agents, home agents and 4-H club agents.

Agricultural Extension work is a four-way partnership between the United States Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and county governments and residents, according to Skuli Rutford, state director of the service. County agents are members of the University of Minnesota staff with academic rank.

During the conference, three associations -- for agricultural, home and 4-H club agents -- will hold their annual meetings and elections of officers.

The theme for discussions at the conference this year will be agricultural adjustment, with several prominent speakers scheduled to address the extension workers.

Agricultural Extension Service staff members will consider changes which have been and are taking place in agriculture and in rural communities.

They will examine these changes for the implications they may have for planning future agricultural extension educational programs. The agricultural adjustment theme will be broken down into four topics for discussion -- goals, the changing rural economy, the changing population and the general economy.

Add 1 -- Extension Service Annual Conference

Results of the state conference discussions at the state conference will be used by agents as the basis for discussions on the county level.

Speakers scheduled for the state conference include:

E. T. York, Washington, D. C., administrator of the Federal Extension Service.

Mrs. Aryness Joy Wickens, Washington, D. C., advisor to the secretary of labor.

Theodore W. Schultz, chairman of the Department of Economics, University of Chicago.

O. Meredith Wilson, president of the University of Minnesota.

Rex Daly, Washington, D. C., economist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

John Brewster, Washington, D. C., who is engaged in farm management work with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Roy G. Francis, professor of sociology at the University of Minnesota.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 9, 1961

SPECIAL
Fillers for use
during football games

THE MINNESOTA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station conducts research projects ranging from improved diets for the family to better use of the products of our forests -- and from the development of better varieties of farm crops to the discovery of new markets for agricultural products.

Some of the experimental work takes place in laboratories and fields of the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus. Some is conducted at the agricultural experiment stations at Crookston, Duluth, Grand Rapids, Lamberton, Morris and Waseca.

Specialized research is carried out at the Fruit Breeding Farm and Arboretum at Excelsior -- at the potato farm at Castle Danger -- at the Forest Experiment Station at Cloquet -- and at the Hormel Institute at Austin. Hundreds of farmers cooperate with the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station as individuals and in groups often representing several counties.

* * * *

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

"See your county agent" is a familiar expression in all rural communities. Every county in Minnesota has an extension agricultural agent. Some counties also have home, 4-H club and special agents. These extension workers are part of a three-way partnership between the United States Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota, and the county. That's why it's called "Cooperative Extension Service."

Cooperative extension work is frequently referred to as the educational arm of the U-S-D-A and the University of Minnesota. Your county extension agents, although employed locally, are staff members of both organizations.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 9, 1961

Fillers for use
during football
games.

Nearly 53,000 young people are now enrolled in Minnesota 4-H clubs -- a statewide increase in membership of more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent over 1960. They are among more than 2 million youth in the nation who carry on interesting, educational projects in community service, homemaking and agriculture. Dozens of their activities are geared to city and suburban boys and girls as well as to rural young people. Recreation is an important part of their program. Their long-range goals are character development and good citizenship. According to their club slogan, they "learn by doing."

Anyone between the ages of 9 and 21 is eligible to join a 4-H club. If you're older, you may qualify as a leader. For more information about 4-H work, write, telephone or visit your local county agricultural extension office or the state 4-H club office on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 9, 1961

Immediate release

Note to Agents: Because of the time element, a similar story was mailed to daily newspapers.

ANAPLASMOSIS
AGAIN REPORTED
IN MINNESOTA

Anaplasmosis, an infectious disease of cattle which destroys the red blood cells, has recently been reported in three Minnesota herds, according to County Agent _____.

Although once a rarity in the state, the disease now appears more frequently. Dr. Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, says it's important to know how it might affect your cattle.

Anaplasmosis is carried to Minnesota by importation of apparently healthy but infection-carrying cattle. In this region the disease rarely spreads beyond herds which such cattle enter.

The disease is transmitted by ticks, biting flies and mosquitoes, or by mechanical transfer of infected blood through vaccination, dehorning, castrating or eartagging under unsanitary conditions.

With ticks, flies and mosquitoes relatively inactive during cold weather, mechanical transfer of anaplasmosis is the greatest threat to livestock health, according to Dr. Solac.

He urges livestock producers to make certain dehorning and castration instruments, vaccination needles and eartagging pliers are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected for each animal.

Cattle suffering from the acute form of the disease are often anemic, extremely weak, feverish, have a rough, mossy hair coat and suffer dehydration of body fluids.

Intensity of the infection varies with the age of the animal. Calves get mild infections; yearlings show more severe forms. Cattle two years or over are most seriously affected and suffer heaviest death losses.

The disease may run its course in a few hours or may last several weeks. Some animals never completely recover and remain thin and unproductive.

Dr. Solac says early treatment of infected feedlot cattle is important to prevent spread of the disease. Best bet is a prompt diagnosis and treatment by your veterinarian. In severe cases blood transfusions are often used to help bring about recovery.

Recovered animals are believed to be permanent carriers and a source of the disease. Dr. Solac recommends that they be slaughtered as early as practicable.
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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 9, 1961

Special to weeklies

RURAL ARTISTS CAN ENTER ART SHOW

Rural non-professional artists in Minnesota are invited to enter the 11th annual Rural Art Show on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus January 8-19, according to an announcement from A. Russell Barton, chairman for the event.

The art show is an exhibition of paintings and sculpture open to any amateur artist of high school age or over, living in rural Minnesota or in a town not larger than 15,000. The event is sponsored by the University's Institute of Agriculture.

Each artist will be limited to one entry. The work must be original -- not a copy -- and may be any type of painting, sculpture or graphic art which has not previously been exhibited in the Rural Art Show.

Exhibits should be sent or brought to the Student Center on the University's St. Paul Campus December 26-29 and January 2 - 4. Each entry must be accompanied by an application blank. Entries valued at more than \$200 will not be accepted.

Exhibits receiving merit awards will be shown at the American Swedish Institute in Minneapolis during the month of February.

The Rural Art Show will open in the St. Paul Campus Student Center the week preceding the University's annual Farm and Home Week and will continue through that event. A program of gallery tours, special lectures and demonstrations and a luncheon for rural artists has been planned for Farm and Home Week. An innovation this year will be a round-table discussion in which three rural artists will participate. The annual business meeting of the Rural Artists' Association will be held following the luncheon.

Application blanks, entry rules and the program for the Rural Art Show are available from Rural Art Show, Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 9, 1961

Immediate release

FOUR MINNESOTANS TO RECEIVE 4-H ALUMNI AWARDS

Four Minnesota 4-H alumni have been named state winners in the national 4-H alumni recognition program, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The 1961 winners are Mrs. Dick Chase, Chatfield; Donald Sandager, Tyler; Mrs. Fred Gehrman, 12720 Wayzata Blvd., Minneapolis; and Helmer Olson, Hibbing.

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

These four 4-H alumni were selected for their leadership, interest in youth, participation in civic, public, church and school activities and for their service to 4-H Club work.

Mrs. Chase is a leader for the Elmira XL 4-H Club, which she helped to organize while in high school. Under Mrs. Chase's active leadership, the Elmira Club has consistently been listed among the top clubs in Olmsted County for achievement. Previously she had been a 4-H Club agent in Dakota County and had taught school for 13 years.

Mrs. Chase is active in the care and welfare of migrant workers in southern Minnesota and in the promotion of the migration of farm families from Olmsted County to South America as agricultural and religious missionaries.

Sandager feels that 4-H training has played a key role in his life, particularly in stimulating an interest in community activities. He has been an adult leader in the local 4-H Club; host farmer to a foreign exchange student under the Minnesota School of Agriculture program; president of the Lincoln County Crop Improvement Association for eight years; an officer for five years on the Lincoln County Soil

(more)

add l 4-H alumni

Conservation District Board; farm facility committee chairman for State Conservation Field Day and Plowing Contest; a member of the local school board for nine years; chairman of his church congregation and a member of the church board.

His activities in 4-H have extended from presidency of his local club while in high school to serving as adult leader of the club after his return from military service. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota.

During Mrs. Gehrman's 10 years as an active 4-H Club member she and her brother were the leaders of their local club because there were no adult leaders. She prepared a championship home furnishing exhibit which was displayed in Chicago at the International Livestock Show.

Following her years as a club member she has served 4-H as an adult leader of the Wayzata Livewires for nine years and a member of the county executive council for two years. She has helped members prepare demonstrations for club meetings, county and state fairs. In 1958 she conducted the 4-H leaders institute in her county.

In addition to her work in 4-H, Mrs. Gehrman has been active in her church and is a member of the Minnetonka Village Park Board. She is also a member of the state Veterinary Medical Society Auxiliary and was the Minnesota delegate to their national convention in 1956.

Besides his contributions to 4-H, Olson has served his community in many ways. He has been president of the Chamber of Commerce and the Izaak Walton League at Ely and was vice president of the Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce. In 1951 he was elected president of the Minnesota Association of Chamber of Commerce Executives. He is a member of the American Chamber of Commerce Executives.

He has received recognition for his work in behalf of highways, conservation, recreation and area development. He was also honored by the Area Boy Scout Council with the Silver Beaver Award in 1953 for 30 years of service in scouting.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 9, 1961

Immediate release

TURKEY MARKETING ORDER DISCUSSION MEETINGS ANNOUNCED

A series of meetings to discuss the proposed marketing orders for turkeys and turkey hatching eggs has been announced by Robert W. Berg, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Sponsored jointly by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service, the Minnesota Turkey Growers Association and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, meetings will be held Nov. 15 at the Boston Cafe, Faribault; Nov. 16 at the Olivia Armory; and Nov. 17 at the American Legion Hall in Thief River Falls.

All meetings begin at 10 a.m. with a formal presentation by University of Minnesota, USDA and industry representatives. Afternoon sessions will be devoted to question and answer sessions.

The Aitkin Turkey Growers Association will discuss the proposed marketing orders when they meet Nov. 21 in the Aitkin American Legion club room. Meeting time is 8 p.m.

Proposed marketing orders for turkeys and turkey hatching eggs have been recommended by the National Turkey Advisory Committee and submitted to Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman for review.

Included in the proposals are provisions for market research and development, regulation of turkey grade, size and quality at the handler level, prohibition of unfair trade practices and effective supply management.

Secretary Freeman can issue marketing orders only after public hearings, approval of a workable plan for market stabilization and approval by a two-thirds majority of producers voting in a referendum.

If approved, this will become the first national marketing order for an agricultural commodity.

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61-393-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 9, 1961

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

NOVEMBER

- 15 Turkey marketing order discussion meeting, Boston Cafe, Faribault, 10 a.m.
- 16 Turkey marketing order discussion meeting, Armory, Clivia, 10 a.m.
- 17 Turkey marketing order discussion meeting, American Legion Hall, Thief River Falls, 10 a.m.
- 17-23 Farm City Week
- 21 Turkey marketing order discussion meeting, American Legion club room, Aitkin, 8 p.m.
- 24-Dec. 2 International Livestock Show, Chicago
- 25-Dec. 1 National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago
- 26-28 Annual meeting, American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, Chicago
- 27-30 Annual meeting, American Society of Agronomy, St. Louis
- 28 Area meeting for egg producers, 4-H Building, Rochester, 1:30 p.m.
- 29 Area meeting for egg producers, Grade school lunch room, Madelia, 1:30 p.m.
- 29-30 Refresher course in poultry diagnosis, St. Paul Campus
- 30 Area meeting for egg producers, Bank of Willmar, Willmar, 1:30 p.m.

DECEMBER

- 4 Soils and Fertilizer Short Course, St. Paul Campus
- 5-8 Annual conference, University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, St. Paul Campus
- 9-12 Annual meetings, American Phytopathological Society, Biloxi, Miss.
- 11-14 Weed Society of America and North Central Weed Control Conference meetings, St. Louis, Mo.
- 12-15 Winter meeting, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Chicago
- 18-23 Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors Training School, St. Paul Campus

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 9, 1961

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

NEW VARIETIES REDUCE COST-PRICE SQUEEZE AND PROTECT FOOD SUPPLY

Developing improved varieties of crops not only helps reduce the cost-price squeeze for farmers but also protects the nation's food supply against the onslaught of new plant diseases.

This is brought out by E. R. Ausemus, professor of agronomy and research agronomist for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, stationed on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

One of the main objectives of crops research by university agricultural experiment stations and USDA is to develop varieties that will yield highest returns per unit of production. This in turn helps stabilize production and reduces the cost-price squeeze for farmers, Ausemus points out in an article in the fall issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, quarterly publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Plant scientists are constantly at work developing new varieties of crops which have resistance to different types of diseases.

In order to protect themselves against losses from plant diseases, Minnesota farmers have changed wheat and barley varieties often, according to Ausemus.

Marquis occupied about 50 percent of the wheat acreage in Minnesota during the 1919-1930 period.

In 1939, Thatcher, a stem rust-resistant variety, was grown on 71 percent of the acreage in the state. But Thatcher, because of its susceptibility to leaf rust, dropped to 16 percent of the acreage in 1944 and was replaced by Rival, Regent and Mida. These varieties originally were resistant to leaf rust but became susceptible.

By 1954, Lee, another leaf rust-resistant variety, occupied 66 percent of the acreage. Then, following the epidemic of Race 15B of stem rust, Selkirk replaced Lee and in 1959 occupied 91 percent of the acreage in Minnesota.

A similar story could be told for barley.

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

SPECIAL TO:

Southern Minnesota
Counties

AREA MEETING FOR EGG PRODUCERS SLATED

Four University of Minnesota faculty members will speak at an area meeting for egg producers at _____ on _____, it was announced today (this week) by County Agent _____, _____ (town) _____ (date).

The meeting, starting at 1:30 p.m., is one in a series of three to be held at Rochester, Madelia and Willmar. All egg producers in the area are invited.

Speakers and their topics will be:

R. W. Berg, extension poultry specialist -- "The Place of Automation in the Egg Industry."

E. L. Johnson, head of the poultry department -- "Advantages of Restricted Feeding."

R. E. Burger, assistant professor of poultry husbandry -- "What is Stress and How Can it be Avoided?"

B. S. Pomeroy, head of the Division of Veterinary Bacteriology and Public Health, College of Veterinary Medicine -- "Causes and Prevention of Chronic Losses from Diseases such as Cholera, CRD and Others."

The program will close with a group discussion, with the speakers answering questions asked by the audience.

Program chairman for the _____ meeting is _____.
(your town)
#

-rpr-

INFORMATION to be used for filling blanks in this story:

Meeting dates and places -- Rochester, November 28, 4-H building; Madelia, November 29, grade school lunch room; Willmar, November 30, Bank of Willmar meeting room

Local chairmen -- Robert C. McCall, Rochester; Lloyd Stone, Madelia; Dean Portinga, Willmar.

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

SPECIAL TO Southeast Minne-
sota counties

For suggested release week
of November 19.

SOUTHEAST MINNESOTA FARM MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION TO MEET DECEMBER 9

A panel discussion on "Two Generation Farming" and talks by University of Minnesota staff members on current agricultural topics will be featured at the annual meeting of the Southeast Minnesota Farm Management Association.

The meeting will be held at the Southern School of Agriculture, Waseca, beginning at 10 a.m., Saturday, December 9, according to Harvey M. Bjerke of West Concord, University of Minnesota agricultural agent in farm management and association fieldman.

Bjerke will serve as moderator for the panel discussion, which will cover family partnerships and other arrangements between fathers and sons on farms. Panel members will consist of representatives of four families:

Leslie Wright and Son, West Concord; Elmer Wirt and Son, Lewiston; Frits Spranger and Son, Lumbro Falls; and Art Bohnsack and Son, New Prague.

Elmer Leorn, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University, will speak on the topic, "What About Our Foreign Markets?" This will be a discussion of the marketing of soybeans and other farm products. Foreign markets will be emphasized.

John Lofgren, extension entomologist, will speak on "Radioactivity and Bacteriology — Good and Bad." He will explain how radioactive materials and bacteria help in crop and livestock research and how they might affect farmers in case of war.

-MORE-

ADD 1 -- Farm Management Association

"Using Records in Problem Solving" is the topic to be discussed by Harald Jensen, professor of agricultural economics. He will tell how individual farmers' records are being used in classroom teaching and research and how farmers can benefit from this kind of experience.

Counties included in the Southeast Minnesota Farm Management Association are:

Scott, Dakota, Nicollet, LaSueur, Rice, Goodhue, Wabasha, Waseca, Steele, Dodge, Olmsted, Winona, Freeborn and Mower. Members and other interested farmers in these and nearby counties are invited to attend, said County Agent _____ this week (today).

Additional information may be obtained from the county agent.

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-cpr-

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FOREST RESEARCH CENTER RECEIVES WEATHER CITATION

CLOQUET, Minn.--Recognition for 50 years of faithful service in recording daily weather observations has come to the University of Minnesota's Cloquet Forest Research Center in the form of a certificate from the U. S. Department of Commerce Weather Bureau.

Beginning on April 1, 1911, daily observations were begun by University employees under the supervision of S. B. Detwiler, superintendent of the center in 1911-12. Other superintendents who supervised the observations were W. H. Kenety, 1912-21; G. H. Wiggin, 1921-23; T. Schantz-Hansen, 1923-60; and B. A. Brown, 1960 to the present.

In citing the Cloquet station, the Secretary of Commerce, the Department of Commerce Weather Bureau and the Minneapolis Weather Bureau congratulated Schantz-Hansen, Brown, Raymond Jensen and other personnel at the Cloquet center.

The weather station at Cloquet consists of an instrument shelter housing thermometers that register temperatures at time of observation as well as the high and low for the day. Special gauges are also used to measure daily amounts of rain or snow.

Observations are made once a day. At the end of the month, the record is forwarded to the Weather Bureau for processing and publishing in the Minnesota Climatological Data Bulletin. Over the past 50 years, accumulated effort in weather observation and recording at the Cloquet center has amounted to approximately 4600 hours.

Weather data from Cloquet and approximately 240 other weather stations in Minnesota are the means of recording the climate of the state.

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61 -rpr-

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

Immediate release

TWENTY-NINE 4-H'ERS WIN TRIPS TO CLUB CONGRESS

Twenty-nine Minnesota 4-H members will receive trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago Nov. 26-Dec. 1 in recognition of their achievements in projects and demonstrations.

They are among some 1,400 prize-winning delegates in the nation who will be awarded trips by sponsors of various 4-H programs. The delegates are competing for national honors, including about a hundred thousand dollars in scholarships. During their stay in Chicago they will take part in a variety of educational activities and will be entertained by donor companies with dinners, tours and special programs

Club members who will receive trips to Chicago and the field of achievement in which they have won are: William Cook, Aitkin, and Carol Jean Enzmann, Cook, leadership; Edward J. France, Pine City, agriculture; Brian Johnson, Moorhead, conservation; Sharon Nelson, Thief River Falls, canning; Bonnie L. Owens, Crookston, achievement; Paul Dietz, Sleepy Eye, electric; Paul Christenson, Red Wing, poultry.

(more)

add 1 4-H Club Congress

John Grass, Jr., LeRoy, and Harold Schlueter, Cedar Mills, swine; Agnes Schottler, Austin, dress revue; Burtrum Johnson, St. Peter, garden; Stephen Corbin, Rochester, field crops; Rosalie Royce, Rochester, entomology; Sylvia Carpenter, Dover, health; Marlene Roesler, Minnesota Lake, recreation; Glen Zebarth, Brandon, beef; Kent Ringkob, Jackson, and Douglas Hanson, Willmar, meat animal.

Jeanette Brockberg, Jasper, bread; Martha McCrory, Glenwood, safety; Robert Gehrman, 12720 Wayzata Blvd., Minneapolis, home beautification; Phyllis Fullerton, Lake Lillian, foods-nutrition; Nancy Glas, Hutchinson, home improvement; Norbert Bergstrom, Jr., Oak Park, shop; Sally Souther, 2200 Hoyt Ave. W., St. Paul, home economics; Robert Wermerskirchen, Jordan, dairy; Fredrick Grewe, Gibbon, tractor; Mary Ann Fobbe, Maple Lake, clothing.

Mrs. John H. Burski, Rice, a club leader for 15 years in Benton County, has been selected to represent Minnesota 4-H leaders at the congress. Delores Andol, 4-H Club agent in Roseau, will represent Minnesota county extension agents.

University of Minnesota staff members who will accompany the group to Chicago are Leonard Harkness, Osgood Magnuson, Mrs. Delphia Dirks and Minerva Jenson.

A get-acquainted dinner is planned for the Minnesota delegation in the Student Center on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Friday, Nov. 24 at 6 p.m. The group will leave St. Paul for Chicago Saturday morning, Nov. 25.

The Conrad Hilton Hotel will be headquarters for the 1,400 4-H delegates, who will represent about 2,300,000 club members in the nation.

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61-396-jbn

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

Immediate release

U STUDENT WINS \$500 SCHOLARSHIP

Glenn Darst, 18, Greenbush, a student in the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, will receive a \$500 scholarship because of his interest and achievements in turkey raising.

He will also receive a plaque and an all-expense trip to the National Turkey Federation convention in Dallas, Tex., Jan. 9-11. The scholarship, sponsored by the National Turkey Federation, is provided by Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

Two years ago the University student and his father went into the turkey business with 4,000 birds. They built their own feeders and water fountains. Because of their success with the first flock, they decided to raise two flocks of 4,000 turkeys each the following year. Young Darst himself now owns 2,700 turkeys. As a result of his interest in turkeys, he wants to get a degree in poultry husbandry.

While in high school, Darst was active in the band, 4-H Club work and Future Farmers of America. During his senior year he received a Chamber of Commerce award as the outstanding farmer in the class.

A member of the Badger Pacers 4-H Club for nine years, he was a junior leader and served as club president. He won grand championships in the cattle division at the Roseau County Fair and in 1961 was named grand champion showman.

He received the top poultry award in the Greenbush FFA Chapter. In 1961 he received the FFA state farmer degree and the chapter star farmer award.

At the University he is a member of the Technical Agriculture Club and the Poultry Science Club.

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

Immediate release

FOREIGN STUDENTS GO FROM FARMS TO CLASSROOMS

A few days after Christmas 32 young men from Denmark, Norway, Switzerland and West Germany will pack their bags, bid farewell to the Minnesota farm families with whom they've lived since April, and gather on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

They will enroll in the Technical Certificate Program in Agriculture offered by the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economic.

Sponsored by an agricultural agency in their home countries, the foreign visitors are taking part in a student exchange program initiated in 1950 by the late J. O. Christianson. The program is now administered by Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction at the College.

All but two of the students arrived last March and reached their host farms April 1. Purpose of the farm residence period is to give the young men a good background of farm experience in Minnesota, according to Ralph E. Miller, adviser to the Technical Certificate Program and coordinator of the farm training period.

Exchangees are placed with farm families interested in helping them understand and appreciate participation in rural community activities and learn more of rural Minnesota family life. They take part in all farm activities and are paid wages by their host.

When they complete their college course work in March most students will apply for a six-month visa extension so they may gain additional experience in U. S. agriculture.

The program will continue in 1962; young men are expected to come from Denmark, Norway, Sweden and West Germany. If you're interested in participating as a host farmer, see your county agent or vo-ag instructor, or write to the College Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

Since 1947 some 205 students from Denmark, Norway, Sweden and West Germany have participated in the Minnesota foreign exchange program.

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61-398-hrs

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

To all counties

Release week of
November 19.

FARM FILLERS

You need a written bill of sale from the land owner in order to transport any Christmas trees you may select and cut for yourself, say Marvin Smith and William Miles, University of Minnesota extension foresters. The bill of sale must contain a legal description of the land where the trees were cut and the name of the owner or his agent. If you bring home more than six trees you'll need a transportation permit from the Department of Conservation.

* * * *

You'll probably be surprised at the difference between your estimate of a cow's production ability and what she actually gives. By using production records to spot and cull the low producers, you'll be taking the shortest way to dairy profits. See the county agent for more information.

* * * *

Remove a radiator cap carefully, especially when the cooling system of the auto or tractor is overheated, urges Glenn Prickett extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Wait until the radiator cools if possible. Don't risk a serious scald to save a few seconds.

* * * *

How effective is "demand expansion" -- increasing U. S. food consumption -- as a means of reducing agricultural surpluses? Some answers to this question will be found in Station Bulletin 456, "Expanding Demand For Farm Food Products in the United States," by John Wetmore, Martin Abel and Elmer Learn, University of Minnesota agricultural economists. For your copy, see the county agent or write to the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

* * * *

Development and use of improved crop varieties helps reduce the cost-price squeeze for farmers and protects the nation's food supply against new plant diseases, says E. R. Ausemus, professor of agronomy and USDA research agronomist on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

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-rpr-

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H FILLERS

Home sewing seems to be more popular today than ever before. Thousands of girls have found it a good way to stretch their clothing budget, as well as a rewarding hobby. In 1960 in Minnesota, more than 13,500 girls completed the 4-H clothing project. They sewed nearly 52,500 garments.

County girls completed the clothing project.

(no.)

* * * *

4-H'ers enrolled in the foods project will find that more and more emphasis is being placed on the nutritive value of food. The project stresses the importance of a well balanced diet containing the four basic food groups: milk and other dairy foods; meat, fish and poultry; fruits and vegetables; and cereals and bread.

* * * *

A recent survey found that 56 percent of all teenage girls sew and over half of these girls begin sewing before they are 13 years old. They make an average of five garments each year for themselves.

* * * *

Approximately three-quarters of a million club members in the nation enrolled in the foods project in 1960. The project is known nationally as the 4-H Foods-Nutrition program. More than 21,000 4-H'ers enrolled in foods projects in Minnesota last year.

* * * *

"I haven't a thing to wear!" How often have you said this?

Follow the advice of Arleen Barkeim, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, and you'll have the right clothes for all occasions.

List all your activities -- school, church, parties, sports events, lounging and others. Opposite this column, list the clothes you now have for these occasions and in another column list the clothes you need. You can head your lists, What I Do, What I Have, What I Need and What I Can Spend. Study your lists, prepare a shopping list and stick to it.

* * * *

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the National 4-H Club Congress. Nearly 1,400 4-H'ers from all over the United States will attend the meeting held November 26-30, in Chicago.

* * * *

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

Immediate release

FREEMAN ASSISTANT TO TALK AT FERGUS FALLS MEETING

FERGUS FALLS, Minn.--Stanley Andrews, special assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, will be the principal speaker at a statewide meeting sponsored by the State Young Farmer Development Committee in the Fergus Falls High School auditorium at 1:30 p.m. Saturday, Dec. 2.

In announcing the meeting, Arthur Gjervold, Moorhead farmer, and Leo Maattala, Moorhead vocational agriculture instructor, who are co-chairman of the Committee, pointed out that Andrews has had a long and illustrious career as a farmer, author and agriculture official. Andrews has recently been accompanying the Secretary of Agriculture on a journey around the world to develop new foreign markets for U. S. agricultural products.

The Fergus Falls meeting has been arranged to formulate an action program for studying the social and economic problems of young men becoming established in farming.

"Minnesota has many young men who are interested in farming as a career. Ways and means of assisting them in becoming established farmers on adequate business units are of vital importance to every rural community in the state," according to Gjervold and Maattala.

The program at the Fergus Falls meeting will also include a review of the work of the State Young Farmer Development Committee and a discussion of related problems by Milo J. Peterson, chairman of the University of Minnesota agricultural education department.

Fred Sorenson, agricultural coordinator of the Area Vocational School at Thief River Falls, and N. R. Lake, vocational agriculture instructor at Fergus Falls, will review the accomplishments of local young farmer development committees in their respective communities.

Especially invited to attend the meeting are school officials, representatives of community industrial development groups, civic and farm organizations, state and federal agricultural agencies and interested farmers.

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61-399-rpr

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

Fifth in a series --
The Consumer's Stake
In Agriculture



FARMER GETS
SMALL SHARE
OF FOOD DOLLAR

Although the typical American family's food bill climbed about 12 percent in the past decade, none of the increase went to farmers. All of it went to town and city workers and businessmen.

Frank Smith, extension agricultural economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota, says the relationship between the shopper in a supermarket, the farmer, and other sectors of the economy shows up more clearly when you know where the food dollar goes.

The total food bill for domestic farm foods in the U. S. in 1960 was about \$60 billion. Of this, \$20 billion -- one-third -- went to farmers in payment for food products. Another third, about \$19 billion, went as wages to workers directly involved in processing and marketing the food.

Another \$19 billion paid for transportation, containers, advertising, electricity, fuel, interest and rent. A little less than \$2 billion was profits for companies concerned in the marketing process.

Smith summarizes the whole thing this way: One-third of the food bill paid by U. S. consumers in 1960 went to farmers for the food materials. The other two-thirds was paid to town and city workers for their services.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

WHERE DOES
A BEEF COW
HERD FIT?

Would a beef cow herd add to your farm income? Chances are it would -- if your farm is suited to it. County Agent _____ and Duane Erickson and James App, extension economists in farm management at the University of Minnesota, say these are the situations where you might expect such a herd to pay:

* On farms that are largely non-tillable, that produce an abundance of pasture and forage to control erosion and that are somewhat limited in production possibilities, a beef cow herd should be a good bet. If your farm fits this category consider a beef cow herd as one alternative with several enterprises.

* If your farm is partly suitable for producing grain -- or if you can readily purchase grain, a beef cow herd-cattle fattening combination may be feasible.

* A beef cow herd has a place on farms that produce grain, according to Purdue research. That's because a cow herd utilizes stalks, stubble and other roughages that would otherwise be unused.

Cow herds on grain-producing farms should supplement other enterprises and should be large enough to utilize available cheap feeds and roughages.

* Because beef cow herds require relatively less labor and more capital than most livestock enterprises, _____, Erickson and App say they are adapted to the small farm where the operator has full time employment off the farm. That's particularly true in rough land areas.

* Beef cow herds are worth special consideration on farms where the operator is approaching retirement and wishes to reduce his labor load with livestock.

Add 1 -- Beef Cow Herd

Where doesn't a beef cow herd fit? Highly productive land is one place, say the specialists. In this case feeder cattle, hogs or other enterprise combinations offer more favorable returns.

Best way to consider how a beef cow herd will work for you is in light of land, labor and capital resources you have available. And keep an eye on the income risks involved.

Income from beef cow herds varies widely during the cattle cycle as the prices of feeder cattle change, according to Purdue research. The more profitable herds had higher average weaning weights, higher calving percentages and lower costs of production.

Once you've taken stock of your situation and decided a beef cow herd is for you, go one step farther and decide whether a herd alone or in combination with other enterprises would be most profitable.

For more information, contact your county agent. He's as near as your telephone.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

GOOD CARE BASIC
IN SERVICE YOU
GET FROM RUGS

Regular vacuum cleaning and quick spot removal are the keys to good care of carpets and rugs.

The service you get from your carpet depends in part on the care you give it, says Home Agent _____.

Regular vacuum cleaning is the most important step in keeping carpets and rugs at their peak of beauty. Cleaning even seldom-used areas regularly -- once a week, for example -- prevents atmospheric dust from settling in carpet fibers and makes the job of regular upkeep much easier.

Quick spot removal is the next major step in preserving the beauty of soft floor coverings. Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota, says damage from stains can be kept to a minimum if you'll remember three points:

1. Act quickly when anything is spilled on a carpet -- before the stains dry.
2. Have necessary cleaning equipment on hand.
3. Try to identify what caused the spot or stain.

