

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 2, 1962

To all counties
Immediate release

TEST FOR LOOSE-
SMUT DISEASE
RECOMMENDED

County Agent _____ this week reminded barley growers that testing facilities for loose-smut infection of seed are available again this year.

_____ said all barley varieties recommended for use in Minnesota are susceptible to loose smut disease. Unlike semi-loose and covered smut, loose-smut disease can't be controlled by chemical seed treatment because the fungus is deep inside the seed in the embryo.

Only practical control is to plant seed that is either free from the fungus or that has a low percentage of infected kernels.

Infection rates in seed samples tested this fall and winter have ranged up to 9 percent, with an average rate of 1.2 percent, according to Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. Several seed lots have shown no infection.

The percentage loss in yield from loose-smut infection is about the same as the percentage of infected embryos.

_____ (agent) recommends having seed tested before it is cleaned and treated. That way there's no risk of complete loss if grain that has already been treated is found to be heavily infected.

To have seed tested, make up a random and representative one pint sample. Mark the sample "Smut Test," and enclose a check in the amount of \$5 per sample made out to the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association. Also, be sure to include your name, return address and sample identification.

Send the sample to the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

Samples are turned over to the University for testing.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 2, 1962

To all counties

Immediate release

MEAT TYPE BOAR
IS WORTH MORE

A swine producer can cut his feed requirements 20 or more pounds per 100 pounds of grain and pick up an extra dollar of profit on every pig he markets if he uses a more efficient boar.

That's according to County Agent _____
and Glenn Ryberg, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

Ryberg adds that a hog grower can expect to gain another dollar per hog because of improved carcass quality. It's done through breeding, but requires careful sire selection. Here's what to look for when you buy a boar:

1. Make sure he probes no more than 1.2 inches of backfat at 200 pounds and weighs at least 250 pounds at 6 months of age.

2. Slaughtered litter mates or half-brothers of the boar should meet these carcass measurements: length, at least 29 inches; backfat, no more than 1.6 inches; loin eye, at least 4.0 square inches; feed efficiency, no more than 325 pounds of feed consumed per 100 pounds of gain.

Testing alone doesn't make a boar better. But buying a tested boar whose close relatives meet the above carcass standards does assure you of getting a meat-type sire, according to Ryberg.

If you haven't been able to find a boar that meets the requirements listed, take another look at the list of purebred breeders who have pigs at the Minnesota Swine Evaluation Station. All have test data on their boars.

You can get a copy of the list from your county agent, members of the Minnesota Swine Producers Association, or from your local vo-ag teacher.

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January 2, 1962

To all counties
Immediate release

FARM FILLERS

Flavor Fact: Don't use excessive amounts of sanitizer on your dairy equipment, warns Vernal Packard, extension specialist in dairy products at the University of Minnesota. Twice as much doesn't necessarily mean twice the job -- and excessive amounts can give your milk an undesirable flavor.

* * * *

Egg Markets. Percentage of the total U. S. supply of eggs produced in Minnesota has slightly and steadily decreased. It was 7.2 percent in the peak year of 1955, only 5.8 percent in 1960. W. H. Dankers, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota, says the decrease in Minnesota is largely due to increased egg production in other areas.

* * * *

Calendar Cutting: If you're not too pleased with the quality of the forage you're now feeding, plan right now to cut by the calendar this year. William F. Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says for top quality forage the first crop should be off the field by June 15, the second cutting by July 20 and the third crop by September 1.

* * * *

For top engine performance use fresh fuel processed for your area and season. D. W. Bates, University of Minnesota agricultural engineer, says a summer blend may not vaporize sufficiently to form a combustible mixture during cold weather. On the other hand, if you use a winter blend in summer you can expect poor economy and may experience difficulty with vapor lock as the fuel vaporizes before it reaches the carburetor.

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To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

GOOD HABITS CAN
IMPROVE SEWING

As you learn to sew, learn to practise good sewing habits.

Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives the following tips to girls learning to sew on their own or in the 4-H clothing project.

* As you buy fabric, train your eye and learn to see grainline -- that is, the lengthwise and crosswise threads. Grainline is important because everything done in sewing such as staystitching, pressing and stitching is done with grainline.

* For convenience, keep your sewing tools together in a basket or box. Remember to be a good housekeeper and pick up your things after each time you sew.

* When pinning fabric, have only 1/4 inch of material between the place where the pin goes in and comes out. By doing so, you will make better use of each pin and thus use fewer pins.

* Learn to wear a wrist pincushion as you sew so your pins will always be handy.

* When using your sewing machine, always remember to stop stitching at the end of the cloth. You are not to run off. Before raising the presser foot, be sure that the take-up lever is as high as it will go, because only then is your last stitch complete.

* For more attractive garments, press carefully after each step is completed. You will soon find that your iron is almost as valuable a tool as your sewing machine.

By developing and using these good sewing habits, you will enjoy your sewing more and be a better sewer, adds Miss Scheid.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 2, 1962

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Series on Outlook for Family
Living

MORE BUILDING
BY LOW-INCOME
FAMILIES IN 1962

More home building and remodeling by low-income and medium-income families is in prospect for 1962 because of housing legislation, even though slightly higher prices for housing may be in the offing, reports Home Agent _____

Some recent developments that may help families plan their housing budget for the new year are reviewed by Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The Housing Act of 1961 includes several provisions to help many families previously not qualified either for government or commercial housing credit. Rural families not engaged in farming are now eligible for Farmers Home Administration loans. So are farm families who want a small loan to repair or modernize a home but who do not want to add an extra mortgage to the farm. Low-income rural families who now lack a household water supply will be able to borrow money for a well.

For urban families, the act permits the Federal Housing Administration to insure mortgages on homes with both a smaller down payment and a larger mortgage amount than before. It also provides for a maximum maturity period of 35 years in case of new homes.

The act sets up a new program under which the FHA may insure loans for major home improvements, up to a maximum of \$10,000 per dwelling unit. Although primarily designed for homes 10 or more years old, new homes are eligible for this

-MORE-

ADD 1 -- More Building. . .

insurance if major structural changes are involved or if the improvements are necessitated by fire, flood or other casualty.

Expenditures for housing, either as monthly rents or payments on a mortgage, are likely to be a much greater factor in the family financial planning of the average urban family than of the average farm family, Mrs. Jordahl says. However, the percentage of family spending going for housing has not changed much in 10 years. It averaged about 27 percent of all family spending in 1960 -- only 1 percent higher than in 1950, U. S. Commerce Department figures show.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 2, 1962

A Farm and Home Research Report
For Immediate Release

POULTRY FURNISHES
DECLINING SHARE
OF FARM INCOME

Although the share of Minnesota farm income provided by poultry products is steadily declining, poultry was still a \$114 million business in 1960.

From 1940 to 1944 receipts from all poultry products averaged nearly 15 percent of total annual cash farm receipts in Minnesota. During 1950-59, this averaged less than 11 percent. In 1960 it was down to about 10 percent.

In 1960 about 5.4 percent of the total cash farm receipts in Minnesota came from the sale of eggs, a decrease from earlier years. About 4.1 percent came from the sale of turkeys, an all-time high.

In Minnesota the number of eggs laid per hen has doubled during the last 30 years, according to a report by W. H. Dankers in the current edition of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, and Agricultural Extension Service publication.

Dankers, an extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota, states that in 1960 Minnesota still ranked fourth in the number of hens and third in the total number of eggs produced.

Per-capita consumption of eggs in 1961 is estimated at 323 -- lowest since the late 1930's.

Commercial hatcheries hatched about 8.1 percent more egg-type chicks for laying flock replacements during the first 10 months of 1961 than they did in 1960. In Minnesota the hatch was about 4.6 percent higher. This means a comparatively larger total laying flock during most of 1962.

Dankers explained that because of the potential increase in supply, with no indication of any increased demand, egg prices received by producers will probably be several cents per dozen lower in 1962 than they were in 1961.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 9, 1962

To all counties
For immediate release

COMMON BARBERRY
STILL ON WANTED
LIST IN MINNESOTA

The common barberry is still on the wanted list in Minnesota.

According to Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota and the Plant Pest Control Division of USDA's Agricultural Research Service, 252 common barberry bushes were located and destroyed in Minnesota during 1961.

Common barberry is the alternate host of black stem rust of cereal grains. During the approximately 40 years the eradication program has been in effect some 1,015,044 of the bushes have been located and destroyed in Minnesota.

The common barberry is not native to this state. Because the bushes make nice ornamentals and the berries are edible, many early settlers brought the barberry with them. For years nurseries sold them, until legislation forbade their further sale.

Recent surveys for the common barberry have been made primarily in areas where fruiting bushes were found in past years. These locations are checked for several years in order to find all bushes which grow from seed scattered by birds.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 9, 1962

To all counties

Release week of January 14

CREDIT AND THE
YOUNG FARM FAMILY

Note to agents: This is the first in a series of three releases on "young farm families and credit."

Few young farm families can accumulate enough money to start out in building an efficient and profitable farm business today.

Most farmers use credit to take advantage of the benefits it offers; hastening ownership of the farm, higher production and efficiency, increasing income, helping in emergencies and providing conveniences for the farm family before the cash is available to pay for them.

J. L. App and K. H. Thomas, extension economists in farm management at the University of Minnesota, caution that it is good business to understand your current situation before using credit. Unwise use of credit can cause hardships and inefficient businesses, and, in extreme cases, farm foreclosures.

App and Thomas point out that intelligent spending and investing is basic to intelligent credit use. They say each farm family should consider these crucial factors when using credit:

- * Appraise your resources. How can credit be most efficiently used with the land, labor and management resources on your farm?
- * Consider your present wants and objectives. What levels of family living do you want your farm unit to furnish, above the costs of operating and maintaining the farm?
- * Develop your plans and goals. How can credit play a useful part in helping to build a good farm business and improve family living standards?

Next week: "When to Borrow."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 9, 1962

To all counties

Release week of January 14

FARM FILLERS

Minnesota's maple syrup industry comes in for attention in the nation's capitol this month. "Working the Sugarbush," a 22-minute sound color film is showing continuously each day during January in USDA's Patio theatre. Picked as one of the top agricultural films of 1960, "Working the Sugarbush" points to untapped profits in Minnesota maples. Parker Anderson, former extension forester, was technical adviser. Gerald R. McKay, extension specialist in visual aids, handled the photography. Let me know if you'd like to see it.

* * * *

Artificial insemination of dairy cows, along with recent advances in semen preservation, makes available a vast gene pool. This offers a wonderful opportunity and a real challenge to build inheritance for high and efficient production. For more information on dairy cattle breeding get Extension Folder 219 from the county agent's office. It's titled "Genetics in Dairy Cattle Breeding." Authors are Clifford Wilcox, William Mudge and Ralph Wayne, University of Minnesota extension dairy husbandmen.

* * * *

Looking for ways to lower production costs and increase livestock profits? Well, quality forages yield three times as much protein and equal digestible nutrients per acre as good corn for livestock feed. Get a copy of Extension Folder 182, "Forage Mixtures," from the county agent.

* * * *

Raymond L. Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, says you can often prevent constipation in sows about due to farrow this way: About 7 to 10 days before farrowing, substitute 15 to 25 percent wheat bran or 3 percent linseed meal -- or a combination of the two -- for other ingredients in the ration.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 9, 1962

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Series on outlook for
family living

CLOTHING PRICES
MAY BE UP --
BUT ONLY SLIGHTLY

Clothing may cost you a little more in 1962 than it did in 1961.

But good news to the consumer should be the fact that prices of clothing of comparable quality have risen only slightly since 1947-49 -- far less than for other commodity groups, according to a report Home Agent _____

_____ has received from Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Retail prices of clothing have increased less than have prices for housing, food, recreation, reading, transportation, medical care, personal care and other goods and services. Shoes have risen in price far more than any other single article of clothing.

Keen competition among the thousands of individual firms in the clothing industry and the battle of the fibers -- natural fibers such as cotton and wool versus man-made fibers like nylon and rayon -- have kept prices of clothing and textiles down.

Price increases in clothing that may occur this year will be due to a number of forces tending to push up manufacturers' costs, Miss Scheid says. Among these forces are the increase in prices of raw products including cotton and the boosting of the minimum wage of workers to \$1.15 an hour, which went into effect in September. Not only must textile workers below the minimum be given pay raises, but better skilled workers in many cases will be raised to maintain established pay differentials.

Restraining influences which will temper the price rise will be both domestic and foreign competition. A threat to domestic textile producers will be strong price competition of imports coming from low-wage countries abroad.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 9, 1962

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

SCIENCE APPROACH
IS IMPORTANT IN
4-H PROJECTS

The scientific approach is rapidly becoming an important part of project work for 4-H club members, reports County (4-H) Agent _____ . 4-H projects are being planned and revised to include more activities which stress basic principles and concepts underlying agriculture, home economics and all areas of 4-H work. Not only do 4-H'ers learn how to do various activities, but why they are done, as well.

In Minnesota, girls who enroll in the beginning food preparation project learn about science in food. They learn, for example, which vitamins are necessary for healthy bodies and which foods contain these vitamins.

In the junior and advanced food preparation projects, girls learn how to plan well balanced meals. Girls learn why and how to include foods from the basic four food groups in daily menus.

Two other projects which emphasize science are entomology and electric. 4-H'ers learn a phase of the science of biology in the entomology project. Learning how to recognize, classify and control insects are some of the activities of this project.

The electric project teaches how electricity works, how to care for and use electrical appliances, how electric motors run and ways they can be used.

These and other science activities are adaptable and interesting to both rural and urban club members, _____ points out. Not only is science in 4-H projects interesting and educational, but it makes club members aware of career opportunities in science and technology, _____ says.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 16, 1962

To all counties
Use after 10:30 a.m.
Friday, January 19

FIRST CROP HAY
SHOULD BE UNDER
COVER BY JUNE 15

No matter where you live in Minnesota, your first crop of alfalfa should be off the field and under cover by June 15, a University of Minnesota extension agronomist told Farm and Home Week visitors (today-last week).

William F. Hueg said two years of demonstrations made at 12 locations in Minnesota (including _____ in _____ county on the _____ number _____ farm,) clearly show that for each day harvest of alfalfa is delayed after June 1, the feeding value drops at least 1 percent.

During the trials, all cuttings were made "by the calendar." Three-time cutting was compared with two-time cutting. Cutting dates for each harvest period were identical at all locations.

Hueg said the demonstrations showed that:

- * Early cut forage is higher in TDN and protein and lower in fiber.
- * There is little difference between three-time and two-time cutting as far as yield of dry matter per acre is concerned, but about 200 to 300 pounds more protein per acre, in favor of three-time early cutting.
- * High quality forage can increase milk production 1,000 pounds per acre.
- * High quality forage will easily pay for the annual cost of a hay conditioner, silo or mow drying system and still leave a good profit.

Increased protein and TDN as a result of early cutting are worth \$35 to \$40 per acre in terms of livestock or milk production and savings in purchased protein, the agronomist said.

If you're not too pleased with the results you're getting from the forage you're now feeding, plan to cut by the calendar in 1962. Circle these dates -- June 15, July 20 and September 1. Hueg says that's when the first, second and third crops should be off the field and under cover.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 16, 1962

Immediate release

Second in a series of three:
"Young Farmers and Credit."

ECONOMISTS TELL
"WHEN TO BORROW"

Most young farmers today must make substantial use of credit if they're to provide their families with a good living and still make financial progress.

J. L. App and K. H. Thomas, extension economists in farm management, point out that good farm planning methods should be used in deciding when to borrow money.

* Figure carefully the prospective returns and costs from a given investment.

In considering a given investment the farm operator should first ask himself these questions: Is it profitable? Is it the cheapest or most profitable way? And will it release resources that can be profitably used elsewhere in the farm business?

* Compare returns from various uses that can be made of credit. Some enterprises pay better than others. For example, borrowed money may give greater returns when invested in fertilizers and soil improvements than when invested in farm buildings or unjustified equipment.

* Make a long-range plan when considering major investments. Plan not only for what your credit needs will be for the current year, but also for several years to come. When you talk with your lender, be specific in stating your long-range needs for credit and your plans for repayment.

* Credit can't solve all your problems. If you find it necessary to borrow to cover farm losses and refinancing debts, ask yourself this question: Is the difficulty the result of drought, livestock losses, sudden drop in prices or other temporary conditions, or a more permanent type of problem such as too heavy a debt, poor managerial ability, or an unproductive farm?

If your situation has little prospect of improvement, consider carefully the alternative of off-farm employment.

Next week: "How Much to Borrow"
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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 16, 1962

To all counties

Release week of January 21

FARM FILLERS

The Treasury Department calls farmers' attention to the fact that the annual purchase limitation on Series H Savings Bonds has been hiked from \$10,000 to \$20,000. That's what it was until 1957, when it dropped to \$10,000. Now the upper limit is being restored. That means no person can hold more than \$20,000 in H bonds bought during one calendar year -- in his own name alone, that is. However, he could hold another \$20,000 worth in co-ownership with his wife and with each of his children.

* * * *

It pays to get bids on timber products from more than one buyer, reminds Marvin Smith, University of Minnesota extension forester. Chances are the competition will bring you a higher return, and at the same time you can be certain of the buyer's specifications before you do any cutting.

* * * *

Cold weather is a good time to prune oak trees for oak wilt disease control, says H. G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. Pruning them during the growing season may mean loss of valuable oaks.

* * * *

A sharp ax is not only a more efficient tool; it's also safer to use, points out Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. A dull ax may glance off the wood and strike you in the foot or leg.

* * * *

Better preparation of individual cows and prompt removal of milking machines when the milk stops flowing will result in faster milking and fewer udder troubles, says Bill Mudge, University extension dairy husbandman. Many Minnesota dairy farmers find that by operating one less milker unit on such an efficient basis they do a better job of milking and still finish up in the same length of time.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 16, 1962

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Series on outlook for
family living

LOOK FOR NEW
TEXTILES IN '62

Improvements in wash-and-wear fabrics, stretch fabrics for women's skirts, a synthetic to replace shoe leather, washable wool -- these are some of the recent developments in textiles that consumers will see in 1962.

More work is going on testing textiles than most consumers realize. Companies operate their own laboratories to develop and test products. The U. S. Department of Agriculture also does research in this area.

Wash and wear in textiles has declined slightly in importance, possibly because of the extravagant claims first made for it, says Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Homemakers now recognize and accept the need for a little ironing on most articles. But if some of the new processes now being developed prove successful, the demand for wash and wear will again mount.

One of the most significant new processes is a nonresinous finish obtained by a chemical reaction with cotton fibers. This finish should last the life of the garment. The resin finishes now used not only wear off in washing but also often turn yellow when a chlorine bleach is used. The new nonresinous finish is now being offered in men's shirts which carry an unconditional wash-and-wear guarantee.

Wash-and-wear wool and permanent pleating in wool are other new developments that have been made possible by research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Department of Agriculture scientists have discovered ways to shrinkproof wool fabrics so they can go through machine washing, yet keep their original measurement. They also dry without wrinkling. USDA researchers have also discovered a method of putting into wool fabrics permanent pleats and creases that will stay through wear, rain and machine laundering.

Nylon is no longer the only stretch fabric. Stretch cottons are now on the market. Stretch wool suits will be tested this fall. Stretch fabrics for women's skirts are a recent innovation.

A new synthetic to replace shoe leather is in the experimental stage.

A revolutionary new woman's stocking may be offered soon, according to an announcement from one knitting mill.

1962 will be a year for many novel developments in textiles.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 16, 1962

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

HOME COUNCILORS
WILL ATTEND
DISTRICT MEETINGS

_____ members of the _____ County Extension Home Council
(number)
will attend a district conference in _____ in _____ February
(city) (building)
_____, Home Agent _____ has announced.
(date)

They are: (list members and give addresses)

Theme of the conference is "Developing Home Economics Extension Programs."

The meeting is one of 10 being held for extension home councilors throughout Minnesota during February. The one-day sessions, conducted each year, give women leaders in Minnesota counties an opportunity to meet, share ideas, problems and questions with others and with members of the county and state Agricultural Extension Service staffs.

Adjustment to change will be discussed by various speakers. "The Changing Home Economics Program" will be the subject of a talk by Dorothy Simmons, state leader, extension home program, University of Minnesota. _____, district county agent supervisor, University of Minnesota will speak on resources and changes in the community.

The afternoon will be devoted to discussion groups on various aspects of the extension home program.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 16, 1962

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

TO CHOOSE CLOTHES
KNOW YOURSELF

Knowing yourself is the key to selecting an attractive, flattering spring wardrobe.

Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives some fashion tips to girls buying new spring clothes or planning to sew them for the 4-H clothing project.

The first step in knowing yourself is to get a complete picture of your physical self. Take a good look at your figure. The best way to do this is to have snapshots taken of yourself in a one piece suit -- front, side and back views.

Use these pictures to decide which parts of your figure to emphasize and which to minimize. However, avoid over-emphasizing good features if by doing so you expose a poor feature. Don't wear a wide belt pulled tight to show a small waist if by doing so your hips bulge all the more. Remember, you are working for good body balance and proportion.

In choosing a dress pattern or a dress that will flatter your figure, learn the importance of line. Lines can create optical illusions that appear to widen or lengthen the figure. Vertical panels that are smaller at the waistline than at the hips and shoulders seem to slenderize the figure. Horizontal lines closely spaced at regular intervals can accent height, but if irregularly spaced, can decrease height.

Line is also important near the face. To decide which neckline types are best for you, get to know the shape of your face. Pull your hair back to find if your face is oval, round, square or a triangle. If you wish to emphasize the shape of your face repeat that shape or use one that is completely different at the neckline. For example, the diagonal lines of a V neckline will add length to a round face and make it appear more oval.

Learn the importance of using dress and necklines to help others see only what you would like them to see, adds Miss Scheid.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 12, 1962

* For release at 2:30 p.m. *
* Tuesday, January 16 *

BE IDEA CONSCIOUS, 4-H LEADERS TC LD--Farm and Home Week

Become idea conscious and you'll banish self-consciousness in speaking, 4-H leaders learned at a special 4-H leadership session held during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus today (Tues. p.m.).

Speaking to the group was Dorothy Emerson, consultant in citizenship- leadership for the National 4-H Club Foundation, Washington, D. C.

"Everything you do, everything you say is based on ideas. So if you are thinking wholly about the idea, you will be idea conscious and not self-conscious," Miss Emerson said. "The more interested you become in the ideas you are talking about, the more completely you will forget yourself. When you tell your ideas, other people are not thinking about you. They are thinking about the ideas you are expressing."

Don't try to copy other people, Miss Emerson counseled. "The way you do things and the way you think is what other people are interested in. No one can ever do or say anything exactly the way you do. So express your ideas freely. People are not interested in your modesty--they are interested in your ability."