Cleaning materials needed are simple. They include water, a detergent such as you use for washing fine fabrics, white vinegar and a dry-cleaning fluid.

A simple solution of one teaspoonful of detergent to a quart of warm water will take care of many stains. Add 1 teaspoonful of white vinegar to this solution and use it for most food stains, spots caused by candy, beverages, pet stains and washable ink.

Dry-cleaning fluid is best for oily or greasy spots from lipstick, butter and hand cream.

In removing any spot on a carpet, use the cleaning material on a cloth or sponge -- never pour it directly on the carpet. Sponge the spot lightly, working from the center toward its outside edges, using light brushing or tamping motions. Never scrub. Sponge the stain irregularly around the edges so there will be no definite line when the fabric dries.

Dry the carpet quickly as soon as you have used a cleaning material. Blot up moisture from carpet with a towel or blotter, and use a fan, small heater or the nozzle from the vacuum cleaner, blowing directly on the area. When the carpet pile is completely dry, brush it gently to restore the natural direction of the pile.

University Farm and Home News
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 15, 1961

*SPECIAL to Bureau Reprints
Health Reprints*
DO NOT PUBLISH until
released by Information
Service, St. Paul Campus,
University of Minnesota.

BECKER BECOMES COUNTY AGENT SUPERVISOR

Edward Becker has taken up duties as acting supervisor of county agents in the northeastern Minnesota district, it was announced today by Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Becker has been serving as area rural development agent for the Extension Service, with headquarters at Grand Rapids, since October, 1956. In his new position he will supervise the work of agricultural agents in 18 Extension Service offices in 16 counties.

Becker is a native of Dundas, Minnesota. He graduated from Faribault High School in 1937 and from the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, with a major in dairy husbandry, in 1941.

He taught night classes in dairying and managed a group of farms in Rice and Goodhue counties before becoming agricultural agent in Carlton County in October, 1953.

As a farm manager, Becker was well known as a breeder of purebred dairy cattle and a dairy cattle show judge. He served a term as president of the Faribault Chamber of Commerce.

Becker's successor as area rural development agent has not yet been named.

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

Tips on Buying Toys
Observe Children for Clues
Better Wash and Wear Cottons
How to Shorten Knitted Skirts

Sitting May Take More Energy Than Standing
Dents in Tile Flooring
Cooking the Turkey
Don't Partially Roast Turkey
Stuff Turkey Just Before Roasting It

FAMILY LIVING

Tips on Buying Toys

A greater array of toys than ever and higher prices make care in selection of toys especially important this year. Some planning ahead before you set off on your shopping expedition will make the job of selection easier for you and will insure your choice of a toy that will give real pleasure to a child.

Here are some guides to toy buying from Charles Martin, extension family life education specialist at the University of Minnesota:

. Buy a toy suitable to the age of the child. Since age suitability is scientifically tested by many toy manufacturers, look for labels that give that information.

. Buy versatile, multi-purpose toys whenever possible. Blocks are an example of toys that can be put to many different uses.

. Keep in mind a child's varied interests. Every child needs a balance of toys to contribute to his all-round development as well as to satisfy his interest in creative play; active, physical play; imaginative and dramatic play; and social play.

* * *

Observe Children for Clue to Interests

Watching a child at play can help you in planning what toys to buy for him. Most youngsters give definite clues to their varied play interests at each age level. If you don't have the opportunity to observe the youngster for whom the toy is intended, observe children of the same age. You can count on their play interests being similar enough to give a good idea of the toys that will be welcome.

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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.

CLOTHINGBetter Wash-and-Wear Cottons

A new wash-and-wear finishing process, developed through U. S. Department of Agriculture research, promises to make cottons even more satisfactory for clothing, curtains and other household furnishings. The chemical finishing process is now being evaluated by the textile industry.

The new treatment gives cottons a wash-and-wear finish more durable than many other finishes. Fabric finished in this way does not wrinkle when tumbled in an automatic dryer and is not yellowed or discolored by bleach.

The finishing process uses formaldehyde to bind together cotton cellulose molecules. Although the chemical cost of the formaldehyde process is about the same as for methods currently used, the new treatment takes longer and requires more equipment. Consequently, it might cost the consumer a little more than most other wash-and-wear finishing processes.

Plant-scale experiments by four firms indicate commercial application of the treatment is feasible. One of these firms is marketing limited quantities of the treated fabric to determine consumer acceptability.

* * *

How to Shorten Knitted Skirts

If you find your last year's knitted wool dress is longer than is fashionable, you may be wondering how to shorten it.

Extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota say the method to use depends on how the knitted garment was made. If it is a two-piece dress and has no hem, you may shorten the skirt at the top, making a casing in which elastic is inserted.

If you're a skillful knitter and if the knitted garment is of the type that can be raveled back, you can shorten the skirt from the bottom by raveling back to the desired length, then putting the stitches on knitting needles and then casting off to finish.

If a knitted skirt has a hem, re-hem to the desired length, using the original hem as a guide for width. Before cutting the hem, machine stitch 1/8 inch below the cutting line. When you hem the skirt, keep the thread loose enough so stitches do not pull.

HOME MANAGEMENTSitting May Take More Energy Than Standing

The popular theory that a homemaker can save energy by doing part of her work sitting down is being questioned by U. S. Department of Agriculture scientists. In laboratory tests of the Institute of Home Economics at Beltsville, Maryland, home economists found that women actually used more energy sitting than standing when doing such household chores as washing dishes, rolling out pie dough, ironing or lifting articles from the kitchen counter to shelves above. If you have to sit, then stand, then sit again you may be wasting more energy than if you remained standing.

Scientists found that you use about 4 percent more energy sitting than when you're standing while washing dishes or ironing. Add an additional 9 percent for getting on and off the kitchen stool and you're spending 13 percent more energy than you were if you were standing.

The studies are providing basic information for planning kitchens and other work areas and in developing better methods of doing housework.

* * *

Dents in Tile Flooring

The thinner the resilient floor covering, the better it withstands denting caused by women's pencil-thin heels and by slim furniture legs.

Although no material resists indentation under great pressure, the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station has found that vinyl proved the best of floor tilings tested. It depresses readily but snaps back upon removal of the load. Cork and linoleum also depressed easily but did not snap back so readily or completely. Asphalt tile, which resisted the initial dent, showed slight recovery.

If a tile is going to spring back, it will do so in the first 30 minutes after the load is removed. After that there is no further recovery. Humidity increases denting and, in the case of linoleum, also causes warping.

Distributing the weight of your furniture by installing flat gliders or casters under the legs is probably the best way to prevent dented tile floors.

As for women's heels -- as long as stiletto heels are fashionable, it's going to be hard to keep your tiling smooth and dent-free.

FOOD AND NUTRITIONCooking the Turkey

Tender, golden-brown turkey will crown a good many holiday feasts this year. If you haven't had much experience with cooking turkey, here are some tips from extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota that may help you:

Always truss the turkey. In other words, simply bind the legs to the body or tuck the legs under the band of skin. Then shape the wings so they are akimbo, tucking the wing tip behind the shoulder joint or tie them flat to the body. Trussing assures uniform cooking, even browning and an attractive, compact, easier-to-carve bird.

Roast young turkey uncovered at a temperature of 325°F. Brush the skin liberally with melted fat and place the bird breast side up. To keep the breast and upper thighs from getting too brown, cover them lightly with aluminum foil.

Turkey is done when the fleshy part of the drumstick feels very soft and tender to the touch and the drumstick will move readily up and down in the socket. If you use a roast meat thermometer, it should register between 190° and 200°F.

* * *

Don't Partially Roast Turkey

Occasionally homemakers ask if they can save time on Thanksgiving Day or Christmas Day by roasting the turkey the day before.

Actually the practice won't save time and may be risky, health-wise. The bird will still need time to heat through and to finish roasting the day it's to be served. The hazard comes in the long warming up and cooling off period, which invite the growth of bacteria. Furthermore, partial roasting may produce a drier bird and a re-heated flavor.

* * *

Stuff the Turkey Just Before Roasting It

Every year this warning comes from extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota: Don't stuff your turkey the night before roasting it to save time the next day. There's a definite possibility of food poisoning in stuffing poultry that far in advance. Dressing spoils easily.

If you want to save time in preparing dressing for the turkey, combine the ingredients the day before and refrigerate them. Then it's a simple matter to stuff the turkey just before popping it into the oven.

-jbn-

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

SPECIAL to Am. Society of Agronomy

* For release at 9:15 a.m. *
* Tuesday, November 28 *

IMPROVED PRACTICES COULD ENABLE U.S. TO MEET FUTURE FOREST NEEDS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.--Improved soil and watershed management could enable the United States to meet all of its future needs for forest products, said J.H. Stoeckeler in St. Louis today (Nov. 28).

Stoeckeler, a soil scientist with the Lake States Forest Experiment Station of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, makes his headquarters on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota. He was speaking at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy, being held November 27-30 in the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis.

This nation has already become a net importer of pulpwood to the extent of about 10.5 million cords a year, said Stoeckeler, and the rapidly expanding population of the United States and increasing per-capita demand for wood and wood products put new emphasis on the need for scientific management of forests.

An enormous acreage of forest lands in the United States is now producing only a fraction of its potential, he noted. This includes 52 million acres of bare land needing reforestation, 51 million acres which could be converted to more productive species of trees, 14 million acres requiring drainage and 6 1/2 million acres estimated as being economically feasible for fertilization.

Stoeckeler continued:

Timber growth in the United States could be increased by 64 1/2 million cords per year through intensified research and proper application of knowledge of soils and site.

Estimates of future needs for forests--assuming a conservative low-level demand--indicate that the United States must produce an additional 18 billion cubic feet of timber annually to meet the demand 40 years from now. This is approximately a 27 percent increase in the current growth rate.

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

4-H LEADERS TO ATTEND INSTITUTES

More than 8,600 4-H Club leaders in Minnesota will learn new ways to help club members as a result of 4-H Leaders' Institutes to be held throughout Minnesota during January.

The theme for the institutes is "Planning to Meet the Needs of Youth."

Planning local club meetings and teaching techniques used in the 4-H program are the topics to be discussed by leaders at five different area institutes. County extension agents will discuss the development of a county leader training program. The information from these sessions will be presented to other leaders in the county at leader council meetings or at special meetings.

Four adult leaders and the county agent from six to eight counties will attend each of the area institutes. Mrs. Delphia Dirks and Stanley Meinen, assistant state 4-H Club leaders and other state 4-H staff members will conduct the meetings.

The 4-H Leaders' Institutes are held each year to help leaders do more effective work with their local club members.

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61-400-jcm

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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November 16, 1961

Immediate release

TOP 4-H BREAD BAKERS WIN AWARDS

Knowing how to bake attractive and flavorful loaves of bread has meant awards for nine Minnesota 4-H Club girls.

Jeanette Marie Brockberg, 17, Jasper, has won a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago as the outstanding club member enrolled in the bread project.

In addition to several blue ribbons for bread, Jeanette has received two championship awards at the county fair for bread and bread demonstration. She is attending Minneapolis Business School.

Another outstanding bread baker is Florence Gaulke, 19, 3924 Douglas Dr., Minneapolis, recognized for her long-time membership in the bread project. Florence has baked over 1,100 loaves of bread and has received seven championship ribbons at the county fair and three blue ribbons at the State Fair during her enrollment in the bread project. She will receive a \$125 scholarship from the King Midas Flour Mills, Russell Miller Milling Division of F. H. Peavey and Co., Minneapolis. King Midas is also sponsoring Jeanette's trip.

Three girls will receive \$50 bonds from Standard Brands, Inc., New York, as outstanding demonstrators. They are Charlotte Ann Riess, 16, Douglas; Janet Olson, 14, and Joan Keeping, 15, Hawley. All three won championship awards for their oral bread demonstrations at the Minnesota State Fair--Charlotte for her individual demonstration and Janet and Joan for their team demonstration.

Additional \$50 bonds will go to four girls for outstanding work in their bread projects. They are Helen Gatheridge, 18, Humboldt; LuAnn Herrig, 16, Slayton; Jean Carpenter, 19, Dover; and Ilene Bremer, 18, Lake City. These awards are also given by King Midas.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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Immediate release

RURAL YOUTH CONFERENCE TO BE AT ST. JAMES

An Extension Young Men and Women's fall conference will be held Nov. 18 at St. James, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Attending will be young people from the southern half of Minnesota who are associated with programs of the Cooperative Extension Service. All interested young adults are invited to attend.

Purpose of the conference is to discover new ways in which Extension may more effectively serve the educational, social and recreational needs of single young adults from 17 through the early twenties, according to Harkness.

Registration is at 1 p.m. at the VFW Hall in St. James. Immediately following, a panel will discuss the conference theme, "There is a Future in Rural Youth and YMW."

Col. William Feder, regional Civil Defense officer, will speak at 3:30 on "Civil Defense Makes Sense." District business meetings will begin at 5 p.m.

The evening program begins with a banquet at 7 p.m. at Marion Hall. Osgood Magnuson, assistant state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, is banquet speaker. A square dance will be the final event of the evening.

The Watonwan County YMW group is host to the conference.

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61-402-1h

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

MORE WALL SPACE NECESSARY FOR BUILT-IN DISHWASHER?

How much space will a built-in dishwasher take away from storage or counter areas in a new kitchen or an old kitchen that is being remodeled?

The answer will vary according to the kitchen. Building in a dishwasher requires extra wall length or cuts down on cabinet space by different amounts in different kitchens, according to some findings in a study directed by Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. Miss Ehrenkranz is in charge of household equipment research for the University's Agricultural Experiment Station.

Home economists tested the effect of a built-in dishwasher on space use in different laboratory kitchen arrangements. They also tested convenience of the laboratory kitchens by preparing, serving and cleanup after meals. They recorded time needed to prepare meals and clear the counters used. They also kept a record of awkward reaches for food or other articles stored very high or very low, in sliding trays behind the doors of the cook top base cabinet or behind front-row articles in other base cabinets.

In an L kitchen the amount of storage space lost or the additional amount of wall length necessary for the installation of a dishwasher varied with the type of cooking equipment. In the arrangements tested, whether a dishwasher was used or not, 30 inches of base cabinet for storage and 33 inches of wall and midway cabinets at the left of the sink were necessary for convenience in an L kitchen with free-standing range.

(more)

add 1 dishwashers

Putting in a dishwasher in this type kitchen (L kitchen with free-standing range) does not affect the base and wall cabinet needs but gives 24 inches more counter since the top of the dishwasher is used as counter. At the same time, needed amount of wall in the kitchen is increased by 21 inches.

A kitchen with built-in cook top, a 24-inch electronic oven and a conventional oven assembly required 9 inches more wall length, had 12 inches more counter space but lost 12 inches of base cabinet storage with a dishwasher.

The L kitchen with double oven and built-in cook top lost the most base storage cabinet to the dishwasher--18 inches--enough to increase appreciably the number of awkward reaches during meal preparation, serving and cleanup, according to Miss Ehrenkranz. Three inches of extra wall length were necessary.

In corridor kitchens designed for comparable convenience as measured by the number of awkward reaches, no additional wall length was necessary when a dishwasher was installed, unless it was placed in the mix area. If the dishwasher was in the mix center, an addition of 12 inches of counter and base storage cabinet--and hence wall length--was necessary to avoid an increase in awkward reaches during meal preparation, serving and cleanup.

The study is reported in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, an Agricultural Experiment Station publication.

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61-403-jbn

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

EGG PRODUCERS MEETINGS WILL BE HELD IN SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

Area meetings for southern Minnesota egg producers will be held at Rochester November 28, Madelia November 29 and Willmar November 30, with University of Minnesota faculty members appearing as speakers.

All egg producers are invited to attend.

The meetings will begin at 1:30 p.m. Meeting places are the 4-H Building at Rochester, the grade school lunch room at Madelia and the Bank of Willmar meeting room at Willmar.

Speakers and their topics will be:

R. W. Berg, extension poultry specialist--"The Place of Automation in the Egg Industry."

E. L. Johnson, head of the poultry department--"Advantages of Restricted Feeding."

R. E. Burger, assistant professor of poultry husbandry--"What is Stress and How Can It Be Avoided?"

B. S. Pomeroy, head of the Division of Veterinary Bacteriology and Public Health, College of Veterinary Medicine--"Causes and Prevention of Chronic Losses From Diseases Such as Cholera, CRD and Others."

The programs will close with group discussions, with the speakers answering questions asked by the audience.

Local program chairmen are Robert C. McCall, Rochester; Lloyd Stone, Madelia; and Dean Portinga, Willmar.

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

NUTRITION SEMINAR NOVEMBER 21

Contaminants in livestock feed and drinking water will be discussed in the Twin City Nutrition Seminar at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, November 21, in Peters Hall on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Anyone interested in animal nutrition may attend.

The effect of feeding various contaminants to livestock will be discussed by Dr. Dale Sorensen, professor in the veterinary clinic at the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine.

George Whelan of the Minnesota Valley Dairy and Testing Laboratory, New Ulm, will review bacterial and chemical contaminants in drinking water.

A. Harris Kenyon, director of the Minneapolis district of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, will speak on pesticide contamination of forage crops.

Program chairman for the meeting is George Patrias, director of research and nutrition for the Hubbard Milling Company, Mankato.

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

SPECIAL TO weeklies
in Morris area

SMITH GETS PERMANENT APPOINTMENT AS MORRIS SUPERINTENDENT

MORRIS, Minn. -- Ralph E. Smith has been appointed superintendent of the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment Station at Morris on a permanent basis, it was announced today by Theodore H. Fenske, associate dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture.

Smith has been acting superintendent since July 1 this year. At that time the school and agricultural experiment station at Morris were separated administratively from the college function of the University of Minnesota, Morris.

Rodney Briggs continues as dean of the college at Morris.

Before becoming acting superintendent, Smith had served as a member of the teaching and research staff at the Morris school and station since 1949. He holds the rank of assistant professor.

He is a graduate of the West Central School and of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, where he completed work for his bachelor of science degree in 1950, graduating with distinction. He received his master of science degree from the University of Minnesota in 1955. Smith's research specialty has been farm management.

At Morris, he has served a number of years as secretary of the Stevens county fair and has also served as secretary of the Morris Kiwanis Club.

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

SPECIAL TO weeklies in
NW extension district

Immediate release

NEWELL BECOMES COUNTY AGENT SUPERVISOR

Howard Newell has been appointed supervisor of county agricultural agents for the Northwestern part of the state, according to an announcement from Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Frank Forbes, former supervisor for the Northwestern part of the state, has been appointed acting assistant director of the State Extension Service.

Creation of a new district in the central part of the state raises the number of county extension supervisory districts from four to five. The districts are Northwest, Northeast, Central, Southeast and Southwest.

Newell served as assistant state 4-H club leader from April 1, 1957, until being appointed supervisor.

In his new position he supervises the work of 16 agricultural extension offices in 14 counties.

The counties are:

Kittson, Roseau, Marshall, Polk (2 offices), Pennington, Red Lake, Norman, Mahnomon, Clay, Becker, Wilkin, Otter Tail (2 offices), Wadena and Todd.

The job of the district county agent supervisor is to work with county extension committees as well as county agents themselves on such matters as program ~~development~~ and coordinating the work of agents on an area basis. The supervisor in no way interferes with the democratic process by which people of the county run their own extension program, Rutford explained.

Newell is a native of Slayton, Minnesota. He graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1946. Before joining the state 4-H club staff he was agricultural representative for the Cities Service Oil Company for five years and served an earlier five years as agricultural extension agent in Rock County.

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

SPECIAL TO weeklies in
NE extension district

Immediate release

BECKER BECOMES COUNTY AGENT SUPERVISOR

Edward Becker has been appointed supervisor of county agricultural agents for the Northeastern part of the state, according to an announcement from Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Glenn T. McCleary, who has been supervisor of county agents for the Northeastern part of the state since July 1, 1953, has been appointed supervisor of a newly created Central District.

Creation of the Central district raises the number of county extension supervisory districts from four to five. The districts are Central, Northwest, Northeast, Southeast and Southwest.

Becker has been serving as Area Rural Development agent, with headquarters at Grand Rapids, since October, 1956. For the present, he will continue to reside at Grand Rapids and will include area development as part of his work.

In his new position, Becker supervises the work of 18 agricultural extension offices in 16 counties. The counties are:

Lake of the Woods, Beltrami, Clearwater, Hubbard, Koochiching, Itasca, Cass, Crow Wing, Morrison, Aitkin, Kanabec, St. Louis (3 offices), Carlton, Pine, Lake and Cook.

The job of a district county agent supervisor is to work with county extension committees as well as county agents themselves on such matters as program development and coordinating the work of the agents on an area basis. The supervisor in no way interferes with the democratic process by which the people of the county run their own extension service programs, Rutford explained.

Becker is a native of Dundas, Minnesota. He graduated from Faribault High School in 1937 and from the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, with a major in dairy husbandry, in 1941.

He taught night classes in dairying and managed a group of farms in Rice and Goodhue counties before becoming agricultural agent in Carlton County in October, 1953.

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

SPECIAL to Am. Society of Agronomy
* * * * *
* For release at 9:45 a.m. *
* Tuesday, November 28 *
* * * * *

MINNESOTANS SEEK BETTER PASTURE YIELD MEASUREMENT

ST. LOUIS, Mo.--Scientists and the dairy cow are teaming up at the University of Minnesota in an effort to develop a new and reliable method of measuring what the cow eats while on pasture.

Promising results of research in this field by agronomists, dairy husbandmen and U. S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Research Service scientists were reported today (Nov. 28) in St. Louis in a paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy. The paper was read by G. C. Marten, research agronomist at Minnesota, who was co-author along with USDA geneticist W. F. Wedin, and J. D. Donker, associate professor of dairy husbandry.

Here's their story:

The ideal way to determine what a cow will select when grazing a pasture would be to take the forage out of her stomach. Since this is impractical, scientists have hit upon the idea of examining the feces--what's left of the forage after the cow has excreted it. Manure can tell the scientists a lot about what a cow has consumed.

They used chromic oxide, a green, indigestible chemical administered to the cow in a gelatin capsule, along with the fecal chromogen and the fecal nitrogen methods. The chromic oxide moves through the cow's digestive tract at a steady rate.

The scientists call the chromic oxide an "external indicator." The greater the amount of feces, the more the chromic oxide is diluted. They also work with "internal indicators,"--in this case, chromogen and nitrogen--which are normally present in the plant which the cow consumes. By the concentration of chromogen and nitrogen in the feces, the quality of forage can be determined.

(more)

add 1 pasture yield measurement

In their experiments, the Minnesota scientists needed a standard to compare with chromogen and nitrogen. For this they used the total digestible nutrients required by a cow according to conventional feeding standards. Nutrient needs are determined by a cow's weight and production ability.

The Minnesota investigations have shown that the chromogen and nitrogen methods are about equally effective in determining pasture differences. But in most cases the nitrogen method has proven to be the simplest to use.

One of their biggest problems has been that the chromic oxide doesn't distribute itself uniformly through all manure. Cows have an excretion pattern that's related to the time of day, and this pattern must be determined accurately in order to help make the two methods "foolproof."

In addition, they have found quite a bit of random variation in their results, and they say that a large number of observations is needed in order to get a reliable average.

The Minnesota research team has been using prediction equations established by other investigators in the United States and foreign countries. What they need now, is to develop their own "local" prediction equations for each internal digestibility indicator.

Earlier, the same team of Minnesota researchers conducted experiments which showed the chromogen-chromic oxide method to be superior to the "clipping-grazing" method of pasture evaluation, in which sample areas of pastures were clipped and weighed.

The end result of such research, scientists hope, is that agronomists will be able to evaluate strains and species of forages and to develop more profitable pasture mixtures; that dairy husbandmen will be able to perfect more profitable feeding systems; and that agricultural economists will be able to put dollar-and-cents-values on various methods of growing pastures and feeding cattle.

They term their efforts an attempt to solve an agronomy problem in the dairy area, with the agronomist using the animal to evaluate his plants.

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

SPECIAL to Am. Society of Agronomy

* For release at 9:15 a.m. *
* Wednesday, Nov. 29 *

AGRONOMIST URGES EMPHASIS ON EARLY HAY CUTTING

ST. LOUIS, Mo.--Professional agricultural advisers were urged to put increased emphasis on early cutting of hay when William F. Hueg, Jr., presented a paper at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy here today (Nov. 29).

Hueg is an extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

As evidence of the value of early cutting, Hueg cited data gathered at a series of 12 time and frequency of cutting demonstrations on Minnesota farms in 1960 and 1961

Cutting schedules of three times per season were compared with two-time schedules. Four harvest periods were used, based on calendar date for cutting. The date of cutting for each harvest period was identical at all locations. The locations were at 70 to 100 mile intervals from the southeastern to the northwestern part of the state. The stage of plant development at each location is also being correlated with cutting dates.

Reported Hueg:

These demonstrations have shown clearly that the nutrient composition of forage crops drops markedly for each day's delay in cutting after June 1. The average daily loss in the first crop is .25 percent for protein and .47 percent for digestible nutrients. At the same time, fiber increases in the plant at a daily rate of .31 percent.

Daily losses in forage quality total one percent, Hueg emphasized. These losses can be translated into dollars which have an effect on income from livestock feeding, he pointed out.

Three-time cutting schedules have resulted in better quality hay than two-time schedules. Averages of 250 pounds more protein and 250 pounds more total digestible nutrients have been produced from three cuttings for each of the two years. These increases are worth \$35-\$40 per acre in terms of animal production and savings in protein supplement.

The two-time cuttings produced an average of two-tenths of a ton more hay per acre, but the hay was of lower quality than the three-time cuttings.

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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

November 22, 1961

Please - Read, Initial and Circulate

Initials	Date
Sec. File	

TO: County Extension Agents

Here is the packet of civil defense stories promised you. It includes stories on

- . what is fallout
- . fallout on crops
- . fallout on livestock
- . family survival in case of bomb attack
- . food stockpile for emergency

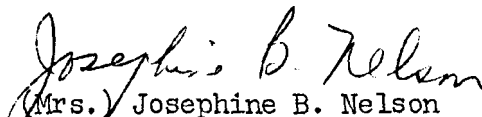
Use these stories at your discretion -- for county newspapers and your own information.

Tape recorded interviews on the above five topics plus one on fallout shelters have been prepared by Ray Wolf and Jo Nelson. These run from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes and will be put on one large reel. If you'd like to get a copy of the tapes for use on radio, drop a note to Ray Wolf. Indicate whether you would like all the tapes on one reel or only specific tapes.

Sincerely



Harlan R. Stoehr
Assistant Extension Information Specialist



Mrs. Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor



Raymond S. Wolf
Extension Specialist in Information

HRS:JBN:RSW:mls

Enclosure

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

To all counties
Special Civil Defense Packet

WHAT
ABOUT
FALLOUT

You can't smell or taste it. Your chances of seeing it are small. You need a radiation counter to measure it. By now you've guessed that it's fallout.

Fallout is radioactive dust, produced by nuclear explosions, that falls to earth from the upper air. County Agent _____ passes along this fallout information from the USDA:

When a nuclear bomb explodes high in the air, fallout rises high in the atmosphere and falls to earth gradually over a period of months or years. Much of the radioactivity is lost harmlessly before settling to earth.

Explode a nuclear bomb close to earth, and it's a different story. Tons of soil, rock and debris are drawn into the mushroom -- a dust cloud made up mainly of radioactive particles fine as talcum powder. Some particles fall close to the point of explosion. Gradually the fallout is blown farther and farther outside the blast area.

Eventually it may cover thousands of square miles. Winds high above the earth's surface may distribute fallout in patterns much different than ground wind patterns.

Raindrops and snowflakes forming in or passing through contaminated air collect fallout that would spread over wide areas during dry weather and bring it quickly to earth.

Fallout particles contain a mixture of long-lived and short-lived materials. Each decays at a specific rate. Gamma rays, the most penetrating part of the

fallout, lose most of their deadly power inside the first 24 hours after a nuclear explosion -- a reason fallout shelters are valuable.

Seven hours after a nuclear explosion, fallout is down to a tenth of its original strength. Every sevenfold increase in time reduces fallout intensity ten times.

Radioactivity is measured in roentgens. A dose of 400 to 600 roentgens in a short period of time can kill you; 200 to 300 roentgens all at once would probably give you serious radiation sickness. You should survive a dose of 200 roentgens acquired over a one-month period. Radiation sickness is not contagious; you can safely care for a sick person.

Radioactivity is nothing new. The whole world is radioactive -- has been for hundreds of years. Normal amounts of radiation are not dangerous. Radioactive fallout resulting from an enemy nuclear attack would be dangerous in some areas.

There is effective protection. The best protection comes from three feet of earth or other heavy material between you and the fallout. The best protection is planned and prepared in advance. But the best protection isn't good enough if you can't stay in your shelter area until you're told it is safe to come out.

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

To all counties
Special Civil Defense Packet

FALLOUT
AFFECTS
FARMING

Fallout from an enemy nuclear attack could affect your system of farming, according to County Agent _____ and A. C. Caldwell, University of Minnesota soil scientist.

Here's why: Radioactive strontium, a long-lived fallout material, could affect soils and plants for decades. It's chemically similar to calcium; plants with high calcium requirements -- alfalfa, clover and leafy vegetables -- would absorb high amounts of strontium if they grew in calcium-deficient soil.

Cereal grains, potatoes and fruits, aren't so great a problem because they need less calcium.

Alfalfa and other feed crops might not be usable because of contamination. If a radiation survey showed heavy contamination you'd probably have to cut the growth as close to the ground as possible, discard it, and use only succeeding growths.

Should your soil be acid, you might have to apply lime at once. Pastures might be usable immediately, if fallout is light. If you were low on feed and had heavy crop contamination, you'd probably have to allow livestock to graze contaminated pasture and use the milk and meat under supervision of the radiological defense supervisor.

You can treat lands to reduce the fallout hazard after external radiation levels are low enough to go outdoors and work. Treatments include liming acid soils; leaching porous soils with water, adding large amounts of decomposable organic matter to the soil, and plowing deep.

Here's the important thing to remember: In the event of an enemy nuclear attack, your best bet where land and crops are concerned is to follow the advice of a soil scientist.

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-hrs-

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

To all counties

Release week of Nov. 27

FARM FILLERS

Continue topping out your hogs as they reach 200-220 pounds and market frequently during early December, say University of Minnesota extension farm management specialists. You normally have only a 50-50 chance for profit from feeding 200-220 pound hogs to 240-250 pounds during early December, and chances are less than that this year.

* * * *

Christmas tree growers may suffer serious losses from pocket gopher damage unless they take adequate control measures. A two-year study by William Miles, extension forester, and Henry Hansen, professor of forestry, at the University of Minnesota, and Laurits Krefting, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologist, shows that 4 percent of 26,000 Norway and Scotch pine in central Minnesota were killed by gophers eating the roots during 1960 and 1961. Plantations where gopher poisoning had been diligently carried out showed practically no gophers present and little tree damage. County agents and State Forestry personnel have information on gopher control.

* * * *

Proper timing of expenses and sales may save you money on your income tax. Hal Routhe, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that if your income is unusually high this year you might delay some sales until early next year. Or buy feed and fertilizer before the end of December. If your income looks lower than usual, move sales of grain and livestock ahead -- if the price is good. You'll probably be money ahead to have a tax man help you plan your tax program.

* * * *

With dairy cows, it's the amount of milk you get that counts rather than the number you milk. A cow producing 200 pounds of butterfat just about covers her expenses, leaving you nothing for your labor, say James App and Duane Erickson, University of Minnesota extension farm management specialists. A cow producing 300 pounds of butterfat will yield an annual labor return of \$100 on a grade A market. A 400-pound producer will return \$200 -- twice as much for your labor.

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

To all counties
Special Civil Defense Packet

FALLOUT AND LIVESTOCK

In event of an enemy nuclear attack, fallout would affect livestock and poultry as well as human beings.

County Agent _____, passing along information from USDA civil defense authorities, says animals can suffer skin burns if fallout settles in the coat. If they drink fallout in their water or eat it in pasture grass or commercial feed, radiation may cause serious internal injuries.

If you receive ample warning that fallout is coming, you can take certain precautions to protect your livestock and reduce losses. But once fallout occurs, don't leave your own shelter to protect livestock unless authorities tell you that it is safe to do so.

Livestock housed in barns and other farm buildings during fallout stand a better chance of surviving radiation effects. They're also protected against eating contaminated feed. If you can't get them inside, confine animals in a small lot near farm buildings where they can't graze contaminated forage or drink contaminated water.

Give dairy cows preferred shelter and clean feed and water. Reduce their water and concentrate rations, and, if practicable, put cows and calves together. Calves can suckle and reduce the discomfort of full udders.

Don't allow your animals to go without feed and water for long. It's better to keep them alive on contaminated water and feed than to let them die of thirst and hunger.

If possible, use water from a covered well. Water from a tank or cistern, or from a freely running spring should be safe. Pond water is less safe, but, if necessary, can be used a few days after fallout has occurred.

Because of radioactive decay, even dangerously contaminated feed may be safe to use after a period of storage. How long to store it depends on such factors as the type and concentration of fission products. Do not handle contaminated feed until authorities tell you it is safe to do so. Also, you'll be notified if your forage has received harmful amounts of radiation.

Do not destroy any animal food products unless they've spoiled. Contaminated food products may be safe for consumption if they can be stored for a period of time to allow the radioactivity to decay.

Some of your animals may die from fallout a few days or weeks after exposure. Others will be unthrifty, may have to be slaughtered. But don't slaughter any of your livestock unless you are told to do so by agricultural authorities.

Bury animals that die from fallout. Their carcasses usually are not dangerous to surviving animals. Special instructions for your protection while handling contaminated carcasses may be issued by authorities, depending on the amount of contamination.

Much of the radioactive fallout on animal's skins can be washed off. Authorities may advise you to hose down animals and to clean barns, stables and other farm buildings, and will tell you when it is safe to do these things.

When you handle animals, take proper precautions to prevent contaminating yourself. Cleaning or disinfecting buildings will not destroy radioactivity but merely move it.

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

To all counties
Special Civil Defense Packet

PREPAREDNESS NOW
MAY MEAN SURVIVAL
IN A DISASTER

Lack of preparedness in an emergency could be costly to you and your family.

You may have to depend upon your own knowledge and resourcefulness for days or weeks if there is an enemy bomb attack. The skills and knowledge you acquire now in home and family protection will make you better prepared and more self reliant in meeting a disaster, whether it is from an enemy attack or from the forces of nature.

Here are some steps you can take now to help insure your family's protection and survival in case of an enemy attack. County Agent _____
_____ passes on these suggestions from M. Eldon Schultz, coordinator of civil defense programs for the Minnesota State Department of Education.

. Know the warning signals. Public **action signals** are of two methods -- alert and take cover. In the target areas of the Twin Cities, Moorhead-Fargo, Duluth, East Grand Forks and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, a long blast of 3 to 5 minutes -- the alert signal -- is the warning to evacuate. In smaller cities outside the target area, a long blast means to take action as directed by your local government.

The take cover signal, a wailing tone or a series of short blasts of 3 minutes' duration, means an attack is imminent and you must go to the best available shelter immediately.

In rural areas, a general alarm will be rung on non-dial telephone systems. If a dial system is in use, many communities have arranged for sequence calling, with one individual calling a number of families. Rural families should consult

ADD 1 -- Family Survival

the county civil defense director to find out how they are to get the warning from the county seat.

. Know where to find the Conelrad frequency on your radio -- 640 or 1240 on the dial -- and listen for official instructions and information. Follow those instructions carefully.

. Start now to build up a two-weeks' supply of food and water to safeguard your family's survival.

. Keep on hand an emergency supply of medicine for the family, particularly medications which are needed regularly by some family members.

. Learn first aid and other specific survival techniques by enrolling in a Survival Preparedness course given in the community.

. Do something now about constructing a fallout shelter.

. Make plans with the family for reassembling at a certain place in case you should be separated from other members.

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

To all counties
Special Civil Defense Packet

EVERY FAMILY
NEED TWO-WEEKS'
FOOD SUPPLY

A stockpile of food and water in your home can go a long way toward safeguarding your family's survival in case of an enemy bomb attack or other emergency.

Every family should build up and keep on hand a two-weeks' supply of food and water, stockpiled in cans, jars or tightly sealed paper containers, according to County Agent _____ . A bomb attack on the United States would make it necessary for survivors to rely on their own food and water reserves for up to two weeks.

In deciding what types of foods to store for emergency use, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota suggest that you select:

- . Non-perishable foods -- foods that will last for months without refrigeration.
- . Foods that can be eaten with little or no cooking.
- . Favorite family foods.
- . A variety of nutritious foods.
- . Some food concentrates, such as some of the multi-purpose wafers now on the market.

In planning a balance of nutritious foods, University nutritionists recommend including protein foods, such as canned fish, meat, poultry; cooked dry beans and peas; canned fruits and vegetables; dry cereals and crackers; canned and powdered milk; spreads; fats and vegetable oils; instant cocoa, coffee and tea; sugar, salt, nuts and some sweets. One-dish meals in cans -- such as stews -- are particularly good to have on hand.

ADD 1 -- Food Stockpile

Whenever possible, choose cans and jars in sizes that will fill your family's needs for only one meal -- especially in the case of foods that deteriorate rapidly after the container is opened.

Keep the reserve food supply in the fallout shelter if you have one. If you have no shelter, keep it in the part of your basement where you will be safest in case of attack. In homes without basements and in apartments, store the foods in the kitchen or in a storage closet. The foods will keep best in a dry place, where the temperature is fairly cool -- preferably not above 70° F.

If some of the foods are used for family meals, replace them with fresh supplies, keeping older supplies in front.

If your food freezer is located where you have safe access to it after attack, count foods in it as some of the reserve. Food spoilage in a well insulated freezer doesn't begin until several days after the power goes off.

Along with the emergency foods, be sure to have a can opener, some emergency cooking equipment and plastic or disposable tableware.

A two-weeks' supply of water should provide 7 gallons per person, though some of the needs for liquids can be supplied by storing large quantities of fruit juices and soft drinks. Cream cans would be ideal for storing water. Water available for bathing, brushing teeth and dishwashing will be needed in addition. Some of these water requirements can be met by making use of the water in home hot-water tanks.

Further information on storing emergency foods is available in Home and Garden Bulletin 77, Family Food Stockpile for Survival. This bulletin will be available from the county extension office as soon as supplies arrive from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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

Immediate release

4-H BOYS TO NATIONAL DAIRY CONFERENCE

Five Minnesota 4-H youths will receive trips to the National 4-H Dairy Conference to be held in Chicago, Nov. 30-Dec. 2.

They are Willard Johnson, Richville; Clem Sammon, Faribault; John Carroll, Rosemount; Dale Schoberg, Winthrop; and Keith Bremer, Lake City. They received the awards on the basis of their long-time record of achievement in the 4-H dairy project and because of their knowledge of the dairy industry. They were selected from among more than 7,500 4-H club members in the dairy project.

Clifford Wilcox, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, will accompany the delegation.

Purpose of the conference is to give 4-H members an opportunity to learn more about production, processing, marketing and use of dairy products, as well as career opportunities in the dairy industry.

The three-day program will include tours around Chicago, social events and talks by noted dairymen. A visit to the International Dairy Show is scheduled for Friday afternoon.

The awards are sponsored by the Minnesota Association of Production Credit Associations, Fergus Falls; Twin City Milk Producers Association, St. Paul; the Dairy Supply Company, Minneapolis; and Russell Stansfield of Northern States Power Company, Minneapolis.

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

Immediate release

RALPH SMITH GETS PERMANENT APPOINTMENT AS MORRIS SUPERINTENDENT

MORRIS, Minn.--Appointment of Ralph E. Smith as superintendent of the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment Station at Morris on a permanent basis was announced today by Theodore H. Fenske, associate dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture.

Smith has been acting superintendent since July 1 this year. At that time the school and agricultural experiment station at Morris were separated administratively from the college function of the University of Minnesota, Morris.

Rodney Briggs continues as dean of the college at Morris.

Before becoming acting superintendent, Smith had served as a member of the teaching and research staff at the Morris school and station since 1949. He holds the rank of assistant professor.

He is a graduate of the West Central School and of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, where he completed work for his bachelor of science degree in 1950, graduating with distinction. He received his master of science degree from the University of Minnesota in 1955. Smith's research specialty has been farm management.

At Morris, he has served a number of years as secretary of the Stevens County Fair and has also served as secretary of the Morris Kiwanis Club.

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

Immediate release

TWO 4-H GIRLS WIN FOOD PRESERVATION AWARDS

Two Minnesota 4-H club girls have been awarded \$50 bonds for their outstanding work in the food preservation project.

The girls are Beverly Dostal, 19, Hutchinson, and Barbara Rine, 18, Winnebago.

Miss Dostal, a 1960 graduate of Hutchinson High School, carried the food preservation project for seven of the 10 years she has been in 4-H. During these years she preserved over 1,500 quarts and over 4,400 pounds of food for a saving of approximately \$1,000.

The McLeod County girl follows certain rules when freezing food. She always looks for young, tender vegetables and firm fruit with good color. She picks vegetables in the morning while it is cool and she says that "two hours from garden to freezer" will mean a better end product. Following these rules has meant several awards for her. She has received 15 blue ribbons and three championship ribbons in county competition and four blue ribbons for State Fair exhibits.

Miss Rine has enrolled in the food preservation project for five of the nine years that she has been a 4-H club member. She gave demonstrations in this area three times and each time she won a trip to the State Fair and earned a blue ribbon. She has also won four blue ribbons at the State Fair for food preservation exhibits.

The Faribault County 4-H'er has canned and frozen over 1,200 pints of food for a saving of over \$300. She has also frozen over 200 pounds of meat.

Miss Rine is a sophomore majoring in home economics education at the University of Minnesota.

The awards for both girls are given by the Kerr Glass Manufacturing Co.

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

Immediate release

CASH GRAIN AND LARGE FARMS LEAD IN FEED GRAIN PROGRAM SIGN-UP

Greater proportions of cash grain farmers and operators of large farms signed up in the 1961 Emergency Feed Grain Program than did operators of other types and sizes of farms, a University of Minnesota survey of 11 south central and southwestern counties shows.

C. O. Nohre and H. R. Jensen, University agricultural economists, report that 75 percent of the cash grain farmers in these counties took part in the program. Sixty-two percent of the livestock and of the general and 46 percent of the dairy farms participated.

Of the farms with more than 260 acres, almost 72 percent complied. Sixty-one percent of the operators with medium-sized farms (180-259 acres) and 56 percent of those with small farms (under 180 acres) signed up.

Counties surveyed include Renville, Redwood, Brown, Murray, Cottonwood, Watonwan, Blue Earth, Nobles, Jackson, Martin and Faribault.

(more)

add 1 feed grain sign-up

The percentage of farmers participating in the program is greater in this area than for the state as a whole. Sixty-three percent of the farmers with feed grain bases in these counties signed up as compared with a state average of about 50 percent.

The economists offered these comments on the survey results:

With the sale of crops--chiefly of corn and soybeans--making up their major source of income, the support price was probably an important incentive for cash grain farmers to participate in the program.

On other types of farms, on which livestock are more important, a larger proportion of the corn is fed on the farm and the support price is not given as much consideration in planning the farm operation. This appears to be especially true for dairy farmers.

Farmers participating in the program were required to retire a minimum of 20 percent of their 1959-60 base corn acreage, with the option to retire up to 40 percent. Farmers in the survey who are complying with the program retired an average of 30 percent of their corn land, with cash grain farmers averaging a little higher percentage than other types.

Among farmers in the survey who were not taking part in the feed grain program, the largest changes in cropping patterns were made by cash grain farmers, who increased corn acreage by more than 20 percent while making a compensating downward adjustment in soybean acreage.

Operators of livestock, dairy and general farms who were not taking part in the feed grain program decreased acres in corn moderately and tended to increase soybean acreage by a small amount. For all these farmers taken together, there was a slight downward adjustment in corn acreage from 1960 to 1961.

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61-406-rpr

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

Sixth in a series
-- The Consumer's
Stake in Agriculture

EFFICIENCY IS
TOP STORY IN
U. S. AGRICULTURE

The efficiency of American agriculture is one of the greatest success stories of our day. We're eating better food and more of it today because of the sharp rise in agricultural productivity.

USDA figures show an hour of farm labor today produces four times as much food and fiber as it did 40 years ago. Crop production is 65 percent greater per acre. Output per breeding animal is 88 percent higher.

According to S. A. Engene, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, the increased production lowered prices received by farmers in recent years. Nature of the demand for most farm products is such that if marketing increases 1 percent the price drops by more than 1 percent.

That holds true unless the total demand increases due to population growth.

Since 1947-49 increases in farm production expenses more than offset increases in gross farm income. Net farm income has declined from \$14 billion in the early 1950's to \$12 billion in more recent years. Net income pays for the labor and management of the farmer and his family and the use of capital invested on the farm.

Because the number of farms and farm families declined during the last decade, total farm income was divided into fewer parts in 1960 than in 1949. This resulted in a higher net income per farm operator and a general increase per farm worker.

Average net income per farm worker rose from \$1,717 in 1949-51 to \$2,014 in 1960. That's an increase of 17 percent. But prices paid by consumers for all consumption items rose about 27 percent; the increase in net income from farming operations was not enough to offset the farm family's higher cost of living.

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-hrs-

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

To all counties
For immediate release

GOOD PROSPECTS
FOR FATTENING
DAIRY STEERS

Fattening dairy steers could be a profitable enterprise on your farm.

Extension animal husbandman Raymond L. Arthaud and J. L. App and K. H.

Thomas, extension economists in farm management at the University of Minnesota, say these are the factors to consider if you're thinking of a dairy steer fattening operation:

* Returns from feeding out dairy steers have been good to excellent during the past four years. Hourly labor returns from feeding out dairy steers compare favorably with the hourly labor return from dairying. And labor requirements are relatively low -- 25 to 30 hours per steer from birth to market weight, compared with 100 hours per year for a dairy cow.

* Dairy steers can efficiently utilize the extra roughage and feed supply not presently used in other farm livestock enterprises.

* Farms shifting out of milk production, for lack of suitable milk market outlets or for other reasons, normally have buildings and facilities available that are well-suited for housing dairy steers.

* There's a deferred benefit, too. Feeding dairy steers often furnishes good managerial experience for farm operators who later decide to engage in full-time beef fattening operations.

The present slow build-up in cattle numbers suggests good profits from dairy steers over the next couple of years. Standard steers tend to bring a price \$4 to \$5 below choice grades. On this basis standard prices should range between \$17 and \$19 during the coming year.

Should dairy steer profits decline in relation to other farm enterprises, the animals may readily be marketed as week-old calves, vealers or feeder steers.

For further information on dairy steer feed requirements and fattening costs, contact _____ County Agent _____.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

ECONOMIST SUMMARIZES
EGG MARKET OUTLOOK

Egg prices received by producers during the coming year will be somewhat below what they were during 1960-61 but somewhat higher than during 1959-60.

In making this quick summary of the egg price outlook situation, W. H. Dankers, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota, observed that, "although general economic conditions will remain favorable, there's no indication of any increase in the demand for eggs and in the size of the egg market."

Dankers continued:

Egg production in Minnesota and the United States as a whole was about one percent less during the first nine months of 1961 than during the same period in 1960.

The size of the chick hatch for laying flock replacements in the United States was 7.5 percent larger during the first nine months of 1961 than during the same period in 1960.

Indications are that the laying flock in the coming year will be somewhat larger than in 1960-61

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-rpr-

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

CHILDREN LIKE
THE FOODS
GROWNUPS EAT

There's really no trick to keeping pre-school youngsters happy at mealtimes, according to Home Agent _____.

They like to eat with the grownups, and they like to eat what the grownups eat. So why not let them?

It's easy to prepare meals that will suit the whole family. Youngsters need the same food as their parents -- just a little less of it.

However, University of Minnesota extension nutritionists stress the need for a good diet of body-building foods -- milk at every meal, a variety of fruits and vegetables, cereals, eggs and some meat, fish or chicken.

Keep the cooking simple. Avoid very salty, highly seasoned foods or greasy foods and rich desserts for the children.

Youngsters are keenly aware of the flavors and textures of food. They're quick to spot milk with even a slight off-flavor or vegetables not quite up to par. It's a good idea for mother to cut cooked spinach to avoid strings and to see that the cocoa isn't scummy.

The best way to get the youngsters to try new foods is to offer them little tastes at the beginning of a meal, when they're hungry. Then ask if they'd like more.

Large servings often discourage children from wanting to eat. Make regular servings small; then offer seconds later.

When the children aren't as hungry as usual, don't force them to eat. As a rule, their appetites will be back to normal the next day.

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H CLUBS SHOW
CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

Making the Christmas season happy for others is the way 4-H'ers make the season happier for themselves.

Community service is always a part of the 4-H club program, but this is especially true at Christmas.

Christmas caroling in the community and in local hospitals is an annual activity for many clubs. For over 15 years the Shikoma 4-H Club in Ramsey County has sung in the halls of the county home for the aged. Members decorate rooms and bring small gifts, fruit or candy to the patients. Because the residents enjoy seeing small children and seldom get the chance, the club members often take along their young brothers and sisters to present the gifts. This year the girls in the club will be baking cookies to decorate Christmas trees for the men's infirmary.

Several 4-H clubs throughout the state pack boxes of food and give them to the local welfare office or police department who then give the food to needy families in the area so they will have a Christmas dinner. This year the Roseview Club in Ramsey County will be literally "giving Christmas" to a family of nine. Besides a food box, the 4-H'ers will give them a tree with decorations made by the club members. Some of the girls are making a centerpiece and Christmas placemats. This is the second year that the club has helped this family.

The Dakota Ramblers South 4-H Club and the R and M 4-H Club in Dakota County try to make the holidays happier for the children at the Hastings State Mental Hospital. In addition to caroling in the halls they bring small gifts and favors. A Christmas card sale this year will provide money for the gifts given by the Ramblers. In other clubs, gifts are brought by club members to the club Christmas party and instead of exchanging gifts among themselves, the packages are distributed to needy children.

The Shar-n-Win 4-H Club in Hennepin County says "Merry Christmas!" to their entire community on a sign they hang in the business district.

-jcm-

NOTE TO AGNET: You may wish to substitute activities of your own clubs for those mentioned here.

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

* For release at 5 a.m. *
* Monday, November 27 *

4-H GIRL WINS COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP

Mary Ann Fobbe, 18, Maple Lake, has been named national winner of a \$400 college scholarship for her work in the 4-H clothing project.

She is one of 12 4-H'ers in the nation selected to receive the scholarship. The award was announced today (Mon. a.m., Nov. 27) at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. The Wright County girl is attending the congress as state winner in clothing. The award is given by Coats & Clark, Inc., New York.

Miss Fobbe will use her scholarship at the University of Minnesota, where she is a sophomore in the College of Science, Literature and Arts. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fobbe.

Most of Mary Ann's projects during her seven years as a member of the Cedar Lake Racers 4-H Club were centered around the home. But she says that the clothing project which she carried each year was her "pet." She sewed a total of 113 garments.

Miss Fobbe has won numerous awards for her achievements in the clothing project. She has had grand championship exhibits at the county fair twice and blue ribbon exhibits at the State Fair twice. She has been county dress revue queen.

She was also the winner of the Wright County good grooming contest and received the county award as the outstanding girl in junior leadership. Miss Fobbe was a junior leader in her club for two years and served as secretary-treasurer. She was also president of the Wright County 4-H Federation.

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

* For release at 9:15 a.m. *
* Tuesday, November 28 *

IMPROVED PRACTICES COULD ENABLE U.S. TO MEET FUTURE FOREST NEEDS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.--Improved soil and watershed management could enable the United States to meet all of its future needs for forest products, said J.H. Stoeckeler in St. Louis today (Nov. 28).

Stoeckeler, a soil scientist with the Lake States Forest Experiment Station of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, ⁶¹⁻⁴⁰⁸ makes his headquarters on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota. He was speaking at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy, being held November 27-30 in the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis.

This nation has already become a net importer of pulpwood to the extent of about 10.5 million cords a year, said Stoeckeler, and the rapidly expanding population of the United States and increasing per-capita demand for wood and wood products put new emphasis on the need for scientific management of forests.

An enormous acreage of forest lands in the United States is now producing only a fraction of its potential, he noted. This includes 52 million acres of bare land needing reforestation, 51 million acres which could be converted to more productive species of trees, 14 million acres requiring drainage and 6 1/2 million acres estimated as being economically feasible for fertilization.

Stoeckeler continued:

Timber growth in the United States could be increased by 64 1/2 million cords per year through intensified research and proper application of knowledge of soils and site.

Estimates of future needs for forests--assuming a conservative low-level demand--indicate that the United States must produce an additional 18 billion cubic feet of timber annually to meet the demand 40 years from now. This is approximately a 27 percent increase in the current growth rate.

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

Immediate release

EXHAUST FUMES MAY BE "DO-IT-YOURSELF" DEATH TRAP

You may be creating a "do-it-yourself" death trap if you leave the motor of your tractor, truck or car running in a closed shed or garage.

Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, warns that exhaust fumes from motors contain deadly CO gas. "You can't see, smell, taste or feel it, but it can replace the oxygen supply for your body, resulting in death."

Prickett makes these suggestions:

If it becomes necessary to let the motor run while you are working on it in the shop, attach a hose to the exhaust pipe and extend it outside the building. Or else open the doors or windows so that there will be adequate air circulation.

Another death trap is a leak in the motor exhaust system--manifold gasket, exhaust pipe, muffler--which will permit exhaust fumes to enter the cab of the vehicle. This is especially dangerous when the car is parked with the motor running. For safe driving, keep one or more windows open slightly to permit air circulation. Shut the motor off when the car is not in motion.

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61-409-rpr

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

Immediate release

PROPERTY TAX SHORT COURSE SERIES TO BEGIN DECEMBER 11

Four-day Property Tax Short Courses for Local Assessors will be held at five different Minnesota locations in December, January and February under sponsorship of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture.

Dates and places are:

December 11, 18 and January 8, 15--Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca.

January 16, 23 and 30 and February 6--West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris.

January 17, 24 and 31 and February 7--Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston.

January 18, 25 and February 1, 8--North Central School and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids.

January 23, 30 and February 6, 13--St. Paul Campus

The University is going to the five regional centers, rather than holding a single course at one location in the state, in an effort to make it possible for assessors to attend who would not be able to make longer trips, according to Robert Pinches, acting director of agricultural short courses at the University.

He pointed out that the series is the local and rural assessors' counterpart of the more detailed Property Tax Seminar being held November 27-December 2 at the Center for Continuation Study on the University's Minneapolis Campus.

The regional series is designed to fill a long-felt need to bring basic information to those who put the original assessment on property, explained James Schwinden, research fellow in agricultural economics at the University, who is program chairman.

Cooperating with the University in planning the sessions and providing instructors are the Minnesota Department of Taxation, Minnesota Association of County Assessing Officers, Minnesota County Commissioners Association, Farmers Home Administration, State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, Soil Conservation Service and State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

A \$10 fee will be charged for the course.

More detailed information concerning the courses will be announced soon. Those interested may contact the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-410-rpr

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

Immediate release

RESEARCH SHOWS GOPHER IS "SCROOGE"

"Christmas? Bah! Humbug!" cried Gertie the Gopher as she gnawed away at a succulent young pine tree root.

University of Minnesota forestry researchers have unearthed evidence showing that the gopher, far from being the cheerful little rodent pictured as an emblem of Minnesota, is a veritable Scrooge.

Pocket gophers cause serious losses in Norway and Scotch pine Christmas tree plantations by eating the roots of the trees. The extent to which they have killed Christmas trees has been the subject of a two-year study completed this fall by William Miles, extension forester; Henry Hansen, professor of forestry; and Laurits Krefting, U.S. Wildlife Service biologist--all with headquarters on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Total mortality caused by gophers on an average 10-year-old Norway pine plantation was 16 percent of the total trees planted, and total mortality caused by these rodents on an average seven-year-old Scotch pine plantation was 13 percent of of the total trees planted.

Wide variations in the amount of damage among plantations were noted. These were due to differences in the number of gophers present before planting, fluctuations in gopher . . populations after planting and the absence or presence of other predators

Of 26,000 trees studied, about 4 percent were killed by gophers during 1960 and 1961.

Plantations where gopher controls by poisoning had been diligently carried out indicated practically no gophers present and negligible damage to the pine trees. A relatively new method of poisoning--a tractor-pulled machine called the "burrow builder"--has proved to be extremely effective in gopher control, reported Miles. "Tree growers and plantation owners should recognize the risk of neglecting gopher control," he said.

Information on gopher damage and methods of control may be obtained from county agents and State Forestry personnel.

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

* For release at 5 p.m. *
* Wednesday, Nov. 29 *

U STUDENT WINS \$1,600 SCHOLARSHIP

A University of Minnesota freshman, Paul Rice, 18, Dover, has been named national winner of a \$1,600 college scholarship for his achievement in the 4-H forestry project.

The award was announced today (Wed. p.m., Nov. 29) at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. ~~Rice is attending the congress as state winner in forestry.~~ He is one of four 4-H'ers in the nation to receive an award given by Homelite, a division of Textron, Inc., Port Chester, N. Y.

Rice was a member of the Elmira XL 4-H Club for nine years. During that time he received recognition for his work in poultry, agriculture and conservation projects. In 1959 he received a trip to the National Junior Poultry Fact Finding Conference.

Rice was a junior leader and was named outstanding boy in junior leadership in Olmsted County. He won a trip to the 4-H leadership training camp in Michigan.

One of his activities in the forestry project included planting 400 young trees on his farm. He also taught classes in forestry at county 4-H camps and led nature hikes. In the last two years he has worked with 180 campers.

Rice is majoring in forestry in the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Rice.

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

* For release at 6 a.m. *
* Wednesday, Nov. 29 *

U STUDENT WINS 4- H SCHOLARSHIP THIRD TIME

For the third consecutive year, Ronald D. Lindmark, 28, of Leonard, has been named winner of a \$400 scholarship in the 4-H Forest Economics Scholarship program. He is one of three winners in an eight-state area.

The award was announced this morning (Wed., Nov. 29) at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. sponsors the award.

Lindmark is a graduate student and research assistant at the University of Minnesota. He is working for his master's degree in forest economics with special emphasis on transportation and trade.

He became interested in forestry during his four years as a member of the Sinclair Sunbeams 4-H Club in Clearwater County. Lindmark has worked in logging communities in the central Cascades of Washington and has completed several research studies of forest products.

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61-413-jcm

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

Immediate release

EXTENSION SERVICE MAKES ADMINISTRATIVE SHIFTS

Six shifts in administrative personnel were announced today by Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Frank W. Forbes is now serving as acting assistant director of the Extension Service, replacing Roland H. Abraham, who is on leave to do graduate study at the University of Wisconsin until September 1, 1962.

Forbes has been serving as state leader in extension training and as supervisor of county agricultural agents in the Northwestern Minnesota district.

Howard J. Newell is the new acting supervisor of county agents in the Northwestern district. He has been assistant state 4-H club leader since April 1, 1957.

Named assistant state 4-H club leader is Osgood T. Magnuson, who has been acting as an assistant to the director of the Extension Service since April of this year.

Edward Becker has been appointed acting supervisor of county agricultural agents for the northeastern part of the state. He has been serving as extension area rural development agent, with headquarters at Grand Rapids, since October, 1956. For the present he will continue to reside at Grand Rapids and will include area development as part of his work.

Glenn T. McCleary, who has been supervisor of county agents for the northeastern district since July, 1953, has been appointed supervisor of a newly created central district. Creation of the new district raises the number of county extension supervisory districts from four to five. They are central, northwest, northeast, southeast and southwest.

Eleanor G. Gifford, former state home economics agent, is the new supervisor of home agents for southeastern Minnesota. Mrs. Gifford replaces Caroline Fredrickson, who has been appointed supervisor of the new central district.

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61-414-rpr

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

Immediate release

GOOD SUPPLY OF FOOD IN PROSPECT

Big supplies and favorable prices give consumers promise that food will continue to be a bargain in 1962, Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, said today.

More meat, poultry, eggs and fruit than last year and plenty of canned and frozen vegetables are in prospect for this next year. Crop production the year is about the same as last but livestock production is moving up, according to a report from the Economics Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

At the meat counter, lower pork prices will help to drop the average price of all meats. Large supplies of chicken will be on the market, and the prices may even be lower than last year. Turkey should be a special bargain, since 25 percent more birds will be available. And then there will be plenty of eggs at somewhat lower prices.

Dairy cases will be well filled with milk. Cheese, which has been an especially popular dairy item during 1961, will continue to be in plentiful supply in 1962.

There also promises to be a moderately larger supply of fruit on fresh counters and canned goods shelves. Canned fruit especially abundant will be fruit cocktail, peaches, cherries and purple plums. More fruit juices--particularly orange juice--are also in prospect. Canned fruit will be priced about the same as last year, but prices of some fresh items will be down.

The supply of fresh vegetables may be smaller this winter, but there'll be plenty of canned and frozen vegetables on the market. ^{Fresh} cauliflower, celery, broccoli and early fall tomatoes will be substantially lower in quantity. Dry onions will also be in shorter supply. Potatoes are the exception among the fresh vegetables. Fresh potatoes will be in large supply and lower priced.

So far this year, cash registers have been ringing up a 2 percent increase in retail food prices over last year. But lower pork, poultry and egg prices for the rest of the year probably will drop the total cost of food slightly during the next few months.

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61-415-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 28, 1961

To all counties

Release week of December 4

FARM FILLERS

Three-times-per season hay cutting schedules produced better quality hay than two-time, although the two-time cuttings resulted in a greater tonnage of hay, according to data gathered from 12 time and frequency cutting demonstrations on Minnesota farms in 1960 and 1961. Bill Hueg, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, figures that the superiority of the three-time cuttings in protein and total digestible nutrients makes this hay worth \$35-\$40 more per acre in terms of animal production and savings in protein supplement.

* * * *

Cold weather is a good time to control woody brush or scrub trees with an herbicide such as 2,4,5-T, according to William Miles, University of Minnesota extension forester. It works as well with dormant as with growing plants, and there's no danger of damaging other plants with spray drift in cold weather. Be sure to mix the herbicide with fuel oil instead of water for cold weather use. See the county agent for more information.

* * * *

Need a herd boar? University of Minnesota extension animal husbandmen suggest you choose one from a herd with swine testing station or on-the-farm performance records. Ask for litter mate carcass cut-out data. And use the information to help make your decision. Your boar should come from one of the most uniform, fastest-gaining, meat-type litters in the herd.