Never be afraid to come up with what may at first sound like a wild idea, Miss Emerson advised the group. No idea is wild if it stimulates thinking, right action and progress, she pointed out.

"Lots of good ideas are lost, thrown away," she added. "Good ideas are valuable. They deserve to be appreciated. Let them stay with you until you find out if they can be used."

Miss Emerson is scheduled to speak to 4-H leaders again at 7:30 p.m. this (Tuesday) evening in Green Hall Auditorium on the St. Paul Campus.

B. V. Beadle, assistant 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said that Minnesota 4-H leaders donate an average of 17 days a year to 4-H club work. A large measure of the success of the 4-H program should be credited to 4-H leaders who have often been called the most important link in the 4-H chain, he declared.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 23, 1962

To all counties

Note: A similar story went to daily papers Thursday, January 18, for Farm and Home Week coverage. Use this for your information or as a news story.

LITTLE EFFECT FROM
HOG CHOLERA PROGRAM
SEEN FOR THIS YEAR

The national hog cholera eradication program will have a dramatic effect on the swine industry when the disease is eliminated, but it probably won't have much effect on Minnesota's swine industry during 1962.

Dr. Dale K. Sorensen, University of Minnesota veterinarian, says more time is needed to gather information on the disease in Minnesota so that a control program can be developed to fit the state.

A bill to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program became law in September, 1961. An advisory committee to the secretary of agriculture is to be established to draw up and develop plans and procedures to eliminate the disease.

Minnesota already has regulations which embody most of the procedures recommended in the initial national control program, according to Dr. Sorensen. He cited these examples:

* Use of virulent (live) virus is restricted. It is not prohibited, but can be obtained only by permit for use in special situations.

* Minnesota law forbids the use of uncooked garbage for pigs. The regulation is rigidly enforced.

* Hog cholera is already a reportable disease in Minnesota.

* All pigs going through public sales barns are vaccinated.

* Pigs cannot be imported into the state without being vaccinated -- except for immediate slaughter or unless they are quarantined on the premises until vaccination.

* Recommendations on vaccination procedures are closely followed.

* Immunization of swine for hog cholera is encouraged.

At present, one of the greatest factors in controlling hog cholera in Minnesota is the regulation of movement of swine, both into and within the state. Present estimates indicate that the greatest percentage of hog cholera outbreaks in Minnesota result from such a movement.

A committee on the eradication of hog cholera has not yet been formed in Minnesota.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul.1, Minnesota
January 23, 1962

To all counties

Release week of January 28

FARM FILLERS

Can you, as a dairyman, afford to pay \$10 per ton to dry hay artificially? The answer to that question depends a lot on the weather, according to J. D. Donker, associate professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota. Comparisons of hay dried artificially and hay which was sun-cured in good hay-making weather have shown little difference in quality when judged by animal performance. However, Donkers points out that good hay is easily worth \$10 more per ton than poor hay. So, as long as we can't control the weather, he suggests a standby system -- make hay by sun curing when possible and have a batch drier available to use when you need it.

* * * *

Do scientific methods pay in swine production? Here's your answer: The 23 producers named to the 1961 Minnesota Swine Honor Roll averaged 9.2 pigs raised per litter compared with a state average of about seven. Average market weight for the pigs was 218 pounds at 181 days of age. Many of the farmers who made this year's Honor Roll practice multiple farrowing. Many also use farrowing stalls, heat lamps and other practices which save pigs.

* * * *

With many commercial swine herds, the use a fast growing meat-type sire could cut feed requirements 20 or more pounds per 100 pounds of gain -- a saving of \$100 on 100 hogs, according to Glenn Ryberg, acting extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. When marketed, these same meat-type hogs will bring approximately an additional 50¢ per hundredweight because of their more meaty carcasses.

* * * *

Here's a tip for sheepmen from R. M. Jordan, associate professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota: Rotating your lambs over three areas of pasture rather than two increases the carrying capacity of the pasture about 20 percent and boosts pounds of lamb about 15 percent.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 23, 1962

To all counties
For immediate use

Third in a series: Young Farm
Families and Credit

"HOW MUCH TO BORROW"
IS IMPORTANT QUESTION

Planning ahead is important, particularly for young farm families who must decide how much credit they need and how much money to borrow.

J. L. App and K. H. Thomas, extension economists in farm management at the University of Minnesota, point out that three factors determine the amount of credit to ask for.

* Your credit requirement. How much credit to use depends on how much cash you have available and on the costs of the item or resource in question, costs of operating an efficient business, and family expenses.

* The amount you can repay. Budget to decide how much you can repay. There are many factors to consider. Most important is the size of farm and the farm business that you plan to finance with borrowed funds. This involves an estimate of future production, probable prices, and expected gross income. From the gross income you must deduct operating costs, taxes, payments on other debts, and family living expenses -- such as food, clothing, utilities and doctor bills.

Bigger investments, expensive equipment and large capital improvements will require repayment out of your income for several years. When you figure expected farm income in future years, it's best to leave a margin of safety for risks of unexpected low income. It's easier to borrow more money as you need it if your income should drop.

* The amount the lender will lend. Experienced and reliable agricultural lenders who specialize in farm loans can give reliable assistance on how much can be borrowed safely and used profitably. The amount you can borrow depends on your character, income, capacity as a manager, and your equity in the farm business.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 23, 1962

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

HERE ARE FOODS
FOR FEBRUARY
SHOPPING LIST

Potatoes and carrots are at the top of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for February, reports Home Agent _____.

These two inexpensive vegetables can serve as the basis for a stew, a casserole, or as important ingredients for hearty homemade soup or a boiled dinner.

Large shipments of carrots are expected from Texas and California in February and March. Generous supplies of potatoes from the big fall crop are available for baking, boiling, mashing, scalloping, French frying or hashbrowning. If you're economy minded, you'll find all sorts of ways to serve potatoes.

Cabbage is another vegetable you'll want to serve this month in salads, in soups and cooked or escalloped as a side dish with meat. Prices are low and are expected to remain low, if the weather is favorable for the large crops in Florida and Texas.

You'll find your best buys for February main dish foods in turkey, lamb, eggs and dry beans for baking.

Fruits to feature in your meals from breakfast to dinner are grapefruit, apples and frozen and canned red cherries. Grapefruit prices are down from a year ago. Although the size of the fruit is smaller than it was last year, quality is good. The apple crop was large this year and apple prices, too, are lower than usual. Stocks of frozen cherries are at peak levels and prices are reasonable.

Pecans and honey are other foods to add to your marketing list during February. Both are in record supply.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 23, 1962

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Coverage story for use after
Home Councilors' District Conference

CHANGING NEEDS
MEAN CHANGES IN
ADULT EDUCATION

Easier, more comfortable living and increase in leisure time are among social changes that have a direct bearing on adult education in homemaking, extension home councilors were told at a district conference in _____ on _____ (city) _____ (date).

In a talk on "The Changing Home Economics Program," Dorothy Simmons, state leader, extension home program, University of Minnesota, said that other factors that may change the emphasis on adult education for homemakers are increase in gainful employment of women and the post-parental period in the family life cycle when the children are reared and the mature woman has freedom for activities outside the home.

Prominent in the home economics extension activities in the earlier years, Miss Simmons pointed out, were efforts to reduce the drudgery and loneliness associated with farm life in that period and the introduction of new methods of processing and preparing foods and fibers for family use.

Though changing conditions have brought changes in emphasis through the years, Miss Simmons said the basic purpose of the extension home economics programs has always been to help families and individuals acquire the knowledge, attitudes and skills by which they might have good health, comfortable, attractive homes, personally satisfying relationships in the family and in the community.

-MORE-

ADD 1 -- Changing Needs

_____, district home agent supervisor, explained that the planning of the county extension program is a joint effort of the local people and the extension agents who represent the land-grant college -- the University of Minnesota. Successful planning involves a combination of the thinking of the people in the local community with new information about the community and its families, trends in modern living and new research findings which will benefit families. A sound educational program which will meet present needs must start with a study of the community, its homes and people and their needs and interests, _____ declared. The next step in program planning is determining what could be improved in the situation.

_____, district supervisor of county agent work, spoke on resources and changes in the community.

Representatives from _____ county at the one-day meeting included _____ (gives names and addresses).

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 23, 1962

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

HERE ARE LAUNDRY TIPS FOR GIRLS

Did you ever take pink socks out of the washing machine -- socks that were white when you put them in?

Careful sorting and washing of laundry will prevent this misfortune, says Mary Lou Muller, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota. Her advice on laundering will be helpful to girls in the 4-H Home Improvement--Family Living project and to all girls who help with this household task.

Careful sorting of soiled clothes is the first step to successful laundering. Sort clothes in groups according to type of fabric, construction, color and amount of soil. Read the labels on purchased garments. They will tell you what fabric the garment is made of and if it is machine or hand washable. Often tags also indicate shrink resistance and color fastness.

As you sort the clothes, especially a younger brother's or sister's, roll down sleeves and pants cuffs and empty the pockets. Remove from blouses and dresses jewelry or buttons that aren't washable.

Also check clothes for tears and stains. Mend all clothes before washing to prevent a small hole or tear from becoming larger during washing. The sooner you treat a stain, the better chance you have of removing it. Hot water and soap may set the stain.

Pretreat heavily soiled collars or cuffs. Dampen the soiled areas. Then, with your fingers or a small brush, rub in a little of the detergent to be used in the washer. If clothes are unusually soiled, soak them in warm soapy water for 5 to 10 minutes.

-MORE-

ADD 1 -- Laundry Tips

When you wash, it is important not to overload the machine. Check the instruction book for the number of pounds allowed in a load. Your washing machine will work more efficiently if it is loaded not quite to capacity, Miss Muller says.

For best results, mix large and small pieces in one washer load. The washing time will depend on the amount of soil and the machine. Usually from 5 to 8 minutes is sufficient for lightly soiled articles and up to 15 minutes for heavily soiled items.

-jcm-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 30, 1962

Immediate release

To all counties

CARE, NOT CULLING
FOR LOAFING LAYERS

If part of your laying flock is taking a mid-winter vacation, chances are it's because of heredity or mismanagement, according to County Agent _____

Terry Kinney, University of Minnesota poultry researcher, says an inherited trait will cause some birds to stop laying for about three weeks at some time during the winter. The birds may have a partial wing molt of one to three feathers while they are out of production. This does not necessarily indicate a bird is a poor layer and is not reason to justify removing her from the flock.

Temperature, moisture, lighting and nutrition are the most important management factors. Keep the temperature even. Sudden changes create a stress on the birds and they're apt to respond by going out of production.

If laying house temperature can't be maintained at 30 to 35 degrees or above with reasonably dry litter, the fault is due to insulation, ventilation, too many or too few birds, or all of those factors.

Laying hens do best with 14 hours of light per day. Since there are only about 9 hours of natural light per day at this time of year, 5 to 6 hours of artificial light should be provided. Allow one 40-watt bulb for each 200 square feet of floor space.

Most important thing to keep in mind concerning nutrition is that the ration or system of feeding shouldn't be changed. Any management change at this time of year is apt to upset the birds enough to cause some or all of them to stop laying.

Keep fresh drinking water available at all times when the birds are feeding. Frozen drinking water is probably the most serious of all stresses at this time of year.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 30, 1962

To all counties

Release week of February 4

FARM FILLERS

Self feeding grain to lambs on pasture produced an additional pound of grain for about every seven pounds of feed in University of Minnesota experiments, reports R. M. Jordan, associate professor of animal husbandry at the University. When they were sold in 1961, these lambs averaged 95 pounds, were of choice finish and brought \$2 per hundredweight more than comparable lambs on comparable pasture without the grain. Grain feeding resulted in carrying twice as many lambs per acre of pasture and twice as rapid gains.

* * * *

Volatile mercury seed treatment materials give protection over a wide range of cereal crop diseases, says H. G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. When you treat early with volatile mercury materials, you get the additional benefit of "vapor action," which distributes the chemical over the seed. This assures killing the greatest possible number of disease organisms.

* * * *

Corn, Minnesota's leading cash crop, set a new record with an average yield of 64.5 bushels per acre in 1961 -- 10.5 bushels higher than the 1960 average, reports Elmer Learn, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota. Market prices for corn averaged only slightly higher than in 1960. The increased support price of \$1.20 a bushel for the current crop helped boost cash receipts.

* * * *

Ewes which will be lambing soon should be getting some grain and good quality hay. Feed one-half to one pound of grain per ewe each day during the last four to six weeks of pregnancy. Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, says this and plenty of exercise will help prevent pregnancy disease and prepare the ewe for lactation.

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 30, 1962

To all counties

Release week of February 4

SEED TREATMENT A
GOOD BET FOR PROFIT

What's the best single thing you can do to make money on the farm this year?

H. G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, offers no cure-all, but he put in a plug this week (today) for seed treatment. And now's the time to think about it.

Many times, he says, seed treatment is the single most important practice affecting crop profits. Experiment station tests prove that money spent on seed treatment is just as profitable as that spent on good seedbed preparation, fertilizer, weed control and even pedigreed seed.

You can carry out all the other practices to the letter, but if your seed is diseased or seedlings become infected, these practices may turn out to be a waste of money and time.

Seed treatment costs only a few pennies per acre, yet it has returned as high as \$20 for a dollar invested.

Seed treatment controls crop diseases that cost farmers millions of dollars each year -- smut, seedling blights and some other seed- and soil-borne infections.

No farm seed is totally free from disease. The tiny organisms are ever-present, ready to destroy the plant as a seedling or infect it during its growth so that it cannot produce a full-yielding crop at maturity.

The best way to control serious seedling infection of flax and cereal grains is to treat your seed with a mercury seed treatment material that has been tested and approved by the State Experiment Station.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 30, 1962

Special

4-H NEWS

Use if applicable.-- if you do not have a winner, you may want to use the last half of the story on continuation of the program.

CLUB
TO RECEIVE
SAFETY AWARD

The _____ 4-H Club will receive a safety award certificate and a check for \$10 at the meeting of _____ on _____ in _____ (date) _____ (town).

The award is being given to the club as county winner in the Minnesota 4-H Club Achievement Program in Safety and Fire Prevention. The citation reads: "For outstanding achievement in the Minnesota 4-H Club Safety and Fire Prevention Program and in recognition of the superior performance of its members in promoting safe living and preventing loss by accident and fire during the year." The awards are given by Mutual Service Insurance Companies, St. Paul, Midland Cooperatives, Inc. of Minneapolis and Central Cooperatives, Inc., Superior, Wisconsin.

Among special achievements of the winning club in safety and fire prevention this past year were (write a paragraph on the club's activities in safety).

The Minnesota 4-H Club Achievement Program in Safety and Fire Prevention will be continued this coming year, with awards again going to top-placing clubs in each county accepting the program, County (Club) Agent _____ announces. In addition to county awards, five all-expense trips to the National Safety Congress will be given to representatives of the five outstanding 4-H clubs in each of five Agricultural Extension Service districts.

Purpose of the program, according to _____, is to recognize 4-H clubs throughout the state for their accomplishments in reducing hazards on farms and in homes and to stimulate cooperative effort among 4-H'ers and leaders in conducting safety and accident surveys, safety campaigns and other activities in safety and fire prevention.

All 4-H clubs will be eligible to submit to their county extension agent reports of their safety and fire prevention accomplishments. County winners are selected in late August or early September.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 30, 1962

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

LOCAL 4-H'ERS TO
DISTRICT RADIO
SPEAKING CONTEST

_____, _____, _____, winner of the _____
(name) (age) (address)
County 4-H Radio Speaking Contest, will compete in the district contest at
_____, _____, County Agent _____
(town) (date)
announced today.

_____ will speak over Station _____ at _____ on
(hour)
_____. The topic will be "How Would You Present the United States to
(day)
the World?" _____ won the county contest in competition with
_____ other 4-H club members.
(no.)

Winners from _____, _____, _____ and _____
counties will also participate in the district event. The contest is one of 16
being held throughout the state during February.

District champions will receive a cash prize of \$15 and reserve district
champions will receive \$10. District contest winners will compete in the final
state contest in St. Paul on March 3.

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

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 30, 1962

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Series on outlook for
family living

MORE LIGHTWEIGHT
EQUIPMENT FORESEEN

The space program is extending its influence to household equipment.

One aspect of that influence is the trend toward more lightweight equipment, reports Home Agent _____, (Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota).

Watch for lighter weight ranges, refrigerators and water heaters as new models appear on the market. Women who enjoy changing the arrangement of furniture may soon be able to shift kitchen equipment around, too.

Among other trends and changes in household equipment, Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests that consumers look for these in the future:

- . Appliances that hang on the wall. Built-in appliances may be on the way out.
- . Ranges with more emphasis on keeping heat out of the kitchen.
- . All burners thermostatically controlled on ranges.
- . Better insulation in electrical equipment.
- . Better service from electrical equipment because of more efficient motors.
- . More clothes dryers which shut off when clothes have reached just the right dampness for ironing.
- . Equipment made in detachable pieces for easy cleaning.

Prices of appliances in 1962 may be slightly higher than they were in 1961. Appliance prices have declined steadily since mid-1951 and are now about 2 percent lower than they were in September, 1960. However, several large manufacturers have announced that distributor prices for appliances will increase in the year ahead because of rising costs of materials and labor. Whether these higher prices are passed on to consumers will depend upon demand.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 30, 1962

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

PLENTIFUL FOODS
LIST REVISED

Because of the freeze in Texas, carrots and cabbage have been removed from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's February Plentiful Foods List.

Supplies of these vegetables will now be much smaller than previously estimated.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 15, 1962

SPECIAL: Civil Defense

Immediate release

BLUE PRINT READY
FOR COMBINATION
STORAGE-SHELTER

County Agent _____ this week announced that
USDA plans for a combination farm fallout shelter-storage cellar now are avail-
able through the Agricultural Extension Service.

The single-sheet blueprint gives construction details for a structure with
8-inch-thick poured concrete walls and a 6-inch-thick concrete roof. A standard
unit is 8 feet wide and 12 feet long. Other lengths are optional.

The entire structure is covered with polyethylene, using lapped joints
cemented to be waterproof. The roof is covered with 3 feet of earth. Optional
design details for different entrances from the house basement, and for differ-
ent loading chute hatches are given on the blueprint.

For blueprints write: Department of Agricultural Engineering, University
of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota. Enclose 25 cents for each copy.

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-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1962

To all counties
Release week of
March 4

FARM FILLERS

Stalk rot may become a greater problem, while the smut infection rate may decrease as Minnesota farmers grow more corn plants per acre. Roy D. Wilcoxson, University of Minnesota plant pathologist, reports that in field trials at Rosemount and Lamberton stalk rot became more severe as plant populations were increased from 5,000 to 25,000 plants per acre. In trials with four hybrids at Rosemount, the smut infection rate was 30.3 percent at 5,000, 16.2 percent at 12,000 and 9.5 percent at 25,000 plants per acre.

* * *

Machines are figuring production records for 1,675 Minnesota dairy herds now enrolled in the central processing program. Cows in these herds are tested monthly by DHIA supervisors. Test information is forwarded to a central processing center, and completed records are returned to the herd owner by mail. Dairy-men generally find machine-processed records more reliable, readable and complete than those processed and entered in the owner's herd book by hand, says Ralph Wayne, University of Minnesota extension dairyman. See the county agent for details.

* * *

Seen any snow fleas lately? They have been reported recently from several locations in the state, according to John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist. The flea is a grayish-black insect about one-eighth inch long. It has a built-in jumping fork under its tail and goes about on top of the snow like a pole-vaulter. It feeds on decaying organic matter and is not of economic importance, spending most of its life under stones and decayed wood and leaves, in chinks and crevices of bark or in mossy places.

* * *

The mechanized stanchion barn chore system makes relatively efficient use of labor. But level-floor parlor arrangements show up even better in most comparisons, according to University of Minnesota research reported by E. I. Fuller and H. R. Jensen, agricultural economists. Ask the county agent for a copy of University of Minnesota Station Bulletin 457, "Alternative Dairy Chore Systems in Loose Housing."

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-rpr-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1962

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

SERVE HONEY AND
BISCUITS ON
COLD, SNOWY DAY

Thanks to billions of busy bees working overtime last summer in fields and forests, there's a lot of honey on the market this year-- for use as a spread and in cooking and baking.

Minnesota leads the nation in honey production. The 1961 Minnesota honey crop totaling 29,432,000 pounds was the largest crop since records were started in 1939 and was 10 percent larger than in 1960, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Honey is at its best uncooked--as a spread or topping, but it has dozens of other uses, says Home Agent _____. On a blustery winter day, hot biscuits and honey or pancakes or waffles topped with honey have real taste appeal. When you use honey as a sirup, you may wish to dilute it slightly with hot water to make it less sweet and easier to pour, _____ suggests.

For a sandwich spread, mix honey with chopped nuts and cream cheese. Or combine it with peanut butter. For variety, substitute honey for the sugar on cinnamon toast.

Here are some other ideas: Try honey and nuts on ice cream. Drizzle honey over your morning grapefruit. Make some honey dressing to add zest to your fruit salads.

Honey also adds special goodness to many cooked and baked products. It may be used in preparing custards, baked apples, candying sweet potatoes. Brushed on ham during the last half hour of baking, it adds extra flavor and a golden glaze.

MORE

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 15, 1962

SPECIAL: Civil Defense

Immediate release

FALLOUT FACTS
AVAILABLE FROM
COUNTY AGENT

If a nuclear bomb were to explode in Minnesota, would you know enough facts about fallout to protect yourself and your livestock and be able to continue your farming operations?

If you're not sure, and if you'd like the straight story on fallout, ask County Agent _____ for a copy of Farmer's Bulletin 2107, "Radioactive Fallout on the Farm."

"Radioactive Fallout on the Farm" contains the recommendations of scientists, engineers, public health officials, civil defense authorities and other specialists. Best thing about the bulletin is that it's written so you don't need a scholar to explain what it says.

You can read the whole thing in less than an hour and be up-to-date on the subject. Also, you'll have the information in handy form to file away for reference -- should you need it.

For your copy write: _____, _____,
(county agent) (place)

_____. Or pick up your bulletin at the county agent's office. The
(city)
supply is limited.

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-hrs-

Add 1..Serve Honey and Biscuits.....Snowy Days

Cakes and cookies made from honey keep moist for a long time. Usually it's best to use a special recipe calling for honey, according to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. But they say you can use honey for part of the sugar in standard recipes if you follow these suggestions:

In cakes, simply substitute honey for half the sugar.

In cookies, the amount of honey that can replace sugar varies with the type of cookie. For gingersnaps, honey can substitute for no more than a third of the sugar. For brownies, you can use as much as half honey; for fruit bars, up to two-thirds.

When using honey in baking, combine it with either the shortening or liquid.

Store honey at room temperature. If liquid honey should become granulated, simply place the container in moderately hot water and the honey will reliquefy.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1962

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

RY-YMW TO HOLD
STATE MEETING
IN WASECA

Interested young adults from _____ County are invited to attend the annual State Rural Youth-Young Men's and Women's Conference March 30-April 1 at the University of Minnesota's Southern School of Agriculture, Waseca.

The program has been planned around the theme, "Citizenship - Use It Or Lose It."

Governor Elmer L. Andersen and Bert Jones, president of Minnesota Jaycees, are the featured speakers at the conference. The conference program includes a discussion led by representatives of Young Republicans and Young DFL, and various recreational events.

Major topic of discussion at the annual business meeting will be a plan to re-vamp the RY-YMW program to place more emphasis on the young adult's concern with citizenship and public affairs. State officers will also be elected and installed.

Purpose of the conference will be to encourage young adults to participate more actively in their community and study local, county, and state issues and affairs, according to County Agent _____.

The conference is open to all Rural Youth and YMW members and other interested young people who are seniors in high school or older.

RY-YMW is a program for young adults started 28 years ago by the University Agricultural Extension Service. _____ County has had a RY-YMW group for _____ years.

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-jcm-

University Farm and Home Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1962

To all counties
Immediate release

PRUNE TREES
BEFORE WARM
WEATHER COMES

Better not wait much longer to prune those trees in your woodlot. Trees are still dormant and branches can best be removed before warm weather moves in.

According to County Agent _____ and William R. Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, only about 100 to 200 trees per acre should be pruned. These should be sound, well-spaced trees that can be left for the main tree crop.

Prune with a saw or pruning shears. Make the cuts close to the trunk and leave no stubs. Never use an ax in pruning a tree. Ax cuts take too long to heal and may invite insects or rots to penetrate the trunk.

Knots in lumber or veneer are a result of the stem growing out and around live or dead branches; remove the branch and you eliminate the knot. In our Minnesota trees, about one-half the merchantable volume is in the bottom sixteen-foot log. Pruning this lower portion of the tree produces sound, knot-free lumber which may bring premium prices.

Pruning with a ladder and a hand saw to a height of 17 feet above the ground, allowing for a one-foot stump, does the best job. But a pruning saw on a long pole may be safer and more convenient.

Trees may first be pruned when they are 3 to 4 inches in diameter at chest height. Subsequent prunings may be made at five-year intervals until the 17-foot height is reached. Never remove more than the bottom one-third of the branches in the live or green crown.

Pruning pays with red pine and white pine and in southern Minnesota with selected walnut, basswood, and black cherry trees.

Don't overlook the possibility of ACP cost-sharing in pruning and timber stand improvement. For further information, contact County Agent _____, the ASCS office, or the State Forestry office at _____.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1962

Immediate release

Release March 9 or after

DUTCH ELM-RESISTANT
ELM NOT YET AVAILABLE
FOR MINNESOTA

No American elm or hybrid elm with the American elm's characteristics that is resistant to the Dutch elm disease has yet been developed for Minnesota. That reminder was sounded this week by County Agent _____ and two University of Minnesota plant pathologists.

H. G. Johnson and D. W. French say that the search for elms resistant to the disease has been going on since 1930 when the Dutch elm disease was first found in the United States.

Because of the desirable growth form of the American elm, researchers have tried to find a resistant American elm or hybrid combining the American elm's growth form with the more resistant but less desirable elms. So far the program has not been too successful.

The development of an elm resistant to Dutch elm disease is a complicated procedure, usually requiring several years of selection and artificial inoculation. Seedlings sometimes show some resistance to the fungus, but a tree must be tested several years before its actual resistance is known.

One of the most disease-resistant elms found to date is the Siberian elm, Ulmus pumila, but crosses between that species and the American elm have not been successful. The resulting trees are either Siberian elm or American elm, but not the desired hybrid.

Even a resistant tree is not immune to the disease and when artificially inoculated with the Dutch elm fungus will develop minor disease symptoms. The fungus can be distributed throughout a non-immune tree and though the tree may survive in spite of the fungus it will be a constant source of infection to more susceptible elms in the vicinity.

Johnson and French say that winter hardiness is important and any elm resistant to Dutch elm disease must also be able to survive in Minnesota's climate. The Christine Buisman elm, for example, has resistance to Dutch elm disease but is not winter hardy in Minnesota.

Dutch elm disease resistant elms for ornamental plantings in Minnesota should have a good level of resistance to all diseases, a desirable growth and leaf type, and winter hardiness comparable to that of our native elms.

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-hrs-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1962

For immediate release

Third of three: Farm Transfers

STEPS TOWARD
FARM TRANSFER
AND OWNERSHIP

Arrangements for transferring a farm to the next generation will depend on the individual farm situation.

Some steps in farm transfers possess certain advantages to the new operator in the process of assuming ownership of the farm. North Central Regional Publication 127, "Family Farm Transfers and Some Tax Considerations," discusses these steps as they apply to farm transfer:

* Wage and wage share agreement. This is usually regarded as a temporary stage. The father and son have a trial period to see if they wish to continue farming together.

Usually the wage agreement is inadequate. When the son's contributions to the farm business exceed the value of his wages other agreements may be necessary to encourage his incentive and capital investment.

* Father-son partnership. This stage involves an income-sharing arrangement; both parties contribute to the investment and expenses and share the net income. The son generally buys a portion of the farm personal property while farm real estate usually remains in the hands of the parents.

* Rental agreement. Many types of lease agreements are possible. These include crop share, livestock share, cash rent, and others. During the rental agreement period the son usually acquires ownership of the livestock, crops and other personal property. The son at this point has capital and managerial experience to take the final step toward farm ownership.

James L. App and Duane Erickson, University of Minnesota extension economists in farm management, point out that planning is critical in the actual transfer. Making decisions early affords the time to carry out the transfer to avoid misunderstandings and difficulties.

The most critical times for considering and making transfers are where the son has the experience, managerial competence and sufficient capital to own most or all of the personal property, and where the father wishes to retire fully or partially from the operation and management of the farm.

For information on farm transfers and agreements, contact County Agent _____

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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL 1 MINNESOTA

University of Minnesota
U. S. Department of Agriculture
County Extension Services
Cooperating

Cooperative Extension Work In
Agriculture, Home Economics
and 4-H Clubs

March 6, 1962

TO: County Agricultural Agents

The Information Service has a limited supply of 2-column mats of figures 1, 4 and 5 from pages 2 and 3 of the publication, "Our Changing Rural Economy" in the "Growing Minnesota" series. We can supply a few mats immediately upon request and will have more made if they are in demand. In requesting these, please indicate specifically which of the three--and how many--you wish.

Yours truly



Robert P. Raustadt
Extension Assistant Information Specialist

RPR:gc

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 6, 1962

To all counties
A Farm and Home Research Report

PIPER SUDAN TOP
YIELDER IN 1961
PASTURE TRIALS

Piper sudan rated high in 1961 University of Minnesota trials comparing hybrid sorghums and sorghum-sudan grass hybrids with Piper and Greenleaf sudan.

Piper had the highest yield, lowest prussic acid content and fastest recovery after grazing.

University agronomists A. R. Schmid, L. H. Smith and J. D. Nalewaja found that Piper yielded 3.9 tons of pasturage per acre and came through with 76 percent recovery 10 days after grazing.

Sorghum-sudan crosses yielded nearly as well, but showed only 36 to 37 percent recovery. Greenleaf sudan yielded 3.1 tons per acre and showed 61 percent recovery.

Sudangrass, a grass sorghum type, has long been valued as a supplementary or emergency hay and pasture crop for Minnesota. When seeded about June 1 at 30 pounds per acre, sudangrass will provide pasture for two animal units per acre during July and August.

An animal unit is equal to one mature dairy cow or beef animal, five sheep or five hogs.

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-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 6, 1962

To all counties

Release week of March 12

TO KILL WILD OATS,
KEEP UP THE ATTACK

First, plan your strategy carefully. Then attack, attack, attack!

That's the way to make war against wild oats, County Agent _____
advised _____ County farmers this week (today).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

more

Add 1 - Wild Oats

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

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

Pre-plant soil incorporation treatments of DATC at $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre gave satisfactory control of wild oats with no injury to flax but reduced wheat and barley stands. Less injury to the crop may result by planting barley and wheat 2-3 inches deep before spraying, followed by spraying and two harrowings to incorporate the chemical into the soil.

In post-emergence applications at 4-6 ounces per acre, barban gives good control of wild oats but may cause some injury to flax. Wild oats are most sensitive to barban from the time the second leaf appears until the third leaf appears (usually 4-9 days after emergence).

When applying chemicals, be sure the sprayer is in good condition. And be sure it's calibrated before using to insure that the proper amount of chemical is applied per acre. Use nozzle tips and operating pressure suggested on the label of the chemical container. Be sure to follow all the label instructions carefully.

More information on control of wild oats and other weeds will be found in Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops." You can get a copy from the county agent.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 6, 1962

Attention: Lime-deficit counties

Release in cooperation with ASC

DIVERTED ACRES
OFFER OPPORTUNITY
TO PLANT LEGUMES

Farmers who participate in the feed grain program this year have an excellent opportunity to establish legume crops on diverted acreages, says

Usually farmers grow grain crops on some of their best soils. But this land often lacks the necessary lime to produce good legume crops.

Curtis Overdahl, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, suggests that farmers make soil tests before seeding legumes on diverted acres. Where lime is needed, he advises applying it well ahead of seeding legume crops. If lime is applied too shortly ahead of seeding, it can't have full effect, but it's "better late than never."

Where land is to be back in production the following year, phosphate and potash should be applied at the recommended rates to insure good stands and deep rooting.

Be sure to prepare a good seedbed with some loose soil on the surface, urges Overdahl. Coarse-textured soils are generally too low in potash and lime for adequate establishment and maintenance.

Diversion payments will more than pay for the cost of establishing good legume crops. Participants can get half their diversion payment when they sign up for the feed grain program.

Check with ASC at sign-up time as to whether any cost-sharing assistance might be available under ACP for carrying out practices on the diverted acres.

Sign-up for the feed grain program is now under way and will continue through March 30 at county offices.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 6, 1962

To all counties
Release week of March 11

FARM FILLERS

State Division of Forestry nurseries are sold out of Norway pine seedlings, according to William R. Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Conifers still available for spring delivery are white spruce, white pine and white cedar. Hardwoods still on hand include elm, green ash, caragana, cottonwood and box elder. Cost is \$10 per thousand for conifers, \$8 per thousand for hardwoods. Orders must be for 500 trees or more; trees may be ordered in multiples of 100. Deadline for ordering is March 15.

* * * *

Research projects designed to make agriculture more profitable will get a boost from facilities in the newly opened Crops Research Building on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota. The building includes a series of controlled environment chambers where light, humidity and temperature may be varied to produce growing conditions. Formal opening of the building will be announced in coming weeks.

* * * *

Pregnant beef cows need at least six pounds of good quality legume hay daily, along with all the lower quality roughage they will eat, says R. E. Jacobs, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman. If the cows are very thin, or sufficient hay is not available, give them three or four pounds of grain per day during the last month before calving. Continue grain feeding until the cows go on pasture.

* * * *

Good light is important in the farm shop, says Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Keep the windows clean and have the electric lights installed so that you can direct light wherever you need it. Have enough outlets so that you don't need long extension cords. And use cords that have bright yellow, oil-resistant plastic covers.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 6, 1962

To all counties
Immediate Release

TO BUY OR
TO RENT

Careful study of the advantages and disadvantages of owning as compared with renting a farm may mean the difference between success or failure in the business of farming.

Resources available, the farmer's managerial skill, his likes and dislikes and the outlook for his products all help determine whether he should buy or rent, according to Duane E. Erickson and James App, extension economists in farm management at the University of Minnesota.

Independence, one advantage to ownership, can be offset by too great a debt burden. If capital is available, ownership allows long range planning of a farm operation. But if the operation is not large enough to provide sufficient income for family living, payment of debt, payment of taxes, or making improvements, renting a larger farm may be a better alternative.

Renting is the best alternative if you lack sufficient capital to equip a farm after you've bought it. When capital is limited, investment in working capital will usually bring higher profits and more rapid returns than investment in land.

Management training under a successful landlord is an advantage of renting for a young or inexperienced farmer. Renting allows flexibility of movement within the community or to other communities during the time a young farmer is determining the type and size of farm he best can manage.

Suggestions of experienced farmers to beginning farmers in a southern Minnesota study indicate that beginning farmers should own at least one-half the working capital before starting as a tenant. Personal property should be clear and the down payment should be at least one-fifth to one-third of the purchase price of the farm.

Add 1 -- to buy or to rent

If capital is limited, start as a renter. Crop and livestock share leases and partnership arrangements permit a start with a minimum of owned capital. If capital is limited, avoid excessive investment in machinery. Buy used machinery, hire custom services or exchange labor for machine use. Regardless of whether you buy or rent a farm, be sure it's productive and of adequate size.

App and Erickson say that a farmer can always consider these guidelines to buying or renting for his specific case by examining the costs and returns of various alternatives available to him. Deciding whether to buy or to rent requires both short-run and long-range planning in respect to each individual's resources.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 6, 1962

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

LAY FOUNDATION
OF GOOD FOOD
HABITS EARLY

How do you teach a pre-school child to develop good food habits?

Mothers do have the responsibility of helping children develop the right food habits and attitudes, since these will influence the children's health during their lifetime, points out Home Agent _____.

Start by including the four basic food groups in planning daily meals for children as well as adults in the family. These groups include milk - three to four cups for each child daily; meat - two or more servings of meat, poultry, fish, eggs, dry beans or peas; vegetable-fruit - four or more servings, including a citrus fruit or tomatoes, a dark green or deep yellow vegetable; bread-cereal - four or more servings of whole-grain, enriched, restored breads or cereals.

In addition to planning well balanced meals, consider some of the characteristic attitudes pre-school children have toward foods, urges Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. She lists these special considerations to keep in mind:

. Use only one strong-flavored food in a meal. Children are more sensitive to strong flavors in foods than adults.

. Include foods which have variety and texture, but avoid stringy, lumpy food. Children like crisp carrot sticks and toast. They like mashed potatoes and puddings that are soft but not lumpy. They dislike stringiness in beans and scum on cocoa.

. Serve one food in a meal that requires some but not a great deal of chewing. Hamburger is more popular with children than steak because it's easier to chew.

. Use color in meals. Children like food that looks attractive.

. Keep food separated on the plate. Children don't like food mixed together.

. Serve children first so their food will cool before they're ready to eat. They prefer food that's lukewarm.

. Introduce new foods by serving only a bite or two in a meal with familiar foods.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 6, 1962

To all counties

4-H NEWS

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

4-H FILLERS

Here's a quick and easy way to test the colorfastness of the material in your new spring dresses. Snip a little piece from a seam and put it into a small glass jar with warm water. Shake the jar and let it stand for a few minutes. Note the color of the water and compare the swatch color with that of the whole garment.

If the water is clear and the swatch looks the same as the garment, the dress is washable. If the water is tinted, but the test cloth still looks the same as the original, wash the garment separately. If the swatch is discolored or faded, the dress is not washable. Be sure to follow directions for laundering on the hang tags.

Parents of 4-H'ers will find this pledge a helpful guide:
We, 4-H parents, pledge --
Our HEADS to help our youngsters plan their projects wisely,
Our HEARTS to constant encouraging,
Our HANDS to help them reach their goals,
Our HEALTH to keep them strong and well for their club, their community and their country.
The pledge was originated by a South Dakota 4-H club.

Don't be self conscious as you give 4-H demonstrations and talks -- instead, be idea conscious. The more interest you have in your ideas, the less attention you will focus on yourself. This suggestion comes from Miss Dorothy Emerson of the National 4-H Center in Washington, D. C. She gives an example -- if you are telling about a dress, see the dress; picture the pattern, the material and the finished dress, in fact, be the dress.

From the beginning of the 4-H program in the 1920's junior leadership training has been important. Minnesota, in 1923, was one of the first states to have a definite junior leader project. That year 155 club members enrolled. Last year in Minnesota 9,809 members learned to assist other 4-H'ers by serving as junior leaders.

A total of 1,107 club members competed in local 4-H Radio Speaking contests held throughout Minnesota in January and February. Their topic was "How Would You Present the United States to the World?"

Last year 53,000 young people were members of 2,171 4-H clubs throughout Minnesota. These 4-H'ers carried an average of three projects each for a total of more than 149,500 projects. The most popular project again was meal planning and preparation with more than 17,300 girls enrolled. Another home economics project, clothing, had the second highest enrollment -- over 15,700.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 13, 1962

To all counties

Release week of March 19

FARM FILLERS

Although Minnesota does not yet have a general water crisis, it has many moisture problems and should plan and carry out proper conservation measures to prevent critical shortages, says P. W. Manson, University of Minnesota professor of agricultural engineering. One of the best ways to conserve water is to increase infiltration of rainfall into the soil by good conservation practices. Higher infiltration will mean better crops, better local water supplies and better water supplies for cities that depend on water intake on farms, he says.

* * * *

Cracked eggs cut into poultrymen's profits, says R. W. Berg, University of Minnesota extension poultry specialist. Here's how to prevent them: Use plenty of clean nesting material; collect eggs frequently; don't fill egg baskets too full; provide free-choice oyster shell to supply calcium for shell building needs.

* * * *

More younger farmers are making definite plans to retire, according to a study conducted by University of Minnesota rural sociologists in Goodhue, Watonwan and Wilkin Counties. One-fifth of the younger farmers interviewed said they intended to retire before age 65, about one-third at 65 and fewer thereafter. In contrast, less than a fifth of the retired farmers who receive social security checks today had made definite financial plans for retirement before they were 65. Only a third of those with plans had been able to carry them out fully. One-half had been able to do so partly. Many resisted retiring at all. Two-thirds of the partly employed said they had no intention of ever retiring completely.

* * * *

Production records are about the most important cost-cutting tool a dairyman can use. And, with lower dairy price support rates ahead, it's more important than ever to look for ways to cut production costs, according to University of Minnesota extension dairymen. See the county agent about a testing program for your herd.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 13, 1962

To all counties
Immediate release

STATE REGULATES
USE OF WATER
FOR IRRIGATION

If you are planning to install an irrigation system on your farm you may be required to obtain a permit from the Division of Waters of the Minnesota Department of Conservation.

Information on the regulation of water use in Minnesota agriculture was passed along this week by County Agent _____ . The county agent quoted an article in the current issue of "Minnesota Farm and Home Science," publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Authors are C. O. Nohre, research assistant, and P. M. Raup, professor, in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University.

Among the primary uses of water that require permits in Minnesota are various forms of industrial uses and municipal water supply, as well as irrigation of agricultural crops.

No permit is required for water for domestic uses--that is, uses serving less than 25 persons at any one time. This generally includes water for drinking, ordinary household uses, sanitation and livestock. The common household uses of water are, therefore, not regulated, and permits are not needed for private wells intended to supply the usual farm and home uses.

The Division of Waters has ruled that irrigation of five acres or less is a domestic use and does not require a permit.

Requests for permits must be made on a standard form obtained from the Division of Waters, room 355, Centennial Building, St. Paul 1.

Add 1 - Water regulations

application must be made in the name of the landowner. The permit is issued to him even though a tenant will actually use the water.

The holder of the permit is required to keep a continuous record of pumping operations and to keep it available for inspection. Permits currently being issued require the installation of meters or timing devices on pumps to determine the volume of water used. A form provided for keeping this record must be completed, notarized and submitted to the Division of Waters annually.

According to law, the Commissioner of Conservation is to grant the permit to eligible applicants unless it would be against the public interest or would deprive another of the share of public water to which he is entitled.

Permits for irrigation can be cancelled by recommendation of the supervisors of the soil conservation district within which the irrigated land is located. Presumably this could occur if an erosion hazard resulted from irrigation. No such recommendation has ever been recorded.

All appropriation permits include a limit in acre-feet of water to be used in any one calendar year. This is usually the only provision that varies from one permit to another.

For irrigation, the Division of Waters allows a maximum of six inches (one-half an acre-foot) per year for each acre of land to be irrigated.

A farmer may be granted a permit to irrigate any land he wishes if the source of water is a well. However, the acreage of land that can be irrigated from lakes or streams is limited.

The Water Division grants permits for water use only on the 40-acre tracts or government lots abutting the source. The volume of irrigation water requested from surface sources has frequently been adjusted on the permit to one-half acre-foot for each acre considered eligible.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 13, 1962

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

Adapt for use when and if
appropriate

DATE SET FOR
ACHIEVEMENT DAY

Plans are now underway for the annual county-wide home extension Achievement Day program to be held _____ at _____ in _____ in _____.
date hour city building

Highlights of the event will include (mention talks with identification of speakers, tea, exhibit, skits, etc.)

Each year an Achievement Day is held to feature the special activities and accomplishments of the home extension program during the year. Its purpose is also to call to the attention of non-members the opportunities in the extension home program, an adult educational program in better homemaking.

Exhibits (or the program) will stress the practical help in solving home and family living problems offered to county homemakers by the out-of-school learning activities provided by the Agricultural Extension Service. This year emphasis will be placed on the centennial of the land-grant college act. As a result of the development of home economics in the land-grant colleges, homemakers have benefited greatly, says Home Agent _____.

Chairmen of committees planning the annual Achievement Day are:

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

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NOTE TO AGENT: Mats of extension specialists are available upon request.

Since we have just been notified by the Federal Extension Service that observance of National Home Demonstration Week is being discontinued, we shall not be sending you any stories or radio shorts to use in that connection, as we originally promised.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 13, 1962

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

BRIGHTEN AND
ARRANGE CLOSET
FOR SPRING

Spring is a good time to brighten up the inside of the closet and make it more attractive and more convenient.

When you remove wool clothes to make room for summer garments, take a good look at the closet, suggests Mary Lou Muller, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota. Her ideas will be helpful to girls who want to fix up their bedrooms and closets as part of the 4-H home improvement-family living project.

A fresh wall finish will do a lot to brighten the walls and make the closet more attractive. Choose wallpaper or paint to accent or harmonize with the color of the bedroom.

Installing shelves above the rod and on a wall or making extra step shelves will give additional room to store hats, purses and shoes. Use the high shelf to store out-of-season clothes. Another way to accent the color scheme and make cleaning easier is to cover the shelves with washable, gaily colored shelf paper.

When you hang up your summer clothes, take time to arrange them carefully, advises Miss Muller. Remember that an over-crowded closet is not only inconvenient but is also hard on clothes because the soft fabrics in summer dresses will be crushed. In the easiest-to-reach spot in the closet hang the dresses and skirts you will wear most often.