* * * *

Don't hope to match the brute strength of an animal. Play it safe, and live, when you handle livestock, urges Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

Hourly labor returns from feeding out dairy steers compare favorably with those from dairying, according to University of Minnesota farm management specialists. Labor requirements for feeding dairy steers are 25-30 hours per steer from birth to market, compared with 100 hours per year to care for a dairy cow.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 28, 1961

Farm and Home Research Report
To all counties
Release week of December 4

OIL TREAT EGGS
ON THE FARM?

Oil treat eggs on the farm?

Yes, it can be done satisfactorily and inexpensively by any producer as a means of preserving quality.

That's the word from Milo Swanson, associate professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Minnesota.

Says Swanson:

When eggs are oiled at the processor level, the principal advantage of oil treatment is to reduce evaporation. This, in turn, reduces growth in air cell size and weight loss.

And now it has been discovered that if oiling is done within a few hours after the eggs are laid, loss of carbon dioxide is retarded and characteristics associated by the consumer with freshness in the broken-out egg are retained.

Egg-treating oil is a highly-refined, lightweight white mineral oil, essentially colorless, odorless and tasteless. You can get it locally through most of the major companies selling gasoline and other petroleum products. Cost per gallon varies between 55 and 75 cents, the exact price depending on the quantity purchased.

For on-the-farm oiling, eggs may be gathered from the nests directly onto one-piece filler flats or may be placed on the flats at the time of oiling. Apply the oil with one of several kinds of sprayers.

-MORE-

ADD 1 -- Oil Treat Eggs...

The least expensive sprayer is the hand pump type used for insecticides and disinfectants. It should have an adjustable spray nozzle and deliver a continuous rather than an intermittent discharge. Pressure sprayers of larger capacity are also available. Electric sprayers originally designed for paints have been found satisfactory, and aerosol dispensers are also on the market for the small producer seeking convenience of application.

University of Minnesota research shows that delaying treatment beyond 24 hours after laying nullifies most of the potential benefit. On the other hand, a very complete seal application within an hour or two of laying can produce trouble from "cloudy whites." But, normally the spray process does not give a complete enough seal to bring this about.

The University of Minnesota poultry husbandry department recommends that the eggs be placed in the cooler as they are gathered during the day. Apply the oil at the end of the day, following any cleaning procedure used. If the oiling isn't completed at this time, it should be done the first thing the next morning.

Coverage of three-fourths or more of the shell surface is required for the treatment to be effective. Two grams of oil per 30-egg flat gives proper protection under refrigerated holding conditions. At this rate one gallon of oil would be enough to treat about 4,000 dozens of eggs or 133 thirty dozen cases at a cost for materials of about one-half cent per case.

Oiling eggs shouldn't be regarded as a substitute for proper refrigeration -- use both for best results.

Before you adopt oil treating, consult with your egg buyer. Not all markets will accept oil-processed eggs.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 28, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

MANY HOLIDAY
FOODS PLENTIFUL
IN DECEMBER

If you've already made out your Christmas menu and haven't included turkey and cranberries on it, put them there now and circle them in red, suggests Home Agent _____.

These two go-togethers are featured by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on its December plentiful food list, along with broiler-fryers for the smaller family meal or dinner party.

The 1961 prices for turkeys are the lowest in 20 years. Chickens also will be a good buy -- well below average in price. Birds will be available in all sizes to suit the size of your family.

Pork is another festive meat on the plentiful list. Hogs from the spring crop are now coming to market, and pork supplies will be substantially above those last year.

Abundant fruits, besides cranberries, are apples and grapefruit. Apples are a natural accompaniment with pork, just as cranberries are with poultry. Select varieties of apples according to the use you plan to make of them -- whether for eating, baking, pies or cooking, _____ suggests.

Fresh grapefruit is still another good buy. This year's crop is both larger than last year and larger than average. Much of the fruit will come from Florida, Arizona and California's desert valleys. The Texas crop, damaged somewhat by Hurricane Carla, will be down slightly from a year ago.

-MORE-

ADD 1 -- Holiday Foods Plentiful

On the market for pre-holiday baking will be the biggest crop of pecans on record, almonds from the second largest crop and a big supply of peanuts, along with plentiful supplies of vegetable fats and oils.

Minnesota bees have been busy working to produce honey for your toast and hot biscuits and your Christmas cookies. Minnesota led the nation in honey production this year, producing 28,634,000 pounds -- 11 percent of the total production for the nation. Much of the honey on Minnesota markets is "water white" honey, a blend of sweet clover and alfalfa honeys.

For a budget-saver, don't forget to add dry beans to your shopping list. Michigan pea beans are especially abundant. A steaming pot of baked beans is just the fare your family will enjoy on a cold December night.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 28, 1961

Seventh and final of a series
The Consumer's Stake in Agri-
culture

WHAT'S AHEAD
FOR THE FAMILY
FOOD BILL

No one knows exactly what the family food bill will be in future years.

But Dale C. Dahl and Marguerite C. Burk agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota, say you'd have to base any reasonable estimate on at least five trends:

* Increased marketing charges have fostered a general rise in food prices.

Look for this trend to continue as all retail prices continue to rise.

* Movement of farm families to urban areas and an increased use of commercially processed food products by farm families themselves adds to marketing charges. These trends probably will continue to increase the grocery bill for both rural and urban families in future years.

* The general pattern of all food consumption is from less to more expensive food products. We're eating fewer potatoes and more meat now than we did a year ago, a good reason why the grocery bill may rise faster than the level of food prices.

* More people are eating more meals away from home. From 1947-49 to 1960 the average U. S. family of four added about \$40 to its food bill by eating out. Dahl and Miss Burk expect this additional payment to rise as eating out becomes an increasingly important consumption habit.

* We're continuing to add more services to our food bill. In addition to the rural-to-urban shift, U. S. population has been concentrating in coastal areas. Midwest farm products are shipped greater distances at greater cost and with increased spoilage and damage loss.

-MORE-

ADD 1 -- What's Ahead for the Family Food Bill

There are added processing costs, too. Food processors now do many of the tasks the housewife used to do. Some of that cost is offset by greater marketing efficiency; however, it means a higher food bill for the family.

* Economists say the general decline in farm prices during the past decade has contributed to lower relative food prices. Nevertheless, it's difficult to project a continued future decline.

Regardless of farm programs designed to stabilize farm prices, look for a rise in your family food bill. This will come from the shift to more expensive foods and a rising marketing bill alone.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 28, 1961

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H PROJECT
DEVELOPS LEADERS,
AIDS MEMBERS

Good leaders are developed -- not born, according to County (4-H) Agent

In Minnesota nearly 10,000 4-H club members are developing strong leadership qualities in the 4-H junior leadership project. In _____ County _____ of young people are junior leaders.
(no.)

Junior leadership gives young people the opportunity to improve themselves by serving others. Junior leaders assist younger members with project selection, project requirements, record completion and club activities.

Junior leaders who work primarily with club activities aid the adult leader in planning, organizing and carrying out special club projects and activities during the year. They also serve on committees and help members with demonstrations and judging. Junior leaders plan recreation for meetings and special events and help to plan the annual club tour.

Junior project leaders assist adult leaders in teaching all or a phase of a 4-H project. Helping and encouraging other club members in their project work are also part of the project leader's job.

Junior club leaders work closely with adult leaders. They help plan the yearly club program, and improve regular club meetings and train new officers and committee chairmen. They assist the adult leader whenever possible and often represent the adult leader or club president on special committees.

Dependability, friendliness, tact, sincerity and self-control are some of the qualities which junior leaders possess or learn to develop. They also know how to be good listeners and followers as well as leaders.

To become a junior leader, 4-H'ers must be at least 14 years old and have completed at least one year of club membership. Further information about the project is available in a new junior leadership bulletin available at your county extension office.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 29, 1961

SPECIAL

to

Southern Minnesota newspapers

Immediate release

PROPERTY TAX SHORT COURSE TO START AT WASECA DECEMBER 11

WASECA, Minnesota--The first in a series of four-day Property Tax Short Courses for Local Assessors will be held at the University of Minnesota's Southern School of Agriculture, Waseca, beginning at 10 a.m. Monday, December 11.

The second of the Waseca sessions will be held the following Monday, December 18, and the third and fourth sessions, following the holiday period, will take place on successive Mondays, January 8 and 15.

Property Tax Short Courses will also be held at Morris, Crookston, Grand Rapids, and St. Paul in January and February. A fee of \$10.00 is being charged for the courses.

The Property Tax Short Courses are being held by the University's Institute of Agriculture on a regional basis rather than at a single location in the state in an effort to make it possible for local and rural assessors to attend who would not be able to make longer trips, according to Robert Pinches, acting director of agricultural short courses at the University.

The course is designed to fill a long-felt need to bring basic information to those who put the original assessment on property, explained James Schwinden, research fellow in agricultural economics at the University, who is program chairman.

Cooperating with the University in planning the sessions and providing instructors are the Minnesota Department of Taxation, Minnesota Association of County Assessing Officers, Minnesota County Commissioners Association, Farmers Home Administration, State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee and State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Those interested in attending the classes at Waseca may contact the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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

SPECIAL TO
Winona County
with mats

KLUVER WILL BE NEW WINOMA COUNTY ASSISTANT AGENT

Dennis E. Kluver will begin his duties as assistant agricultural extension agent in Winona County on December 16, replacing Jerry Richardson, who is now agricultural agent in Dodge County.

Kluver is a 1961 graduate of the University of Minnesota, with a major in agricultural education.

Before entering college, he served five years with the U. S. Air Force. He has also served three years with the Minnesota Air National Guard. Kluver's USAF service included duty in Japan and Greece.

He was born at Chatsworth, Iowa, was reared on a 200-acre general livestock farm in Cottonwood County Minnesota, and graduated from high school at Comfrey.

As a 4-H club member, Kluver carried the swine and beef projects and served terms as club treasurer and secretary.

In high school, he was senior class president and vice president and was also president of his Future Farmers of America chapter.

As a college student, Kluver worked as a laboratory assistant in the USDA rust nursery, was treasurer of the Agricultural Education Club and chronicler of the Alpha Zeta society. His awards at college included Book Store Scholarships in the winter and spring quarters of 1959-60 and 1960-61.

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

ST. PAUL CAMPUS CHORUS TO GIVE ANNUAL CHRISTMAS CONCERT

The University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus chorus will be featured at the annual Christmas assembly for students and faculty members in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the College of Veterinary Medicine.

The program will begin at 8 p.m. Wednesday, December 6, in the North Star ballroom of the St. Paul Campus Student Center.

The chorus, under the direction of Arthur Maud, instructor in the University's music department, will present 16 numbers, including a group of Christmas carols in which the audience will join. Penny Nyline, Hinckley, a special adult student in piano at the University, will play accompaniment.

Soloists will include Norma Krenik, sophomore from Cleveland; Dorothy Loken, junior from Clarkfield; Arthur Bolland, freshman from Henning; Dale Svendsen, sophomore from Alden--all students on the St. Paul Campus--and Mathew Murray, 3635 Blackhawk Road, St. Paul, a music senior.

A skit will be presented by the Punchinello Players, St. Paul Campus student dramatics organization. Donald Birkeland, junior from Bemidji, will be master of ceremonies.

Also featured at the assembly will be one of the most cherished traditions of the St. Paul Campus--presentation of the Little Red Oil Can. The oil can is given annually to a student or staff member who has made an outstanding contribution to campus life.

A coffee hour will be held immediately following the assembly, which is open to the public free of charge.

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

SPECIAL to forestry media

Immediate release

HOFMANN RECEIVES OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

Julius V. Hofmann received one of the University of Minnesota's highest honors when he was presented with an Outstanding Achievement Award recently.

He received the award from O. Meredith Wilson, president of the University, at the annual fall banquet of the Minnesota Forestry Alumni Association in the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis. Minnesota School of Forestry alumni from all sections of the United States and several foreign countries attended. The banquet was held in conjunction with the international meeting of the Canadian Institute of Forestry and the Society of American Foresters in Minneapolis.

Hofmann, a graduate of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry, is professor emeritus and director of the 80,000-acre Hofmann Forest of North Carolina State College. He has held this position since 1948.

He was awarded the first doctor's degree in forestry in the United States-- from the University of Minnesota in 1914. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1911 and a Master of Forestry degree in 1912--both from the University of Minnesota.

Hofmann was director of the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station in Oregon from 1914 to 1925; director of the Mont Alto Forestry School in Pennsylvania from 1925 to 1929; and in 1930 he became dean and director of the North Carolina State College School of Forestry, serving in that capacity until 1948.

He was a pioneer in silvicultural research and has been active in the Society of American Foresters and in other forestry affairs.

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

Shopping for Produce
Safer Costumes for Christmas Program
Protect Against Christmas Fire
Steamed Puddings for the Holidays

Time to Start Popping
Odors Don't Cling
Electronic Cooking
Mixing Bowl for Baking
Cleaning Help

CONSUMER MARKETING

Shopping for Produce

Supermarkets and the U. S. Department of Agriculture are making it easier for the housewife to shop for produce.

Taking their cue from USDA research, many stores are now making produce aisles wider and keeping them clear of carts and island displays. They are offering both bulk and prepackaged merchandise. And they're putting more "bounce" in the customer's shopping.

"Bounce" is what makes it possible for the housewife to shop more thoroughly.

When she bounces from side to side of the produce aisle--that is, shops in a zigzag pattern--the homemaker can look at every item in the department without having to backtrack.

Island displays, once believed to be a sales incentive, are now considered only roadblocks in the shopper's path. Though she may stop at the island, like as not she'll miss what's on the other side.

So, instead of island displays, USDA marketing specialists suggest extension counters that jut out from the regular display cases. If the aisles are wide and these extensions are staggered, they'll actually encourage the housewife to bounce merrily down the produce aisle.

-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.

SAFETYSafer Costumes for Christmas Program

A highlight for children before the holidays is appearing in the Christmas pageant or play in costume. When lighted candles are used, the costumes sometimes catch fire with tragic results.

But extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota say there's a way to treat costumes to make them safer--especially the flimsy cheesecloth costumes so often used for angels.

Mix 7 ounces of borax and 3 ounces of boric acid in 2 quarts of water. Either spray this solution on the garment or dip the cloth costumes in it.

Since this is just a temporary fire-retarding agent, you can use this solution on sheets, pillow cases and other similar articles and wash it out after the costume has served its purpose.

To use this solution on crepe paper, you'll have to spray it. Salt crystals of the solution may form, but they will glisten and add an extra touch to the costume.

* * *

Protect Against Christmas Fire

Every year we read of lives lost and property destroyed because a Christmas tree caught fire. You can prevent such a fire from marring your own Christmas by taking some steps suggested by Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

First of all, choose as fresh a tree as possible. Cut the end diagonally and stand the tree in water or a bucket of wet sand. Replenish the water every day.

Place the tree away from stoves, radiators, fireplace and doors. Use fire-resistant decorations to trim the tree.

Check the tree lights for frayed wire and loose sockets. When you put the lights on the tree, avoid having individual bulbs touch tree needles. And when you leave the house, always disconnect the tree lights.

FOOD AND NUTRITIONSteamed Puddings for the Holidays

Steamed puddings are traditional holiday fare in many homes. Many of these puddings are made from treasured recipes handed down through several generations.

If you've never made a steamed pudding, why not surprise your family with one? Your pudding can be steamed in almost any type of greased container--individual salad molds, clean juice or soup cans, custard cups or pudding molds.

But no matter what type of container you use, allow room for expansion of the pudding during the steaming process by filling the containers only partially.

Remember also to cover the pudding mold. If you don't have covers to fit your molds, heavy-duty aluminum foil will do. Cut the foil big enough so you can press it closely around the side of the container.

If you make your puddings in advance and freeze or refrigerate them, be sure to reheat them at serving time for that warm, fragrant, spicy flavor. Serve the cozily-warm individual portions on heated dessert plates or sauce dishes and garnish each in holiday fashion.

To add zest to the pudding you'll want to serve a sauce on it. Make the traditional hard sauce or try Sterling Sauce. Make the latter by creaming 1/3 cup butter and adding 2 tablespoons cream or milk. Add 1 cup light brown sugar gradually, creaming it well. Then add 1 teaspoon vanilla.

It's Time to Start Popping

* * *

It takes a nip in the air and a fire on the hearth to bring out the corn popper. And now is the time, for, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the popcorn harvest is the biggest yet.

Although most vendors look for corn that produces big kernels, the home popper is better off with smaller, but extra tender, varieties. Pop the corn either dry in a wire popper or in oil in a heavy skillet. One ounce of raw corn makes a full quart of popped corn.

There are all sorts of intriguing ways to serve popcorn. Try seasoning it in the bowl with garlic salt, onion salt, chili powder, curry powder, or grated cheese.

Or, convert it into an attractive centerpiece, a ball to hold hors d'oeuvres on toothpicks, snowmen or Christmas trees. Serve it as croutons with soups and stews, as an after-school snack for the kids and as caramelized balls for Christmas giving.

HOME MANAGEMENTOdors Don't Cling

When you need a big pitcher for hot mulled cider, you'll find a heat-resistant glass percolator is handy. The glass washes so clean that the odor of coffee will not cling to it; neither will the spice flavor of the mulled cider. A big glass percolator makes a good teakettle for heating water, too.

* * *

Electronic Cooking

Tests show that heat-resistant glass baking dishes are most satisfactory for cooking foods in the new home electronic ovens.

* * *

Mixing Bowl for Baking

For a mound-shaped angel food or sponge cake to produce a particular effect, use a four-quart heat-resistant glass bowl. Mix the cake and bake it right in the same bowl for 35 minutes at 350°F.

When you fold the egg white into the batter, be sure you reach to the very bottom of the bowl with the spoon or spatula.

It's wise to wash the bowl before using it so there is no greasy film on the surface.

* * *

Cleaning Help

Because ordinary household baking soda has a refreshing and cleansing effect, it has many uses in housekeeping.

Made into a paste, it can be used as a fine abrasive to clean the sole plate of an iron. A solution of one tablespoon of baking soda to a quart of water is recommended for cleaning the inside of refrigerators and freezers, vacuum bottles and corks, cooking utensils with burned-on food and coffee makers which are not aluminum.

Avoid using soda on aluminum as it will discolor and may pit this metal.

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

Immediate release

4-H'ERS TO COMPETE IN SPEAKING CONTEST

Minnesota 4-H club members who enter the 20th annual statewide radio speaking contest will answer the question, "How Would You Present the United States to the World?"

All 4-H club members are eligible to enter community or county radio speaking contests. However, participants in the district contest must be 14 years but not over 21 years of age on January 1, 1962. Previous state and reserve state champions may not compete. Local competition is arranged under the direction of local leaders and county extension agents.

The final state contest will be March 3 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus. County contests must be completed by February 9 and district contests will be held during February.

The contest is sponsored jointly by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota. Recognition awards amounting to \$2,500 are given by the Jewish Council.

Nearly 1,000 Minnesota 4-H'ers participated in the contest last year, according to Mrs. Delphia Dirks, assistant state 4-H club leader.

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61-417-jcm

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

Immediate release

LUMBERMEN'S SHORT COURSE WILL BE HELD FEBRUARY 5-16

The St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota will be the site of the 13th annual Lumbermen's Short Course February 5 through 16, it was announced today by Robert R. Pinches, acting director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Lumber dealers, yard employees and people interested in the building material supply industry are eligible to enroll. Enrollment is confined to 45 students, according to Louis W. Rees, professor of forestry, who is program chairman.

Cooperating in offering the course are the Hoo Hoo Clubs, Midwest Lumber Dealers Association and Northwestern Lumbermen's Association. Instructors will be University staff members and industry representatives. Classes will be held in Green Hall on the St. Paul Campus.

Subjects will include:

Blueprint reading, building cost estimating, farm structures, home remodeling, farm building ventilation, lumber properties, insulation, wood preservation, advertising, accounting statement analysis, credits and collections, salesmanship, installment selling, business law, business letters, public speaking, FHA regulations, lumber yard management, lumber handling and storage.

A field trip is also planned.

Registration fee will be \$50, with applications accepted on a first-come, first-served basis. Arrangements for enrollment may be made by contacting the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-418-rpr

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

* For release at 11:45 a.m. *
* Monday, December 4 *

PENNINGTON COUNTY WINS SOIL TESTING AWARD AGAIN

For the second consecutive year, Pennington County was honored this (Monday) morning for doing the best job of soil building by soil testing of any county in Minnesota in 1961.

Paul Stelmaschuk, Pennington County agricultural extension agent, accepted the award in behalf of the county at the 11th annual Soils and Fertilizer Short Course on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Pennington County was presented with a plaque by Robert Rupp, managing editor of The Farmer magazine, St. Paul. He pointed out that the award goes not only to the county extension staff but also to the many cooperators in the soil testing program. These include farmers, fertilizer dealers and other merchants and other private and governmental groups.

Other counties placing high in the contest were Dakota, second, and Kittson, third.

Working with the county extension service in this year's Minnesota Soil Sample Roundup, Pennington County farmers this year had 503 samples tested by the University of Minnesota soil testing laboratory, report John Grava, head of the laboratory, and Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist. This amounts to 83 samples per 100 commercial farms in the county.

Three other counties gathered larger numbers of samples this year--Dakota, 897; Rice, 762; and Yellow Medicine, 605. But these counties had larger numbers of farms, and Pennington County ended up with the best record of samples per 100 commercial farms.

In the five months ending November 30, the soil testing laboratory on the St. Paul Campus received 18,000 samples gathered in the annual Minnesota Soil Sample Roundup.

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

Immediate release

ANNUAL EXTENSION CONFERENCE WILL START TUESDAY

More than 350 persons will attend the annual conference of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service on the University's St. Paul Campus Tuesday through Friday (Dec. 5-8).

Attending will be agricultural agents, home agents and 4-H club agents from 91 county extension offices throughout the state, members of the state extension specialist staff and state administrative and supervisory personnel.

Theme of the conference will be "Agricultural Extension's Role in a Growing Minnesota." Talks and discussions will be centered on economic development and agricultural adjustment problems.

In addition to general sessions, the conference will consist of group meetings as well as individual conferences of agents and state staff members on various educational problems related to the farm and the home.

Guest speakers will include Governor Elmer L. Andersen; J. Cameron Thomson, president of the Upper Midwest Research and Development Council, Minneapolis; John J. Neumaier, president of Moorhead State Teachers College; and Mrs. Aryness Joy Wickens, economic adviser to the secretary of labor, Washington, D.C.

Representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will be E. T. York, Jr., administrator of the Federal Extension Service; John Brewster, Agricultural Adjustment Branch; and Rex Daly, Economics Research Service.

University staff members appearing on the program will be led by President O. Meredith Wilson. Others will be Harold Macy, dean of the Institute of Agriculture; Skuli Rutford, director, and Frank Forbes, acting assistant director of the State Extension Service; Roy G. Francis, professor of sociology; and Elmer W. Learn, associate professor of agricultural economics.

Three associations--for agricultural, home and 4-H agents--will hold annual meetings in connection with the conference.

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61-420-rpr

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

* For release at 1:15 p.m. *
* Monday, December 4 *

PROPER FERTILIZER PLACEMENT PREVENTS CORN INJURY, SAYS U SOILS MAN

Put your corn fertilizer in the right place and you'll have no problem with injury to the plant, regardless of the amount of each nutrient in the fertilizer and the application rate per acre.

That's what Paul Burson, professor of soils at the University of Minnesota, said at the 11th annual Soils and Fertilizer Short Course on the University's St. Paul Campus today (Monday).

The main thing is to see that no fertilizer comes in contact with the seed. That's especially true today with new high analysis mixed materials which are usually prepared from ammoniated phosphates, according to Burson.

Band placement of fertilizer for corn does not cause injury to germination, regardless of the type of ingredient used. However, when such fertilizer comes in near contact with corn seed planted with splitboot planters, or when the fertilizer is placed with the seed, severe injury to germination occurs, he pointed out.

Burson said an application rate of 40 pounds per acre of potash applied with a splitboot planter has reduced yields almost four bushels per acre from fertilizer contact injury in 1960 and 1961 trials at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

These trials showed the most effective fertilizer use when all nitrogen, phosphate and potash were applied as a starter fertilizer, rather than part as a starter and part as a side dressing.

Burson told the short course audience that as new fertilizer materials come on the market and farmers use heavier application rates, it is more important than ever to use the proper type of equipment to avoid contact injury.

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

* For release at noon *
* Tuesday, December 5 *

RUTH SPIDAHL NAMED CONTEST WINNER

Ruth Spidahl, Grant county home agent, today (Dec. 5) was named winner and Susanne Edman, So. St. Louis county home agent, runner-up in the 14th annual University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service information contest.

They were honored for outstanding work with press, radio, visual aids and direct mail in their county educational programs.

The award was made at the annual Extension Conference held on the University's St. Paul Campus, December 5-8.

First place winners and their counties in the individual divisions of the contest were:

PRESS: Paul Stelmaschuk, Pennington, over-all; Harriet Bakehouse, Steele, women's column; Harold Rosendahl, Norman, men's column; Mary Jane Beranek, Brown, women's series of articles; Stelmaschuk, men's series of articles; Ruth Spidahl, women's single story; George Saksa, Itasca, men's single story; Jeanne Mahurin, Waseca, women's arranged series; Glen Chambers and Kenneth Just, Wilkin, men's arranged series.

RADIO: Ruth Spidahl, over-all winner as well as top in women's interview; Harriet Bakehouse, women's radio talk; Patrick Borich, Carlton, men's interview; and Erven Skaar, Isanti, men's radio talk.

DIRECT MAIL: Romell Johnson, Chippewa, over-all; Harold Rosendahl, Norman, circular letter; Susanne Edman, So. St. Louis, 4-H newsletter; Kathleen Bjerum, Freeborn, other newsletter.

VISUAL AIDS: Burton Olson, Benton, over-all as well as both series of black and white photos and color slides; Paul Stelmaschuk, series of pictures arranged; and Romell Johnson, teaching aid.

Others recognized for outstanding information work include Audrey Blum, Big Stone; Paul Kunkel, Brown; Deane Johnson, Clay; and John Peterson, Sibley.

Blue ribbon winners in the respective sections and their counties were:
(Note--counties included only first time person is listed.)

COLUMNS: Jeanne Mahurin, Waseca; Ruth Spidahl, Grant; Susanne Edman, So. St. Louis; Mary Ann Sieber, Stevens; Erven Skaar, Isanti; John Peterson,

Add 1 - Ruth Spidah! Named Contest Winner

Sibley; Oswald Daellenbach, Clay; Henry Hagen, Cass; Winton Fuglie, Kittson; Clayton Grabow, Mille Lacs.

SERIES OF STORIES: Ruth Johnson, Clay; Ruth Spidah!; Ellen Ayotte, Koochiching; Audrey Blum, Big Stone; Arnold Claassen, Lincoln; Raymond Newell, Lyon; Howard Grant, Meeker.

SINGLE STORY: Audrey Blum; La Vaun Neeb, Dodge; Burton Olson, Benton; Donald Petman, Koochiching; Raymond Newell; Paul Stelmaschuk, Pennington; Deane Johnson, Clay; Francis Januschka, Houston.

SERIES OF STORIES ARRANGED: Audrey Blum; Shirley Lake, Wadena; Harriet Bakehouse; Ruth Johnson; Paul Stelmaschuk; Deane Johnson; Oliver Strand, Winona; Eugene Williams, Rice; Paul Kunkel, Brown.

RADIO INTERVIEW: Shirley Lake; Frederick Heck, Marshall; James Rabehl, Crow Wing.

RADIO TALK: Ruth Spidah!; Marlin O. Johnson, West Polk; Kenneth Just, Wilkin; Eldon Senske, Freeborn; Richard Brand, Todd.

OTHER RADIO: Susanne Edman and Marlin Johnson.

CIRCULAR LETTERS: Margaret Salo, Kanabec; Winton Fuglie; Hallie Lee Clonts, Watonwan; Roger Wilkowske, Le Sueur; Paul Kunkel; Mary Jane Beranek, Brown; Ruth Spidah!; K. Russell Bjorhus, Grant; Romell Johnson, Chippewa; Burton Olson.

4-H NEWSLETTER: David Johnson, Yellow Medicine; John Peterson; John Ankeny, Watonwan, Eugene Ormberg, Nobles; Kathleen Bjerum, Freeborn; Romell Johnson; Paul Kunkel.

OTHER NEWSLETTER: Romell Johnson; David S. Johnson; John Peterson; Eugene Ormberg.

SERIES OF PICTURES BY AGENT: Oswald Daellenbach; Paul Kunkel; Roger Wilkowske; Dale Snith, Carver; Susanne Edman; Eugene Williams; Deane Johnson.

SERIES OF PICTURES ARRANGED: Audrey Blum; Romell Johnson; Harriet Bakehouse; Deane Johnson.

COLOR SLIDES: Floyd Colburn, Itasca; Susanne Edman; Clayton Grabow; Genevieve Moffitt, Le Sueur; Audrey Blum; James Hoffbeck, Aitkin; Judith Nord, West Otter Tail; Ross Huntsinger, Nobles; Fritz Gehrels, Beltrami; Ruth Spidah!; Thomas Kean, Lake; Jerry Richardson, Dodge; David Radford, Carlton.

TEACHING AID: Carolyn Overby, Yellow Medicine; Susanne Edman; Harriet Bakehouse.

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61-422-hbs

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

Immediate release

HOLIDAY FOODS ON DECEMBER PLENTIFUL LIST

Favorite foods for holiday eating are on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for December.

Tender, meaty turkeys are expected to be in 14 percent larger supply than last December. 1961 prices of turkeys are the lowest in 20 years, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Birds will continue to be available in a variety of sizes to suit family needs.

Broiler-fryer chicken will be plentiful all month, although December marketings are forecast as slightly lower than a year ago.

Hogs coming to market from the large spring crop will provide a big supply of pork and hams for holiday feasting.

For budget-saving meals, you can count on plenty of Michigan pea beans for baking.

Cranberries, apples and grapefruit are the fruits that will be in abundance during the month. Apples are a natural companion for pork, just as cranberries are for poultry. Cranberries can ornament the table in a shimmering sauce or tart relish, and strings of cranberries can also decorate the Christmas tree. Use cranberries, too, in muffins and hot breads, Mrs. Loomis suggests.

The supply of grapefruit is about 8 percent above last year's production. Much of the fruit will come from Florida, Arizona and California. The Texas crop will be slightly smaller than a year ago because of hurricane damage.

Unusually large crops of pecans, almonds and peanuts will provide homemakers with nuts for pre-holiday baking. Vegetable fats and oils will also be in plentiful supply for cooking and baking.

Honey is another good buy that will have special appeal for family members who enjoy hot biscuits and honey and honey cookies. Minnesota led the nation in honey production this year, producing 28,634,000 pounds -- 11 percent of the total production for the nation.