Be sure to have good hangers for all your skirts and slacks. If you hang slacks over a wire hanger, pad it to prevent creases.

Full, fluffy petticoats will take up less space if you have covers for them. Make a tube-shaped case or pull each slip into an old nylon stocking.

Keep your light-colored summer shoes off the floor on shelves, on special racks or in shoe bags on the wall.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 20, 1962

A Farm and Home Research Report
For immediate release

FATTENING CATTLE
MAY BENEFIT FROM
EXTRA VITAMIN A

If they're fed limited amounts of average quality hay and corn, poor quality hay, or no corn and hay, fattening cattle in Minnesota feedlots probably will benefit from vitamin A supplement in their ration.

Normally corn silage and top quality hay contain considerable carotene which is converted to vitamin A in the animal's body. And until recently many believed that the vitamin A needs of beef cattle would be met when yellow corn and some hay were fed, especially when corn silage was included in the ration.

But O. E. Kolari, A. L. Harvey and M. E. Davison, University of Minnesota livestock scientists, say that cattle are less efficient in converting carotene to vitamin A than was assumed. Furthermore, something in an animal's ration may interfere with the normal conversion process.

Also, some have suggested that nitrates in forages, especially corn silage, oppose the conversion of carotene to vitamin A. And to further complicate matters, beef cattle feeders have recently tended to feed low forage high energy rations which are low in carotene content or vitamin A.

In two University of Minnesota trials vitamin A deficiency symptoms were observed when beef cattle were fed ground ear corn, soybean meal and no hay. Even when supplemented with up to 9,900 international units (IU) vitamin A per head daily, the ration was inadequate for fattening steers.

Based on these results and experimental work from other stations, Kolari, Harvey and Davison say it appears that fattening cattle fed limited amounts of average quality hay and corn should get at least 10,000 IU of vitamin A supplement daily. And cattle fed poor quality hay or no hay and corn or other grain should be supplemented with 20,000 IU per day.

The research is reported in detail in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, a publication of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 20, 1962

To all counties
Immediate release

MAPLE HARVEST
SEASON AT HAND

Late March through April means maple syrup harvest season in Minnesota wherever sugar maple trees occur. And for those woodland owners who have already discovered this source of extra income, these are busy days as they get their collecting and processing equipment ready.

All of the equipment -- buckets, covers, spiles (spouts), storage tanks, evaporators, anything used to handle the sap from the tree to finished syrup -- must be thoroughly cleaned before using to control bacterial contamination.

According to County Agent _____ and Marvin E. Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, the first step is to use plenty of hot water, detergent, and "elbow grease" to remove rust, dirt, and leftover sediment from previous use.

Ordinary chlorine bleaches are effective in bacteria control. Use one part of a commercial chlorine bleach in ten parts of lukewarm water and immerse or wash all the equipment. Do not rinse.

On the day actual tree tapping begins, carry spiles in a bucket containing 1 part of chlorine bleach to 20 parts of water. Spiles are removed wet from the bucket and placed in the tap hole.

_____ and Smith say these sanitary precautions are important when it comes to producing better sap and syrup for a longer period during the maple tapping season.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 20, 1962

To all counties
Immediate release

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS
OFFER GOOD CHANCE
FOR FORAGE SEEDINGS

Farmers putting crop land under the Feed Grain or Wheat Stabilization program have an excellent opportunity to make good forage seedings this year, says County Agent _____.

These seedings may be planned for hay and pasture or cover.

Hay and pasture crops are an important feed source for Minnesota's livestock industry, the county agent pointed out.

When established with companion crops such as oats, wheat or barley, forage seedings may suffer from competition for moisture, plant nutrients and sunlight. However, forage seedings on diverted acres without a companion crop, will assure good stands of legumes and grasses that can be used in following years as hay and pasture or as cover, according to William F. Hueg, Jr., University of Minnesota extension agronomist.

Hueg continues:

Much of the land in the feed grain and wheat stabilization programs in 1962 has been in regular crop rotations. Crop harvest is not permitted on acres diverted under the government programs in 1962.

Diverted land should be protected from water and wind erosions. So, here's a chance to meet requirements of the government program and at the same time establish a good forage seeding which can be harvested in 1963 and following years. This will serve the purpose of land protection, making a good forage seeding and working toward desirable land adjustment.

-more-

Add 1 - Government Programs . . .

When diverted acres are seeded with the intention of harvesting the forage in 1963 and future years, it's important to use only certified seed of recommended varieties. If alfalfa or other legumes are planted, it's important to test the soil and apply adequate lime and fertilizer.

High quality tested seed is important in cover seedings, too. Bin-run seed from your own or a neighbor's crop should not be used. Even if you get it free, such seed is expensive because of uncertain germination and the possible introduction of weeds. Buy only labeled seed, available from your local dealer.

Seeding intended for future hay and pasture can be made in the spring or late summer. You may need to clip weeds on spring seedings to reduce competition and keep them from producing seed. Summer seedings can be made as late as August 10, and these should not meet serious weed competition if you have kept the field worked up prior to seeding.

Additional information will be found in Extension Folder 182, "Forage Mixtures." Get a copy from the county agent.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 20, 1962

Release week of March 26 and after

FARM FILLERS

Fence wires which have sagged or broken under stress of this winter's heavy snows indicate improper stapling and stretching of the wires, says John Neetzal, USDA and University of Minnesota forester. As the snow settles, fence wires are caught in compacted snow. Wires broken in many places indicate the fence wires were stretched too tight. Wires that are permanently stretched and sagging indicate tight stapling to the posts.

* * * *

Prepare cows for milk let-down by washing their udders in warm sanitizer solution. Then apply the milker--and the sooner the better. Vernal S. Packard, University of Minnesota extension dairy products specialist, says a dairyman should be especially careful not to prepare cows too far ahead of the milker. Delaying more than a minute or two at this time will cause serious losses both in the volume of milk and the amount of butterfat.

* * * *

Many wood preservatives are clean, odorless, toxic to decay organisms, termites and other insects, and they also provide color. Pressure treatment is best, particularly if lumber is to be used close to or in contact with the ground or in direct, constant exposure to weather, says Marvin Smith, University of Minnesota extension forester. When pressure-preserved lumber is left unpainted, it provides a pleasing color contrast which mellows with age and often takes on the agreeable appearance known as "driftwood gray."

* * * *

Melting snow, running water, filled potholes, sand pits and running streams will all create drowning hazards for Minnesotans in the days ahead. Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota extension farm safety specialist, says the danger is especially great where youngsters wade or slide on thin, thawing ice. Recognize the hazard before an accident occurs and then take every precaution to protect your children and yourself.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 20, 1962

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents

HELP YOURSELF
TO A VARIETY
OF FASHIONS

Have you ever found yourself "out of style" because you couldn't wear ~~THE~~ shade or ~~THE~~ style of the new spring clothes? Not this year! says Thelma Baierl, extension specialist in clothing at the University of Minnesota.

A variety of colors, fabrics and styles are all feminine, flattering and appealing to any age, figure and taste.

Three groups of colors can accent your spring wardrobe. Candy takes over in the fashion world when bon-bon shades highlight your clothes. Apricot, from peach to coral, and shades of lemon and lime are among the pleasing pastels. Show your patriotism this spring by wearing "flag colors." Red, white and blue can be used together while red and blue are another good combination. To complement these two color groups are the important neutrals. This season they are lightened and whitened to set off the bon-bon and flag colors. White, off-white, bamboo and straw top the neutral list.

You can find an exciting variety of fabrics, too, says Miss Baierl. Prints this year take on a new dimension - they're geometric - in brush strokes, blotch effects or blocks of color. Giant borders, often embroidered, accent spring full skirts. For an over-all pattern in your skirts and dresses, choose from the new bold and bright "crazy stripes."

But if prints or stripes are not your choice, woolens with much surface interest might be fun to try. Irregular yarns, nubby fabrics or mohair loops give added interest to a coat, while textured homespun weaves are good for suits. For durability in your spring clothes, choose a firmer and more stable double cotton knit which won't stretch or "sit out."

A variety of styles looms high on the spring fashion scene. In skirts, Miss Baierl suggests a delightful range from bias, flared, pleated, inset with godets or flowing panels to a straight skirt, softly gathered at the waistline. Topping many full skirts is a closely fitted midriff or high, wide belts, taking us further away from the old chemise or no shape look. Sleeves are more fitted, often set-in. Silhouettes are accented by ruffles and more ruffles which also trim the front of a blouse or dress.

The keynote to your spring fashions is variety - choose the style, color and fabric most appealing to you!

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 20, 1962

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

H.S. GIRLS
TO BE GUESTS AT
U HOME EC DAY

High school girls in _____ county are invited to attend the annual Home Economics Day sponsored by the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics on the St. Paul Campus Saturday, May 5.

Purpose of Home Economics Day is to acquaint high school girls in Minnesota with career opportunities in home economics through courses given at the University. Girls will spend the day meeting students and faculty in the School of Home Economics, hearing discussions of various fields in home economics and touring the campus.

At morning and afternoon sessions University staff members and other professional home economists in various fields will discuss career possibilities in nutrition, foods, textiles and clothing, home management and family living, related art, education, household equipment and research. A buffet luncheon will be served to the group at noon in the Student Center.

Girls who wish to attend H. E. Day should register by April 22 with their high school home economics teacher or counselor or with the county home agent (or agricultural extension agent). Cost per person is \$2, excluding transportation.

The event is open to all Minnesota high school girls from grades 9 through 12.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 20, 1962

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

CAREFUL STORAGE
WILL KEEP WINTER
CLOTHES NICE

Spring is the time to put away wool clothes and bring out the summer cottons you're anxious to wear again.

To be sure that your wool clothes will be in good condition when you want them in the fall, store them carefully, suggests Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Her advice will be helpful to girls carrying the 4-H clothing project.

To foil the moths, put all clothes away after they've been cleaned and aired. Use a moth preventive such as a spray or moth crystals and put garments in sealed containers.

A mothproof garment bag is good for storing dresses because they can be hung free of wrinkles. Dresses will keep their shape in storage if you hang them on well-shaped wooden hangers and close zippers and buttons. Leave enough space between garments to let air circulate and to guard against folds and creases.

Garments that you pack in boxes should be cushioned with tissue paper to reduce wrinkles.

Sealed plastic bags will help protect sweaters over the summer months.

Winter hats should be stored in sealed boxes to keep them free from dust and from light that will fade them. Put crushed tissue paper in the hat to preserve its shape.

Before packing any garments, check for small tears that need to be mended and sew on any missing buttons.

Storage boxes and bags should be kept in a dry place at a moderate temperature. Often the attic is too hot over the summer and the basement is too damp. If dampness is a problem, pay special attention to storing shoes, purses and belts because leather will mildew. Put these items in boxes on a shelf.

For convenience, label storage boxes, adds Miss Baierl. Then you'll be able to find garments you may want to wear early in the fall.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 3, 1962

Immediate release

TAKE PRECAUTIONS TO REDUCE DAMAGE IN WET BASEMENTS

Melting snows pose the threat of damp basements in thousands of Minnesota homes this spring. But precautions taken now may reduce the amount of damage.

Take stock immediately of what you have in the basement that can be damaged by excess water coming in. Don't wait till damage occurs to store articles and clothing in a dry place if there is possibility of water seepage, Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota, cautioned householders today. Check the basement daily to see if water is coming in. If the water rises faster than your drain will take it, you may have to resort to pumping out the water.

Mrs. Zabel gave these further precautions to take:

- . Move off the floor boxes, trunks or cases containing clothing or other articles that could be damaged by water. Consider moving these to the attic or to shelves, blocks or bricks off the floor.

- . Roll up carpets or rugs and store them off the floor.

- . Store hunting and fishing clothing and equipment in a dry place.

- . Give tools a coat of oil if they're likely to rust because of dampness.

Hang them on hooks if possible.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 3, 1962

Immediate release

SNOW MOLD DAMAGE APPEARS

As if you haven't had enough problems with snow this year, here's one more item to add to the list: Snow mold.

Snow mold is the fine web-like white, pink or grayish material which is showing up in some areas on grass along the edge of melting snow drifts. The web-like material is the fungus which causes the disease. Later, when spring growth starts, affected areas of turf from a few inches to several feet in diameter may remain brown and dead.

According to Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, snow mold attacks lawn grass and many cereal grains and other grass plants. Bentgrasses are among the most susceptible of lawn grasses.

The disease is favored by snow cover on warm ground. Most infection occurs when the grass is dormant at temperatures of 28 to 40 degrees.

Areas most likely to be infected are those which had heavy snow cover, shelter from rapid melting of snow in the spring, a covering of ice from dripping or running water, or an outside source of heat.

Once grass begins to grow in the spring, the snow mold fungus usually ceases its attack.

Damaged areas will not recover quickly. In small areas living plants around the margins will grow and eventually spread into the damaged area. For larger areas a new planting must be made or new seed set in.

There are some things you can do to lessen the problem in another year. Original preparation of the grass area should provide for slopes to avoid low spots where water and ice can accumulate. Lawns should not be fertilized later than the middle of September and should be mowed as long as fall growth continues.

And chemical applications of mercury or cadmium-containing fungicides may be made in late fall or during mild periods of winter when the grass is exposed.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 3, 1962

Immediate release

(with mat)

Cutline: Minnesota IFYEs Judith Carlson and Donald Kronemann look at a globe of the world to see where they will spend the next six months.

TWO IFYEs TO EUROPE FROM MINN.

Minnesota will send two International Farm Youth Exchange delegates to Europe this month.

Judith Carlson, Cokato, will go to Germany, Donald Kronemann, Fergus Falls, to Norway. They will spend a week of orientation in Washington, D. C., before sailing from New York April 17 on the S. S. Rotterdam.

Both the young people will spend five months living and working with farm families in their host countries. They are among 125 IFYE delegates who will go abroad from the United States this year, according to Evelyn Harne, associate state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

(more)

add 1 IFYEs

Miss Carlson received a B.S. degree in home economics from the University of Minnesota in December. During the summer of 1961 she was assistant 4-H club agent in Murray County. While at the University she served as business manager and then president of Clovia, 4-H sorority; was a member of the St. Paul Campus Student Council; and was elected to Phi Upsilon Omicron, national professional home economics fraternity.

A 4-H member in Wright County for 10 years, she held offices in her local club for six years and was vice president of the county federation. She received many awards in various projects and was delegate to the national leadership training camp in Michigan.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer S. Carlson, rural Cokato.

Kronemann is a graduate of Concordia College, Moorhead, with a major in elementary education and psychology. Since September, 1959, he has been a teacher in the Cloquet Public Schools and assistant speech coach in the high school.

Active in community affairs, he is an adult leader of the Sunnyside 4-H Club in Cloquet, treasurer of the Cloquet Education Association and treasurer of the Cloquet Parent-Teacher Association. For four summers he was manager of the 4-H camp at Leonard, N. D.

As a 4-H club member in W. Otter Tail County, he won many championships in agricultural projects, received the key award for leadership and achievement, and was delegate to the national leadership training camp in Michigan. He received second place in Minnesota's State Young People's talk meet sponsored by the Farm Bureau.

The International Farm Youth Exchange is sponsored by the National 4-H Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to further international understanding at the grassroots level.

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62-137-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 3, 1962

Immediate release

HOME ECONOMICS CAREER WORKSHOP APRIL 12-14

The 11th annual Home Economics Career workshop will be held April 12 through 14 on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

More than 200 Minnesota high school girls will attend the three-day sessions sponsored by the Minnesota Home Economics Association and the Minnesota Dietetic Association. Co-chairmen for the event are Mrs. Beth Best, 1038 Sherren W., St. Paul, a homemaker, and Eileen Reardon, nutrition consultant with the State Health Department, Minneapolis.

A Welcoming Tea, tours of the home economics department and the new dormitory, Bailey Hall, are scheduled for Thursday afternoon.

Thursday evening students will attend a banquet and style show at Coffman Memorial Union. Harold Macy, dean of the Institute of Agriculture, will greet banquet guests.

Keith McFarland, director of resident instruction on the St. Paul Campus, will serve as toastmaster.

On Friday morning, the students will hear top home economists describe their work. The afternoon will be devoted to tours of businesses, schools, and hospitals where home economists are employed.

On the final day of the workshop, consultants from state colleges will present information regarding career possibilities, entrance requirements and courses offered. Phases of home economics include education, dietetics, extension service, business, child development, retailing, related art, nutrition, household equipment and institution management.

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62-138-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 5, 1962

Immediate release

TURKEY GOOD BUY FOR EASTER

If you want a good buy for your Easter dinner and for other occasions during April, consider turkey. Turkey heads the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for the month, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Turkeys will not only be in good supply during April but will be selling at bargain prices. You should have no trouble getting the weight you want, whether it's a fryer-roaster for the small family or the traditional big bird for holiday entertaining.

Other foods on the April list of plentiful are eggs, milk and dairy products, canned freestone peaches, potatoes, honey, vegetable fats and oils.

The abundance of eggs means favorable prices for consumers as they plan meatless meals and Easter egg hunts. Eggs are an excellent answer to the challenge of planning Lenten meals, Mrs. Loomis says. High-quality protein and other valuable nutrients supply the energy the whole family needs at this time of year. She suggests that homemakers serve omelets, souffles, creamed eggs and other main dish foods featuring eggs.

In April milk production will be reaching its seasonal peak. As a result, look for heavy supplies of milk and such dairy products as ice cream, butter, sour and sweet cream and a variety of cheeses.

Canned freestone peaches should be the making of many salads and desserts during April. California canners say their stocks are the highest on record. Eighty percent of all canned freestones come from California.

Since potatoes are plentiful and prices are low, April is a good time to prepare a variety of potato treats for the family, Mrs. Loomis suggests. Homemakers can also find a wide assortment of potato products in markets.

A large 1961 honey crop will continue to provide plenty of honey for waffles, pancakes, hot biscuits and for baking.

An all-time high of salad and cooking oils is in prospect for deep fat frying, baking and salad dressings.

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62-140-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 5, 1962

Immediate release

EXPANDED PROGRAM OF HOME EC COURSES OFFERED AT U THIS SUMMER

An expanded program of courses and workshops in home economics will be given on the St. Paul Campus at the University of Minnesota this summer, Roxana Ford, assistant director of the School of Home Economics, announced today.

Courses for all college levels, including graduate, will be offered. The variety of home economics courses should interest homemakers with some background in home economics, as well as undergraduate and graduate students, Miss Ford said.

A workshop in related art -- Organization and Methods of Related Art Teaching -- is scheduled for June 11-27. Gertrude Esteros, professor of related art, will conduct the workshop.

A workshop in food service management, Kitchen Design and Layout for Food Services, will be given June 13-29. Mary Jo Hitchcock, assistant professor of home economics, is in charge of the workshop. This workshop should be of special interest and help to those responsible for planning church and school food service facilities, Miss Ford says.

Household equipment, clothing construction, nutrition, food purchasing, textile design, administrative food service experience, home economics education and home furnishings will be included in offerings for the first summer term June 11-July 14. Home management laboratory, with residence in one of the home management houses, will be given both terms. A limited number of courses will be given during the second summer session July 16-Aug. 18.

For further information write: Dean of Summer Session
805 Johnston Hall
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 5, 1962

* * * * *
* For release: *
* Monday, April 9 *
* * * * *

SW MINNESOTA IN STRONG POSITION AS CORN-LIVESTOCK AREA

REDWOOD FALLS--"The competitive position of southwestern Minnesota as a corn-livestock feeding area today surpasses that of any other part of the upper Midwest and probably equals that of any other section of the United States,"

T. H. Fenske said today (Monday).

The associate dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture addressed the Governor's Regional Conference on Agriculture and Country Life.

"To gain that position individual farm families in this area have invested large amounts in their farm enterprise; southwestern Minnesota farm management records show the capital investment in the area's most profitable farms averages \$116,655," Fenske said. "Even on the least profitable farms the total capital investment averages \$83,929."

To hold their present position farmers of SW Minnesota must face the problem of meeting rising investment and expenses from a continually declining share of the consumer's food dollar. Reorganization of some farms will make them profitable production units; others will be consolidated into larger units, he stated.

Some off-farm migration must take place--and this is beset with problems. The education for rural youth for fields other than farming has lagged seriously, according to Fenske. Surveys reveal that farm-reared high school students are less inclined to think of college as preparation for adult careers than are city students. Until the education gap between rural and urban youth is narrowed, rural youth who must leave the farm will continue to lag behind urban youth in occupational achievement, Fenske said.

The regional conferences are continuations of a statewide meeting held on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus in December. Their purpose is to explore ways of improving Minnesota's agriculture, promote state crops, develop new markets and take the steps necessary to improve rural life.

Today's conference was earlier set for March, but postponed because of bad weather. Final conference of the series is set for April 11 at Crookston.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 5, 1962

Immediate release

DAIRY BACTERIOLOGY COURSE WILL BE HELD APRIL 9-13

A Short Course on Bacteriological Examination of Milk and Milk Products will be held Monday through Friday (April 9-13) on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

The course will consist of lectures, demonstrations and laboratory work, according to Robert R. Pinches, acting director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Subject matter will include methods for determining total bacterial populations, antibiotics and phosphatase, as well as a variety of bacterial groups.

Instruction will be provided by members of the University's Department of Dairy Industries and representatives of the dairy industry and governmental agencies. J. C. Olson, Jr., professor of dairy industries at the University, is program chairman for the course.

Guest speakers will include:

E. L. George, director of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Quality Control Laboratory, St. Paul; W. C. Lawton, director of laboratories and quality control, Twin City Milk Producers Association, St. Paul; D. I. Thompson, chief of the milk and water laboratory evaluation program, Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene, Madison; C. M. Csten, supervisor, Grade A Milk Inspection Service, .91, and Peter Patrick, assistant bacteriologist -- both with the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, St. Paul.

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62-143-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 10,, 1962

Immediate release

FOUR MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Four outstanding Minnesota 4-H'ers will represent their fellow club members at the 1962 National 4-H Club Conference in Washington, D. C., April 21-27, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Those attending the conference will be Peggy Bryan, 19, Jasper; Kathleen Broberg, 19, Hibbing; Donald Holec, 18, New Prague; and Richard Krueger, 19, Litchfield. They were awarded the trip by the Minnesota Bankers' Association because of outstanding 4-H achievements and leadership.

The 100th anniversary of the land-grant institutions and the U. S. Department of Agriculture is the basis for the conference theme, "Building Upon Our Heritage." Delegates will gain a clearer understanding of the workings of the federal government and of their responsibilities as citizens in a democracy. They will also gain an appreciation of 4-H club work as a nationwide program, Harkness said. Meetings will be held at the National 4-H Club Center.