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

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

DECEMBER

- 5-8 Annual Conference, University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, St. Paul Campus
- 6 College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and College of Veterinary Medicine Christmas Assembly, 8 p.m., St. Paul Campus
- 9-12 Annual meetings, American Phytopathological Society, Biloxi, Miss.
- 11-14 Weed Society of America and North Central Weed Control Conference meetings, St. Louis, Mo.
- 11 Property Tax Short Course for Local Assessors, Waseca
- 12-15 Winter meeting, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Chicago
- 18 Property Tax Short Course for Local Assessors, Waseca
- 18-23 Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors' Training School, St. Paul Campus

JANUARY

- 3 Area seed, fertilizer and agricultural chemical dealers' conferences, Ehlers Restaurant, Worthington; Elks Club, Owatonna.
- 4 Area seed, fertilizer and agricultural chemical dealers' conferences, Garden Supper Club, Hutchinson; Hotel Augusta, Fairmont.
- 5 Area seed, fertilizer and agricultural chemical dealers' conferences, Eibner's restaurant, New Ulm; Wade's Broiler, Rochester.
- 8 Property Tax Short Course for Local Assessors, Waseca.
- 9 Area seed, fertilizer and agricultural chemical dealers' conferences, Hotel Hunt, Montevideo; American Legion Club Rooms, Alexandria.
- 10 Area seed, fertilizer and agricultural chemical dealers' conferences, Clay County Court House, Moorhead; American Legion Club Rooms, Park Rapids.
- 11 Area seed, fertilizer and agricultural chemical dealers' conferences, Northwest School of Agriculture Animal Products Building, Crookston; Co-op Hall, Cambridge.
- 15 Property Tax Short Course for Local Assessors, Waseca.

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

Immediate release

STATE AWARDS TO FIVE 4-H'ERS

Five Minnesota 4-H'ers will receive special state awards for their achievements in a variety of 4-H projects.

They are Raychel Haugrud, 16, Pelican Rapids; Mary Ann Miller, 17, and Karen Schutte, 18, Osseo, for dairy food demonstrations; Milfred Ollila, 17, Menahga, for forestry achievement; and Robert Gehrman, 17, 12720 Wayzata Blvd., Minneapolis, beautification of home grounds.

Raychel, Mary Ann and Karen will receive wrist watches for their dairy foods demonstrations at the State Fair from the Carnation Co., Los Angeles. Raychel has been a member of the Grove Lake 4-H Club in West Otter Tail County for seven years. Last year she was president of her club. Mary Ann and Karen are members of the Maple Grove 4-H Club in Hennepin County.

For his work in the forestry project, Ollila wins a fountain pen and pencil set from the American Forest Products Industry, Inc., of Washington, D. C. One of his activities was planting 3,000 trees to form a shelterbelt and windbreak around his farm. Ollila had the championship forestry exhibit at the Wadena County Fair in August. He showed samples of 15 Minnesota trees. He is a member of the Pine Cone 4-H Club and has served as its president for three years.

Gehrman will receive a wrist watch from Mrs. Charles R. Walgreen, Chicago, for his achievements in the beautification of home grounds project. Gehrman's family has an animal hospital on the same lot as their house. For this reason he wanted an attractive public area as well as a private area for the family. He achieved this effect by planting vines, shrubs and evergreens. He also planned and put in flower beds as a lawn border.

Twice Gehrman has received blue ribbons at the State Fair for his home yard demonstrations. He also won a trip this year to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. He is a member of the Wayzata Livewires 4-H Club in Hennepin County.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

FARM FILLERS

Off-flavors in milk -- Feeds given a dairy cow five hours before milking generally do not cause off-flavors in her milk. But the best time to feed strong sweet clover, alfalfa or soybean silage is right after milking. Even then, don't feed more than 15 pounds per cow or you may notice an off-flavor in the milk at the next milking. That tip comes from Vernal S. Packard, extension specialist in dairy products at the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

Control corn rootworms now? You can apply aldrin or heptachlor to fairly level fall-plowed cornfields this winter to control corn rootworms next summer, according to John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist. Apply the insecticide as granules by airplane or with ground equipment.

* * * *

Soil sampling increases -- Minnesota farmers had more than 32,000 soil samples tested during the first 11 months of 1961. That's more than double the 14,000 samples turned in during the same period five years ago. _____ County farmers sent in _____ soil samples this year.

* * * *

Off-flavors in milk are seldom caused by concentrate feeds normally fed at milking time. So says Vernal S. Packard, extension specialist in dairy products at the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

Money in milking? A cow producing 216 pounds of butterfat or less doesn't return her owner a single cent for taking care of her. Ralph W. Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, says the average Minnesota cow produces 281 pounds of fat and returns 47¢ per hour for labor. The average DHIA cow produces 406 pounds of fat and returns her owner \$1.33 per hour for labor.

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

* For release at 9:30 p.m. *
* Wednesday, December 6 *

GRANADA STUDENT WINS LITTLE RED OIL CAN

John Daly, a senior in agricultural education at the University of Minnesota, was awarded the coveted "Little Red Oil Can" at the annual St. Paul Campus Christmas assembly tonight (Wednesday).

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Daly, Route 2, Granada.

The award is one of the highest honors the student body can bestow on a student or staff member. It has been awarded annually to an outstanding campus personality for the past 46 years.

A leader in student activities, Daly is an officer in the St. Paul Campus Newman Club, a member of the Student Council, is active in Punchinello Players, campus dramatics organization, the Agricultural Education Club and Alpha Gamma Rho Fraternity.

In announcing the award, Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction on the St. Paul Campus, cited Daly for his "friendliness, genuine interest in helping others, his optimism, vigor and drive, and his great success in all phases of the campus program."

McFarland pointed out that the Little Red Oil Can is not a service award but rather symbolizes the high regard of the St. Paul Campus student body for the recipient.

The Little Red Oil Can was first presented in 1916 to the late Dean Edward E. Freeman, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, because he had purchased a Model-T Ford, and often forgot to keep an emergency can of gasoline on hand. According to the records, Dean Freeman continued to run out of gas, but the award soon developed into an honor and tradition. It is made each year to a student or staff member who has made an outstanding contribution to student life on the St. Paul Campus.

Among the recipients have been University of Minnesota President George E. Vincent, 1917; Herb Joesting, football captain and All-American player, 1925; and Dean A. A. Dowell, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, 1958.

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

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

SPECIAL PROGRAM
FOR 4-H LEADERS AT
U FARM AND HOME WEEK

Building confidence for leadership will be highlighted in a talk by Dorothy Emerson, National 4-H Foundation consultant and featured speaker at the 4-H club leadership program to be presented Tuesday, January 16, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

The leaders' program is a regular part of the University's annual Farm and Home Week. All 4-H club adult and junior leaders are invited to attend this and other sessions of Farm and Home Week which continues through Friday, January 19, says County Agent _____.

Tuesday's program for leaders begins at 9:30 a.m. in Green Hall Auditorium and continues through the afternoon. An evening session, also in Green Hall, will begin at 7:30.

Following a coffee hour and welcome by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader, Osgood Magnuson and Stanley Meinen, assistant state 4-H club leaders, will review the land grant college system and explain how it serves the 4-H program.

Leaders working with youth will be especially interested in the noon convocation on Tuesday. Lee G. Burchinal, associate professor of family sociology at Iowa State University will speak on the impact of agricultural adjustment on rural youth. He will discuss among other things the lack of opportunity for boys who wish to remain on farms.

Leading off the afternoon program at 2 p.m. will be Bernard Beadle, assistant state 4-H club leader. He will discuss cultivating our best crop -- boys and girls.

Miss Emerson will speak at 2:30 p.m. She will repeat her talk at the evening session so that leaders who are unable to attend during the day may have the chance to hear her.

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

To all counties

Release week of December 11

U OF M ADDS THREE
CROP VARIETIES TO
RECOMMENDED LIST

Goodfield oats, Lindarin soybeans and Goldtop sweet clover have been added to the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture's recommended list of crop varieties for 1962, according to County Agent _____.

The county agent this week released information on changes in recommended varieties which he had received from Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University.

Goodfield oats, developed in Wisconsin, has good lodging resistance and is recommended for situations where lodging is a severe problem. In maturity it's slightly later than Minhafer; and it has yielded slightly less than Minhafer in Minnesota tests. Goodfield oats are resistant to most of the prevalent strains of crown rust and all races of stem rust predominant in this area. They have a high test weight.

Lindarin soybeans are similar in maturity and oil content to the Harosoy variety but are shorter in plant height and have somewhat better standing ability than Harosoy. Lindarin soybeans are recommended only for the southern corn maturity zone.

Goldtop, a yellow-blossomed sweet clover variety, has more seedling vigor than other sweet clover varieties. It is later in maturity than Madrid.

Other changes announced by Otto:

A strain of the Petkus has been moved from the not-adequately-tested list to the not recommended list. It lacks sufficient winter hardiness for most Minnesota conditions.

-MORE-

Add 1 -- U of M .. recommended varieties

Otto also reported a considerably improved seed supply outlook for Pembina wheat and Lakeland red clover, which were placed on the recommended list in 1961.

Pembina, which has satisfactory milling and baking qualities has yielded slightly less than Selkirk. It is medium in height and maturity, with good straw strength, and is moderately resistant to leaf and stem rust. Seed supplies appear good for the coming year.

While all of the Minnesota recommended varieties have shown satisfactory sedimentation values under good growing conditions, Pembina has made a somewhat better average showing than Lee or Selkirk.

(USDA has announced that premiums in the wheat price support program for the 1962 crop will be paid on the basis of a sedimentation test instead of the protein test which has been used in the past.)

Lakeland red clover seed has been produced in California during the past year, and a considerable amount will be coming into this area for sale as certified seed in 1962. This variety has better resistance to anthracnose viruses and powdery mildew than other varieties except Dollard. It is more resistant than Dollard to powdery mildew.

Common red clover seed of European origin should not be planted. In general, this seed gives very poor performance as compared with certified seed of recommended varieties.

Recommended crop varieties for 1962 are:

OATS -- Ajax, Andrew, Burnett, Garry, Goodfield, Minhafer, Minton, Rodney;
BARLEY -- Kindred, Parkland, Traill; SPRING WHEAT -- Lee and Selkirk (bread);
Lakota, Langdon and Wells (durum); WINTER WHEAT -- Minter; RYE -- Adams, Caribou,
Elk.

FLAX -- Army, B 5128, Bolley, Marine, Redwood; SOYBEANS -- Acme, Chippewa,
Comet, Flambeau, Grant, Harosoy, Lindarin, Merit, Norchief, Ottawa Mandarin.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER -- Dollard, Lakeland; BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL -- Empire; BIENNIAL
SWEETCLOVER -- Evergreen, Goldtop, Madrid; SMOOTH BROMEGRASS -- Achenbach, Fischer,
Lincoln.

ALFALFA -- Ranger, Vernal; TIMOTHY -- Itasca, Lorain; KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS --
Park; SUDANGRASS -- Piper; FIELD PEAS -- Chancellor, Stral; NAVY BEANS -- Miche-
lite, Sanilac; SUNFLOWERS -- Arrowhead.

A complete list and description of varieties recommended, not-adequately-
tested and not recommended by the University will be reported in Miscellaneous
Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops" to be published in January, 1962.

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

To all counties

Immediate use

WHAT ARE YOUR
PROSPECTS FOR
PROFIT IN 1962?

NOTE TO AGENTS: This is the first in a series of three articles by App and Thomas. You'll receive one per week until the series is complete.

If you'd like to improve your net income in 1962, sit down the first chance you get and analyze your farm business.

County Agent _____ and K. H. Thomas and J. L. App, University of Minnesota extension economists, point out that such an analysis should be done in three steps.

First, find what effect expected changes in returns and costs will have on profits from your present operation. Next, consider possible adjustments you may make to improve your income. Finally, set up a spending plan for 1962.

When you calculate expected gross returns for the coming year, take into account the amount of your expected production as well as expected prices.

As for 1962 prices, it appears that lamb prices will improve; cattle and calf prices are expected to show little change. Hog prices will likely average a little below this year. Dairy prices will be tied closely to support levels.

Feed grain, soybean and wheat prices will also trend toward established support levels. Use last year's production and prices as a guide.

Farm wage rates and prices of feed grain and seeds are all expected to rise. Fertilizer and motor supply prices should remain fairly steady.

Farm building and fencing materials prices are expected to edge higher. Insurance rates should remain steady; taxes and interest rates will likely rise.

Once you've determined your expected total costs and gross returns compare the resulting net income with your income goal. At this point you may wish to look for ways to improve your income picture.

* * * *

NEXT WEEK: Changes to increase your farm income in the year ahead.

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

SPECIAL TO all counties

Release at will

DATE SET FOR AREA
DEALER CONFERENCE

A conference of area seed, fertilizer and agricultural chemical dealers has been set for January ____, according to an announcement from County Agent

_____.

The meeting will be held at _____ from ____ to ____ p.m.

One in a series of dealer conferences sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service, it will include the following topics:

SOILS -- Background information on fertility and long-term soil productivity; interpretation of Minnesota soil tests for fertilizer use; local soil fertility items for 1961.

AGRONOMY -- Forages, a management program approach; more dollars from early forage cutting and why; the variety picture for 1962; results of 1961 weed control tests and recommendations for 1962; the new corn hybrid maturity law, what does it mean to you?

PLANT PATHOLOGY AND ENTOMOLOGY -- Current field crop insect problems and their control; 1961 crop diseases in Minnesota; fungicides; plant disease losses.

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NOTE TO AGENTS: If the meeting for your area is scheduled from 4 to 9 p.m., add to paragraph two: "A Dutch treat dinner is set for 5:30 p.m."

Here are meeting times and places:

January 3 -- Ehler's Restaurant, Worthington; Elk's Club, Owatonna; 4 to 9 p.m.

January 4 -- Garden Supper Club, Hutchinson; Hotel Augusta, Fairmont; 4 to 9 p.m.

January 5 -- Eibner's Restaurant, New Ulm; Wade's Broiler, Rochester; 4 to 9 p.m.

January 9 -- Hotel Hunt, Montevideo; 4 to 9 p.m.; American Legion Clubroom, Alexandria; 1:30 to 5 p.m.

January 10 -- Clay County Courthouse, Moorhead; American Legion Clubroom, Park Rapids; 1:30 to 5 p.m.

January 11 -- NWSA Animal Products Building, Crookston; Co-op Hall, Cambridge; 1:30 to 5 p.m. # # # #

-hrs-

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

NEED HELP IN
SOLVING A
WEIGHTY PROBLEM?

It's not necessary to sacrifice wholesome meals for the entire family just because one member of the family is trying to lose weight.

In fact, many foods on the menu may remain the same for dieting as well as non-dieting family members, according to Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Meals for a person requiring 3,000 calories and for someone else needing only 1,200 calories may differ only in amount of fat, in the size of portions and in such extra foods as dessert. Moreover, since practical and proper dieting does not include skipping any meal, the family may enjoy all their meals together.

Practical dieting, according to Miss Brill, involves: choosing lower calorie foods, avoiding added fats, fried foods, sweets, pastries and cakes. Select foods that furnish desirable nutrients -- vitamins, minerals and protein -- and not calories alone.

Weight watchers should choose foods from the milk, meat, vegetable-fruit and bread-cereal food groups. Within these four groups, make choices to suit your personal tastes, to correspond with foods in season, to fit the family budget. And of course count calories in selecting foods.

Plan meals around foods that give you and your family satisfaction. If you try to lose weight on unusual foods and food combinations, dieting may become discouraging and lead you right back to the old food habits that resulted in the original weight gain.

For calorie charts and further suggestions on weight control, get a copy of Food and Your Weight, a U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletin, from the county extension office.*

-kmr-

* Or Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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

Immediate release

FRUIT GROWERS' MEETING DEC. 11-12

Commercial fruit growers in Minnesota and western Wisconsin will hold their 15th annual meeting at Holiday Inn Motel, LaCrosse, Wis., Dec. 11-12, J. D. Winter, secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' Association, announced today.

Sponsors of the meeting are the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, the Minnesota Fruit Growers' Association, the University of Wisconsin and the University of Minnesota.

The apple variety situation in Minnesota and Wisconsin, apple promotion in Minnesota, rodent control, pesticide regulations and future prospects for fruit and vegetable growers will be among topics on the first day's program.

Insecticide and fungicide research results and future plans of fruit growers will be discussed Tuesday morning (Dec. 12).

Speakers include members of the University of Wisconsin and University of Minnesota staffs, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

The annual banquet is scheduled for Monday evening at Holiday Inn. A luncheon Tuesday noon for the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' Association will conclude the sessions.

The meeting is open to all commercial fruit growers.

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61-426-jbn

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

* For release at 8:30 a.m. *
* Friday, December 8 *

AGRICULTURE NEARS END OF ERA, EXTENSION WORKERS TOLD

Agriculture has almost reached the end of the era when it can expect reasonable levels of income support and relatively unlimited power to produce, an agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota said today.

Elmer Learn told the annual conference of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service that for agriculture the real choices of the not-too-distant future are between income support at reasonable levels combined with greater limitations on production--or lower levels of prices and incomes.

"How much lower depends on budget pressure and how far we go toward wiping out existing problems," Learn stated.

The economist said the choice is not going to be made by agriculture alone; all people are directly concerned with farm programs as consumers and citizens and will be heard.

"Educators concerned with agriculture--especially those on the resident and extension staff of a Land Grant College--have a major challenge. The urgency of meeting that challenge cannot be overemphasized.

"We need not and should not speak as proponents for or against agriculture or for or against government programs. But we must speak out to present facts--to strengthen public understanding of the issues and the consequences of alternative decisions," Learn said.

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

* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Friday, December 8 *

FARM PROBLEM WILL BE SOLVED BY EDUCATION, SAYS YORK

The solution to the "farm problem" and related problems will come primarily through education, said E. T. York, Jr., administrator of the Federal Extension Service in St. Paul today (Friday).

He spoke at the closing session of the four-day annual conference of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service on the St. Paul Campus.

"There is no domestic problem facing our nation today of such importance as the so-called farm problem and its array of accompanying adjustment difficulties. Programs aimed at resolving this monumental problem must represent Extension's basic mission and goal," said York.

York saw the need for more intensive training, employment of better-trained Extension workers and more adequate financial assistance to attract and maintain the most competent personnel available.

He pointed out that "One of the great strengths of Agricultural Extension work is in its total approach--in its concern with the total family--with young people and the home. This must continue to be one of the most important parts of our total effort

York reminded his audience that Cooperative Extension work is unique in that it is not concerned with education in the abstract--with the mere accumulation of knowledge--but rather with education for action--with education directed specifically towards helping people solve immediate problems or deal with immediate circumstances. He saw a need to keep this distinction clearly identified, separate and apart from programs of general education.

The speaker also pointed out that Extension is unique in that it is a program of continuing education--which enables people to keep abreast of new developments.

York expressed the opinion that "One of the most important functions of Agricultural Extension in the future may be that of bringing together, motivating and organizing the various resource groups which can contribute to the solution of our many problems."

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

Immediate release

HAPPINESS OR HORROR? YOUR CHOICE

Whether you have happiness or horror in your home during the Christmas season depends a lot on how safely you handle your Christmas tree, according to an extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Glenn Prickett says the Christmas tree, a spectacle of happiness, can quickly become an object of horror if it begins to burn. Here's how to prevent that hazard:

* Do select a green fresh tree--and be sure it's a convenient size for your room.

* If you don't put your tree up at once, do keep it standing in water in a cool place. When you're ready to put your tree up, cut off the end of the trunk diagonally at least an inch above the original cut.

* Do keep the water level in the stand above the cut surface of the trunk. Check it daily.

* Do place your tree away from radiators and heat registers.

* Do decorate your tree with non-flammable materials--not cotton or paper decorations.

* Do use electric lights instead of candles. Check them carefully and repair if necessary. Do plug them into an outlet that's far enough away from the tree so you can reach it easily in case of an emergency.

* When the gifts are opened, don't let wrappings pile up around the tree; remove them immediately.

* Finally, do remove the tree before it dries out and becomes a fire hazard. Chop it up and burn it in an incinerator--not a stove, fireplace or furnace.

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

Immediate release

COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS ELECT OFFICERS

Three Minnesota county extension agent associations elected new officers this week during the annual conference of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service (Dec. 5-8) on the St. Paul Campus.

Named president of the Minnesota Association of County Agricultural Agents was Paul Kunkel, Sleepy Eye, Brown County. Vice president is George Roadfeldt, Minneapolis, Hennepin County. Warren Liebenstein, Faribault, Rice County, was elected secretary-treasurer. New directors are Richard Brand, Long Prairie, Todd County, northwest district; Glen Smith, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, northeast; Ernest Johnson, Redwood Falls, Redwood County, southwest; Wayne Weiser, Mankato, Blue Earth County, southeast; Ronald McCamus, Willmar, Kandiyohi County, and Richard Swanson, Anoka, Anoka County, central district.

New officers of the Minnesota Home Agents' Association are Judith Nord, Fergus Falls, West Otter Tail County, president; Harriet Bakehouse, Owatonna, Steele County, president-elect; Margaret Lindstrom, Benson, Swift County, vice president; Carolyn Overby, Clarkfield, Yellow Medicine County, secretary; and Evelyn Gray, Buffalo, Wright County, treasurer.

The 4-H Club Agents' Association elected Russell Krech, St. Cloud, Stearns County, president; Albert Page, Grand Rapids, Itasca County, vice president; and Deane Johnson, Moorhead, Clay County, secretary-treasurer.

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61-430-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 8, 1961

Immediate release

4-H BOYS AND LEADERS RECEIVE TRIPS TO AGRONOMY CONFERENCE

A learning experience in grain marketing and merchandizing is planned and 16 adult club leaders for 20 Minnesota 4-H club boys who have been selected to attend the State 4-H Agronomy Conference, Dec. 27-29, on the St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota.

The conference is sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and F. H. Peavey & Company. The Peavey Company awards the expense-paid trips.

Club members who have won trips for their achievement in the 4-H agronomy project are Jerry Ackerman, Aitkin; Bert Anderson, Cedar; Robert Tomporowski, Foley; Brian Alberg, Cromwell; John Pechacek, West Concord; Paul Gesche, Elmore; Glenn Nelson, Elbow Lake; Wallace Erickson, Jr., Park Rapids; Edward Stangler, Kilkenny; Leonard Worth, Lake Benton; LeRoy Booth, Little Falls; Robert Ingvalson, Blooming Prairie; DuWayne Radke, Twin Valley; Steve Corbin, Rochester; Bob Vacinek, Tom Minar, Pine City; Bernel Schwanke, Sanborn; David Retzlaff, Morris; Malcolm Kelsey, Lewisville; and Elroy Grambart, Albertville.

The adult leaders are Neil Anderson, Foley; Joe Blom, Harris; Wilfred Pohlman, Caledonia; Edward Gunderson, Ogilvie; Richard Eggman, Jackson; Victor Bierbaum, Willmar; Andrew Anderson, St. Vincent; Elmer Grathwohl, Fairmont; Burton Ingvalson, Blooming Prairie; Leland Priebe, Slayton; Palmer Hoff, Perley; Robert Reiser, Pine City; Raymond Isaacson, Franklin; Harold Dellwo, Shakopee; Mrs. Archie Hanson, Osakis; and Carroll Rabe, Lake City.

Program plans for the three days include a tour of the grain exchange in Minneapolis and a study of agronomy research on the St. Paul Campus of the University. Throughout the conference, the importance of careers in agronomy and related fields will be stressed.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 8, 1961

* For release at 11:30 a.m. *
* Monday, December 11 *

LEAF WETTABILITY AFFECTS FLAX PLANT'S RESISTANCE TO PASMO

BILOXI, Miss.--A flax plant's ability to resist PasmO disease depends a lot on the proportion of its leaves which are wettable, a University of Minnesota plant pathologist reported today.

Ronald Covey told the American Phytopathological Society annual meeting that field tests have shown there is a type of resistance to PasmO, that resistance depends partially on the infectability of a variety, partially on leaf wettability and partially on the amount of inoculum produced on the variety.

PasmO, a fungus disease of flax, generally attacks late in the growing season, becoming most severe as the crop reaches maturity. It attacks stems, leaves and bolls.

Bolls may fall off the plant or seeds in the bolls may fail to fully develop. Infected stems often have alternate healthy and brownish areas, giving the plant a "barber pole" appearance. Yield loss in experimental plots due to PasmO disease has run as high as 50 to 60 percent.

Covey said the reason PasmO shows up late in the season is that leaves of young plants are water repellent, making it difficult for the fungus to become established. With age the cuticle, or waxy layer of plant cells, in flax may lose its water repellent quality, because of mechanical wear as leaves rub against other leaves and stems, and because of possible chemical changes.

Some varieties have a lower proportion of wettable leaves and thus are partially resistant to PasmO. For example, at full bloom only about 2 percent of the leaves of Marine are wettable, compared to 9 percent for Arny and 21 percent for Redwood.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 8, 1961

* For release at noon, *
* Tuesday, December 12 *

MINNESOTAN TELLS HOW APHID INCREASES ALFALFA DISEASE SEVERITY

BILCXI, Miss.--How pea aphids, often called "plant lice," increase the severity of Blackstem disease of alfalfa, was reported here today by a Minnesota agricultural scientist.

Ernest E. Banttari, research fellow in plant pathology, presented results of University of Minnesota research at the annual meeting of the American Phytopathological Society. He and Roy D. Wilcoxson, associate professor of plant pathology, were co-authors of a paper on "Effects of Pea Aphid on Blackstem Severity in Alfalfa."

When Blackstem-susceptible alfalfa was infested with pea aphids, 75 percent of the leaf area was covered by lesions, compared with 60 percent on insect-free plants.

Aphids increased Blackstem on alfalfa stems to 15 percent as compared with 3 percent on insect-free plants.

The Minnesota scientists found that honey-dew, a sugar-containing secretion deposited on the plants by the aphid, increased Blackstem severity. Spraying insect-free plants with Blackstem spores suspended in honey-dew and water resulted in lesions on 25 percent of the leaf area, whereas only 5 percent of the leaf area was affected when plants were sprayed with spores in water. The honey-dew also caused symptoms to appear a day earlier.

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Institute of Agriculture
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December 8, 1961

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

PARTICIPATION IN THE 1961 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

Why does a farmer decide to participate or not participate in the Feed Grain Program?

H. R. Jensen and W. B. Sundquist, agricultural economists with the University of Minnesota and U.S. Department of Agriculture, respectively, asked that question of farmers in Minnesota's Southwestern and Southeastern Farm Management Service Associations.

Here are the answers they report in the current issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, an Agricultural Extension Service publication.

Participation in the Feed Grain Program is highest for farmers who:

- * Do not feed all their corn.
- * Would not need to buy corn if they participated.
- * Have a larger than average corn acreage base.
- * Feel obligated to join because the program is part of our national agricultural policy.

(more)

add 1 feed grain program participation

* Expected the existence of future farm programs to depend on the success of this program.

* Could operate without hired labor only if they participated.

Participants and non-participants did not differ as groups when it came to appraising differences between their base per-acre corn yield and the corn yield they expected in 1961; the percentage of the nation's farmers they expected to participate; the expected difference between the support price; and the fall, 1961, unsupported market price for corn.

Among farmers questioned, the main reason for going in or staying out of the program varied considerably.

Of those who participated, 24 percent said they signed up because they felt obligated to support the program; 18 percent felt they'd have a lower but surer net income; 18 percent felt they'd have a higher net income; 15 percent said they'd signed up because they'd save labor and machine hire.

Twenty-five percent gave other reasons--reduced corn acreage fit their crop plans, marginal land, landlord's idea, health, behind in spring work and so on.

Forty-five percent of those who stayed out said they did so because they needed the feed, 23 percent because they opposed controls, 17 percent because they expected a higher net income by staying out and 15 percent because of various other reasons.

Jensen and Sundquist say the variation in reasons and choices can be expected since each farmer evaluates such a program in terms of his own particular resource situation and values.

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

To all counties

Release week of December 18

FARM FILLERS

If you must leave the motor of your tractor, truck or car running in a closed shed or garage, attach a hose to the exhaust pipe and extend it outside the building. Or else open the doors or windows so there'll be adequate air circulation. Exhaust fumes are deadly, warns Glenn Prickett, farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

Don't overlook livestock water needs in cold weather, says Ray Arthaud, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman. Be sure plenty of water, warmed enough to keep it ice-free, is available at all times. Insulated tanks, heaters or other devices will keep the water from freezing.

* * * *

The Christmas tree fire hazard can be reduced by keeping the water level in the stand above the cut surface of the trunk, keeping the tree away from heat registers and radiators, decorating with fireproof materials, using electric lights instead of candles, and removing wrappings from around the tree immediately.

* * * *

December 31 is the deadline for ordering trees under the purchase order plan in which no cash outlay is necessary. Check with the county ASC or the county agent's office for more information. Cost of the trees will be deducted by ASC from cost-sharing payments.

* * * *

Be sure to have a contract with the buyer before you cut timber for sale. This will help avoid cutting logs of unmarketable sizes, says William Miles, University of Minnesota extension forester.

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-rpr-

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

* For release at 9:45 a.m. *
* Thursday, December 14 *

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE OF BOOM IRRIGATION SPRINKLER MADE TODAY

CHICAGO--Three recommendations for use of the boom irrigation sprinkler were made today at the American Society of Agricultural Engineers winter meeting by R. E. Machmeier and E. R. Allred, University of Minnesota agricultural engineers.

*Rotation speed is important, rotate the sprinkler at about one revolution per minute. For more uniform water distribution on windy days, set nozzles along the boom arm at an upward angle of at least 17 degrees.

*For greatest power, economy, operate the system at a lower pressure. A pressure of 45 pounds per square inch (psi) performed as well as pressures of 55 or 65 psi in tests by Machmeier and Allred. Pressure did not have a significant effect on the uniformity of water distribution.

Large nozzle sizes may require greater pressure, but it appears that pressures lower than normally considered will distribute water uniformly.

*For most uniform overall water distribution, use a triangular or staggered sprinkler spacing.

Machmeier and Allred tested a 200-foot boom sprinkler. Water was supplied by a deep-well turbine pump driven by a diesel power unit.

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

* For release at 1 p.m. *
* Wednesday, Dec. 13 *

TILE FLOW AND POWER USE DATA REPORTED

CHICAGO--Practical recommendations for figuring the needed capacity of field tile systems to handle surface drainage were offered here today by University of Minnesota agricultural engineers.

C. L. Larson and D. M. Manbeck told the American Society of Agricultural Engineers winter meeting that a drainage system in southern Minnesota designed to handle three-quarters inch of surface water per day would take care of peak drainage loads six years out of seven.

This is the first report to state how often flooding may be expected with a given drainage system.

Larson and Manbeck base their calculation on continuous measurements of tile flow rates made during the growing season. Records were kept over a five-year period at four locations in southern Minnesota. A pumping plant served as the outlet at each location.

Average rainfall for the five-year period was 28.16 inches, near normal for the area. June was the peak month for rainfall, tile flow and power use.

At two stations where both surface and sub-surface drainage waters are pumped, an average of 5.33 inches of water was pumped during the six-month growing period. The pumps used about 17 kilowatt hours (kwh) per acre of drainage area.

One portion of the study showed power consumption for the 25-acre farm tile outlet pumping stations during a seven-year period ended in 1961. Power consumption varied considerably from station to station and from year to year, but averaged less than 20 kwh per acre drained.

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

Immediate release

SIX 4-H'ERS TO ATTEND NATIONAL CAMPS

Six Minnesota 4-H club members will receive trips to national events in recognition of their achievements in 4-H leadership, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Four will attend the National 4-H Club Conference to be held next spring in Washington, D. C. The other trips will be to the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training Camp at Shelby, Mich., next summer. These trips are among the highest awards available to Minnesota 4-H'ers.

Those going to the Washington conference are Peggy Jo Ann Bryan, 18, Jasper; Kathleen Broberg, 19, Hibbing; Donald Holec, 18, New Prague; and Richard Krueger, 19, Litahfield.

Attending the leadership training camp are Sonja Lake, 17, Aitkin, and Thomas Hovde, 17, Hanska.

The Minnesota Bankers' Association sponsors the National 4-H Conference trips and the Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, Mo., is presenting the scholarships for the Michigan camp.

All six trip winners are attending college this year. Miss Lake and Hovde are freshmen and Miss Bryan is a sophomore at the University of Minnesota. Miss Broberg is a sophomore at Hibbing Junior College. Holec is a freshman at St. John's University and Krueger is a sophomore at Bethel College in St. Paul.

These 4-H'ers have demonstrated their outstanding leadership abilities by serving as officers and junior leaders in their local clubs and as officers in county and state federations, Harkness said. Miss Lake and Krueger have both been officers of the State 4-H Federation.

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

Immediate release

HARVEY GETS NATIONAL RECOGNITION FOR TEACHING

National recognition has come to Alfred L. Harvey for his 41 years of dedicated service to students at the University of Minnesota.

Harvey, professor of animal husbandry, has received the Fellow Award of the American Society of Animal Science.

Harvey was honored by the Society primarily for "his exceptional service in undergraduate teaching and the remarkable influence he has had on hundreds of students over the past 41 years."

He joined the University's animal husbandry staff as an instructor in 1920, immediately after receiving his bachelor of science degree from Minnesota. Later he was awarded a master of science degree by the University of Minnesota and a Ph. D. degree by Iowa State University.

Besides his teaching, Harvey has conducted research in the nutritional requirements of horses and beef cattle.

In addition to being a member of the American Society of Animal Science, Harvey has been a member and has served as secretary, vice president and president of the Minnesota chapter of Gamma Sigma Delta, honorary agriculture society. He is the author of a number of livestock bulletins and has contributed extensively to professional journals.

Harvey has a long record of service at the Minnesota State Fair, beginning in 1923, when he became assistant superintendent of the horse department. Later he served as superintendent of this department and since 1951 has been manager of the horse show.

He has judged cattle and draft horses at many Minnesota State Fairs and at numerous national shows.

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

Immediate release

COW NUMBERS DON'T ALWAYS MEAN PROFITS

Two extension economists at the University of Minnesota today offered six words of advice to the farmer who wants to increase his income by enlarging his dairy herd: "Think twice before you do it."

James App and Duane Erickson and Extension Dairyman Ralph Wayne say it makes more sense to increase production per cow and milk fewer of them.

The economists bolster their argument with these figures: A cow producing 200 pounds of butterfat per year just about covers her expenses and replacement leaving her owner nothing for his labor.

A cow producing 300 pounds of fat per year for a grade A milk market will return her owner about \$100 for a year's labor.

A 400-pound producer will return \$200 for labor, twice as much as her 300-pound herdmate.

App, Erickson and Wayne say that a dairyman needs production records on his herd to provide a sound basis for analyzing his present income situation.

From his records he can decide whether to expand his herd or increase production per cow within his available resources of land, labor, capital, buildings, equipment and feed supplies.

Average production of all Dairy Herd Improvement Association cows in Minnesota during 1960 was 406 pounds; average for all cows in the state was 281 pounds of fat.

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

A Farm and Home Research Report

* For release at 12:30 p.m. *
*
* Friday, December 15 *

LOW PRICED SILO
UNLOADER MOTORS
MAY BE COSTLY

Competition may be the life of the trade, but competition in the electric motor business may be responsible for the premature death of many a silo unloader motor.

USDA engineer W. A. Junnila and agricultural engineer A. M. Flikke, both from the University of Minnesota, explained it this way recently when the American Society of Agricultural Engineers met in Chicago:

A silo unloader motor has an unusual job. It sometimes has to start an unloader frozen into the silage during sub-zero temperatures. Some days it may operate in temperatures above 100 degrees. The material it handles varies hourly, depending upon the weather. And farmers are in a hurry; they expect an unloader to toss out silage in a hurry -- especially during cold weather.

An unloader operates for a comparatively short time, usually less than 30 minutes a day. The short operating period has led to the design of special duty motors with duty cycles of 1 hour or less which are offered in competition with standard motors.

Tests by Junnila and Flikke show a great difference in the types of special duty motors. Some rated for one hour temperature rise were hot in 20 minutes; others met their nameplate rating.

If operated continuously, most specialty motors could carry only 40 to 60 percent of their rated horsepower. This means that a 5 horsepower special duty motor can only deliver about 3 horsepower under continuous operation.

The engineers said a farmer should put as much thought into buying a silo motor as he does in buying any other major piece of equipment on the farm. They pointed out that the amount of copper and the amount and quality of the steel in the motor spells the difference in its performance characteristics.

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-hrs-

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

To all counties
For immediate use
(Second in a series of three)

CHANGES TO INCREASE
YOUR FARM INCOME
IN THE YEAR AHEAD

If you want to squeeze out every possible dollar of profit from your farming operation in 1962, make -- and keep -- a New Year's resolution to adjust your farm operation to expected changes in costs and returns.

Here are some profit tips from County Agent _____ and K. H. Thomas and J. L. App, extension economists in farm management at the University of Minnesota, that could mean a higher net income for you.

* If your volume of production is to be about the same, look for ways of reducing costs or increasing price. Here are some examples:

On a hog-dairy farm, look for ways to reduce feed costs. These include feeding least-cost rations and taking advantage of seasonal prices of grain.

Improve your marketing methods to get top prices for your products. Study market trends and watch the weight at which you market livestock, especially hogs, for improved price prospects.

If you have a hog-cattle feeding operation, plan ahead to take advantage of the best possible purchase price on feeder cattle.

* Another way to get ahead is to find ways to expand production within the limits of your present facilities. Maximize profits by increasing output per animal. Match the actual numbers of livestock you handle to the capacity of available buildings and labor.

If you expect any short-run changes in volume you must consider limitations on the amount of land, buildings, labor and capital available. Make a careful budget to determine the impact of proposed changes on income and resources you'll need.

Evaluate any major changes in your operation and in the size of your gross business in terms of long-run trends and your family's objectives.

(Next week: Using farm income most effectively.)

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-hrs-

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

To all counties

Release week of December 17

BEWARE OF EUROPEAN
RED CLOVER SEED

Don't be fooled by what appear to be savings in the price of European red clover seed, _____ County farmers were cautioned today (this week).

Information received by County Agent _____ from W. F. Hueg, Jr., extension agronomist, and H. L. Thomas, associate professor of agronomy, at the University of Minnesota, shows that production of red clover seed in the United States during 1961 was 21 percent below the 1950-59 average.

This has caused higher retail seed prices and the threat of larger importations of unadapted European red clover seed.

Domestic red clover varieties were superior to European varieties in 12 trials in eight states during 1952-54, the agronomists report. Hay yield differences favored the domestic varieties by more than 30 percent.

Hueg and Thomas point out that importations of European seed are a threat to domestic seed stocks. Unadapted European seed can be identified by the red stain which appears on 10 percent of the seed. This staining, required by the Federal Seed Act, provides protection to the buyer.

Buy certified seed of the recommended varieties, Dollard and Lakeland, the agronomists urge. Both of these varieties have proved to be superior to commercial red clover in University of Minnesota tests for disease resistance, yield and quality.

There's only a few cents difference in price between commercial seed and certified Dollard. Certified Lakeland costs about 10¢ more per pound than commercial. Hueg and Thomas say that "the price difference should not be a major factor when selecting varieties, for certified seed is your assurance of a pure variety."

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-rpr-

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

First in a series of stories
on the outlook for family
living.

FOOD IN PLENTY;
LITTLE RISE IN
PRICES FORECAST

Plenty of food at reasonable prices -- that's the outlook for 1962.

A continued rise in consumer incomes will mean increased expenditures for food in 1962. Consumers will demand more marketing services than ever before, as well as better quality foods. Whatever increase in food costs there may be -- possibly up to 1 percent -- will come mostly from higher marketing costs because of increased wage rates and higher transportation costs, reports Home Agent

This is the outlook for various foods in the coming year, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service:

Meat. Supplies per capita will be up in the next few months, resulting primarily from the rise in pork slaughter as last spring's large pig crop moves to market. More of the beef production will be in the higher than in the lower grades. Little change is expected in 1962 average retail prices of meat over the 1961 level, though prices of pork will be lower during the period of increased slaughter.

Poultry. Supplies will continue plentiful during the rest of the year. Broilers will be abundant and will sell at attractive prices to consumers. Turkeys, up 26 percent from 1960, continue to sell at the lowest prices in history.

Eggs. An expected increase in rate of lay per bird means that production will probably exceed last year's and retail prices will be lower.

-MORE-

ADD 1 -- Food Prices Forecast

Dairy products. A prospective increase in milk production next year indicates that supplies will exceed requirements by a wider margin than in any year since 1954.

Edible fats and oils. Total supplies will set a new record. The increase is due mainly to a record 1961 soybean crop, though supplies of lard and butter will also be slightly greater. Retail prices of butter and lard probably will average about the same as last year, but prices of a few vegetable oil food products may be up.

Fresh and processed fruits. Supplies of most classes of fresh, frozen, canned and dried fruit are larger now than last year. Florida tangerines are the only citrus fruit expected to be in shorter supply. Canned fruit especially abundant will be peaches, fruit cocktail, cherries and purple plums. More frozen orange juice is expected than a year ago.

Vegetables. Potatoes are the most plentiful among fresh vegetables. The supply of canned vegetables is expected to be greater than last year, but dry onions will be less abundant.

Cereals. Supplies will continue large. Prices will probably go up because of prospective increases in processing and distribution costs.

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

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

BEGINNING SEWERS
SHOULD SELECT AND
USE TOOLS WISELY

Sewing "tools" are important -- select and use them wisely.

Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives this advice to girls who are learning to sew in the 4-H clothing project or on their own.

A small sharp pair of scissors about 4 inches long is useful for snipping threads and clipping in small places. A pair of shears 7 inches long is best for cutting out garments. Use these shears only for cutting cloth, otherwise they will not stay sharp.

Needles come in sizes from 1 to 12. Size 1 is very coarse and 12 is very fine. A package of sizes 5 to 10 or 3 to 9 is best for general hand sewing. Keep needles in the package because the black carbon paper prevents rusting.

Dressmaker pins are small, slender and have sharp points. They go into the cloth easily and make much smaller holes than other common pins. A wrist pin-cushion is handy to use while sewing.

For measuring, a tape measure, a ruler and a hem gauge are all useful. Choose a tape measure that is made of firm material and has metal tips. For convenience, each end should have a number 1 on one side and a number 59 on the other. A ruler 6 to 12 inches long is good for measuring short widths such as seam allowances. You can make your own hem gauge from stiff paper or buy a metal one.

A tracing wheel and paper are useful when sewing with a printed pattern. Different colored sheets of the heavy waxed tracing paper come in one package. You will want to use the tracing wheel for marking darts, seam allowances and hemlines.

It is wise to use a thimble for hand sewing, but it may take some practice before it feels comfortable. Wear the thimble on your middle finger; it fits if it is snug enough to stay on and the fingertip just touches the end. A lightweight metal one is best. The thimble will help to push the needle through the fabric.

Learning to be a good housekeeper is also part of learning to sew, adds Miss Scheid. Arrange your "tools" neatly in a box or basket and replace them each time after you sew.

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

SPECIAL TO Twin City Outlets

Immediate release

3 CROP VARIETIES ADDED TO RECOMMENDED LIST

Goodfield oats, Lindarin soybeans and Goldtop sweet clover have been added to the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture's recommended list of crop varieties for 1962, according to Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University.

Otto gave the following information on the three varieties:

Goodfield oats, developed in Wisconsin, have good lodging resistance and are recommended for situations where lodging is a severe problem. In maturity they're slightly later than Minhafer and have yielded slightly less than Minhafer in Minnesota tests. Goodfield oats are resistant to most of the prevalent strains of crown rust and all races of stem rust predominant in this area. They have a high test weight.

Lindarin soybeans are similar in maturity and oil content to the Harosoy variety but are shorter in plant height and have somewhat better standing ability than Harosoy. Lindarin soybeans are recommended only for the southern corn maturity zone.

Goldtop, a yellow-blossomed sweet clover variety, has more seedling vigor than other sweet clover varieties. It is later in maturity than Madrid.

Other changes announced by Otto:

A strain of the Petkus has been moved from the not-adequately-tested list to the not recommended list. It lacks sufficient winter hardiness for most Minnesota conditions.

-MORE-

Add 1 -- U of M .. recommended varieties

Otto also reported a considerably improved seed supply outlook for Pembina wheat and Lakeland red clover, which were placed on the recommended list in 1961.

Pembina, which has satisfactory milling and baking qualities has yielded slightly less than Selkirk. It is medium in height and maturity, with good straw strength, and is moderately resistant to leaf and stem rust. Seed supplies appear good for the coming year.

While all of the Minnesota recommended varieties have shown satisfactory sedimentation values under good growing conditions, Pembina has made a somewhat better average showing than Lee or Selkirk.

(USDA has announced that premiums in the wheat price support program for the 1962 crop will be paid on the basis of a sedimentation test instead of the protein test which has been used in the past.)

Lakeland red clover seed has been produced in California during the past year, and a considerable amount will be coming into this area for sale as certified seed in 1962. This variety has better resistance to anthracnose viruses and powdery mildew than other varieties except Dollard. It is more resistant than Dollard to powdery mildew.

Common red clover seed of European origin should not be planted. In general, this seed gives very poor performance as compared with certified seed of recommended varieties.

Recommended crop varieties for 1962 are:

OATS -- Ajax, Andrew, Burnett, Garry, Goodfield, Minhafer, Minton, Rodney;
BARLEY -- Kindred, Parkland, Traill; SPRING WHEAT -- Lee and Selkirk (bread);
Lakota, Langdon and Wells (durum); WINTER WHEAT -- Minter; RYE -- Adams, Caribou,
Elk.

FLAX -- Army, B 5128, Bolley, Marine, Redwood; SOYBEANS -- Acme, Chippewa,
Comet, Flambeau, Grant, Harosoy, Lindarin, Merit, Norchief, Ottawa Mandarin.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER -- Dollard, Lakeland; BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL -- Empire; BIENNIAL
SWEETCLOVER -- Evergreen, Goldtop, Madrid; SMOOTH BROMEGRASS -- Achenbach, Fischer,
Lincoln.

ALFALFA -- Ranger, Vernal; TIMOTHY -- Itasca, Lorain; KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS --
Park; SUDANGRASS -- Piper; FIELD PEAS -- Chancellor, Stral; NAVY BEANS -- Miche-
lite, Sanilac; SUNFLOWERS -- Arrowhead.

A complete list and description of varieties recommended, not-adequately-
tested and not recommended by the University will be reported in Miscellaneous
Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops" to be published in January, 1962.

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

SPECIAL TO Milaca Times and
Onamia Independent

MILLE LACS AREA MAPLES A JANUARY ATTRACTION IN WASHINGTON D.C.

"Working the Sugarbrush," a 22-minute sound film in color, featuring scenes of the Mille Lacs Lake area and the east Central part of Minnesota, will be shown continuously in Washington D.C. each day during January in USDA's Patio Theatre.

The film points to untapped profits in Minnesota maples.

Only 12 top agricultural films per year are picked for Patio Theatre showing. The theatre is a major attraction for visitors to the Department of Agriculture and Department employees.

Parker Anderson, who served Minnesota as extension forester for more than 36 years, was technical adviser; photography is by Gerald R. McKay, extension specialist in visual education at the University of Minnesota.

Opening scenes show Chippewa Indians boiling sap in crude open buckets. Later sequences explain how to select the tap trees, how to prepare gathering equipment, and how to boil down the sap.

Information on refining and packaging the finished syrup and on methods of marketing is included. Purpose of the production is to show profit opportunities for those who do a good job making maple syrup.

The film is available for showing to any group in Minnesota through county agricultural agents.

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Fourteen students in the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics were announced today as winners of scholarships totalling \$3,423 by Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction on the St. Paul Campus.

Recipient of the newly established \$500 NOPCO Chemical Company Scholarship in Animal Husbandry is Leo D. Vermedahl, Emmons, a sophomore in animal husbandry.

The \$300 International Milling Company Scholarship in Agricultural Biochemistry, also newly established, went to Dexter D. Fuller, Deerwood, a senior in agricultural biochemistry.

Other scholarship winners announced today:

George H. Tesmer, Jr., Millville, dairy industries sophomore--a Sears-Roebuck Foundation Sophomore Scholarship of \$300.

(more)

add 1 scholarships winners

Russell A. Steen, Ada, agronomy senior--the F. H. Peavey and Company Undergraduate Scholarship of \$300.

Larie C. Jordahl, Atwater, dairy husbandry sophomore--a Dairy Husbandry Scholarship of \$300.

Gary W. Leske, Buffalo Lake, agricultural education senior--the Borden Agricultural Scholarship Award of \$300.

Diane Jean Palmer, 59 Barton Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, home economics education senior--the Borden Home Economics Scholarship Award of \$300.

Glen C. Darst, Greenbush, agriculture freshman--the Minnesota Renderers Group Scholarship of \$210.

Donald C. Oster, Dassel, agricultural business administration freshman--the Minnesota Veterinary Medical Association Tuition Scholarship of \$213.

Russell A. Ober, Barnum, agricultural education sophomore--the Harold K. Wilson Scholarship of \$200.

Alfred E. Miron, Hugo, dairy husbandry freshman--the Frank B. Astroth Scholarship of \$200.

Jean E. Engvall, 29 Oliver Ave. S., Minneapolis, horticulture sophomore--the Minnesota Garden Flower Society Scholarship of \$100.

Roger L. Hintze, Spring Valley, horticulture junior--the Burpee Award in Horticulture of \$100.

Mrs. Marjorie E. Jamieson Rodberg, 2232 Draper, St. Paul, horticulture junior--the Medicine Lake Garden Club Scholarship of \$100.

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY RECEIVES BLANDIN FOUNDATION GRANT

GRAND RAPIDS, Minn.--The Charles K. Blandin Foundation of Grand Rapids has awarded the University of Minnesota School of Forestry a \$5,000 grant in support of the School's tree improvement program.

This was announced today by F. H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry in St. Paul.

The forest tree improvement program was established in 1955, and since that time the Blandin Foundation has made annual contributions. The current grant is being used for the support of graduate student assistants and establishment of a forest tree improvement field center at the North Central School and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids.

Scott S. Pauley, professor of forestry and project leader, stated that major research emphasis is being placed on spruce and aspen (popple) improvement and related problems.

Cooperation in the projects supported by the Blandin Foundation is provided by the University's North Central Experiment Station, the Blandin Nursery and the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul.

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

Immediate release

CONSUMERS MORE SOPHISTICATED

Today's consumers are becoming more and more sophisticated.

But it's also true they need a greater store of knowledge about judging products and must be smarter shoppers than ever before to get their money's worth, according to Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Because incomes are rising, consumers have money to spend for both services and quality products. They are using more services in the areas of medical care, personal care and recreation, Mrs. Jordahl says. In foods, they are demanding more of the built-in services which make food pan-ready.

Self-service supermarkets are making a wide range of knowledge about quality in food, clothing and other products increasingly important for the consumer, Mrs. Jordahl points out. In clothing and textiles, shoppers must know, for example, about characteristics of blends to get satisfaction from what they select. They must have some knowledge also about imported materials from various countries.

Although modern consumers are in a position to demand higher quality because of ability to pay, they are at the same time becoming more price conscious. They read labels more carefully, to be sure they are getting good buys. They are concerned about deceptive packaging or deceptive pricing between regular-sized and economy-sized packages. They are catching on to the fact that a new package around the same old product is not necessarily an improvement.

Consumers are also becoming more aware that a so-called instant or convenience label on a product does not necessarily mean that at all. They are convinced that some of the convenience items are actually inconvenient because of the long periods required for thawing frozen foods and in some instances for cooking.

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61-439-jbn

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

Immediate release

MINNESOTA MAPLES A JANUARY ATTRACTION IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Minnesota's maple syrup industry takes a bow in the nation's capital during January.

"Working the Sugarbush," a 22-minute sound film in color, will be shown continuously each day next month in the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Patio Theatre. Only 12 top agricultural films per year are picked for Patio showing.

Parker Anderson, who served Minnesota as extension forester for more than 36 years, was technical adviser; photography is by Gerald R. McKay, extension specialist in visual education at the University of Minnesota.

The film points to untapped profits in Minnesota maples. Most of the scenes were taken around Mille Lacs Lake and in the east central part of Minnesota.

Opening scenes show Chippewa Indians boiling sap in crude open buckets. Later sequences explain how to select the tap trees, how to prepare gathering equipment and how to boil down the sap.

Information on refining and packaging the finished syrup and on methods of marketing is included. Purpose of the production is to show profit opportunities for those who do a good job making maple syrup.

The film is available for showing to any group in Minnesota through county agricultural agents.

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61-440-hrs

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

Immediate release

NORWAY AND SCOTCH PINE GAIN POPULARITY AS CHRISTMAS TREES

Balsam fir remains the number one choice of Christmas tree buyers in the Twin Cities area, but Norway and Scotch pine are gaining popularity fast, a survey by University of Minnesota foresters shows.

Balsam fir remained the favorite Christmas tree species in this market area in 1960, accounting for 48 percent of the purchases made by consumers. Norway pine was the second most important species, with 29 percent--doubling its share of the market since 1956. Spruce was third with 13 percent and Scotch pine fourth with 11 percent.

Results of the survey are reported by Henry L. Hansen and Richard A. Skok, professor and assistant professor, respectively, in the School of Forestry, and Marvin Smith, extension forester, at the University.

Comparison with data from a similar survey conducted in 1959 shows a large increase in the proportion of lots handling Scotch pine. In 1959, 40 percent of the lots handled Scotch pine. In 1960, 80 percent of the lots handled this species.

Over-all, about 11 percent of the trees obtained by retail lot operators were reported to be unsold at the end of the Christmas season. Many retailers considered 10 percent to be a normal ratio of unsold trees.

Balsam fir and spruce obtained by Twin Cities area retail lot operators were largely grown in Minnesota. Scotch and Norway pine were grown in about equal numbers within Minnesota and in other states.

Scotch and Norway pine were the most expensive trees for retailers to buy, but they commanded a higher dollar margin than balsam fir or spruce.

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61-441-rpr

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

Immediate release

SPECIAL SPEAKERS FEATURED AT RURAL ART SHOW

Oil paintings, water colors and sculpture by more than 200 men and women from Minnesota farms and small towns will be on exhibit when the University of Minnesota's eleventh Rural Art Show opens in the St. Paul Campus Student Center Jan. 8.

During the last 10 years, 622 individual artists have exhibited more than 2,000 paintings and pieces of sculpture, according to A. Russell Barton, Rural Art Show chairman.

The show will continue for two weeks--through Friday, Jan. 19. A highlight of the event will be a special program of gallery tours, lectures and painting criticism planned as a feature of the University's Farm and Home Week, Jan. 16-19.

The Rural Art Gallery in the Student Center will be open to the public without charge from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., Jan. 8-19, except Sunday, Jan. 14, when the hours will be 2-10 p.m.

First of the gallery tours, scheduled for 2 p.m. Tuesday., Jan. 16, will be conducted by Theron Hegg, University instructor in art education. Richard Abell, University instructor in related art, will be in charge of the final gallery tour and painting criticism session Friday, Jan. 19, at 10 a.m.

Louis Safer, associate professor of art at the University, will give an illustrated lecture on the history and development of sandcast paintings in the North Star Ballroom, Thursday, Jan. 18. At 2 p.m. rural artists Mrs. Ada Johnson, Parkers Prairie; Mrs. Geneva Molenaar, Willmar; and Ade Toftey, Grand Marais, will take part in a roundtable discussion moderated by Clifton Gayne, professor of art education at the University.

John Sherman, art, book and music critic, Minneapolis, will speak on "Problems of the Art Critic" at a luncheon for rural artists Wednesday, Jan. 17, in the Student Center Ballroom.

Reservations for the luncheon must be made in advance by notifying Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

The Minnesota Rural Artists' Association will hold its annual business meeting following the luncheon. Toftey is president of the organization which now has a membership of nearly 200.

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61-442-jbn

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

Immediate release

35TH SHEEP-LAMB FEEDERS' DAY AT MORRIS FEB. 8

MORRIS, Minn.--Annual Sheep and Lamb Feeders' Day will be held for the 35th time at the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment Station on February 8, according to an announcement from H. E. Hanke, animal husbandman at the Morris institution.

The program will get under way at 10 a.m.

Speakers this year will include Hilton Briggs, president of South Dakota State College, Brookings--on the future of the sheep industry in the Midwest.

Dr. J. J. Kelly, veterinarian and commercial lamb feeder from Marshall, Minn., will discuss lamb diseases. Dave Sitzman, Willmar, Minn., will describe his commercial lamb feeding and feed pelleting operations.

Also featured will be reports on University of Minnesota research on lamb feeding and ewe flock management by University of Minnesota animal husbandmen.

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61-443-rpr

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

Special

Immediate release

CUTLINES: FARM AND HOME WEEK SPEAKERS pictured above are:

left to right, Stanley J. Wenberg, vice-president and administrative assistant, University of Minnesota; Dorothy Emerson, consultant in citizenship-leadership for the National 4-H Club Foundation, Washington, D.C.; and Lee G. Burchinal, associate professor of family sociology at Iowa State University, Ames. See accompanying story.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS SCHEDULED FOR FARM AND HOME WEEK

Special convocations featuring prominent speakers will be a big attraction at Farm and Home Week again this year on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The ^{60th} ~~Sixteenth~~ Annual Farm and Home Week is scheduled this year for January 16 through 19. At a noon hour convocation on Tuesday, January 16, the speaker will be Lee G. Burchinal, associate professor of family sociology at Iowa State University, Ames, who will discuss "Impacts of Agricultural Adjustment on Rural Youth."

Stanley J. Wenberg, vice-president of the University of Minnesota, will be the featured speaker at the noon hour convocation on Wednesday, January 17. His topic will be "A 1962 Version of the Land-Grant Philosophy." At the same convocation, a dramatic sketch of Lincoln signing the Land-Grant College Act will be presented by the Punchinello Players, St. Paul campus dramatics organization.

Another featured speaker at Farm and Home Week this year will be Dorothy Emerson, consultant in citizenship-leadership for the National 4-H Club Foundation, Washington, D. C. She will speak at 4-H leadership programs during both the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, January 16 on "Confidence for Leadership."

Additional information concerning Farm and Home Week may be obtained from the Agricultural Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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rpr

University Farm and Home News
Instituta of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 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:

Longer Life for Poinsettias
Check Quality of Plants You Buy
Christmas Decorations: A Family Project
To Prevent Curdling
Garnish for Holiday Bird
Hump-Free Pie Shell

School Lunch Program Nationwide
Freeze Holiday Breads
Trends in Buying Dairy Products
U. S. Doughnuts Score Success Abroad
U. S. Consumes Most Meat
Back to School for Homemakers

HOME BEAUTIFICATION

Longer Life for Poinsettias

Hot rooms and dry soil will shorten the life of your poinsettia and other Christmas flowering plants. Once they start wilting, flowers die prematurely and the foliage falls.

To keep these plants blooming as long as possible, R. E. Widmer, floriculturist at the University of Minnesota, gives these tips:

- . Keep the plants in bright light.
- . Supply plenty of room-temperature water but don't keep the pot standing in water.
- . At night lower the temperature of the room where you keep the plants.
- . Avoid sudden temperature changes and drafts. Temperatures below 60° or above 75° F. shorten the life of poinsettias.

* * * *

Check Quality of Plants You Buy

If you're buying a poinsettia for your home or for a gift, it's usually well to select a low, well proportioned plant. A low plant will fit into most homes better than one that is very tall. Check to see that leaves are not falling at the base of the plant, cautions C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Sometimes the pot is filled with evergreen boughs to cover the evidence of falling leaves.

Display the poinsettia on a low table. You can see the beauty of the plant much better when you view it from above.

-jbn-

HOME BEAUTIFICATIONChristmas Decorations: A Family Project

Making Christmas decorations can provide fun for the whole family. Get Dad to gather -- or buy -- the evergreen boughs. Then everyone can sit around the kitchen table and pitch in.

Mom may have to do most of the work on the door wreath, but the children can make many attractive centerpieces. Let the youngsters be creative, but suggest that they follow these two basic rules: (1) Keep the centerpiece low enough so the guests can see over it, and (2) Make it in proportion to size of the table.

* * * *

Candles and Evergreen

A tall candle in a simple, low holder, some evergreens and pine cones can be arranged into an attractive centerpiece. Make a bed of the branches around the candle. Then slip a small pine cone wreath over the candle.

Or take a pair of large candles of different lengths and in different colors -- blue and green, or red and white, for example -- and surround them with evergreen branches. Add a few pine cones for a finishing touch.

A basket of evergreens and pine cones is always festive.

One caution: Evergreens dry out quickly and become highly flammable. So be sure the branches are not close to a lighted candle. And never leave a lighted candle unattended.

* * * *

For the Door

A simple door piece may be made by wiring two-foot boughs of evergreen together at one end and adding a cluster of cones and a huge red bow.

* * * *

For A Wreath

To make a wreath, fasten small clumps of evergreen together with soft fine florist's wire. Bend a wire coat hanger into a circle and, starting at the hook, wire the clumps of greens to the hanger. Place them close enough together so the hanger is well covered. Decorate the wreath with a water repellent bow to cover the hook, and add red berries and cones.

-jbn-

FOOD AND NUTRITIONTo Prevent Curdling

Stir dairy sour cream into sauces and gravies at the end of cooking, adding only a tablespoon at a time to prevent curdling. Remember to heat sour cream gently; never let it boil.

Fold dairy sour cream carefully into other ingredients. Over-stirring may thin it.

* * * *

Garnish for Holiday Bird

Orange cups filled with cranberry relish look attractive around the holiday bird. Make the cups by tracing a line around the center of an orange. Insert paring knife in the line at an angle to make one side of a point, cutting it through to the center of the orange. Then cut through to make opposite side of point. Continue this way around the orange, then pull halves apart. Ream the juice for drinking; fill cups with cranberry relish.

* * * *

Hump-Free Pie Shell

For a perfectly shaped pie shell, bake it between two heat-resistant glass pie plates of the same size. When you remove the top pie plate after baking, you will find the pastry, held like sandwich filling between the pie plates, is smooth and free of humps.

* * * *

School Lunch Program Nationwide

The National School Lunch Program, administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service, helps to feed one out of every three children in school. It operates in all 50 States plus Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam.

* * * *

Freeze Holiday Breads

Don't let those extra-special holiday breads and rolls you make get dry and old before you serve them. Slip them into plastic bags and store in your freezer until you want to use them. But thaw them in their wrappers to prevent moisture from collecting on the surface of the bread.

CONSUMER MARKETINGTrends in Buying Dairy Products

Diet- and price-conscious Americans are turning from high-fat to low-fat items in the dairy display.

They are buying 29 percent less butter per person each year, 28 percent less cream, and 38 percent less evaporated milk than in 1947-49, according to the Economic Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

At the same time, they are using 92 percent more cottage cheese, 97 percent more nonfat day milk, and five times as much sherbet, one of the low-calorie frozen desserts.