(more)

add 1 National 4-H club conference

Miss Bryan, a sophomore at the University, received more than 20 blue ribbons and three championship ribbons for her home economics exhibits and demonstrations at county fairs during her nine years in the Trosky Peppy Pebbles 4-H Club. She was state champion silent bread demonstrator two years ago. Last year Miss Bryan was Pipestone County's dress revue queen. Miss Bryan served as a junior leader for five years and held the offices of secretary, treasurer and president. She was also treasurer of the county 4-H federation.

Miss Broberg is a sophomore at Hibbing Junior College. A 4-H club member for 11 years, she served as secretary, treasurer and president of the South Hibbing 4-H Club. She was a junior leader for six years and was president of the North St. Louis County Junior Leaders' Federation. In 1959 she received a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago for her achievements in home economics projects.

Holec, a freshman at St. John's University at Collegeville, has been a 4-H'er for 10 years. This spring he will make his second trip to the National 4-H Center. Previously Holec was one of 29 delegates to a citizenship training session there. He also took part in the Minnesota-Maryland 4-H exchange in 1960 and in the LeSueur County-Manitoba 4-H exchange. Holec has served as president and vice president of the Lanesburg 4-H Club and as president of the LeSueur County 4-H Federation.

Krueger, a member of the Cedar Mills Jets 4-H Club for 11 years, is a sophomore at Bethel College in St. Paul. In 1958 he was a delegate to the state junior leadership conference and to the state conservation camp. He also participated in the Minnesota-Maryland exchange. He received the key award and last year was champion of the 4-H radio speaking contest in his district. In addition to being a junior leader for six years, Krueger was president of his local and county clubs as well as president of the State 4-H Federation in 1958.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 10, 1962

Immediate release

MINNESOTA STATE FIRE SCHOOL WILL BE HELD APRIL 23-26

Three hundred and fifty members of community fire departments throughout the state will attend the 11th annual Minnesota State Fire School April 23-26, according to Robert R. Pinches, acting director of short courses on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Twelve state-wide organizations and local fire departments in Minnesota are cooperating in conducting the School.

Sessions will be held on the St. Paul Campus, on the State Fair Grounds and at the Minneapolis Fire Department Drill School, 3rd Ave. S.E. and 6th St.

Speakers and instructors will include professional fire fighters and others representing organizations interested in reducing fire losses.

The annual banquet for those attending the school will be held at 5:30 p.m., April 23, at the Prom Center, St. Paul, with the Rev. Stephen King, pastor of Leeds Catholic Church, Leeds, North Dakota, chaplain of the North Dakota Firemen's Association, as featured speaker.

The Minnesota State Fire School is conducted by the St. Paul Campus Short Course Office with the cooperation of the following organizations:

State Fire Marshal's Office, State Fire Chief's Association, Minnesota State Firemen's Association, Fire Underwriters' Inspection Bureau, Minnesota Fire Prevention Association, Minnesota Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, State Agriculture Society, League of Minnesota Municipalities, Vocational Division of the State Department of Education, State Board of Electricity and the Naval Air Station at Wold-Chamberlain Airport.

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

More information concerning the course may be obtained from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 10, 1962

Immediate release

MINNESOTA HAS ANOTHER RECORD TREE-PLANTING YEAR

Minnesota had its biggest tree planting year in history in 1961.

It was the second year in a row that the state set a new tree-planting record. In 1961 32.5 million trees were distributed to some 6,600 farmers and small woodland owners by state Division of Forestry nurseries.

According to William R. Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, this was an increase of 63 percent over the 19.9 million trees put out in 1960 and 138 percent above the 13.7 million trees provided in 1959. Ten years ago, public agencies supplied about 3.3 million trees, so the 1961 planting was 10 times that of a decade earlier, says Miles.

In addition to trees provided by the state, private land owners in Minnesota obtained an estimated 2.5 to 3 million trees from commercial nurseries in 1961.

"We've made tremendous progress in recent years, but we have a long road ahead before realizing the full potential of our forest land productivity," says Miles. "Many of the tree plantings the past few years have been on lands withdrawn from agricultural production. While such plantings are excellent from any point of view, they are not helping solve the critical problem of converting unproductive forest lands to those with timber stands which will add to Minnesota's future economic wealth.

"Approximately 40 percent of the 18 million acres of commercial forest land in Minnesota is in small woodland ownerships. Much of this is not producing the quality or quantity of timber of which it is capable," said the University forester.

State nurseries are no longer accepting orders for trees for this spring, but now's the time to start planning for tree planting in 1963, says Miles. He urges all small landowners, farmers or non-residents, to contact their county agent or local office of the State Forestry Division, Soil Conservation Service, or ASCS for assistance and information.

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62-146-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 10, 1962

* * * * *
* For p.m. release *
* Wednesday, April 11 *
* * * * *

NEED FOR MORE LAND FELT BY MANY FARM OPERATORS

CROOKSTON--"When 70 percent of the Red River Valley farmers surveyed by University of Minnesota agricultural economists said they could handle more land with their present power, machinery and labor, a continuing trend to fewer people on farms and fewer and larger farms was clearly indicated."

T. H. Fenske, associate dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, said the survey suggests that on a considerable number of farms the existing facilities, equipment and labor are not being used to capacity.

"And, like it or not, small farms will continue to give way to larger units as farmers faced with increasing overhead costs seek full employment for their resources and labor," he stated.

Fenske spoke today at the final Governor's Regional Conference on Agriculture and Country Life.

"The need for adjustment in their farm operations is a major problem facing farmers today," Fenske said. He cited other major problems as rising taxes, an unmet need for greater research effort in many areas--potato processing, for example--and the need for higher education for farm youth.

"But with intelligent help, criticism and suggestions from groups such as this, we can and will make the changes that will bring a better agriculture and related business in the future," he stated.

The regional conferences, continuations of a statewide meeting held on the University's St. Paul Campus, have been held at Grand Rapids, Redwood Falls, Rochester and St. Cloud. Purpose is to explore ways of improving Minnesota's agriculture, promote state crops, develop new markets and take the steps necessary to improve rural life.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 5, 1962

Immediate release

FOREIGN STUDENTS ARRIVE HERE FOR WORK AND STUDY

Forty students from foreign countries are beginning nine months of work in Minnesota this spring before enrolling as adult special students in the Technical Certificate Program of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

The students will work on farms or in related occupations in the state until it is time to enroll for the winter quarter of 1963.

Three young men from Finland will work in florist and nursery establishments in the Twin Cities area. The rest of the students--25 men and one woman from West Germany, six men from Denmark, two men from The Netherlands and three men from Norway--will be assigned to work on farms in Minnesota.

These students are in the United States on a State Department-approved program. The program is sponsored jointly by agricultural agencies in the respective countries and the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University.

While these students are learning about farm life in the state and studying at the University of Minnesota, they are under the direction of Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction on the University's St. Paul Campus, and Ralph E. Miller, an associate professor on the St. Paul Campus, who is their adviser.

The students come to the campus for orientation before leaving for their spring and summer employment assignments.

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62-139-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 12, 1962

Immediate release

HOME ECONOMICS DAY AT U FOR HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS

High school girls in Minnesota are being invited to attend Home Economics Day on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Sat., May 5.

They will spend the day meeting students and faculty in the School of Home Economics, hearing discussions of various fields in home economics and touring the campus.

Purpose of Home Economics Day is to acquaint high school girls in Minnesota with career opportunities in home economics through courses given at the University.

University staff members and other professional home economists will discuss career possibilities in nutrition, foods, textiles and clothing, home management and family living, related art, education, household equipment and research. A buffet luncheon will be served to the group at noon in the Student Center.

Tours of the home economics building and other campus buildings are scheduled as part of the morning and afternoon programs.

The event is open to all Minnesota high school girls from grades 9 through 12. Girls should register with their high school home economics teacher, counselor or county home agent by April 22. Or registrations may be sent directly to Mrs. Gloria Williams, School of Home Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, by April 28. Each registration should be accompanied by a check for \$2

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 12, 1962

Immediate release

FEWER HOME ACCIDENTS IN MINNESOTA LAST YEAR

Minnesota had fewer deaths from home accidents last year than in the previous three years, Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Accidents in Minnesota homes were responsible for 407 deaths in 1961 as compared to 451 for 1960, 498 for 1959 and 422 for 1958. Fourteen fewer deaths from accidents occurred in nonfarm homes in 1961 than in 1960 but the number in farm homes was only three less, reports from the Minnesota Department of Health show.

In spite of the decline in the home accident toll, the home still ranks second to the highway as the scene of accidents.

In addition to the number killed at home, at least 40,000 people in the state suffered temporary or disabling accidents, Prickett said.

Falls were responsible for more than half of the accidental deaths in the home. Last year 194 Minnesotans died as a result of falls in the home, the largest number in the over-65 age group.

Fires, explosions of combustible material and burns were the number two cause of fatal home accidents in 1961. Eighty-two persons died as a result of fires, burns and explosions in home accidents in Minnesota compared to 75 in 1960.

Poisoning ranked third as a cause of home accident deaths; fire arms, fourth; suffocation, fifth.

Each year the largest number of deaths from home accidents occur among the 65 and older group, with infants and young children next. Poisonings are responsible for many of the deaths among children, whereas falls cause most of the deaths among older people.

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62-149-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 12, 1962

Immediate release

NEW SCHOLARSHIP HONORS J. O. CHRISTIANSON

A \$300 dairy industry scholarship has been established in memory of the late J. O. Christianson, long-time superintendent of the School of Agriculture and director of agricultural short courses on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Donor of the scholarship fund is the Minnesota Dairy Products Association, according to S. T. Coulter, head of the Department of Dairy Industries at the University. The scholarship will go to a qualified undergraduate enrolled in the dairy industries curriculum.

The scholarship will be awarded on the basis of academic and professional aptitude, character and financial need.

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62-150-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 12, 1962

Immediate release

PASTEURIZATION SHORT COURSE TO BE HELD APRIL 24-26

A Short Course on Milk Pasteurization Equipment, Operation and Controls will be held on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota April 24-26, it was announced today by Robert R. Pinches, acting director of agricultural short courses at the University.

The course is being arranged by the University's Department of Dairy Industries with the cooperation of the Public Health Service of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Four professors will represent the University's Department of Dairy Industries on the teaching staff for the course. They are S. T. Coulter, head of the department, J. J. Jezeski, J. C. Olson, Jr. and E. L. Thomas.

The teaching staff will also include H. E. Eagan and I. H. Schlafman, both of Washington, D. C., and H. E. Thompson, Jr., Kansas City, Kansas. All three are with the U. S. Public Health Service.

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62-151-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 12, 1962

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY RESEARCHERS SCORE "BREAKTHROUGH" AGAINST POTATO SCAB

University of Minnesota plant pathologists have scored an important "breakthrough" in the battle to control russet scab of potatoes.

There are at least two kinds of potato scab--common scab and russet scab. Both reduce the appearance and value of tubers. Common scab has been known for many years but was not always distinguished from russet scab.

After three years of research, two plant pathologists, Carl J. Eide, professor, and Monty D. Harrison, research assistant, have discovered that potato russet scab is caused by a microorganism--a filamentous bacterium called *Streptomyces*.

It is hoped that this discovery will lead to control of the disease.

One of the important findings of the University research is that russet scab and common scab are two distinct diseases. Plant breeders and pathologists have been puzzled for years over the possible relationship between the two diseases, and now that they are known to be different, scientists can work to develop two different kinds of scab resistance in new varieties of potatoes.

The University researchers found that russet scab develops best in soils that are warmer and more moist than the conditions considered favorable for development of common scab. This knowledge will be important in interpreting field experiments, including tests for resistance, and in greenhouse disease tests.

The difference in the temperature and moisture requirements for the two diseases also suggests that russet scab may become a problem in certain areas or in certain years when conditions are unfavorable for common scab.

The fact that russet scab varies from year to year in the Red River Valley emphasizes the effect of environment on the disease, the University researchers report.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 17, 1962

Immediate release

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

4-H club members throughout Minnesota are now preparing acts for the 1962 Share the Fun Festival.

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

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

Share the Fun originated in 1949 as a Search for Talent contest, co-sponsored then, as now, by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Cargill, Inc. District and state participants are chosen on the basis of their performance, audience appeal, appearance and their ability to contribute to a well rounded entertainment program.

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62-153-jcm

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 17, 1962

Immediate release

FAIR MANAGERS' SHORT COURSES RESCHEDULED

Fair managers' short courses will be held at Morris April 27 and St. Paul April 30, it was announced today by Robert R. Pinches, acting director of agricultural short courses at the University of Minnesota.

The courses, to be held on the University of Minnesota campus at each of the two locations, were postponed after heavy snowfalls in March.

Attending the courses will be county fair managers, superintendents and supervisors, county agents and others interested in fair management. Subjects to be covered include exhibits, judging, entertainment and ticket sales, according to Harold Pederson, University of Minnesota extension economist, who is chairman of the program committee.

Cooperating with the University's Institute of Agriculture in staging the short courses are the Minnesota Federation of County Fairs and the Minnesota State Agricultural Society.

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62-154-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 17, 1962

Immediate release

FARM TRACTOR ACCIDENTS TAKE 43 MINNESOTA LIVES IN '61

Here's a thought for the next time you get in a hurry with a tractor:

43 Minnesotans lost their lives in farm tractor accidents last year.

According to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, 25 tractors tipped on their victims.

Seven persons, mostly children, were killed when tractors ran over them.

Five fell from tractors and lost their lives beneath implements.

Three were killed when tractors and other vehicles collided.

Two were crushed to death between tractors and buildings.

And one met death when a tractor seat broke, tumbling the driver beneath a drawn implement.

Prickett lists these leading causes of tractor accident fatalities:

- * Speed. It often causes tipping.
- * Extra riders. Children often fall off and are run over.
- * High hitching. Hitching above the drawbar often causes backward tipping.
- * Lighting -- improper or inadequate.
- * Careless fueling -- not shutting off the engine, or spilling fuel.
- * Defective equipment.

The National Safety Council estimates 50 non-fatal tractor accidents for each fatality. On that basis, Minnesota would count 2,150 injuries caused by tractor accidents last year.

Prickett says Minnesota can expect a similar number of deaths and injuries in 1962 unless farm tractor operators sharpen their skills and use greater caution.

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62-155-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 17, 1962

Immediate release

McLEOD COUNTY BECOMES STATE'S 82nd SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

McLeod County has been approved as Minnesota's 82nd Soil Conservation District, it was announced today by M. A. Thorfinnson, St. Paul.

Approval came from the State Soil Conservation Committee, of which Thorfinnson is executive secretary, following a referendum in which McLeod County farmers voted strongly in favor of creating the new district.

The Committee has appointed Austin Otto of Lester Prairie and Marvin Mackenthun of Glencoe as district supervisors. These men will file an application with the Minnesota Secretary of State, who will then issue a certificate of organization, officially creating the district as a governmental subdivision of the state.

The State Committee has also scheduled June 4 as the date on which three more supervisors will be elected to the governing body of the district. After the five supervisors have developed a program and plan of work for the district, they may enter into an agreement with the United States Secretary of Agriculture and a supplemental agreement with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service to obtain technical assistance in carrying out their soil conservation program.

The District will also receive state funds through the State Soil Conservation Committee for administrative expenses and for hiring technical aids to assist in the application of soil conserving practices to the land.

The organization of McLeod County leaves only six agricultural counties in Minnesota that have not set up soil conservation districts, said Thorfinnson. Of the six counties, three--Faribault, Isanti and Todd--are strongly agricultural. The other three--Hubbard, Cass and Itasca--are northern counties with less intensive agriculture.

The 82 Soil Conservation Districts in the state comprise 37.8 million acres, or 72 percent of the state's land area.

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62-156-rpr

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

* For p.m. release *
* Friday, April 20 *

FEWER CORN BORERS SEEN FOR '62

Corn borers took an estimated \$7.4 million bite from the 1961 Minnesota corn crop, according to a report issued today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Minnesota losses due to borer damage in 1960 were estimated at \$10 million.

The report estimates a loss of 7,378,000 bushels in the state last year due to borer damage. Total losses in the United States were set at nearly 69 million bushels.

Although last year's losses are considered the smallest since 1952, there's an indication that damage due to corn borers may be even lighter this year.

John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, says that state and federal corn borer surveys conducted during the summer and fall of 1961 showed an average of 70 borers per 100 plants. That's well below the 107 borers per 100 plants recorded in 1960.

The count varied widely between areas and individual fields.

Southwestern Minnesota corn fields showed the highest count both years; 280 borers per 100 stalks in 1960, 115 in 1961.

In West Central Minnesota the count was 173 in 1960, 112 in 1961.

Two areas showed a higher count in 1961 than in 1960. South Central Minnesota had 65 borers per 100 stalks in 1960 and 66 in 1961. Southeastern Minnesota had 30 in 1960, 43 in 1961.

Central Minnesota had 60 in 1960 and 52 in 1961. Northwest Minnesota, not sampled in 1960, had 86 borers per 100 plants last year.

Lofgren says corn growers should base the need for control on the borer situation in each field. If 75 percent or more plants in a field show recent "shot hole" feeding by first brood borers in the whorl leaves, it will pay to treat the field. In Minnesota this damage usually occurs about the first part of July.

County agricultural agents will have latest control recommendations.

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

Immediate release

BEEKEEPERS' SHORT COURSE MAY 4-5

The University of Minnesota's annual Beekeepers' Short Course will be held for the 20th time on the St. Paul Campus May 4 and 5, it was announced today by Robert R. Finches, acting director of agricultural short courses at the University.

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

The staff for the course will include M. H. Haydak, and Alfred Dietz, University entomologists, and C. D. Floyd, state apiarist.

Haydak is also program chairman for the course.

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

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62-158-rpr

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

Immediate release

BIG TREND TO CENTRAL PROCESSING FOR DAIRY RECORDS

Machines now figure production records for one of every three of the 160,000 Minnesota cows on test in Dairy Herd Improvement Associations (DHIA).

And records for 51 percent of all cows in the state on owner-sampler test are calculated by machines in the central processing laboratory.

Ten testing associations serving 14 Minnesota counties use only the central processing system.

According to Ralph W. Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, a few Minnesota dairymen first tried central processing in 1958. Until that time all records were computed and posted by hand in a dairyman's herd book.

Under the new program, DHIA test supervisors tested the cows and sent test data to a central processing laboratory at Ames, Iowa, which serves a nine-state area.

The new system caught on. Dairymen liked it because they got neat, accurate and more complete information than they'd ever had before. Test supervisors liked it because it saved them hours of tedious calculating and record posting. Before long, other individual dairymen and entire testing associations were demanding the central processing service.

In the area served by the Iowa center, 71 percent of the new herds adopting central processing during the past six months were from Minnesota. Thirty-eight percent of all herd records processed at the center now come from the Gopher State.

Equipment now in use at the processing center assembles, collects and prints complete production records on individual cows at the rate of 70 per minute.

Wayne says that more than 2,000 Minnesota dairy herds will have adopted central processing records by July 1.

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

Immediate release

MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS TO MARYLAND FOR EXCHANGE

4-H club members from 31 Minnesota counties will travel to Maryland this summer as delegates in the 1962 Minnesota-Maryland Exchange.

Purpose of the program is to promote an exchange of ideas about 4-H and facts about the two states. The trip is an educational opportunity for 4-H'ers in leadership development and citizenship training, according to Stanley Meinen, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Following orientation and participation in the State 4-H Junior Leadership Conference in St. Paul, the 4-H'ers will travel to Maryland by chartered bus, arriving there June 24. They will stay for a week with 4-H families.

On July 1 the group will go to Washington, D. C., to attend the Citizenship Short Course at the National 4-H Center. The short course will include discussions on citizenship followed by educational tours.

July 9 the group will hold an evaluation meeting in St. Paul and have a final lunch at the Minneapolis Tribune. The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service co-sponsors the exchange with the Tribune.

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62-160-jcm

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

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

APRIL

- 21-27 National 4-H Club Conference, Washington, D. C.
- 23-26 Minnesota State Fire School, St. Paul Campus, University of
Minnesota
- 27 Minnesota Association of Colleges meeting, St. Paul Campus
- 27 Fair Managers' Short Course, Morris Campus, University of
Minnesota
- 30 Fair Managers' Short Course, St. Paul Campus

MAY

- 4-5 Beekeepers' Short Course, St. Paul Campus
- 5 Home Economics Day, St. Paul Campus
- 5 Alumni Reunion, University of Minnesota College of Agriculture,
Forestry and Home Economics, St. Paul Campus
- 6-8 33rd Annual Minnesota Future Farmers of America Convention and
39th Annual Vocational Agriculture Short Course, St. Paul Campus
- 15 U.S. Department of Agriculture Centennial Observance opens
- 17-19 Minnesota Royal, St. Paul Campus
- 21 Forest Service National Personnel Conference, St. Paul Campus
- 26 Annual meeting Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, Morris
Campus
- 27 Rural Life Sunday
- 27 4-H Club Sunday

JUNE

- 10-16 Boys' State, St. Paul Campus
- 11-14 School Lunch Workshop, Waseca
- 18-21 School Lunch Workshop, Morris
- 19-22 4-H Club Junior Leadership Conference, St. Paul Campus
- 25-28 School Lunch Workshop, St. Paul Campus.

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62-161-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 24, 1962

Immediate release

ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS WILL BE PRESENTED AT UNIVERSITY

Four persons will be honored by the University of Minnesota at a banquet to be held in connection with the alumni reunion of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics Saturday, May 5.

University of Minnesota Outstanding Achievement Awards will go to:

A. A. Dowell, St. Paul, former director of resident instruction on the St. Paul Campus, who retired in June, 1960, after 38 years on the University of Minnesota staff.

Joseph Edwards of Thames Ditton, Surrey, England, who is head of the production division of the British Milk Marketing Board.

Roy E. Marshall, East Lansing, Michigan, assistant director of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station and secretary-treasurer of the American Society for Horticultural Science.

The Alumni Service Award, given by the University's Alumni Association, will go to Vincent K. Bailey of Bailey Nurseries, St. Paul. He is a long-time supporter of the programs of the University's Institute of Agriculture.

Dowell received M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Minnesota in 1925 and 1932, respectively. He served as a professor of agricultural economics before becoming director of resident instruction on the St. Paul Campus. Dowell is noted for his pioneering research work in the marketing of livestock by carcass weight and grade. As an administrator, Dowell's leadership helped bring about substantial improvements in curricula and physical facilities for students on the St. Paul Campus.

(more)

add 1 achievement awards

Edwards received his M.S. degree in dairy husbandry from the University of Minnesota in 1931. He is noted for his research in dairy cattle breeding, his service in administrative, educational and advisory work and his organizing ability, which resulted in development of the production division of the British Milk Marketing Board.

Marshall was awarded his Ph.D. degree in horticulture by the University of Minnesota in 1931. He is widely recognized as an authority on orchard production problems and has published many papers dealing with the growing, processing and storage of horticultural products. He served as associate professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota in 1928-29.