Ice cream, American cheese and fluid milk are holding their own in popularity. Other types of cheese and condensed milk have shown some growth in use since World War II.

* * * *

U. S. Doughnuts Score Success Abroad

The doughnut, for many generations an all-American favorite, has gone international. Its latest success has just been scored in Hamburg, the great port city of Germany, at a highly popular U. S. Department of Agriculture food show.

So popular was the American-style doughnut that German visitors by the thousands stood in line to get their hot golden sample. And the automatic doughnut-making machines, though laboring at top speed, couldn't keep up with the demand.

Not only in Europe, but here at home, a crisp winter day is an ideal time for this substantial favorite. The ingredients are among the Nation's most plentiful -- granaries are full of wheat and food warehouses are full of cooking fats and oils. And no doubt your family will hint that the homemade variety is hard to beat!

* * * *

U. S. Consumes Most Meat

The United States consumes more meat in total than any other Nation, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service. However, in pounds of meat per person, the United States ranks fifth -- behind Uruguay, New Zealand, Australia, and Argentina.

BACK TO SCHOOL FOR HOMEMAKERSThe Door's Open to You

Ever yearn to go back to school to brush up on your homemaking techniques? The door's open to you! A special four-day homemaking program has been planned for you as part of the University of Minnesota's annual Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus.

Using the freezer and small appliances to save time, nutrition, for children, food additives, home management, costumes and textiles yesterday, today and tomorrow -- these are only a few of the subjects that will be covered during this annual event. The dates: January 16-19. Suggestions on continuing education for homemakers and a talk on how to listen are other highlights of the program.

The University's Farm and Home Week is an opportunity for you to go back to school for as many of the stimulating, information-packed sessions as you can attend during the four days.

* * * *

How's Your Gardening?

Once Christmas is past, the thoughts of gardeners turn to spring planting. If you're an avid gardener, you'll want to get all the information you can on vegetable and fruit growing, on new trends in landscaping and ornamental horticulture. You'll get that type of information if you attend a special session on horticulture Wednesday, January 17, during the University of Minnesota's annual Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus. There will also be an opportunity for you to ask about special problems and to get answers from experts.

* * * *

Rural Art Show

Minnesota rural artists will again have their own show in the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Student Center January 8-19. The show, always popular, will continue until the end of Farm and Home Week. Some of your own neighbor's paintings may be among the exhibits.

A special program of gallery tours, lectures and a roundtable by artists has been arranged for Farm and Home Week. A luncheon for rural artists is scheduled for Wednesday, January 17, at which time John Sherman, art, book and music critic, will speak. The program and art exhibit are open to the public.

-jbn-

Special

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

SWINE FEEDERS DAY STORY NO. 1
SPECIAL to Counties in Rochester
area. RELEASE at appropriate
time for your area meeting.

RESEARCH WILL BE REPORTED
AT SWINE FEEDERS' INSTITUTES

University of Minnesota research in hog feeding and management will be reported at a district Swine Feeders Institute in the H-H Club Building at Rochester, on Thursday, January 4, County Agent _____ has announced.

It is one in a series of five all-day meetings to be held in the main swine producing areas of the state during January and February. Sponsors of the meetings are the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Animal Husbandry Department.

The meeting at Rochester will start at 10 a.m. Lunch facilities will be available at or near the meeting place. Swine producers from neighboring counties, as well as from _____ county, are invited to attend.

Talks will be given by members of the University of Minnesota Animal Husbandry Department staff and state agricultural extension livestock specialists.

Detailed program information will be announced soon.

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NOTE TO COUNTY AGENT: Our plan is to release two stories for each institute. This is No. 1. We are holding detailed program information for the second release.

12/18/61 Special

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

Pictured here are newly-elected officers of the Minnesota Association of County Agricultural Agents. Left to right: George Rosdalfelt, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, vice president; Paul Kunkal, Sleepy Eye, Brown county, president; and Warren Lieberman, Faribault, Rice county, secretary-treasurer. New directors of the Association are: Richard Brand, Long Prairie, Todd county, Northwest district; Glen Smith, Brainerd, Crow Wing county, northwest district; Mr. Ernest Johnson, Redwood Falls, Redwood county, southeast district; Wayne Weiser, Mankato, Blue Earth county, southeast district; Ronald McCamus, Willmar, Kandiyohi county, and Richard Swanson, Anoka, Anoka county, central district. The election was held ^{during} the recent annual conference of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service on the University's St. Paul campus.

12

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

SPECIAL to Dakota County
(note to be mailed soon).

SIFFERATH TO BE ASSISTANT AGENT

Warren N. Sifferath, a 1961 graduate of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, will become assistant agricultural extension agent in Dakota county beginning January 2.

He replaces Glenn Ryberg, who has been appointed acting extension animal husbandman at the University.

Sifferath was reared on a general farm in Sibley county and attended high school at Buffalo Lake.

He was a 4-H club member for nine years, taking the beef, swine, mechanics and junior leadership projects. He was also a Future Farmers of America member when in high school, serving as his chapter treasurer. In addition, he served as president and treasurer of his church youth organization.

While a college student, he worked three summers for the Green Giant Company at Glencoe. His college extra-curricular activities included membership in the Block and Bridle Club, animal husbandry students' organization, and he also served as an intra-mural sports manager.

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

Immediate release

(with mat)

Cutline of Farm and Home Week speakers: left to right: Stanley J. Wenberg, vice president and administrative assistant, University of Minnesota; Dorothy Emerson, consultant in citizenship-leadership for the National 4-H Club Foundation, Washington, D. C.; and Lee G. Burchinal, associate professor of family sociology at Iowa State University, Ames. See accompanying story.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS SCHEDULED FOR FARM AND HOME WEEK

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Additional information concerning Farm and Home Week 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
December 19, 1961

Immediate release

INCOME TAX FILING DEADLINES FOR FARMERS

If you had income from farming in 1961, here are the due dates for filing your State and Federal income tax returns.

Hal Routhe, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, says that if your net farm profit amounts to more than two-thirds of your total income, the deadline for filing and paying both State and Federal income tax returns is February 15-- unless a declaration of estimated tax is filed by January 15. Then the deadline for filing the final return is April 16 (that's because April 15 falls on Sunday.).

The new State of Minnesota requirement for a declaration of estimate by January 15 unless the final return is filed February 15, makes both the State and Federal due dates the same for farmers.

Routhe also emphasized that the December 15, 1961 deadline--now extended to December 31--for filing a declaration of Minnesota income tax does not apply to farmers if two-thirds or more of their income is from farming.

For other taxpayers, a Minnesota declaration of estimate of 1961 tax is required by December 31, 1961, if:

- * Gross income expected for the year in excess of \$750 for a single individual and \$1,500 for a married couple.
- * The above gross income includes more than \$200 from sources other than wages subject to withholding.
- * The estimated tax due is \$20 or more.

A Minnesota declaration of estimated income tax is not required if the estimated tax can reasonably be expected to be less than \$20.

Routhe points out that the December 31 deadline could affect hired workers on the farm and farmers with less than two-thirds of their gross income from farming.

If you have questions, consult your tax advisor. There are numerous changes in the Minnesota income tax regulations.

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61-445-hrs

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

To all counties

Release week of December 25

FARM FILLERS

For safe driving, keep one or more windows of your car open slightly to permit air circulation. Shut off the motor when the car is not in motion. Exhaust fumes from motors contain deadly gas.

* * * *

Now's a good time to prune trees to prevent oak wilt disease. Infection occurs most easily on open tree wounds in spring and can also take place in summer and fall. Pruning during the growing season is believed to be the cause of many losses of trees from oak wilt, says H. G. Johnson, University of Minnesota plant pathologist.

* * * *

Making more money by working in the farm woodland doesn't have to mean that you harvest more than the allowable cut, says Marvin Smith, University of Minnesota extension forester. Even when your cut is kept within the limits of the growth since the last harvest, there are things you can do to boost cash return. Cutting low stumps and making the undercut on the stump instead of the butt log will put several board feet of the best lumber in the tree into the butt log rather than to leave it in the stump.

* * * *

Remove the Christmas tree before it dries out and becomes a fire hazard, urges Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Chop it up and burn it in an incinerator -- not in a stove, fireplace or furnace.

* * * *

Separate calf housing will reduce the cost of your barn space and is likely to provide more healthful living quarters for the calves, says D. W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. That's something to consider if you're planning to build or remodel a dairy barn. Bates suggests an unused poultry house as a possibility for insulating and converting to economical calf housing.

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

Immediate release

LIVESTOCK NUTRITION SHORT COURSE FOR VO-AG TEACHERS DEC. 27

A special Livestock Nutrition Short Course for vocational agriculture instructors will be held on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota Wednesday, December 27, it was announced today by Robert Pinches, acting director of agricultural short courses at the University.

The course was planned by the Committee on University Relations of the Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructors Association and the University's animal husbandry department.

According to L. E. Hanson, head of the animal husbandry department, who is program chairman, topics to be discussed at the course include:

Principles of swine ration formulation, ruminant nutrition, feed additives in swine rations, feeding systems for beef cattle, feeding the young dairy animal, feeding dairy cows for high production, and factors influencing eggshell quality.

University animal husbandmen who will appear on the program are: R. J. Meade, professor; C. E. Kolari, / J. C. Meiske, assistant professor. Also scheduled to appear are C. L. Cole, professor and head of the dairy husbandry department; and J. B. Williams, professor of dairy husbandry. The poultry husband department will be represented by D. C. Snetsinger, assistant professor.

In addition to the lectures, the course will include question and answer periods during both the morning and afternoon sessions.

More information may be obtained from the Agricultural Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-446-rpr

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Second in series on
Outlook for Family Living

MANY NEW FOOD
PRODUCTS IN
YEARS AHEAD

New foods will be crowding grocers' shelves in the years ahead. Changes in food products will be both remarkable and rapid in the space age, reports Home Agent _____.

She passes on some information from Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, about food products we can look for in the future.

Sweet potato flakes, bean powder, vegetable chips and dried honey are among new products consumers may soon see on the market. The U. S. Department of Agriculture is continually doing research on development of new products as well as in time, energy and money saved in use of these products.

Greatest opportunities for new product development in foods lie in application of various dehydrating techniques to agricultural products, if fresh flavor quality, reasonable price and convenience can be combined. Among dehydration process in the developmental stage or in the early stages of commercialization are these:

Dehydrofreezing process. Fruits and vegetables are dried to about half their original weight and then frozen and held frozen. Savings come in freezing, packaging, storing and shipping costs. Dehydrofrozen foods are not yet in retail markets but vegetables for soup-making and apple slices for pie baking are among products available in institutional markets.

Vacuum puff-drying, essence-recovery dehydration and foam-mat drying. These are alternative methods of producing dried citrus, apple, grape and other fruit juices. Orange crystals and other dried citrus juices are on the market now.

Freeze-drying. Food under this process is dehydrated under vacuum while frozen. This process offers promise of being a really instant, easy-to-prepare process, producing foods of high, fresh-flavor quality. Properly sealed, these foods can be stored at room temperature for long periods of time. Although the main emphasis presently is on meat products, freeze-dried shrimp is available in the institutional market.

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

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

SKILL WITH MACHINE
IS MUST FOR
BEGINNING SEWERS

Correct use of the sewing machine is one of the first skills for a beginning sewer to master.

Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, has some tips on efficient use of the machine for girls learning to sew on their own or in the 4-H clothing project.

Find a diagram of a sewing machine similar to the one you will be using. Locate the various parts of the machine and learn the particular function of each.

Now you will want to learn to operate the sewing machine. Your machine may have an electric foot control. If so, place the control box 4 to 6 inches in front of where your right foot normally rests when you are seated at the machine. Put your heel on the floor and the ball of your foot on the control button. To start, gently press the control button. If your machine has an electric knee control, press against the lever with the upper part of your leg.

Your sewing machine can run fast or slow and it's your job to control it. Until you become more accustomed to your machine, practice running it unthreaded with the presser foot up. To begin, move the balance wheel with your right hand. Press the electric foot or knee control slowly until the machine runs. Go from slow to fast, from fast to slow and then try a steady medium speed. Always start and stop slowly. Remember to keep your hands a safe distance from the needle.

-MORE-

ADD 1 -- Skill With Machine

For actual sewing you will find that a seam guide is very helpful. If your machine is not equipped with one, put a 5-inch strip of plastic gummed tape five-eighths inch to the right of the needle.

To begin stitching put the material under the presser foot, turn the balance wheel until the needle is in the cloth and then lower the presser foot. As you stitch, and guide the material with your hands, the edge of the material should touch the seam gauge. Watch this edge, not the needle. Stop stitching at the end of the cloth, raise the needle and then the presser foot.

Adequate light and good posture are always important. Pull your chair close enough to the table so you can sit way back in it.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

POINTERS ON
FILING FARM
INCOME TAX

If you had income from farming in 1961, here are important points to keep in mind on when to file your 1961 stata and federal income tax -- and what to report as income.

Hal Routhe, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, says that if at least two-thirds of your income is from farming and your tax year starts January 1, you have two choices.

You may either file an estimate of your tax and pay this amount by January 15, 1962, then file your return and pay any balance due by April 16. Or you may file your return and pay the tax on or before February 15.

If you do not file your income tax return and pay the tax by February 15, you must file a federal tax declaration if your estimated tax is \$40 or more and a Minnesota declaration of estimated tax if your estimated tax is more than \$20.

You must report as income, among other things, compensation for services, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, income from partnerships, estates and trusts, profits from sales or exchanges of property, and business income of all kinds.

You must include as income payments received under the Soil Bank Act for reducing crop acreage below acreage allotment of base acreage. You must include as income the cash equivalent of certificates for feed grain program payments. The advance payment and final payment under the Feed Grain Program must be included when received.

In general, any patronage dividends which you receive from a cooperative are included in your income in the year received.

If you have a loan from the Commodity Credit Corporation, you may elect to include the amount of the loan in your income in the year in which you actually received the proceeds of the loan instead of the year when the commodity is finally sold.

You don't need permission from the Internal Revenue Service to adopt this method of reporting Commodity Credit loans, even though you may have reported such loans received in prior years as taxable income in the year the crop was sold.

But once you have reported on this basis, you must report all such succeeding loans as income in the year received, or get permission of the Internal Revenue Service to change to a different method.

The 1962 Farmer's Tax Guide is a good source of easy-to-understand information concerning farm income tax. County Agent _____ says he has a good supply of Tax Guides on hand; if you can't stop by his office, drop a card to the County Extension Office, _____, Minnesota, and ask _____ to mail you a copy.

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-hrs-

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

To all counties
Immediate release

USING FARM
INCOME MOST
EFFECTIVELY

Careful planning now will get you more of the things you want from the farm income you get in 1962.

So say County Agent _____ and K. H. Thomas and J. L. App, extension economists in farm management at the University of Minnesota.

They point out that whether you expect next year's income to be higher or lower than this year's, a spending plan will help you get the most from every dollar when it comes to allocating income above operating expenses.

You'll be distributing your income under two broad categories, the necessities and the optionals. Necessities, in addition to operating expenses, include maintenance of family health and well being and meeting fixed debt obligations.

You can make only minor adjustments with the necessities; these items must be met if your family and business are to remain operational.

The economists say that, among the broad optional choices open, a farm family must decide whether to utilize available profits for: (1) more rapid debt repayment, (2) maintaining or expanding fixed farm assets -- such as land, buildings and equipment, or (3) meeting additional family living needs and desires.

When you're considering the optional items, joint family financial planning gets top priority. And be sure to make a careful estimate of how your final choice will affect your family both now and later.

For more information on spending plans, see your county agent.

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

To all counties

Release week of December 25

RULE CHANGES
ANNOUNCED FOR
CORN CONTEST

Major changes in the rules for the 1962 Extra Profit Corn Contest, with greater emphasis on net profit, were announced this week (today) by County Agent

The state-wide contest is co-sponsored annually by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Farmer magazine of St. Paul.

Deadline for the contest is now May 1 instead of June 1 as in past years. Contestants must enter by interview with their county agents. A soil test of the Extra Profit plot area must be completed before May 1.

Contestants must make definite plot harvest appointments with county agents well ahead of harvest time.

A "Highest Net Return" Division is being substituted this year for the "Highest Yield" Division. In this new division, awards will go to zone and state winners who show top dollar-per-acre returns over costs on their treated plots. The "Extra Profit" Division will remain the same as in the past -- awards will go to contestants whose fertilizer-treated plots show the highest net return increase over untreated plot net returns.

Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, explained that sponsors of the contest believe that "more emphasis needs to be put on the net profit return evaluation of growing corn according to recommended practices. High yields are definitely correlated with high net returns where recommended practices are closely followed. So, we are not de-emphasizing the need for obtaining high yields."

Complete information concerning the contest may 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
December 20, 1961

SWINE FEEDERS' DAY STORY NO. 1
SPECIAL to counties in Garden
City, Slayton, Morris and Bird
Island areas. *St. Cloud*
RELEASE at appropriate time
for your own area meeting.

RESEARCH WILL BE REPORTED
AT SWINE FEEDERS' INSTITUTE

University of Minnesota research in hog feeding and management will be reported at a district Swine Feeders' Institute in the _____
(local meeting place)
at _____ on _____, County Agent _____
(town)
has announced.

It is one in a series of five all-day meetings to be held in the main swine producing areas of the state during January and February. Sponsors of the meetings are the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Animal Husbandry Department.

The meeting at _____ will start at 10:00 a.m. Lunch facilities will be available at or near the meeting place. Swine producers from neighboring counties, as well as from _____ county, are invited to attend.

Talks will be given by members of the University of Minnesota Animal Husbandry Department staff and state agricultural extension livestock specialists.

Detailed program information will be announced soon.

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NOTE TO COUNTY AGENT: Our plan is to release two stories for each institute. This is No. 1. We are holding detailed program information for the second release.

SCHEDULE of Institutes:

Jan. 4, Rochester, 4-H buildings, fair grounds; Jan. 9, Garden City, Welcome Memorial Hall; Jan. 10, Slayton, Murray County Theater; Jan. 11, Morris, Edson Hall, U of Minn. Morris; Jan. 23, St. Cloud, Moose Hall in Waite Park; Feb. 15, Bird Island, High School.

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

SWINE INSTITUTE STORY NO. 2

SPECIAL to counties in
Rochester area

ROCHESTER SWINE
FEEDERS DAY JAN. 4

The latest in research on hog breeding, improvement, feeding and management will be featured at the district Swine Feeders' Institute to be held in the 4-H building on the fair grounds at Rochester, Thursday, January 4.

The program will get under way at 10 a.m., according to County Agent

Following introductory remarks by Wayne Hanson, district county agent supervisor, R. J. Meade, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, will discuss feeding for carcass quality in swine.

After Meade's talk, W. J. Auman, associate professor of animal husbandry at the University, will conduct a carcass demonstration. Swine production systems will be discussed by R. E. Jacobs, University of Minnesota Extension animal husbandman, to close the morning program.

Beginning at 1:15 p.m., the afternoon session will open with a discussion of swine improvement programs for Minnesota by Glenn Ryberg, acting extension animal husbandman. Following this Meade will report results of current swine nutrition research.

The day's program will come to a close with a question and answer period.

The Rochester Institute is one of six all-day institutes being held in the main swine producing areas of the state in January and February.

Sponsors are the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the animal husbandry department. Swine producers from neighboring counties, as well as _____ county, are invited to attend, said County Agent _____.

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-rpr-

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

SWINE INSTITUTE STORY NO. 2

SPECIAL to counties in
Morris area

MORRIS SWINE FEEDERS
DAY WILL BE JANUARY 11

The latest in research on hog breeding, improvement, feeding and management will be featured at the district Swine Feeders Day in Edson Hall at the University of Minnesota's West Central Experiment Station, Morris, Thursday, January 11.

The program will get under way at 10 a.m., with introductory remarks by R. E. Smith, superintendent of the West Central Station, according to County Agent _____.

The first report of the day will come from Harley Hanke, animal husbandman at the West Central Station. He will discuss the effect of method of feed preparation on performance of growing-finishing swine.

Formulation of swine rations for confinement feeding will be the topic for R. J. Meade, professor of animal husbandry at the University. W. E. Rempel, associate professor of animal husbandry at the University, will bring the morning program to a close with a report on crossbreeding experiments with swine.

The afternoon program will open at 1:15 p.m. with a report from Glenn Ryberg, University of Minnesota acting extension animal husbandman, on swine improvement programs in Minnesota. Meade will appear on the program again with a report on results of current swine nutrition research.

Last formal presentation of the day will be given by R. L. Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University, on swine breeding programs for commercial producers. This will be followed by a question and answer period.

The Morris Institute is one of six all-day meetings being held in the main swine producing areas of the state during January and February. Sponsors are the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and animal husbandry department. Swine producers from neighboring counties, as well as _____ county, are invited to attend, according to County Agent _____.

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-rpr-

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

SWINE FEEDERS' DAY story No. 2

(SPECIAL) to counties in Garden City
area

GARDEN CITY SWINE
FEEDERS' DAY JAN. 9

The latest in research on hog breeding, improvement, feeding and management will be featured at the district Swine Feeders' Institute to be held in Welcome Memorial Hall, Garden City, Tuesday, January 9.

The program will get under way at 10:00 a.m., according to County Agent _____ . Anyone interested in swine production is invited to attend.

Following introductory remarks by Wayne Hanson, district county agent supervisor, a discussion of the effects of feeding method and feed preparation method on performance of growing-finishing swine will be presented by K. P. Miller, animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota's Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca.

Swine breeding programs for commercial producers will be discussed by R. L. Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University. The morning program will come to a close with a talk by R. J. Meade, professor of animal husbandry at the University, on considerations in formulation of swine rations for confinement feeding.

The afternoon program will begin at 1:15 p.m., when Glenn Ryberg, acting extension animal husbandman at the University, will report on Minnesota swine improvement programs. Meade will follow Ryberg's talk with a report on results of current swine nutrition research.

Edgar Urevig, general manager of Tilney Farms, Lewisville, will discuss trends in construction of specialized swine production layouts. His talk will be followed by a question and answer period to bring the day's program to a close.

The Garden City Institute is one of six all-day meetings being held in the main swine producing areas of the state in January and February.

Sponsors are the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and Animal Husbandry Department. Swine producers from neighboring counties, as well as _____ county, are invited to attend, according to County Agent _____ .

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

SWINE FEEDERS' DAY story No. 2

SPECIAL to counties in Slayton area

SLAYTON SWINE FEEDERS'
DAY TO BE JANUARY 10

The latest in research on hog breeding, improvement, feeding and management will be featured at the District Swine Feeders' Institute to be held in the Murray County Theater, Slayton, Wednesday, January 10.

The program will get under way at 10:00 a.m. with introductory remarks by A. B. Hagen, district county agent supervisor, according to County Agent _____

_____.

R. J. Meade, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, will give the first report of the day--on formulation of swine rations for confinement feeding. This will be followed by a discussion by Harley Hanke, animal husbandman at the University's West Central Experiment Station, Morris, on the effect of method of feeding and of feed preparation on performance of growing-finishing swine.

Glenn Ryberg, acting extension animal husbandman at the University, will bring the morning program to a close with a report on swine improvement programs in Minnesota.

The afternoon program will get under way at 1:15 p.m. with a talk by Edgar Urevig, general manager of Tilney Farms, Lewisville, on trends in construction of specialized swine production layouts. Meade will follow this with a report on results of current swine nutrition research.

The final formal discussion of the day will be presented by R. L. Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University, who will discuss swine breeding programs for commercial producers. The day's program will come to a close with a question and answer period.

The Slayton institute is one of six all-day meetings being held in the main swine producing areas of the state during January and February. Sponsors are the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and the Animal Husbandry Department. Swine producers from neighboring counties, as well as _____ county are invited to attend, according to County Agent _____.

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

Immediate release

SPECIAL HOME EC CLASSES AT U SATURDAYS

The University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics will offer a number of late afternoon and Saturday classes during winter quarter for women unable to attend regularly scheduled classes.

The late afternoon and Saturday classes will be held for the benefit of teachers, other professional women and homemakers who wish to continue their education, according to Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics. A similar plan of special classes will be followed during spring quarter, depending upon demand. University credit will be given for the courses.

Late afternoon and evening classes are scheduled as follows: Art History, 3 p.m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Problems: Family Clothing, 4-6 p.m., Tuesday; Textiles and Clothing Seminar, 4 p.m., Wednesday; Related Art Seminar, 4-5 p.m., Wednesday; College Level Curriculum, 7-10 p.m., Thursday.

Research Methods, a course in home economics education, will be given Saturday from 9 a.m. to 12.

Courses for which hours will be arranged include Readings in Family Relationships, Readings in Related Art, Readings in Home Economics Education, Nutrition Seminar, Problems: Home Economics, Problems: Food, Problems: Home Planning and Furnishing and Problems: 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 is available from the School of Home Economics on the St. Paul Campus. Registration procedures may be obtained by calling the Office of Admissions and Records, Mi. 6-4616, Ext. 203.

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61-447-jbn

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

Immediate release

MILK MAY HELP PREVENT STRONTIUM 90 ACCUMULATION IN BODY

There is scientific evidence that a diet including milk is not only safe but also may be a factor in preventing large accumulations of strontium 90 in the human body. So says Vernal S. Packard, University of Minnesota extension dairy products specialist.

Packard further states that some who, out of exaggerated fears, exclude milk from their food list, may be doing so at the risk of a nutritionally inadequate diet.

Research indicates that persons in low fallout areas of the world who live on diets low in milk and high in plant foods have nearly the same amount of strontium 90 in their bones as Americans, although fallout over the U. S. has been significantly greater, he said.

Most estimates of experts around the country indicate that only about 3 percent of all radiation exposure of the average adult comes from food sources. The great majority of radiation comes from other external sources.

(more)

add 1 strontium 90

Radioactive elements which are taken into the body with food may enter when a human eats plant foods--or the plants may be fed to cows and their milk used for human food. But before she makes milk, a cow screens as much as seven-eighths of the strontium from her diet.

If a cow is fed a mineral supplement containing calcium, a common feeding practice, the strontium 90 level in her milk may be 10 to 20 times less than that of the feed she eats.

With the possible exception of infants, a human body discriminates against strontium 90 in the same way. How effectively it passes it up depends on the amount of calcium in the diet. Because milk contains a sizeable quantity of calcium, only a small proportion of strontium 90 which may be in milk is deposited in the bones.

Of all foods, milk has been the focus of most attention because it is widely used as a test source for measuring fallout levels.

Milk is not tested because dairy products are contaminated to a greater degree than other foods, but because fresh milk can provide an index of the degree of total fallout in food.

Another reason for testing milk is that it is produced in all parts of the country and during all seasons of the year. All other foods are produced seasonally and regionally.

Because milk makes up a significant proportion of the diet, it is only natural that it be used as a test source for radioactive elements, the specialist said.

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61-448-hrs

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

Immediate release

LOOKING BEHIND THE CHRISTMAS TREE

With return of the custom of family outings in the woods in search of a Christmas tree, Grandpa might say it's like the "good old days" and that things haven't changed much after all.

But a closer look reveals greater changes in Christmas tree production and marketing than Grandpa might realize. Today the tree you buy is the product of a full-fledged business which is undergoing some dramatic changes.

Only a decade ago most of the Christmas trees cut in Minnesota came from the northern regions of the state. These were primarily balsam fir and spruce taken from wild stands of timber. Today an increasingly large proportion of the supply comes from tree plantations established by persons who grow Christmas trees as an annual crop.

Marvin E. Smith and William R. Miles, extension foresters at the University of Minnesota, say for the most part these plantation trees are Norway pine and Scotch pine--both are enjoying increasing popularity with the tree-buying public.

Back in 1951 one large Twin City retailer reported that he did not market a single pine Christmas tree. By 1956 Norway pine made up approximately 15 percent of his sales. In the same year a consumer survey reported that the long-needed Norway pine accounted for 17 percent of the tree sales in the Twin Cities and suburbs.

A similar survey in 1960 showed that Norway pine sales had almost doubled the 1956 volume, and that Norway pine and Scotch pine together made up 40 percent of the total Christmas tree sales in the Twin Cities and suburbs.

Christmas tree harvest is no longer restricted to the forest regions of northern Minnesota; biggest share of today's Christmas tree plantations are located

(more)

add 1 Christmas trees

on east central Minnesota's sandy glacial plains. Plantations in southeastern and northwestern Minnesota also furnish thousands of Christmas trees.

With expansion of the Christmas tree business, there has been an accompanying increase in the number of trees going to market. Current annual production in the state is approximately 6 million trees. Minnesotans use about one million trees; the other 5 million are exported to markets outside of the state.

Fifteen years ago these markets were generally regional and included our neighboring states and some southern states. Today Minnesota produces more Christmas trees and distributes these over a wider geographical range than any other state in the nation.

Grandpa would also be surprised at the techniques followed by growers to improve the quality of trees coming to market. Once trees were cut as they grew naturally, with no manipulation of the amount and location of foliage. But the modern day grower shears and prunes his trees regularly in order to produce a tree with pleasing symmetry and thick foliage.

Years ago the tradition of decorating a Christmas tree in the home meant that father had to bring home but one tree. More recently families began using two or more trees in their observance of the Christmas season. Besides the traditional family tree under which the presents are placed, there is a growing trend to having a tree grace the recreation room or children's bedroom.

Also observed is the decorative use of one or more Christmas trees in the lawn area. These trees are placed in holes or pipes driven in the ground before the ground freezes, and even though left a la natural, furnish a welcome bit of greenery to our winter landscape.

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61-449-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 22, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

CUTLINES:

Here's Mirandy the Hen, giving blood to be used in conducting a test for Newcastle disease of poultry in the University of Minnesota veterinary diagnosis laboratory. Mirandy's cheerful contributions to the cause of animal health have made her a popular figure in the laboratory. Pictured with Mirandy are Dr. John Higbee, left, head of the veterinary diagnosis laboratory, and Dr. Glen Nelson, laboratory staff member. See accompanying story.

VETERINARY COLLEGE TO BE FEATURED AT FARM AND HOME WEEK

The College of Veterinary Medicine will be featured at Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota January 16-19.

Special tours of the new veterinary diagnostic laboratories will be conducted from 12:15 to 12:45 p.m. Tuesday, January 18, and visitors will be welcomed at open house in the veterinary clinic each afternoon during Farm and Home Week.

The tours and open house are part of a four-day program that includes more than 100 reports, discussions and similar items. The sessions cover a wide variety of community, agricultural and homemaking subjects.

Sessions on agricultural topics will include dairying, beekeeping, crop improvement, farmstead engineering, soils, livestock forages, Christmas tree farming and others. In addition to special sessions on homemaking, there will be sessions for those interested in rural development, horticulture and the care and use of wood.

Other attractions at Farm and Home Week again this year include special exhibits to be set up on the first and second floors of Coffey Hall. Many departments will also have exhibits in their own buildings.

There is no admission charge at Farm and Home Week, and everyone is invited to attend.

More information about Farm and Home Week may be obtained from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 22, 1961

SWINE INSTITUTE SPEAK No. 2

SPECIAL to counties in St.
Cloud area

ST. CLOUD SWINE FEEDERS'
DAY WILL BE JANUARY 23

The latest in research on hog breeding, improvement, feeding and management will be featured at the district Swine Feeders' Institute in Moose Hall, Waite Park, St. Cloud, Tuesday, January 23.