Bailey has served as a member of the board of directors and vice president of the Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture, St. Paul. He has been a staunch supporter of the University's program of horticulture. Bailey has frequently served on the visiting committee of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm for the Minnesota State Horticultural Society and was active in the establishment of the University's Landscape Arboretum.

The alumni reunion program will get under way at 3: 30 p.m. on May 5 with registration in the St. Paul Campus Student Center. A coffee hour, meetings of the classes of 1912, 1937 and 1952 and visits to points of interest on the St. Paul Campus will take place between 4 and 6 p.m. The banquet is scheduled for 6 p.m. in the North Star Ballroom of the Student Center.

All alumni and former students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics are invited to attend the reunion, according to Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction on the St. Paul Campus. All who obtained M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in agriculture, forestry and home economics are also invited to attend.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 24, 1962

Immediate release

READ THE LAWN SEED LABEL

If you are buying lawn seed this spring, read the label.

The label will show the percent, by weight, of each variety in the mixture.

It also will show the percent germination, the amount of inert and worthless matter and the amount of weed and other seeds the mixture contains.

According to D. B. White, University of Minnesota horticulturist, a good grade lawn mixture will contain at least 75 percent permanent grasses, such as bluegrass or fine leaved fescue.

For sunny locations, 50 to 75 percent of the mixture should be bluegrass and 25 to 50 percent creeping red (fine leaved) fescue. Generally, ryegrass should make up no more than 25 percent of any mixture.

Lawn grass mixtures with no more than 5 percent red top, as a nurse grass, are also acceptable so long as the rest of the mixture is made up of permanent grasses.

For shady locations, 50 to 75 percent of the mixture should be creeping red fescue and 25 to 50 percent bluegrass. Rough stalked bluegrass also does well in the shade.

So, don't buy blind; always look for and read the label when you buy. It is required by the Federal Seed Act to tell you what you are buying and assure you that you are getting it.

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62-163-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 24, 1962

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

CONSUMERS NOT WELL ACQUAINTED WITH TURKEY AVAILABILITY

Consumers are not well enough acquainted with the year-round availability of turkey of different sizes and of turkey products.

That is one of the findings in a survey made by University of Minnesota researchers in cooperation with the National Turkey Federation and the Minnesota Turkey Growers' Association. About 200 families were surveyed in the Twin Cities area. The typical family in the sample included the husband, wife and two children, aged 6 and 10.

Less than half of the homemakers in the study had heard of turkey fryer-roasters, and less than a fourth of these had bought a turkey fryer-roaster. Many of the women who knew about fryer-roasters had not bought them because they thought they were not available.

Those who had bought fryer-roasters liked the ease of preparation, the small size and the fact that there were no leftovers. However, users of large turkeys mentioned the opportunity for leftovers as one of the advantages. Purchasers of fryer-roasters considered the small birds inferior to the large turkey in flavor, juiciness and tenderness.

As to other turkey products, turkey pies were popular with half of the families in the survey. But only 10 percent purchased stuffed turkey and less than 5 percent used specialty turkey meats, probably because they didn't know they were available.

Most consumers don't buy turkey on impulse, according to another finding in the study. It's a purchase planned before buying. But if it is bought on impulse, it's the price that's likely to sway consumers. When they make their purchases, consumers select individual birds on the basis of skin color, plumpness and weight of the turkey.

About a fifth of the families in the study had used turkey with missing parts or skin tears. They were satisfied with this grade of turkey, saying it was lower priced and not inferior in quality.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 26, 1962

Immediate release

FFA CONVENTION MAY 6-8 ON ST. PAUL CAMPUS

More than 2,400 of Minnesota's top farm boys will attend the 33rd annual convention of the Minnesota Association of Future Farmers of America (FFA) on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota Sunday through Tuesday, May 6-8.

They will take part in contests, business sessions and tours. Theme of the convention is "Honoring Rural Opportunities and Responsibilities."

The convention will open officially with a talent show Sunday evening, May 6, and will end with an awards assembly Tuesday afternoon. Judging contests will take place Monday morning.

An awards luncheon to honor State Farmers, District Star Farmers and National FFA Foundation Award winners will be held Monday noon. The youths will also attend special "Know Your University of Minnesota" sessions Monday and Tuesday afternoons. They will hear faculty members explain teaching, research and professional opportunities.

The delegates will leave the campus Monday evening to attend the 26th annual convention banquet in the St. Paul Municipal Auditorium. Governor Elmer L. Andersen and Darryl Eastvold of Mayville, North Dakota, national FFA vice president, will be principal speakers.

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

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

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62-165-rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 26, 1962

Immediate release

NATIONAL SOIL JUDGING CONTEST SCHEDULED FOR ST. PAUL CAMPUS

The National Intercollegiate Soil Judging Contest will be held on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota Friday and Saturday, May 4 and 5, according to H. F. Arneman, associate professor of soils at the University.

Competing will be 11 teams representing agricultural colleges which have survived regional contests.

Each four-man student team will be accompanied by a faculty member coach. Colleges in Arizona, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Tennessee and Kentucky have already indicated they will send teams. Two colleges from the eastern part of the United States will also be represented, but their identity will not be known until regional elimination contests have been completed.

Soil judging teams almost always consist entirely of men. However, Arneman has been informed that the team from Kentucky this year will include a co-ed.

The University of Minnesota will not be represented in the competition because the host institution is not eligible to compete. The student Plant Industry Club and the Department of Soils on the St. Paul Campus will be hosts for the contest.

The visiting team members will be conducted on tours of the St. Paul Campus Friday morning, May 4. Practice judging will be held Friday afternoon, and the contest will start at 8 a.m. Saturday. An awards dinner will be held on the campus Saturday noon.

Competition will consist of judging four different types of soil. Contestants will describe the soil as revealed by the "profile" in pits to be dug in the St. Paul Campus area.

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62-16b - rpr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 26, 1962

Immediate release

PRICKETT GIVES LADDER SAFETY TIPS

If there's a ladder involved in your spring cleanup activities, the way you use it may have a lot to do with how long you live. Falls accounted for 194 fatalities in Minnesota last year.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, has these rules for safe ladder use.

- * Don't fool with makeshifts; use a strong sturdy ladder long enough to reach the height you must climb.

- * Set the ladder level. And don't set the base too close to the wall. The distance from the foot of the ladder to the base of the surface it rests against should be one-fourth the height of the point where the top of the ladder rests.

- * Keep shoes and ladder rungs free from mud and grease.

- * When using an extension ladder, be sure to leave enough overlap to support the ladder.

- * Always face the ladder when climbing up, working from the ladder or coming down.

- * When climbing onto a roof, make sure the top of the ladder extends well above the roof. And climb onto the roof from the side of the ladder, not over it.

- * Use extreme caution when standing on a ladder and working to the side. Don't overbalance.

- * Do not paint a wooden ladder; painting may hide a defect. Use a preservative such as linseed oil. And store your ladder in a dry place.

- * If you use a metal ladder, beware of touching electric wires.

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62-167-hrs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 26, 1962

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

PRODUCTION POTENTIAL IN MINNESOTA'S DAIRY AREA

Although dairy cows are presently producing milk faster than people can use it, many Minnesota farmers in the major dairy area of the state plan to expand their output.

That's according to USDA and University of Minnesota research reported by W. B. Sundquist in the coming issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, a publication of the Agricultural Extension Service. Sundquist is an agricultural economist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service.

Some 250 Minnesota farmers, 212 with dairy herds, were contacted in 1961. They were asked what changes they expected in the relative prices of milk, hogs and beef and what changes they planned in their livestock operations during the next 5 years.

Almost 60 percent expected the price of milk to improve relative to hogs and beef. Seventy-nine of the 250 planned to start a dairy operation or expand the one they already have. Only 34, most with small cow numbers, expected to decrease the size of their dairy operation.

Minnesota has followed a national trend toward increased specialization in dairying. In 1955, 116,230 Minnesota farmers kept milk cows. Five years later the number had dipped to 85,018 -- 73 percent of the 1955 total.

In 1955 only 11 percent of Minnesota dairy farms had more than 20 milk cows. By 1960 there were more than 20 cows in 22.5 percent of the herds, indicating fewer small dairy herds and a rapid increase in larger herds.

Minnesota cows averaged 8,130 pounds of milk in 1961, an all-time high and about 18 percent above the 1951-60 average. Sundquist says that improved breeding and feeding contributed the major portion of the increase. Across the nation in 1961 dairymen fed a record high ration of 1 pound of grain and concentrate for every 3 pounds of milk their cows produced.

(more)

add 1 dairy production potential

Net result was to increase total national milk production about 4 percent in 1961 as compared to 1951-60, while cow numbers dropped by 5 percent in Minnesota and 14 percent nationally during the 10-year period. During the same time, consumption on a per capita basis for all U. S. consumers declined 5.5 percent.

In 1961, about 6.5 percent of the milk fat and 10 percent of solids nonfat production was bought by the government in price support programs. Sundquist says the supply of and demand for dairy products probably will not regain a balance within 2 or 3 years. But barring unexpected declines in per capita consumption, a growing domestic population will eventually provide an expanded market for dairy products.

To Minnesota dairymen it all means this:

- * The trend toward more specialized and larger dairy operations on Minnesota farms will continue.
- * Many Minnesota dairymen could profitably expand operations with adequate, available financing and milk prices at or above \$3 per hundredweight. And many plan such expansion.
- * Demand conditions for dairy products are such that milk, particularly that produced outside some fluid-order markets, will be under substantial price pressure for some time because of bountiful supplies.
- * Dairy producers in the Northeast U. S. have high fixed costs and limited alternatives to dairying. They will be slow to adjust production, even with lower prices and substantial dairy surpluses. So, the task of making needed adjustments may fall heavily on farmers in Minnesota and other Lake States.
- * Many farmers in the Minnesota dairy area will have to expand the size and efficiency of their livestock operations. But Sundquist says that expansion and specialization in dairying should be considered primarily by producers who have real advantages, such as market, labor supply and dairy management ability.

In the short run, expansion of other livestock enterprises, particularly beef, may have real advantages over dairy. Such advantages will be realized primarily by farmers who properly utilize market information and recent improvements in production techniques and efficiency.

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

(No. 1 in a series--The Minnesota
Farm Real Estate Market)

MINNESOTA FARM LAND PRICES SHOW LITTLE CHANGE IN PAST 3 YEARS

Minnesota farm land prices increased 0.7 percent during the past year.

Jerome E. Johnson, research assistant, and Philip M. Raup, professor in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Minnesota, said that the 1961 annual survey of the farm land market conducted by University agricultural economists indicates an estimated average price per acre of \$156 in 1961, an increase of \$1 per acre over 1960.

The two economists point out that over the past three years there has been remarkably little change in the level of farm land prices for the state as a whole. This is in sharp contrast with the trend from 1953 to 1959, when prices rose an average of roughly 8 percent per year.

Since 1959, land values have dipped slightly in the state's Southwest district, which contains Minnesota's highest-priced farm land. They have edged upward in the East Central district, where urban and recreational demands have been prominent. For the rest of the state, value changes for three years in a row have been insignificant.

In the East Central district, land prices increased modestly in 1961 to an all-time average high of \$95 an acre. The East Central district is the only one to show a continuous increase in farm land prices since 1953. The district includes the rapidly urbanizing counties to the north of the Twin Cities and along the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers.

The demand for farm land in this district involves potential recreational, rural residential and urban expansion areas, reflecting rapid population growth of the metropolitan Twin City area. The 54 percent population increase from 1950 to 1960

(more)

add 1 Minn. farm land prices

in Anoka County, for example, was the largest reported for any county in the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana.

Johnson and Raup say that the prices that have been obtained for farm land in the East Central district have probably been more significantly influenced by non-farm demand elements than in any other district of the state.

In 1961, land prices in the Northwest district recovered to their 1959 levels after a fall of \$4 per acre in 1960. The average price in 1961 reached the previous high of \$103 per acre.

In the West Central district, the average price of \$133 per acre was maintained. In the Northeast district, the average price was unchanged at \$64 per acre. In the Southeast district, the average price of farm land increased from \$188 in 1960 to \$189 per acre in 1961.

The Southwest was the only district in which the average price of land continued to decline in 1961. But the decline was less than one-half of one percent-- from \$248 to \$247 per acre.

Except for 1953, the rate of turnover of Minnesota farm real estate in 1961 was the lowest reported in the 35 years since the U. S. Department of Agriculture started compiling such statistics.

The 1961 rate of total transfers per thousand farms in Minnesota is estimated at 39.3, almost the same as the previous low of 39.2 reported in 1953.

For the U. S. as a whole, the current rate of total transfers is 44.5 per thousand farms. This is higher than the Minnesota rate, although the U. S. rate of voluntary sales, at 28.1 per thousand farms, is slightly lower than the Minnesota rate.

This means that only about 4 percent of the farms are transferred by any method in any one year. Only about 2.8 percent are transferred by voluntary sale. In a typical Minnesota county with some 1500 farms, this means that only about 40 farms are sold in any one year.

Figures quoted by the University agricultural economists are based on informationⁱⁿ mail questionnaires for the period January-June, 1961, which were returned by 1068 respondents throughout the state. The information came from farm real estate dealers, bankers, farm loan agents, lawyers and others with a knowledge of their local farm real estate situation. ###

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

MINNESOTA TOPS NATION; NOTES CHANGES IN DRY MILK PRODUCTION

Minnesota tops all states in total dry milk output and produces about 25 percent of the nation's supply.

Dry milk production in the state expanded rapidly, from about 35 million pounds a year in the late 1930's to about 560 million in 1961.

But future growth in the state's dry milk output is likely to be slower, according to E. Fred Koller and J. William Hanlon. The University of Minnesota economists report changes in the Minnesota dry milk industry in the current issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, an Agricultural Extension Service publication.

About 90 percent of the milk marketed by Minnesota farmers is now sold as whole milk, and only 10 percent as farm-separated cream. In 1940 only 16.5 percent was sold as whole milk.

Types of dry milk produced have changed. In the 1930's the state's output consisted principally of dry buttermilk. In the early 1940's production of nonfat dry milk, about half of it the roller type, rapidly expanded. Today about 99 percent of the nonfat dry milk produced in Minnesota is made by the spray process. Spray dried milk brings about 2 cents a pound over the roller product.

In recent years Minnesota dry milk manufacturers produced a larger volume of milk powders designed for specific customer uses. Formerly, nearly all nonfat dry milk was the standard high heat type, well adapted to uses such as in bakery products.

In recent years more low heat powder has been produced. It has characteristics desired by specific users, such as packagers of instant milk for home use, manufacturers of cottage cheese, and producers of cake mix and other food mixes.

Koller and Hanlon state that probably the most significant changes in the Minnesota dry milk industry are in number and size of plants and in types of drying plant organization.

(more)

add 1 dry milk industry.

During the 1940's major expansion was in specialized drying plants which dried milk on a large volume basis and didn't process other dairy products. Few plants received milk directly from farmers, but assembled skim milk from as many as 24 creameries in their supply area.

Twenty-two specialized drying plants were organized in the 1940's and early 1950's. They reached peak operation in the mid-1950's, then producing about half the state's total output, or 175 million pounds of dry milk per year.

By 1960 this group of plants declined to 14, and produced about 100 million pounds of dry milk. Production per plant then averaged about 7 million pounds; the largest plants produced over 20 million pounds.

In the 1950's interest increased in the local creamery butter-powder plants. Such plants usually receive whole milk direct from producers and process cream into butter and the skim milk into powder all in the same plant.

Peak of interest in local creamery driers came about 1957, with 40 plants in operation producing about one-third of the state's dry milk.

During the next three years many plants expanded, served other local creameries and shifted to a super butter-powder type operation. By 1960, there were only 24 such plants, producing 102 million pounds of dry milk.

The super butter-powder plant has developed rapidly in recent years. Super plants receive large quantities of whole milk directly from producers. Many differ from local butter-powder plants in that they also receive large quantities of whole or skim milk from two or more creameries in their area.

Super plants produce both butter and powder on a large scale. Some are more diversified and produce several dairy products. By 1960 there were 28 super plants, producing an average of about 12 million pounds of dried milk and 3 million pounds of butter per plant.

Further indication of the trend toward large butter-powder organizations is that in 1960 these plants produced 58 percent of all Minnesota dry milk, compared with 40 percent in 1957. Koller and Hanlon say the trend points the way to lower costs and better net returns to dairy farmers.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 3, 1962

* * * * *
* For release at noon, *
* Saturday, May 5 *
* * * * *

MANAGEMENT IS KEY TO BUSINESS SUCCESS, ECONOMIST SAYS

PIPESTONE, Minn.-- Management is now about the only unique feature a business firm has that other firms cannot exactly duplicate, a University of Minnesota extension economist said today.

Ken Egertson told the Minnesota Livestock Markets Association that management research studies show more than three-fourths of today's business failures are due to weak management.

One of the best ways to improve management techniques and strengthen a business is through more effective planning, Egertson said. "Business conditions in today's economy are so dynamic that decisions relating to business operations cannot be left to chance alone.

"Well laid plans can greatly assist management in recognizing business problems, seeking out workable alternative solutions to the problems, and deciding which alternative is most feasible," the economist stated.

"A yearly plan of operation provides management with a blueprint which can point to possible weaknesses and problems before they become a reality.

"Through use of well developed plans relating to each operation and new idea, the other functions of management--organizing, directing and coordinating--are made easier and more effective."

Egertson said management planning must include maintaining a good balance of relations between a firm's customers, employees and the public. "In addition to satisfying customers and employees, today's business must also be concerned with becoming an integral part of the community," Egertson said.

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62-171-hrs

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 3, 1962

* * * * *
* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Friday, May 4 *
* * * * *

MORE HONEYBEES NEEDED FOR BETTER FORAGE CROP SEED YIELDS

Lack of cross pollination is the main reason for low seed yields in Minnesota red clover fields, a University of Minnesota entomologist said today.

Alfred Dietz told the 20th annual Beekeeper's Short Course being held Friday and Saturday on the St. Paul Campus that honeybees are one of the farmer's greatest assets and, in most cases, the insect which can best provide the needed service of cross pollination.

And, although Minnesota leads the nation in honey production, it still doesn't have enough honeybees to transfer pollen from flower to flower in clover fields.

Dietz said Minnesota studies during the past nine years show that abundance of honeybees and seed yields decreased as the distance between red clover fields and apiaries increased. In other words, the more honeybees, the more seed.

Pollination by honeybees accounted for yields of 193 to 456 pounds of seed per acre when bees were located adjacent to one field of medium red clover. But at a distance greater than one mile from the nearest apiary, pollination by honeybees was insignificant.

The entomologist recommended that at least 2 to 4 colonies of honeybees be provided per acre of a forage seed crop. More bees are needed in alfalfa. Colonies should be placed at the margin of the seed field, at intervals along the side of the field, or as close to the field as practical, he said.

Bee colonies should be at the field no later than the beginning of flowering and should not be removed until the forage crop is out of bloom.

Injurious insects may be controlled by spraying the seed crop with DDT emulsion spray at the rate of 1 1/2 to 2 pounds of actual DDT per acre at the onset of flowering, Dietz stated. If bees are already located at the field at spraying time, use toxaphene instead of DDT at the rate of 2 pounds actual ingredient per acre. And apply it at late evening or night.

If injurious insects are a serious problem during flowering, spray fields with toxaphene at 2 pounds per acre during late evening or at night.

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62-172-hrs

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 3, 1962

Immediate release

MINN. H.S. GIRLS TO LEARN ABOUT HOME EC CAREERS

Some 400 girls from high schools throughout Minnesota will invade the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Saturday (May 5) to learn about career opportunities in home economics.

The event is the annual Home Economics Day, whose purpose is to acquaint high school girls in the state with career opportunities in home economics through courses given at the University.

Ruth Gamache, 3355 Quail Ave. N., Minneapolis, and Karen Olsen, 5243-15th Ave. S., Minneapolis, are student co-chairmen for the event.

Following registration and a tour of the campus, the program will begin at 9:30 a.m. in Coffey Hall auditorium with a welcome by Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, and by Louise Stedman, director, School of Home Economics.

The morning program will be devoted mainly to discussions of seven specialized fields in home economics, including dietetics and food service management, foods, related art, textiles and clothing, household equipment, home management and family living, education and extension.

A tour of McNeal Hall of Home Economics is scheduled from 11 a.m. until noon. Each division will feature special exhibits and demonstrations. Among these will be demonstrations of reupholstering furniture, silk screening and other crafts, time-management studies, diet studies, exhibits of kitchen plans, a blanket study and a spectroscope, a powerful microscope used to magnify fibers.

During the noon luncheon in the North Star Ballroom of the St. Paul Campus Student Center, University home economics students will present a style revue of garments they have made in clothing construction courses. Commentator for the style show will be Judith Mellin, 5108 Thomas Ave. S., ^{Minneapolis,} a senior in home economics and last year's aquatennial queen.

The afternoon will be given over to personal conferences with professional home economists on career opportunities and preparation.

A punch party in the Fireplace Room, McNeal Hall, will close the day's activities.

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62-173-jbn

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 3, 1962

Immediate release

FFA AWARD WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Sixty-five young Minnesota farmers, representing 50 FFA chapters, were named today as winners of a total of nearly \$2,400 in Future Farmers of America awards.

They will be honored at a luncheon on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota May 7, during the 33rd annual state FFA convention.

Included are the following National FFA Foundation Proficiency in Farming state awards of \$100 each.

Star Dairy Farmer, Victor Gunderson, 18, Embarrass; Star Beef Farmer, David Sondreal, 18, Climax; Star Crop Farmer, Darrel Mogensen, 17, St. James; Star Swine Farmer, Odean Johnson, 18, New Richland; Star Sheep Farmer, Dennis Campbell, 18, Winnebago; Star Forestry Farmer, Stanley Peterson, 17, Willow River; Star Poultry Farmer, Paul Christenson, 19, Red Wing; Star Livestock Farmer, Dennis Franz, 17, Mountain Lake.

Soil and water management, John Radtke,¹⁷ Faribault; farm mechanics, Earl Prigge, 18, Lewiston; farm and home electrification, Darold Hanson, 18, Zumbrota.

Minnesota FFA Foundation Trophy Awards:

Regional soil and water management--Gary Gullekson, 18, Fertile; Kenneth Holmquist, 18, Staples; John Strunk, 18, Hoffman; Charles Renner, 17, Dassel; Merrill Ewert, 16, Mountain Lake; Gary Born, 17, Waconia; Paul Kanz, 17, Plainview.

Regional Star Dairy Farmers--Eugene Paulsrud, 17, Halstad; Dalan Miller, 17, Bemidji; Stuart Nordquist, 17, Hoffman; John Nyman, 17, Dassel; Thomas McCammon, 17, Canby; Leon Sorenson, 18, Tyler; John Pavek, 18, Faribault; Robert Miller, 18, Lewiston.

Minnesota FFA Foundation merchandise awards:

District Star Farmers--Robert Rausch, 17, Thief River Falls; Robert D. Goligowski, 17, Staples; Stuart Nordquist, 17, Hoffman; James Baird, 18, Howard

(more)

add 1 FFA award winners

Lake; Edwin Jeckell, 17, Lamberton; Harlan Kolsrud, 17, Hills; John T. Bartusek, 17, New Prague; Alfred Hagen, 18, Spring Grove.

Regional Concrete Improvement Award of \$20 each from Portland Cement Association:

Larry Aarestad, 17, Halstad; Vernon Manner, 17, Hibbing; David Brand, 17, Barnesville; Ray Cuiqley, 17, Forest Lake; John Moberg, 17, Clinton; Rodney Bunker, 17, Sioux Valley; Gary Homuth, 17, Cwatonna; Conrad Nelson, 17, Adams.

The Faribault FFA chapter will be honored as state winner of the National FFA Foundation Award of \$100 for farm safety. Chapters from New Ulm, St. Peter and Winona each receive \$50 for showing the most progress in home-grown feeds. The awards are sponsored by the National Dairy Products Corporation, National Butter Company and Kraft Foods Company.

Other regional trophy award winners:

Beef farming--Glen Zebarth, 18, Evansville; Verlyn Nickel, 18, Mountain Lake; farm mechanics--James Dale, 17, Fertile; Sherman Wood, 18, Blooming Prairie; farm electrification--George Miron, 17, Forest Lake; Ronald Kubista, 17, Blooming Prairie.

Crop farming--Jerry Larson, 18, Climax; John Lesmeister, 17, Staples; Edwin Jeckell, 17, Lamberton; Richard Kulseth, 19, Windom; Tom Wasmoen, 19, Albert Lea.

Swine farming--Ronald Splinter, 18, Stillwater; David Anderson, 17, Hector; John Roll, 18, Windom; John Malznberg, 17, Winthrop; Donald Sylling, 18, Spring Grove.

Sheep farming--Rodney Ojala, 17, New York Mills; Douglas Hansen, 18, Willmar; Earl Dannen, 17, Sacred Heart; Larry Henning, 17, Okabena; Dennis Bussler, 17, Winthrop.

Livestock farming--Norris Peterson, 18, Canby; George Voxland, 17, Kenyon; Alfred Hagen, 18, Spring Grove.

In addition, Crtonville will be honored as the first place winner in the 1961 State Chapter Contest and will receive a plaque from the St. Paul chapter of Alpha Gamma Rho Fraternity.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 4, 1962

Immediate release

(with mat)

CUTLINE: Clyde Christensen, University of Minnesota plant pathologist, has developed a method for predicting how well grain will keep in storage.

CLYDE CHRISTENSEN RECEIVES ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION GRANT

The man who showed the world dark secrets once hidden in deep grain bins has received a Rockefeller Foundation grant to report his findings in Europe.

He is Clyde Christensen, University of Minnesota professor of plant pathology. During May and June he will present papers before the German Cereal Chemists' Society and the International Cereal Chemistry Society. And he will attend meetings in Rome, Copenhagen and Hamburg.

Largely because of findings by Christensen and other University of Minnesota researchers, the grain industry now saves millions of dollars each year once lost as grain spoilage in storage.

Spoilage in stored grain became a serious problem during World War II. Record production put record amounts of grain in bins. But each year millions of bushels spoiled, without apparent cause and with heavy financial losses. Kernels developed the brown or black germs--known as "sick wheat" in wheat--lowering the grade of wheat, corn and other grains, decreasing germination and damaging barley for malting and seed intended for planting.

At the same time, other grain stored under apparently the same conditions retained its original good condition in storage for as long as 5 to 8 years.

Some explained that stored grain felt the call of spring and had an urge to heat and germinate. Textbooks taught that grain "breathed" and heated. Many believed that spoiled grain actually produced molds. And few doubted that known tests for moisture gave accurate indication of grain safe for storage.

Encouraged by W. F. Geddes, late head of the University's Department of Biochemistry, Christensen began looking for a possible connection between fungi and grain deterioration.

Studying countless kernels under the microscope, he found storage fungi--the microscopic plants that produce no chlorophyll and live off other plant or animal matter--present on all deteriorated kernels.

He developed a special nutrient agar--the gelatin-like material on which fungi can be grown in the laboratory--and found he could use it to detect storage fungi on grain kernels, and to identify the major trouble makers.

He collected thousands of grain samples from bins around the country--and found that storage fungi were always present in the samples. Whether or not they caused deterioration seemed to depend on moisture content of the grain.

(more)

add 1 stored grain fungi

When transfer of fungi from infected kernels brought about spoilage in good grain, the case against storage fungi was all but clinched. Studies of moisture content supplied more missing answers.

For one thing, Christensen found that storage fungi actually invade stored grain at a moisture content 2 percent below that once believed safe. Also, he learned that at 13 to 15 percent moisture, the range at which grain normally is stored, a 0.5 percent difference in moisture content could mean the difference between spoilage and safe storage.

A puzzling find was that the moisture content of hundreds of samples tested accurately in the laboratory was 1 percent or more above that shown on warehouse records. This meant that much grain believed safe was in danger of spoilage.

Minnesota research found several sources of error in testing moisture content. The errors offered the margin storage fungi needed to become established.

Grain men generally assumed the moisture content of one or a few samples was the same as the moisture content of the whole lot of grain. But while accurate samples might show the average moisture content, researchers found they didn't show the range in moisture content from place to place in a bin.

Furthermore, electric moisture meters used in the grain trade were found to err as much as 1 percent above or below the actual moisture content.

The practice of mixing grain to get an average moisture content specified by a given grade or buyer was another source of trouble. Supposedly, by mixing some grain with 13 and some grain with 15 percent moisture, the lot would contain 14 percent. But research showed the moist grain could retain 1 percent or more moisture than the originally drier portion of the mix.

That, and chance of inaccurate tests in the first place, could bring about conditions causing the mix to deteriorate rapidly.

Also, moisture in stored grain often becomes unevenly distributed in time as it collects in cooler portions of the grain. Upper layers of shelled corn may become so moist that kernels mold and germinate; origin of the belief that corn responds to spring.

Christensen found he could put all the findings together to accurately predict storability of grain. Samples are taken as a bin is filled and periodically thereafter. They are microscopically examined for germ and insect damage. And they're tested accurately for moisture content and the number and kinds of storage fungi present.

Grain men who use the tests for storability find it's possible to maintain high quality in stored grain longer and with more confidence than ever before. And the principles and practices apply wherever in the world grain is shipped or stored.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 4, 1962

* For release at 8:30 p.m. *
* Monday, May 7 *

PERHAM BOY NAMED 1962 FFA STATE STAR FARMER

Eugene Sonnenberg, 18-year-old member of Perham Future Farmers of America chapter; was named this (Monday) evening as Minnesota's 1962 FFA State Star Farmer.

He received a \$200 cash award which was presented at the annual State Future Farmers of America banquet in the St. Paul Municipal Auditorium arena. The banquet was held in connection with the annual State Future Farmers of America convention on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Selected from a group of 264 State Farmers, the top FFA'er is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Reinhardt Sonnenberg of Vergas, Minnesota. His agriculture instructor and FFA adviser is Gunder R. Hanson.

Now completing his fourth year of vocational agriculture in Perham High School, the farm youth had a net worth of \$5,610. He rents 47 acres of land and owns 9 head of dairy cattle valued at \$2,200. He also owns \$1,530 worth of farm equipment and \$890 worth of harvested crops.

Eugene is serving his second year as president of his local Future Farmers of America chapter. He has also served as assistant chapter treasurer and chairman of major chapter committees. He has represented his region in the State FFA Cow Clipping and State FFA convention dairy judging contests.

Eugene is past president of his local 4-H club and current president of the county 4-H Federation. He is a member of local sportsmen's club and Holstein Fresian Association. He has won a number of championships in county fair exhibits in cattle, swine and crops.

(more)

add 1 FFA star farmers

Named regional Star Farmers at the banquet were:

Eugene R. Paulsrud, 17, Halstad; Dalan Miller, 17, Bemidji; Myron R. Behrendt, 17, Rush City; Art Johnson, 17, Clarkfield; Gary Kohn, 17, New Ulm; John Pavek, 18, Faribault; and Robert L. Thumann, 18, Zumbrota.

Fourteen adults were named State Honorary Farmers for their years of service to FFA members. They were:

Joe Clifford, organization relations specialist, Midland Cooperatives, Inc. Minneapolis.

James Crawford, agriculture instructor and FFA adviser, Mountain Lake.

Ed Deemer, Minneapolis, former grounds superintendent, Minnesota State Fair.

Dewain Englund, agriculture instructor and FFA adviser, Canby.

Herbert Kittleson, Blooming Prairie, father of Howard Kittleson, 1961-62 State FFA President.

William Knaak, White Bear Lake, assistant state director of vocational education.

Duane Lund, superintendent of public schools, Staples.

Ward Marshall, manager of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, St. Paul.

William Matalamaki, superintendent of the North Central School and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids.

Ed Shave, St. Paul, conservation leader and Minneapolis newspaper columnist.

Floyd Thompson, manager of the Creamery Operators and Managers Association, St. Paul.

Jesse B. Williams, professor of dairy husbandry, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

Barnard Youngquist, superintendent of the Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston.

Clinton Zinter, director of the agricultural department, F. H. Peavey and Company, Minneapolis.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 8, 1962

Immediate release

AG COLLEGE CHANGES ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Beginning with the fall quarter of 1963, requirements for entering the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics will be higher.

This change is part of a trend on the St. Paul Campus in which increased emphasis is being directed toward basic sciences and the humanities and social sciences. "An ever-increasing competence is needed on the part of young people entering professional programs in agriculture, forestry and home economics," said Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction on the St. Paul Campus, today.

Under the new requirements high school graduates in the upper 60 percent--rather than the upper 75 percent--of their classes may enter if they have completed 12 units in grades 10-12.

Nine of these units must be in English, social studies and history, mathematics, natural science and foreign languages. While geometry and higher algebra are not both required for admission, both are pre-requisites for required courses in most curriculums in agriculture, forestry and pre-veterinary medicine. Therefore, said McFarland, students are encouraged to take both geometry and higher algebra in high school whenever possible.

Requirements for specific major areas of the College program are as follows:

Agriculture, including pre-veterinary medicine--one unit in elementary algebra; one unit in geometry or higher algebra, preferably both; and/or one or more units in natural science or agriculture.

Forestry--one unit in elementary algebra; one unit in geometry or higher algebra, preferably both; and one unit in natural science.

Home economics--one unit in elementary algebra. One unit in home economics may be included in the nine basic units.

Exceptions to the specific requirements for major areas of the College program may be made when additional information presented by the applicant indicates promise of academic success. ###

62-177-rpr

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 8, 1962

Immediate release

HCME ECONOMICS FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED FOR STUDY AT U OF M

Margaret Morton, Winnipeg, Canada, and Ruth Hall, Ames, Iowa, have been awarded General Foods fellowships for graduate study in home economics at the University of Minnesota for 1962-63.

Miss Morton will receive a \$3,000 fellowship and Miss Hall will receive \$2,000, according to an announcement from Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics. Both will work toward their Ph. D. degrees. Miss Morton will do graduate work in textiles and clothing. Miss Hall, who was recipient of a General Foods fellowship last year, will continue her work in education, textiles and clothing.

The home economics fellowships are among 26 given in 13 institutions in this country by General Foods Fund, Inc. Candidates for the fellowships must show superior potentialities in their respective fields and must plan to follow careers in home economics.

Miss Morton is assistant professor of clothing and textiles at the University of Manitoba. She has also been on the staff of Macdonald Institute, Ontario Agricultural College, and was a research assistant for several years at the University of Toronto. She holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Manitoba and a master's degree from the University of Toronto.

She is a member of the Manitoba, Canadian and American Home Economics Associations, Canadian Association of University Professors, the Institute of Textile Science and the Canadian Association of Consumers.

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

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62-178-jbn

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 8, 1962

Immediate release

MORE FFA CONTEST WINNERS NAMED

Winners of several contests were announced Tuesday during the annual state Future Farmers of America convention on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Wayne Thom, 17, Nicollet, was named recipient of the FarmHouse Leadership Award, for extensive participation in school and community organizations in recent years. FarmHouse is a student fraternity on the St. Paul Campus.

The Freeborn, Kimball, Gaylord, Cottonwood and Sioux Valley High School FFA chapters were awarded certificates as winners of the 1961 "Corn Drive for Camp Courage." The 40 chapters throughout the state contributed, from sales of corn gleaned from fields in their respective areas, more than \$7,500 to be used to finance Camp Courage for Crippled Children near Annandale.

The Belgrade FFA chapter was named winner of the FFA cooperative award, sponsored by the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives and the American Institute of Cooperation. The award was based on classroom study in cooperative organizations. The Belgrade chapter gets expense-paid trips for the chapter adviser and four officers to the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives meeting in Minneapolis

(more)

add 1 more FFA contest winners

October 29 and 30. The Alexandria chapter placed second and the Motley chapter third in the cooperative contest and will also receive MAC meeting travel awards.

Twelve FFA chapters received gold medal certificates from the Farm Section of the Minnesota and National Safety Councils for participation in the Safe Corn Harvest program around the state last fall. The chapters were Austin, Albert Lea, Balaton, Faribault, Canby, Cosmos, Franklin, Montevideo, Westbrook, New Ulm, Ortonville and Wabasha. Each chapter promoted safe corn harvest practices among local farmers.

The Minnesota FFA Association presented special certificates to Robert Pinches, St. Paul, acting director of agricultural short courses at the University of Minnesota; Gary Wiegand, St. Paul, and John Barnes, Mora, assistant state supervisors of agricultural education, for their encouragement and support of the FFA program in the state.

A desk pen set was presented to Duane Englund, Canby, FFA chapter adviser, for his service as a member of the State FFA board of directors.

Honored for their records in the March of Dimes campaign this year were the Sleepy Eye and Norwood-Young America FFA chapters.

An instrumental combo from Glenville was named first place winner in the FFA talent contest. Members of the combo were Danny Adams, Charles Anderson, Larry Thompson and Harlan Cornelius. Their prize will be an expense-paid trip sponsored by the F. H. Peavey Company, Minneapolis, to the North Dakota FFA Convention June 5-8.

Second place in the talent contest went to Bill Miller, St. Peter, for a guitar and vocal solo. Errol Olson, Parkers Prairie, placed third with a pantomime.

Other contest winners were announced earlier.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 10, 1962

Immediate release

CO-EDS VIE FOR MINNESOTA ROYAL CROWN

One of nine candidates for queen of Minnesota Royal, annual student festival on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota, will be crowned at 9:30 p.m. Friday, May 18.

Minnesota Royal begins on Thursday, May 17, and runs through Sunday, May 20.

Queen candidates and their sponsoring organizations are: Judy Erskine, Staples, sophomore, Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity; Nancy Wadd, Janesville, junior, Agricultural Education Club; Jackie Duncan, 1800 Haeg Dr., Bloomington, sophomore, Alpha Psi fraternity; Karen Folck, Albert Lea, freshman, Delta Theta Sigma fraternity; Sandy Olson, Elbow Lake, freshman, Independent Men's Co-op; Jane Larson, 315 Point Douglas Rd., North St. Paul, freshman, FarmHouse fraternity; Susan Moody, 1948 Drew Ave. S., Minneapolis, sophomore, Punchinello, dramatic club; Jane Melrose, 2184 Carter Ave., St. Paul, sophomore, Dairy Science Club; and Katy LeBrun, Pipestone, sophomore, Bailey Hall.

Eloise Doney, Wood Lake, the 1961 Minnesota Royal queen, will crown the new queen at the ceremony in Coffey Hall Auditorium.

Minnesota Royal gets under way Thursday noon with a cow milking contest featuring members of the faculty. In the afternoon, there will be a style show in the Student Center with the queen candidates and their escorts as models.

Highlight of Friday's activities will be the Royal Review Variety Show at 8 p.m., with Thomas Thiss, rhetoric instructor, as master of ceremonies. The variety show will be followed by the coronation and a dance.

Saturday's schedule includes livestock showmanship competition at 8 a.m., a canoe derby at Keller Lake, Ramsey State Park, at 1 p.m. and a street dance in front of the Student Center at 9 p.m.

On Sunday several departments will be holding open houses in connection with Minnesota Royal. Departments open to the public from 1-5 p.m. are: Veterinary Medicine, Forestry, Horticulture, Dairy Husbandry, Agricultural Economics and Plant Pathology and Botany. The dormitories and fraternity and sorority houses on the St. Paul Campus will also be open to visitors.

Susan Oace, junior, 3805 Hidden Bay Rd., St. Paul, is general chairman of Minnesota Royal.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 10, 1962

Immediate release

STATE FFA OFFICERS, JUDGING CONTEST WINNERS NAMED

Ron Gernandt, 18, Faribault, is the 1962-63 State Future Farmers of America president.

He was elected Tuesday during the state FFA convention on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Ron is president of the Faribault FFA chapter and has served in the past as chapter sentinel. He was presiding officer of the team which won the parliamentary procedure contest at the 1962 state FFA convention.

Ron's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gernandt, Lonsdale. His FFA chapter adviser is Paul Day.

The new Minnesota FFA president owns seven dairy cows and has six acres of crops. He has been a delegate to the National Safety Council meeting in Chicago and is a member of the Faribault Safety Council.

Other new state FFA officers are:

Allen Thompson, 17, Jackson, first vice president; Dale Christianson, 17, Owatonna, secretary; Jack Cole, 18, Delavan, treasurer; Dan Von Bank, 18, Jordan, reporter; Glenn Darst, 18, Greenbush, sentinel.

Re-elected were G. R. Cochran, St. Paul, state adviser; W.J. Kortesmaki, St. Paul, state executive secretary; and Joe Malinski, New Prague, state executive treasurer.

Other newly elected state vice presidents are: Eugene Paulsrud, 17, Halstad; Robert Goligowski, 17, Staples; David Blomgren, 18, Alberta; Eugene Stevens, 17, St. Francis; Roger Hardy, 17, Sacred Heart; Tom Burke, 19, Blooming Prairie; and Darryl Rude, 19, Spring Grove.

Winners of several convention contests were also announced Tuesday.

In the parliamentary procedure contest, first place went to the Faribault FFA chapter, coached by Paul Day, chapter adviser. The Kenyon chapter placed second and the Barnum chapter third.

Carl Pherson, St. Peter, was named first place winner in the Minnesota Future Farmers of America public speaking contest. He received a \$100 National FFA Foundation award and a gold watch from the Minnesota Farm Bureau. He will

(more)

add 1 FFA officers...

represent Minnesota at the regional FFA public speaking contest in Kansas City October 9.

Other public speaking contest winners were Jon Larson, Kennedy, second; Vern Schwartz, Danube, third.

Top chapter placings in FFA judging contests were:

CROPS--Okabena, first; Lake Benton, second; Halstad, third. Top individual, Bob Ingvalson, Blooming Prairie.

DAIRY CATTLE--Ellendale, first; Ada, second; Madison, third. Top individual, Eugene Mickelson, Jackson.

DAIRY PRODUCTS--Pine City, first; Evansville, second; Delavan, third. Top individual, Gene Baum, Pine City.

FARM MECHANICS--Willmar, first; Halstad, second; Forest Lake, third. Top individual, Kenneth Arends, Willmar.

FORESTRY--Pine City, first; Crosby-Ironton, second; Detroit Lakes, third. Top individual, Dennis Kick, Pine City.

GENERAL LIVESTOCK--Windom, first; Jackson, second; Ada, third. Top individual, Roger Fransen, Jackson.

HORTICULTURE--Climax, first; Pine City, second; Rush City, third. Top individual, Lionel Estenson, Climax.

MEATS--Blooming Prairie, first; Austin, second; Glenville, third. Top individual, Brian Christianson, Blooming Prairie.

POULTRY--Ortonville, first; Jackson, second; Pine City, third. Top individual, Richard Anderson, Ortonville.

WILDLIFE--Climax, first; Pine City, second; Crosby-Ironton, third. Top individual, Sherman Startroen, Climax.

SOILS--Tracy, first; Morgan, second; Red Wing, third. Top individual, Jim Frederich, St. Charles.

LIVESTOCK SHOWMANSHIP winners were Joe Connelly, LeCenter, swine; James Hopper, Appleton, beef; Al Sayers, Farmington, sheep; and Randy Mortenson, Kennedy, dairy.

FARM MANAGEMENT winner was Carl Pherson, St. Peter.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 10, 1962

Immediate release

HOME AGENTS HOLD SPRING CONFERENCE MAY 15-MAY 18

Home agents from throughout Minnesota will attend their annual spring conference on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus May 15-18.

"Our Work and Families in a Changing Society" will be the theme of the meeting.

Featured speakers at the opening day's sessions will be two University staff members, Barbara Knudson, instructor in sociology, whose subject will be "The Family Faces Change," and Murray Straus, professor of sociology and home economics. Straus will talk on "The Value System and Decision Making."

On Wednesday extension home economics specialists will discuss subject matter programs to meet changes in family living.

Thursday morning Ernest Booth, Field Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Minneapolis, will introduce the subject, "Making Sense Out of the Census." Group discussion will follow.

Ann Simley, professor emeritus, Hamline University, and George Donohue, associate professor and extension rural sociologist, University of Minnesota, are scheduled to speak at the closing session Friday morning (May 18).

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62-182-jbn

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 10, 1962

Immediate release

FISH SAFELY, SAYS PRICKETT

The fable of the foolish fisherman is too sad to recall at the opening of fishing season. Better instead to review these rules for safe fishing from Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

- * When casting, keep your line away from the heads of fellow fishermen.
- * If you fish from a boat use a seaworthy boat--one that is inspected and numbered.
- * Avoid rocks, logs and other obstructions. And keep clear of swimming beach areas.
- * Remain seated in the boat. If you must change position keep low, and place both hands on the gunwales while making the change.
- * Match boat and motor for safe boating; don't overpower the boat.
- * Watch the weather; keep off water when wind and waves are high. The fish will wait, and probably wouldn't bite anyway.
- * Wear a life vest. It's a big help if you forget the other rules.
- * Don't risk your life for a fish.

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62-183-hrs

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 15, 1962

Immediate release

HUEG NAMED ASSISTANT AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTOR

William F. Hueg, Jr., has been named assistant director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station effective May 16.