The program will get under way at 10:00 a.m. with introductory remarks by Glenn T. McCleary, district county agent supervisor, according to County Agent

_____.

R. J. Meade, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, will give the first report of the day--on feeding for carcass quality in swine. This will be followed by a carcass demonstration conducted by W. J. Aunan, associate professor of animal husbandry at the University.

The morning program will be brought to a close with a discussion of swine production layouts in Minnesota by R. E. Jacobs, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman.

Glenn Ryberg, acting extension animal husbandman at the University, will open the afternoon program at 1:15 p.m. with a discussion of swine improvement programs in Minnesota. Other reports during the afternoon will be by Diedrich Reimer, extension animal husbandman at the University's Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston, on pelleted barley rations for swine; and by Meade, on results of current research in swine nutrition.

The day will come to a close with a question and answer period.

The St. Cloud Institute is one of six all-day meetings to be held in the main swine producing areas of the state during January and February. Sponsors are the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and Department of Animal Husbandry. Swine producers from neighboring counties, as well as _____ county, are invited to attend, according to County Agent _____.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 22, 1961

SWINE INSTITUTE NEWS VOL. 2

SPECIAL to counties in Bird
Island area

BIRD ISLAND SWINE
FEEDERS' DAY FEB. 15

The latest in research on hog breeding, improvement, feeding and management will be featured at the district Swine Feeders' Institute in the High School at Bird Island, Thursday, February 15.

The program will get under way at 10:00 a.m. with introductory remarks by A. B. Hagen, district county agent supervisor, according to County Agent _____

First report on the morning program will be a discussion on "Swine Production Layouts in Minnesota," by R. E. Jacobs, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman. Following this, W. J. Aunan, associate professor of animal husbandry at the University, will conduct a carcass demonstration.

The morning session will end with a talk on "Feeding for Carcass Quality in Swine" by R. J. Meade, professor of animal husbandry at the University.

Glenn Ryberg, acting extension animal husbandman at the University, will start the afternoon program at 1:15 p.m. by discussing "Swine Improvement Programs in Minnesota." This will be followed by a report on "Crossbreeding Experiments with Swine" by W. E. Rempel, associate professor of animal husbandry at the University.

Meade will appear on the program again with a report on "Results of Current Research in Swine Nutrition." The program will come to an end with a question and answer period.

The Bird Island Institute is one of six all-day meetings to be held in the main swine producing areas of Minnesota during January and February. Sponsors are the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and Department of Animal Husbandry. Swine producers from neighboring counties, as well as _____ county, are invited to attend, according to County Agent _____

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1961

To all counties
Release week of January 1

FARM TIPS

A 1962 Tax Calendar is one of the many handy features in the 1962 "Farmer's Tax Guide," (Publication 225) issued by the U. S. Internal Revenue Service. A copy is yours for the asking at the county agent's office.

* * * *

Resolve to keep better farm records in 1962, urges Hal Routh, University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist. Have a handy place to keep records. Work on them at least once a month. Keep a small notebook in your pocket, so you can keep track of those small cash expense items. Here's what you need to set up a good record system: copies of deposit slips, spindle or pocket calendar to hold receipts temporarily, use of a checkbook, record book and file to keep receipts and cancelled checks.

* * * *

About the only thing a dairyman gets by waiting 60 days after calving to put a cow on full feed is a loss in production, says C. L. Cole, head of the University of Minnesota dairy husbandry department. Trials have shown that a full feed after freshening doesn't increase mastitis or any other problems. The only thing that happens is that a cow gives more milk.

* * * *

How about field peas as a crop on your farm? Information on this crop will be found in Extension Bulletin 300, "Field Peas for Seed and Forage," by R. G. Robinson and O. C. Soine. You can now get a copy at the county agent's office.

* * * *

It may make more sense to increase production per cow than to enlarge the dairy herd, say James App and Duane Erickson, extension economists, and Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman, at the University of Minnesota. A dairyman who keeps production records can decide whether to expand his herd or increase production per cow. See the county agent about joining the DHIA if you don't already belong.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1961

Immediate release

NEW CHRYSANTHEMUM INTRODUCED BY U OF MINN.

A new bronze cushion-type garden chrysanthemum called Minn-Autumn, developed by University of Minnesota horticulturists especially for northern climates, will be available from many nurseries and greenhouses for planting this spring.

The vigorous plant has deep reddish-bronze, fade-resistant, 2 1/2-inch flowers topping healthy, dark green foliage. Plants are compact and sturdy. They reach a height of 12 to 15 inches and a spread of 30 to 36 inches when grown in full sun. Blooming usually begins in the first half of September in the area of the Twin Cities.

The prefix Minn is used to designate garden chrysanthemums of low growth habit introduced by the University of Minnesota. Minnpink and Minnbronze are other Minnesota introductions of cushion-type 'mums.

Minn-Autumn is the 41st variety of garden chrysanthemum to be developed and introduced by the University of Minnesota horticulture department over a period of 21 years.

Further information about Minn-Autumn is available in Miscellaneous Report 47, Minn-Autumn, available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. Also included in the publication is a list of the most popular University of Minnesota varieties of chrysanthemums.

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61-450-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1961

Immediate release

JUNIOR VEGETABLE GROWERS RECEIVE AWARDS

David B. Anderson, Hector, is state winner in the Minnesota division of the seventh annual canning crops competition sponsored by the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association and the National Cannery Association.

Second place winner is Raymond Matthees, Goodhue. Third, fourth and fifth places went to Jerome Johnson, Hector, John Erlandson, Cokato and David Alme, West Concord.

Anderson and Matthees will receive silver pins and blue ribbons; Johnson, Erlandson and Alme bronze pins and red ribbons. Awards are given by the National Cannery and Junior Vegetable Growers associations.

Members of the Junior Vegetable Growers who took part in the contest grew canning crops--peas or corn--and kept production records. Awards were based on efficiency of the operation, cultural techniques and the story written by the contestant, according to O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota and state adviser for the Minnesota Junior Vegetable Growers Association.

Young people interested in entering the annual canning crops competition for 1962 may get information by writing O. C. Turnquist, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-451-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1961

Immediate release

HERE'S SIMPLE HOME RECORD-KEEPING SYSTEM

A new year and impending income tax time may be reminders that some improvements in the family record-keeping system would make preparing tax returns less hectic.

Many families avoid keeping records because they have no good workable system, according to Hal Routhe, extension economist at the University of Minnesota. Routhe has worked out a simple record-keeping system which he believes any family will find it easy to keep. He cautions, however, that working on records systematically is necessary to success. Here are the essentials of the system he recommends:

1. Have a business center where you can keep your financial records. This may be a desk or only a drawer.
2. Develop a good check book system. Write checks for tax-deductible items so your checks will serve as receipts. Keep carbon copies of all your bank deposits, identifying each item as salary, other income and so on.
3. Have some place such as a spindle or a box to keep receipts, cancelled checks and deposit slips before you record them.
4. Keep a record book in which you enter items of family income and expenses. You can record items in detail or simplify as much as you wish. But be sure to keep your record book up-to-date.
5. Have a place to file your records after they have met your needs at income tax time or at the end of the year. An indexed accordion-type folder or metal file is suitable for keeping cancelled checks, receipts and other records. Keep cancelled checks in chronological order.

An easy system such as this one avoids drudgery and more than repays you by enabling you to fill out your tax returns more easily, Routhe says. Furthermore, such a system will provide information for budgeting family expenditures and for more careful credit planning. But, he warns, never keep more information than you will use. The more complicated you make your record-keeping system, the sooner you will give it up entirely.

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61-452-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1961

* For release at 2 p.m. *
* Wednesday, Dec. 27 *

GIVE FRESH COWS FULL FEED, SAYS U DAIRY HEAD

"The old idea that we should get a fresh cow back on full feed gradually over a period of several weeks after she calves has no place in modern dairy herd management," C. L. Cole said today.

Cole, head of the University of Minnesota's Department of Dairy Husbandry, spoke at a livestock nutrition short course for vocational agriculture teachers held on the St. Paul Campus.

"We used to feel that a high level of concentrate feeding at calving time would increase the risk of udder swelling, mastitis, milk fever and other problems," Cole said. "Today we know that about the only thing we'll get from heavy grain feeding after calving is more milk."

He recommended that dairymen begin increasing concentrate levels for dry cows as soon as they've been properly dried off. "For top production a cow should be back on full feed by the time she calves," Cole said.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1961

Immediate release (with mat)

CUTLINE: Here's Mirandy the Hen, giving blood to be used in conducting a test for Newcastle disease of poultry in the University of Minnesota veterinary diagnosis laboratory. Mirandy's cheerful contributions to the cause of animal health have made her a popular figure in the laboratory. Pictured with Mirandy are Dr. John Higbee, left, head of the veterinary diagnosis laboratory, and Dr. Glen Nelson, laboratory staff member. See accompanying story.

VETERINARY COLLEGE TO BE FEATURED AT FARM AND HOME WEEK

Tours and open house at the College of Veterinary Medicine will be a feature of Farm and Home Week, January 16-19, on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Special tours of the new veterinary diagnostic laboratories will be conducted from 12:15 to 12:45 p.m. Tuesday, January 18, and visitors will be welcomed at open house in the veterinary clinic each afternoon.

The four-day Farm and Home Week program includes more than 100 reports and discussions on a variety of community, agricultural and homemaking subjects.

Sessions on agricultural topics will include dairying, beekeeping, crop improvement, farmstead engineering, soils, livestock forages, Christmas tree farming and others. In addition to special sessions on homemaking, there will be sessions for those interested in rural development, horticulture and the care and use of wood.

Other attractions again this year include special exhibits to be set up on the first and second floors of Coffey Hall. Many departments will also have exhibits in their own buildings.

There is no admission charge at Farm and Home Week, and everyone is invited to attend.

For more information write: Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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61-454-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1961

To all counties
Release week of January 1

CORN HYBRID
LAW AMENDED

Beginning with this year, greater responsibility for determining maturity classification of hybrid corn varieties rests with the originator or owner of the hybrid than with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

This was brought out this week by County Agent _____ as he passed along information received from Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota and O. A. Ulvin, in charge of seed certification for the State Department of Agriculture.

In 1961, the Minnesota legislature amended the portion of the State Seed Law which applies to hybrid corn maturity.

As the law now stands, the director of the Agricultural Experiment Station continues to be responsible for determining the corn growing zones of the state and publishing a list of "day classifications" for each of the zones. These classifications refer to the approximate number of days of growing season required after emergence for corn plants to mature and can be used to compare the maturity of one hybrid with another.

Zones and day classifications are: Northern Zone -- 80 or 85 days; North Central Zone -- 90 days; Central Zone -- 95 or 100 days; South Central Zone -- 105 days; Southern Zone -- 110 or 115 days. Where a choice is indicated, only one of these classifications may be used.

Hybrids labeled for a particular day classification must not vary more than 4 percentage points from the average of three or more standard hybrids when grown in the zone of adaptation. The director of the Agricultural Experiment Station

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Add 1 -- Corn Hybrid . . .

and the State Commissioner of Agriculture decide which hybrids will be used as standards for each classification. The Experiment Station, when requested to do so by the Commissioner of Agriculture, will test hybrids to determine whether they are correctly labeled.

The hybrids being used as standards at present are:

Northern Zone -- 80 days, AES 101, Morden 77, AES 204; 85 days, AES 203, Minhybrid 803, Wisconsin 255.

North Central Zone -- 90 days, Minhybrid 804, Wisconsin 270, Wisconsin 275.

Central Zone -- 95 days, Minhybrid 611, Minhybrid 612, Nodak 502; 100 days, Minhybrid 608, Wisconsin 355A, Wisconsin 453.

South Central Zone -- 105 days, Minhybrid 507, Minhybrid 513, Wisconsin 464A.

Southern Zone -- 110 days, Minhybrid 508, Minhybrid 511, Minhybrid 409; 115 days, Minhybrid 408, Minhybrid 412, Minhybrid 415.

Hybrids too late in maturity for the 115-day southern zone rating will be classified as 120 days O Zone or 125 days O Zone. Hybrids too early for the 80 days N Zone classification may be rated as 75 days N Zone.

The law also provides for a program of pre-testing of the maturity of hybrids by the Agricultural Experiment Station for companies which have not distributed seed in the state during the past 10 years.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1961

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

MANY GOOD BUYS
IN JANUARY

If you're resolved to watch your food money more closely in the coming year, you can get off to a good start by following the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for January.

Topping the list is a tasty breakfast pair -- grapefruit and honey, selling at attractive prices. Serve them together to start January on an economical note.

Broiler-fryers will be a good buy for January dinners. Although prices may be up a little from the very low level of recent weeks, they will be lower than last January. Beans for baking will be plentiful for budget meals during the month.

Potatoes are in bumper supply this winter from a crop 5 million hundred-weight larger than expected. Prices will be the lowest in a long time. Made into pancakes and various casseroles, potatoes can be used as budget stretchers throughout the winter.

Feature apples in your January menus and offer them fresh to the youngsters when they come home from school. This year's apple crop is turning out to be even larger than expected.

Canned cherries will be in good supply and will be lower priced than last year.

If you do any post-holiday baking, you'll want to add a touch of elegance with pecans. Because of the large crop -- 48 percent above the 10-year average -- they are unusually reasonably priced.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1961

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

BEGINNING SEWERS
GIVEN TIPS ON
FABRIC SELECTION

As you learn to sew, you should also learn the importance of selecting your fabric carefully.

Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives some points to remember about fabric to girls learning to sew in the 4-H clothing project or on their own.

First, check grain line in all the fabric you buy. Look at a piece of cloth. Some threads go up and down the length of the material. These are called lengthwise threads or grain. Others go across the cloth and are called filling threads or crosswise grain.

When lengthwise and crosswise threads are woven together they should cross each other at right angles. Such fabrics are on grain. However, if the threads slant or curve across one another, the fabric is off grain.

If the material needs to be straightened, smooth it out on a table, find a diagonal line across the goods where there is the most stretch and pull. If the grain line is not straight and you do not adjust it, the garment you make will not fit correctly.

When you shop, examine the torn edges of folded fabric to see if the ends are even. Remember, you will have to straighten every uneven piece of material. If you buy a print fabric, be sure that the design is straight along the torn edge. If the design is crooked, you may not want to purchase the fabric.

When you cut or fit a garment you must follow the grainline or filling threads.

The tightly woven threads along the sides of the fabric are called selvage. This means self-edge. The selvage is always the lengthwise edge of the cloth.

Make sure the material you buy is colorfast and will not shrink more than one percent. The label on fabrics will tell you other things you should know such as the composition of the material.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1961

To all counties
Immediate release

DON'T PASS UP
ALLOWABLE FARM
TAX DEDUCTIONS

If you're operating a farm for profit, you're entitled to deduct your ordinary and necessary farm business expenses when you file your income tax return.

But Hal Routhe, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, says authorized deductions are sometimes overlooked -- and that's like throwing money down the drain. Here are some of the items to keep in mind as you get your farm records ready for tax preparation.

Repair and expense items are deductible so long as they do not add to the value or prolong the life of your property. For example, if you repair your barn roof, the cost is deductible. But if you replace the roof it's a capital expenditure.

You may deduct as labor expense amounts paid for regular farm labor, piece-work, contract labor and other labor hired to perform your farming operations. The actual cost of boarding hired farm labor is deductible.

You may also count as labor expense reasonable cash wages you actually pay one or more of your children for farm work they actually do -- so long as there is a true employer-employee relationship.

The fact that your child spends the money to buy his own clothes or buy other necessities which you are normally obligated to furnish him does not prevent you from deducting his wages as farm expense.

Some items -- such as fuel, oil, rent, electricity, telephone, automobile upkeep, repairs, insurance, interest and taxes -- may be partly for use in your

ADD 1 -- Farm Tax Deductions

farming business and partly for personal use. You're entitled to deduct the portion of these costs that apply as farm business expense; but you must make an allocation of these costs.

The cost of fertilizer and lime applied to farm land and the cost of application, may be deducted as an expense in the year the costs are paid or incurred.

Taxes which are deductible as a farm expense are the real estate and personal property taxes on your farm business assets, such as farm equipment, animals, farm land and farm buildings, and the social security tax you must pay to match that you withheld from your employees wages.

Other deductible farm expenses include farm organization dues, farm magazines, stamps and stationery, advertising, livestock fees, small tools having a short life, account books, litter and bedding, insect sprays and dusts, trucking, farm business travel and accounting fees.

Brush up on these points if you prepare your own tax return or make a note to discuss them with your tax advisor. For more information, pick up a copy of the 1962 "Farmer's Tax Guide" at your county extension office.

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

SPECIAL to selected counties

DATES SET FOR
FIVE FARM AND
HOME WORKSHOPS

"Managing Your Future" is the theme for a series of five farm and home management workshops planned for younger _____ County farm couples who plan to continue farming and are considering changes in their farm business.

The workshops were announced this week by _____ and _____, county extension agents.

What changes will you make in your farm business and family living? Should you expand the hog enterprise? What are the problems in the farm business -- volume? costs? What are the five ways to improve income? What about part time farming? What effect will these changes you make have on capital required, income, labor load and family living?

If you've been looking for ways to approach these questions, these family-centered educational workshops can help you.

The course won't answer all your questions but will provide farm and home planning techniques and give the decision making tools that can lead to greater family satisfaction. It can help bring about an improved standard of living for your family. It can mean fulfilling more of your needs and wants.

An example farm with a complete set of problems will be used to illustrate procedures and management concepts.

These farm and home management workshops are being conducted for farm families in 24 southwestern Minnesota counties by county extension agents in cooperation with farm and home management specialists at the University of Minnesota.

ADD 1 -- Management Workshops

Workshops will be held on an area basis. Other participating counties are

_____, _____, _____, and _____.

The all day meetings will be (held at _____) (rotated between _____ counties). Dates for the meetings are January ____, February ____ and ____ and March ____ and ____.

For further information or to enroll, stop in or call the county extension office. Enrollment is limited.

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

SPECIAL to West Otter Tail
County

IFYE DELEGATE IN COUNTY

William Svendsgaard of Goodridge, a 1961 International Farm Youth Exchange delegate from Minnesota to Switzerland, will spend two weeks, January 15 to 27, in West Otter Tail County with headquarters in the county extension office in Fergus Falls.

He will be available to show colored slides and talk on his experiences living and working on farms in Switzerland for six months. He will be speaking to 4-H leaders, Rural Youth and other organizations in West Otter Tail County and surrounding counties during the two-week period, explaining the International Farm Youth Exchange program and telling about rural life in Switzerland.

Svendsgaard was one of a group of 120 rural young people from the United States who lived in rural homes in 56 countries throughout Europe, Latin America, Asia, Africa, the Pacific and the Middle and Far East during 1961. He returned in November.

Before going to Switzerland, Svendsgaard was a student at Bemidji State College majoring in elementary education. During his 12 years as a member of the Mavie 4-H Club in Pennington County he was a delegate to Minnesota-Mississippi exchange in 1956 and was one of Minnesota's representatives at the American Youth Foundation Camp in Michigan in 1959. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Svendsgaard, who operate a 480-acre farm near Goodridge.

The IFYE program is conducted by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Cooperative Extension Service to promote better international understanding.

Groups wishing to schedule Svendsgaard for special meetings should make arrangements with County Agent Nick Weyrens at the county extension office.

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

SPECIAL to Wabasha County

IFYE DELEGATE IN COUNTY

Janet Adams, Austin, a 1961 International Farm Youth Exchange delegate from Minnesota to Israel, will spend two weeks, January 29-February 10, in Wabasha County with headquarters in the county extension office in Wabasha.

She will be available to show colored slides and talk on her experiences living and working on farms and in the kibbutz in Israel for five months. She will be speaking to 4-H leaders, Rural Youth and other organizations in Wabasha County and surrounding counties during the two-week period, explaining the International Farm Youth Exchange program and telling about rural life in Israel.

Miss Adams was among 120 rural young people from the United States who lived in rural homes in 56 countries throughout Europe, Latin America, Africa, the Pacific and the Middle and Far East during 1961. She returned in December.

Before going to Israel, Miss Adams completed her junior year at the University of Minnesota as a major in history and government. She was a member of the Windom 4-H Club in Mower County for eight years. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Adams.

The IFYE program is conducted by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Cooperative Extension Service to promote better international understanding.

Groups wishing to schedule Miss Adams for special meetings should make arrangements with County Agent Matt Metz at the county extension office.

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

SPECIAL to Redwood County

IFYE DELEGATE IN COUNTY

Gail Devens, St. James, a 1961 International Farm Youth Exchange delegate from Minnesota to Finland, will spend two weeks, January 22 to February 4, in Redwood County with headquarters in the county extension office in Redwood Falls.

She will be available to show colored slides and talk on her experiences living and working on farms in Finland for six months. She will be speaking to 4-H leaders, Rural Youth and other organizations in Redwood County and surrounding counties during the two-week period, explaining the International Farm Youth Exchange program and telling about rural life in Finland.

Miss Devens was among 120 rural young people from the United States who lived in rural homes in 56 countries throughout Europe, Latin America, Asia, Africa, the Pacific and the Middle and Far East during 1961. She returned in November.

Before going to Finland, Miss Devens was a major in technical home economics journalism at Iowa State University. In 1956 she won a trip to the United Nations as the winner in an essay contest. Upon her return she gave 25 talks to more than 500 people. Miss Devens was a 4-H club member in Watonwan County for 10 years. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Devens, who have a 240-acre farm near St. James.

The IFYE program is conducted by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Cooperative Extension Service to promote better international understanding.

Groups wishing to schedule Miss Devens for special meetings should make arrangements with County Agent Ernest Johnson at the county extension office.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 28, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FORESTRY STUDENTS AWARDED \$250 HOMELITE SCHOLARSHIPS

Two University of Minnesota forestry seniors have been awarded \$250 Homelite Scholarships, it was announced jointly today by J. H. Maxwell, Jr., of the Homelite Corporation, Port Chester, New York, and R. M. Brown, professor and chairman of the School of Forestry's scholarship committee.

The recipients of the scholarships are Gerald Zamber, 2081-B Hoyt Ave. W., St. Paul, and Maurice Ziegler, Dassel.

The scholarships were granted by the Homelite Corporation of Port Chester, New York, a national manufacturer of chain saws. The awards were made by E. S. Spencer, St. Paul, district manager for the corporation, and Eugene Cary of Port Chester, New York, at a recent luncheon on the University's St. Paul Campus.

Winners of the scholarships were chosen on the basis of academic aptitude, vocational promise, personal attributes and leadership. This is the eighth year that the Homelite Scholarships have been awarded to students in the School of Forestry.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 28, 1961

Immediate release

SWINE INSTITUTES PLANNED FOR JANUARY-FEBRUARY

A series of six all-day Swine Feeders' Institutes will be held in the main hog producing areas of Minnesota under sponsorship of the University of Minnesota in January and February.

Dates and places for the Institutes are:

January 4 . . . Rochester - 4-H Club building
January 9 . . . Garden City - Welcome Memorial Hall
January 10 . . . Slayton - Murray County Theater
January 11 . . . Morris - West Central Experiment Station
January 23 . . . St. Cloud - Moose Hall, Waite Park
February 15. . . Bird Island - High School

The Institutes are being arranged by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and Department of Animal Husbandry.

Speakers will be University staff members and others. They will report on the latest developments in hog feeding, breeding and management.

All swine feeders are invited to attend.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 28, 1961

Immediate release

WHAT RECORDS SHOULD YOU KEEP?

A missing birth certificate may mean trouble if you're planning a trip abroad or establishing eligibility for social security payments.

A cancelled check that's thrown away may be your only record of payment of a debt.

Many records and family documents can show legal proof of events and transactions and can protect you in case official records are destroyed. For that reason it's important to keep certain records and papers in a safe accessible place. Some of these records should be kept permanently; others, for a certain period of time.

Hal Routh, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, gives some suggestions on what records to keep:

. Military service records. Keeping your military discharge certificate permanently is a must. Have it recorded by the county or town clerk so that if it is lost it can be replaced. Keep permanently all service papers, including records of medical treatment, preferably in your safety deposit box.

. Birth certificates. Keep all family birth certificates in the safety deposit or a strong box. These are essential at many times for passports, eligibility for social security payments, for insurance, even for youngsters for admission to the Little League Baseball program. If you use your birth certificate for one of these purposes, be sure to get another copy from the county court house.

(more)

add 1 What records should you keep?

- . Marriage and divorce records. These are absolutely essential if one of the marriage partners is to collect insurance, social security or an inheritance. These records should be kept in the safety deposit box.
- . Deeds and real estate papers. These are usually recorded, but it is important for you to have a copy. Keep in safety deposit box.
- . Insurance policies. Keep in safety deposit box.
- . Social security card. Carry your social security card in your wallet, but file the stub that comes with it so you can easily replace the card if you lose it.
- . Personal property inventory. Keep in a fireproof place or file with your insurance agent. Be sure to keep this inventory up to date.
- . Payroll statements. Keep with tax records.
- . Evidences of debt. Keep in safety deposit box or in your strong box promissory notes and installment sales contracts during life of debt and for three to five years longer.
- . Savings bond list. Keep a list of the serial number, denomination, date of purchase and amount received when cashed, since the latter is taxable income. If your bonds are in your safety deposit box, keep this list in a strong box at home.
- . Tax returns. Keep these in a safe, accessible place at home for at least five years.
- . Cancelled checks, receipts and duplicate deposit slips. Keep permanently cancelled checks or receipts showing: payment for taxes, life insurance, mortgage, rent, securities investments, house improvements. Keep cancelled checks for tax payments with tax papers. Keep cancelled checks for payment of any debt for at least five years. Keep other cancelled checks for one to two years.
- . Bank statements. Keep for three years; then discard.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 28, 1961

Immediate release

SAFETY EXPERT PREDICTS 155 FARM FATALITIES FOR 1962

An extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota today predicted that 1962 will bring as many as 60 farm work and 95 farm home accident fatalities to Minnesota.

Glenn Prickett said the greatest number of farm work accidents will occur with tractors, followed by unshielded power shafts. Falls will account for the greatest number of home mishaps, followed by fires, burns and poisons.

Prickett stated his predictions would hold unless farm operators and homemakers exercise more care and caution in 1962 than they did in the year just past.

He said adoption of these New Year's resolutions would cut the accident toll in 1962:

* Think! Accept the fact that accidents can occur to any of us if we violate safe methods of living.

* Teach, especially by example, safe methods of working to family members and employees.

* Provide and use protective equipment for the job you're doing.

* Make an accident survey. Locate and remove dangers wherever possible.

If necessary, have an electrical inspector check your wiring and follow his recommendations.

* Keep stairs and passageways clean, rugs anchored and spills cleaned up to prevent falls.

* Store poisons and chemicals in a locked cabinet or bin away from children, pets and livestock.

* Store and use liquid fuels according to safety recommendations to prevent flash fires and explosions.

* Protect youngsters from vehicles and equipment. Keep them off and away from moving machines.

* Stop power equipment before servicing it. Use shields for moving parts.

* Use caution and safety devices when handling livestock and keep children away from barnyards.

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61-457-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 28, 1961

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

JANUARY

- 3 Area seed, fertilizer and agricultural chemical dealers' conferences--
Worthington, Owatonna
- 4 District 4-H Leaders' Institute, Litchfield
- 4 Area seed, fertilizer and agricultural chemical dealers' conferences--
Hutchinson, Fairmont
- 4 District Swine Feeders' Institute, Rochester
- 5 District 4-H Leaders' Institute, Anoka
- 5 Area seed, fertilizer and agricultural chemical dealers' conferences--
New Ulm, Rochester
- 8 Property Tax Short Course, Waseca
- 8-11 Weed and Seed Inspectors' Short Course, St. Paul Campus
- 8-19 Rural Art Show, St. Paul Campus
- 9 District 4-H Leaders' Institute, Fergus Falls
- 9 Area seed, fertilizer and agricultural chemical dealers' conferences--
Montevideo, Alexandria
- 9 District Swine Feeders' Institute, Garden City
- 10 District 4-H Leaders' Institute, Crookston
- 10 Area seed, fertilizer and agricultural chemical dealers' conferences--
Moorhead, Park Rapids
- 10 District Swine Feeders' Institute, Slayton
- 11 District 4-H Leaders' Institute, Grand Rapids
- 11 Area seed, fertilizer and agricultural chemical dealers' conferences--
Crookston, Cambridge
- 11 District Swine Feeders' Institute, Morris
- 12 District 4-H Leaders' Institute, Cloquet
- 15 Property Tax Short Course, Waseca
- 16 Recognition Dinner, Extra-Profit Corn Contest, St. Paul Campus
- 16 Property Tax Short Course begins, Morris
- 16-19 Farm and Home Week, St. Paul Campus
- 17 Property Tax Short Course begins, Crookston
- 18 Property Tax Short Course begins, Grand Rapids
- 23 Property Tax Short Course, Morris
- 23 District Swine Feeders' Institute, St. Cloud
- 23 Property Tax Short Course begins, St. Paul
- 23 Aircraft Sprayers Short Course, St. Paul Campus

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61-458-rnr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 29, 1961

SPECIAL

Immediate Release

Cutline: The past comes to life as three graduate students at the University of Minnesota model costumes from the School of Home Economics costume collection while Gertrude Esteros, professor of related art (left) looks on. In costume (l. to r.) are Mary Marks, research assistant in textiles, wearing a satin brocade, with bustle, from the 1880's; Barbara Canatsey, teaching assistant in related art, in a silk brocade with train, dating back to the turn of the century; and Sandra Evers, modeling a lightweight figured wool from the 1860's.

HOMEMAKERS' PROGRAM PLANNED FOR FARM AND HOME WEEK

A look back into the past and ahead into the future at costumes and textiles will be among highlights of the program arranged for homemakers as part of the University of Minnesota's annual Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus January 16-19.

Costumes will be modeled by home economics students as Suzanne Davison, professor of clothing and textiles, Gertrude Esteros, professor, and Helen Ludwig, associate professor, related art, discuss textiles and design in clothing of past, present, and future. Dorothy Waters, instructor in textiles and clothing, will comment on modern garments made and modeled by home economics students. An exhibit of historical costumes will be on display in the Fireplace Room.

"How to Listen" will be the subject of a talk by Paul Cashman, associate professor of rhetoric at the University, at the opening program Tuesday afternoon, January 16, in McNeal Hall of Home Economics. Continuing education for homemakers through various channels will be discussed by a panel the same afternoon.

Food additives, public decisions related to cost of food and nutrition for children are among subjects of talks planned for Wednesday (Jan. 17).

Besides the look into the past and into the future of costumes and textiles, Thursday's program will include a comparison of home management practices, past and present, and a tea for Farm and Home Week visitors. Hostesses at the tea in the Fireplace Room, McNeal Hall of Home Economics, will be members of the Agricultural Faculty Women's Club.

add 1 - Homemakers' program - Farm and Home Week

The morning program on the closing day of Farm and Home Week will be devoted to suggestions on saving time through use of the freezer and small appliances. Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of home economics in charge of household equipment, will answer questions about equipment.

Other Farm and Home Week attractions of interest to women include sessions on 4-H leadership Tuesday, on gardening Wednesday, on use and care of wood in the home Friday, and a Rural Art Show and program throughout the week.

"The homemakers' program during Farm and Home Week is an opportunity for women from all parts of the state to go back to school to be brought up to date on nearly every phase of homemaking," according to Robert Pinches, acting director of the Office of Agricultural Short Courses. All sessions are open to the public free of charge.

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