He will work directly under H. J. Sloan, experiment station director. Hueg has been extension agronomist at the University since July, 1957. In his new position, he succeeds M. F. Kernkamp, who is now head of the Department of Plant Pathology and Botany at the University.

Hueg is a native of New York. He received his B. S. degree from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, in 1948, and his M. S. and Ph. D. degrees from Michigan State University, East Lansing, in 1954 and 1959.

He served as assistant county agricultural agent for Jefferson and Herkimer counties, New York, in 1948-50. From 1950 to 1955 he was an instructor in crops and soils at the State University of New York Agricultural and Technical Institute at Alfred, New York, and supervised operation of the 900-acre school farm. He served as an instructor in farm crops at Michigan State in 1955-57.

He has conducted research on seed processing, birdsfoot trefoil seed production, forage seeding rates, forage quality and time and frequency of cutting hay.

Hueg's farm management experience also includes one-time part ownership of a certified seed production enterprise in New York. He is a member of the American Society of Agronomy.

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62-184-rpr

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 15, 1962

Immediate release

FORESTRY CAREERS DAY AT UNIVERSITY SATURDAY

Minnesota high school students have been invited to attend a Forestry Careers Day on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus Saturday, May 19.

Registration at 9:30 a.m. in Green Hall, the School of Forestry headquarters, will open the day-long program.

The program will include explanations by staff members of summer work experience and career opportunities in forestry.

Students will view exhibits of the work and activities of foresters and of School of Forestry research during tours of Green Hall and the new Forest Products Building. Students will also meet School of Forestry staff members and learn first hand more about the several courses of study offered and opportunities available on graduation in the rapidly expanding natural resource conservation field of forestry.

Added information on the work of foresters will be provided through a forest industry technicolor film, "Careers in Forestry."

Forestry Club and staff members will discuss summer job opportunities with students before lunch, to be served by Forestry and Lignum Club members.

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62-185-rpr

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 15, 1962

Immediate release

TOURS TO BE CONDUCTED AT LIVESTOCK BREEDERS' MEETING

MORRIS, Minn.--Tours of projects and facilities at the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment Station and the University of Minnesota, Morris, will be conducted here Saturday, May 26.

The tours will be held in connection with the 66th annual meeting and picnic of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association.

According to Ralph Smith, superintendent of the School and Station, members of the Association, their families and others interested will be shown the nature and scope of educational work carried on at the Morris Campus and will observe research projects in livestock and crops.

Tractor-drawn wagons will carry visitors directly to the projects. Ladies attending will be offered special tours, including the landscape and horticulture development areas.

Speaker of the day will be T. H. Fenske, associate dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture. Picnic facilities will be provided, and coffee, tea and lemonade will be furnished.

Harold Saettre, Kasson, president of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, will preside at the business meeting, with Superintendent Smith giving the welcome address.

The day's activities will start at 10 a.m.

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62-186-rpr

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 15, 1962

Immediate release

CHICKEN, DAIRY PRODUCTS GOOD BUYS IN MAY

Milk and other dairy products top the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for May, closely followed by broiler-fryer chickens, eggs, canned peaches, vegetable fats and oils.

Since spring is naturally a high point in milk production, consumers can count on an abundance of fluid milk, plenty of cream, ice cream, butter, cheese and other foods made from milk. Milk production in the first quarter of this year was up about 2 percent from a year ago, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. At the present rate, total output for 1962 could reach about 2 1/2 billion pounds more than in 1961.

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, reminds Minnesota families that when it comes to food for physical fitness, milk tops them all as a source of calcium and riboflavin and is second only to the meats group as a source of protein.

For the main dish for springtime meals, tender young chicken will be one of the most economical buys and will appeal to the whole family and to guests as well.

With eggs continuing in abundant supply at attractive prices for the consumer, May will be a good month to try out new egg dishes.

Perk up springtime meals with canned freestone peaches. As a result of last season's large pack, you'll find plenty of them on grocers' shelves. One of their attractions is a home-style appearance. This fruit comes in slices, halves and chunks, to add a glamorous touch to salads or desserts.

Vegetable fats and oils will be available all month in large quantities.

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62--187-jbn

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 16, 1962

* For p.m. release *
* Friday, May 18 *

EXTENSION ECONOMIST GETS TOP USDA AWARD

William H. Dankers, professor and extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota, today received one of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's highest awards.

The USDA Superior Service Award was presented to Dankers during a ceremony this (Friday) morning in the Sylvan Theater on the Washington Monument grounds in Washington, D. C. He received a silver medal, a lapel emblem and a certificate.

Dankers was cited for outstanding achievement in assisting county extension staffs, and in working directly with farm leaders to develop a clearer understanding of marketing problems and to improve the marketing position of farm people.

This was accomplished, the citation pointed out, largely through major participation in more than 1650 meetings during the past 10 years with farm cooperative boards and egg and poultry producers.

(more)

add 1 USDA award

Presentation of awards to Dankers and other USDA staff members was made by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman following an address by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.

Secretary Freeman pointed out that "The honors we pay to our fellow employees here today illustrate the wide range of our services to the American people in this Centennial Year of the U. S. Department of Agriculture." The Centennial began on May 15, the date in 1862 that President Lincoln signed the bill creating the Department.

Dankers is a native of Lake City, Minnesota. He received bachelor's, master's and doctor's degrees from the University of Minnesota. He first joined the University staff in 1926 as a School of Agriculture summer project supervisor. He also served as a research assistant in agricultural economics at the University. He became a state extension specialist in January, 1938.

In recent years, Dankers has served on U. S. government missions to Europe, helping officials there develop better agricultural marketing procedures. In 1950-51, he was chief of Food, Agriculture and Forestry for the U. S. High Commission Government in Bavaria. In 1953-54, he lectured for the U. S. State Department on U. S. agricultural policies and programs and on rural youth programs. In 1957, he conducted a marketing survey and study tour in 11 European countries and lectured for the State Department. Three years later he conducted a follow-up study in eight countries.

Ex-Minnesotans who also received Superior Service Awards at the ceremony in Washington included Don S. Anderson, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Washington, D. C., a native of Waseca; and Edmund E. Lambert, Agricultural Research Service, Beltsville, Maryland, a native of St. Paul.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 16, 1962

Immediate release

(with mat)

FORMER ALASKA 4-H LEADER JOINS U STAFF

Marian O. Larson, recently of Fairbanks, Alaska, has been appointed assistant professor and assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, Skuli Rutford, director of the Agricultural Extension Service, has announced. She will work primarily in the northeastern area of the state.

Miss Larson was state 4-H club leader at the University of Alaska from September, 1957 until December, 1961. From 1950-57 she was home agent in McLeod County, Minn. She had previously served as 4-H club agent in Marshall and Red Lake counties. For two years she taught in rural schools in Pennington County.

Recently Miss Larson prepared a home study course for 4-H club leaders. The course is being pilot-tested in Alaska.

Miss Larson holds a B. S. degree in home economics education from the University of Minnesota and a Master's degree from the University of Wisconsin.

As a student at the University of Minnesota she was awarded the Little Red Oil Can for her outstanding contributions to student life on the St. Paul Campus. This annual award is one of the highest honors the student body can bestow on a student or staff member.

She is a member of Pi Lambda Theta, national honor society for women in education; Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary Agricultural Extension Service fraternity; the American Home Economics Association and the Alaska Home Economics Association.

Miss Larson grew up on a farm in Marshall County near Thief River Falls.

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62-189-jbn

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 16, 1962

Immediate release

HOME ECONCMICS INSTRUCTOR RECEIVES MISS BETTY AWARD

Lois Lund, instructor in the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics, was honored with the title of "Miss Betty" Wednesday (May 16) preceding Minnesota Royal activities on the St. Paul Campus.

Marilyn Myster, Kenyon, president of the University Home Economics Association, presented the award during initiation ceremonies of the campus Home Economics Association. Miss Lund received a replica of the Betty lamp, a lamp used by pioneer women and now the official symbol of the American Home Economics Association. The lamp inspired the title "Miss Betty."

Miss Lund has received the Miss Betty award twice. In 1958 she was selected for the award on the basis of her classroom teaching, interest in students and enthusiasm for her field of work. This is the 12th year members of the Home Economics Association, University student organization, have selected, by vote, a staff member they wish to honor with the name "Miss Betty."

Miss Lund joined the University School of Home Economics staff in 1955 after teaching at the State University of Iowa for four years. She holds bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Minnesota. She was awarded a General Foods Fund fellowship for study toward a doctor's degree in 1959-60. Her major fields are foods and foods research.

She is a member of Omicron Nu and Phi Upsilon Omicron, national professional home economics societies; Sigma Delta Epsilon, graduate women's scientific fraternity and the American and Minnesota Home Economics Associations.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Lund, Thief River Falls.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 18, 1962

Immediate release

STATE 4-H CONFERENCE, DISTRICT CLUB WEEKS SCHEDULED

More than 2,500 delegates from 4-H clubs throughout Minnesota will attend the State 4-H Junior Leadership Conference and district 4-H club weeks during June, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

The Junior Leadership Conference will be June 19-22 on the St. Paul Campus of the University. The conference theme, "Leads for Leadership," will be stressed in assemblies, classes and workshops. The new State 4-H Federation officers will be elected and installed and recreational events and a tractor operators' contest will round out the program.

District club weeks are scheduled for June 4-8 at the Northwest School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, Crookston, and the North Central School of Agriculture, Grand Rapids, and from June 11-15 at the University of Minnesota, Morris.

Grand Rapids and Morris club weeks will feature classes in 4-H project work and a variety of activities to stimulate interest in 4-H. At the Crookston club week, a new program will be initiated this year which stresses camping and outdoor living for the family. Classes will cover such topics as outdoor cookery, tent pitching and gun and water safety.

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62-191-jcm

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 18, 1962

Immediate release

FOUR IFYE DELEGATES TO VISIT MINNESOTA

Four International Farm Youth Exchange delegates will live with farm families in eight Minnesota counties this summer.

Representing one European and three South American countries, the IFYE delegates will arrive in Minnesota near the end of May and spend a month with host families. The four will attend the State 4-H Junior Leadership Conference on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota from June 19-22 and then spend a month with another rural family.

The exchangees are: Onerva Ala-Karonen, Finland; Juana Mendoza, Ecuador; Jorge Hashegawa, Brazil; and Jose Alvarado, Venezuela. Hashegawa, Alvarado and Miss Mendoza arrive in the state on May 19. Miss Ala-Karonen will arrive May 31.

Miss Ala-Karonen, a student, has had experience organizing 4-H clubs and SAMPSA, an organization for agricultural students in Finland. She will be staying in Itasca and Grant counties and is especially interested in studying dairy farming.

During her stay in Meeker and Roseau counties, Miss Mendoza hopes to learn about Minnesota's 4-H club and home economics extension programs. In Ecuador she is a home demonstration agent and has worked with the Junior Red Cross and 4-F clubs, which are similar to 4-H.

Hashegawa, who is a farmer in Brazil, is especially interested in studying rural youth and rural community organizations and agricultural techniques. He will be staying with families in Wabasha and Chippewa counties.

Families in Anoka and Mower counties will be host to Alvarado. He, too, wants to learn about 4-H clubs here. In Venezuela he has worked as a volunteer leader of a regional 5-V club, which closely resembles 4-H.

The IFYE program is sponsored jointly by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level. They work in cooperation with the exchangee's sponsor in his native country.

Five additional exchangees are assigned to visit Minnesota later this summer.

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62-192-jcm

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 18, 1962

Immediate release

ST. PAUL CAMPUS RECOGNITION ASSEMBLY MAY 23

Marguerite C. Burk, professor of agricultural economics and home economics at the University of Minnesota, will be the principal speaker at the annual recognition assembly on the University's St. Paul Campus Wednesday, May 23.

Her topic will be "Knowns and Unknowns in the Human Equation."

The assembly, which will open at 8 p.m. in the Coffey Hall auditorium, is sponsored by the St. Paul Campus Student Council, the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Graduating seniors, in caps and gowns, will march in the academic procession, followed by members of the honor societies of the two colleges.

The public is invited to attend.

Welcoming remarks will be given by Winton M. Nelson, Atwater, agriculture junior, who is president of the St. Paul Campus Student Council.

Several selections will be presented by the University of Minnesota Men's Glee Club under the direction of Arthur Maud.

Student honors will be presented by Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction on the St. Paul Campus, and W.T.S. Thorp, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 18, 1962

* * * * *
* For release *
* Monday, May 21 *
* * * * *

RUTFORD TO STUDY AG MARKET POTENTIALS IN EUROPE

Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will leave for Europe about June 15 as a member of an eight-man team which will gather information to help promote expansion of markets for U. S. farm products abroad.

Members of the team are selected state and federal Cooperative Extension workers.

They will conduct a first-hand study of how U. S. farmers and professional agriculture workers may improve their understanding of European food and fiber needs; problems of export marketing, particularly with relation to European Common Market; and basic facts underlying a successful U. S. foreign trade policy.

The team is one of four Extension groups which will visit major world areas to conduct similar studies for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Extension specialists, after returning home about July 23, will develop discussion material to be transmitted to urban and rural people and professional agriculture workers throughout the United States.

Rutford and his teammates will visit the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and Denmark. They will study the effect of new European economic alignments on the marketing of agricultural commodities such as feed grains, wheat, tobacco, fruits and vegetables.

The studies of all four teams will be made because of the need for farmers and others to be fully informed regarding the importance to the nation's economy of foreign agricultural markets, which last year took the production of one out of every six harvested American acres.

Observations made abroad by the teams will enable them to supply information American farmers and agricultural exporters need regarding products foreign consumers want most, the varieties that best meet these desires, and harvesting, packaging and marketing methods that best facilitate foreign sales.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 18, 1962

Immediate release

CANKERWORM INFESTATIONS REPORTED

A heavy infestation of cankerworms is at work on a variety of Minnesota shade trees, according to John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist. Greatest infestations have been reported in the Twin City and Mankato areas.

Cankerworms are slender "inch worms" or "measuring worms." They vary in color from light green to dark brown. Frequently they lower themselves from the trees on silken webs and hang suspended from the leaves.

Their favorite foods are the leaves of elm, basswood and apple trees. But they will also attack maple, box elder, oak and other trees.

Heavy infestations can cause almost complete defoliation. A tree in good condition will leaf out again; however, two or three severe defoliations in a row will weaken or kill the tree.

Lofgren says cankerworms can be controlled now by spraying the trees with DDT or methoxychlor. Use two tablespoons of 50 percent wettable powder per gallon of water or two pounds of the powder in 100 gallons of water.

Lofgren says that treating shade trees will require power sprayers which develop enough pressure to cover the entire tree.

Large acreages can be sprayed by airplane. In spraying from the air use one pound of actual DDT or methoxychlor per acre.

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62-195-hrs

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 22, 1962

* * * * *
* For release after 10 p.m. *
* Wednesday, May 23 *
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SCHOLARSHIPS ANNOUNCED AT ST. PAUL CAMPUS ASSEMBLY

Scholarships and awards totalling nearly \$12,000 were presented Wednesday evening (May 23) to students on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

The awards were made at the annual recognition assembly of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the College of Veterinary Medicine.

A \$500 Minneapolis Gas Company Service Scholarship was presented to Joyce Malnati, Salinas, Calif., home economics junior; and David E. Schafer, Buffalo Lake, agriculture junior, received a \$500 Ralston-Purina Scholarship.

Minnesota Dairy Industries Scholarships of \$450 each were presented to:

John Anderson, Cambridge, Galen Blomster, Harris, and George Tesmer, Millville, all ag. sophomores; and Mary Ann Goehler, Tyler, ag. freshman.

Minnesota Dairy Industries Scholarships of \$300 each went to: Lyle Bartholome, Goodhue, ag. sophomore; Milo Nielsen, Madelia, Gary Reineccius, Stanchfield, and Ronald Schmidt, Darwin, all ag. freshmen.

Other \$300 scholarships:

Elvira C. Larson Scholarship--Judith Amoth, Moorhead, home ec. junior; and Marcella Swenson, Mahtowa, home ec. sophomore.

Minneapolis Hide and Tallow Company Scholarship--Donald Storm, Ortonville, ag. sophomore.

Moorman Manufacturing Company Scholarships in Agriculture--Alfred Miron, Hugo, ag. sophomore; and Lyle Vogel, St. Peter, and Larry Wipf, Jeffers, both ag. freshman.

Northern States Power Company Scholarship in Home Economics--Carol Streufert, 4525 Abbott Ave. N., Minneapolis, home ec junior.

Northwest Feed Manufacturers' Scholarships--Laren Barker, Mora, Ronald Conrad, Amboy, Donald Stephan, Lonsdale, and Leo Vermedahl, Emmons, all ag. sophomores; Duane Meyer, Glencoe, Norman Sheldon, Bagley, and David Wass, Bigelow, all ag. juniors.

(more)

add 1 scholarships

The \$225 Johnson Foundation Scholarship was awarded to Nancy Monhardt, Fairmont, home ec. junior.

Those receiving \$200 scholarships were:

Caleb Dorr Freshman Scholarships--Jane Plihal, Hutchinson, home ec. freshman; and Donald McMartin, Madelia, ag. freshman.

Caleb Dorr Sophomore Scholarships--Pamela Leina, 600 11th Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, home ec. sophomore; and John C. Anderson, Cambridge, ag. sophomore.

Caleb Dorr Junior Scholarships--Norma Krenik, Madison Lake, home ec. junior; and Bruce Kimball, Isle, ag. junior.

Chicago Farmers Scholarship--Danford Erhard, Pine City, ag. education junior.

Howard K. Wilson Scholarship--Robert Scheibel, Bird Island, ag. junior.

Elizabeth Perrizo, Benson, home ec. sophomore, received a St. Paul Campus Faculty Women's Club Scholarship of \$175.

Scholarships of \$150:

Phi Upsilon Omicron Scholarship--Ruth Erickson, McIntosh, home ec. freshman.

Twin City Home Economists in Home Making Scholarship Fund--Janet Deutscher, 1388 Albany, St. Paul, home ec. sophomore.

Scholarships of \$100:

Caleb Dorr Junior Scholarship--Charles Casey, Prior Lake, veterinary medicine junior.

Robert Hickman, Pine River, veterinary medicine sophomore, received a Caleb Dorr Sophomore Scholarship of \$85.

Alpha Zeta Traveling Scholarships of \$75 each went to:

Brian Gnauck, White Bear Lake, Marie Jarvinen, Zumbrota, Gyles Randall, Kenyon, Elton Ruble, Albert Lea, and Herbert Walch, 1157 Fifield, St. Paul--all ag. juniors.

Ila Mae Johnson, 3225 51st St. E., Minneapolis, a home ec. sophomore, received a \$75 Mary L. Bull Scholarship.

(more)

add 2 scholarships

Winners of \$50 scholarships:

Caleb Dorr Freshman Scholarship--Richard Uhlig, Cedarburg, Wis., veterinary medicine freshman.

Home Economics Association Scholarship--DeeAnn Breuer, Lake City, home ec. junior.

Florence Munson Wilson Scholarship--Linda Nelson, Foreston, home ec. freshman.

Women's Auxiliary to the American Veterinary Medical Association Award--
Kenneth Detlefsen, Route 1, St. Paul, veterinary medicine senior.

Ruedlinger Memorial Prize--Mervin Eisel, Fort Ripley, ag. junior.

A. D. Wilson Prize--Larry Wipf, Jeffers, ag. freshman.

Charles Lathrop Pack Prizes in Forestry went to: Adrian Hagen, Whitehall, Wis., \$60, first, and Richard Martin, 2514 Olson Lake Rd., St. Paul, \$30, second (both forestry seniors) and Donald Smith, 1030 Hoyt Ave. W., St. Paul, forestry freshman.

Winners of \$25 scholarships:

William F. Hagerman Award--James Meyer, Kiester, ag. freshman.

Minnesota Veterinary Medical Association Award--Forrest Thannum, Hayward, Wis., veterinary medicine senior.

Women's Auxiliary to the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society Award--
Jerry Cummings, Wells, veterinary medicine junior.

Gideon Memorial Prize--Joe Schrock, Preston, ag. senior.

First Prize Rhetoric Service Awards of \$25 went to: Philip Abrahamson, Lanesboro, ag. sophomore, for effective listening; Alden Lange, Mound, ag. junior, for efficient reading; James Nenaber, Huron, S.D., ag. sophomore, extemporaneous speaking; Martin McCleery, Waseca, forestry sophomore, oral interpretation; and Donald Myren, Baldwin, Wis., forestry senior, original oratory.

Caleb Dorr Senior Gold Medals were won by: Diane Palmer, 59 Barton Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, home ec. major; Gary Leske, Buffalo Lake, ag. major; and Forrest Thannum, Hayward, Wis., veterinary medicine major. Winner of the Samuel B. Green Scholarship Medal for being the highest ranking forestry student at the end of the fall quarter of the senior year was Douglas Larson, Alexandria.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 22, 1962

Immediate release

CANKERWORM ATTACK CONTINUES

Cankerworms continue to strip the leaves from many Minnesota shade trees. John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, says the present attack appears to be the heaviest in several years.

Although the pests prefer leaves of elm, basswood and apple, Lofgren reports heavy cankerworm feeding on maple, boxelder, oak and other trees. Some trees are almost completely defoliated.

In Minnesota two kinds of cankerworms may be present at the same time. The fall cankerworm is green or striped; the spring cankerworm is light to dark brown with a yellow stripe along each side.

Eggs of both species hatch in the spring. The worms feed on the leaves for about three to four weeks and then crawl down the trunks or drop by silk threads to the ground. They bore into the soil to a depth of one to four inches, change to the resting or pupal stage, and remain in the soil without further activity until fall.

Fall cankerworm moths emerge from the soil soon after the first frost; pupae of the spring cankerworm remain in the soil over winter. Female moths are wingless and crawl slowly up the trunks of trees to lay their eggs on the trunk or on small branches high in the crown.

Generally, a new set of leaves is put out by a badly defoliated tree about three weeks after cankerworms finish feeding.

For cankerworm control, spray the trees with DDT or methoxychlor. Use two tablespoons of 50 percent wettable powder per gallon of water or two pounds in 100 gallons of water. Or use equivalent amounts of actual chemical using emulsifiable formulations.

For most effective control on tall trees, use a power sprayer which develops enough pressure to cover the entire tree.

Future infestations may be reduced somewhat by applying a preventive spray of 5 percent DDT emulsion to the trunks only in late September or early October, and early in the spring. This will kill some of the moths before they are able to lay eggs.

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62-195-hrs

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 24, 1962

Immediate release

SCHOOL LUNCH WORKSHOPS IN JUNE

School lunch workshops will be held for school lunch personnel in Minnesota in Waseca, Morris and St. Paul during June.

The workshops are scheduled for Waseca June 11-14 at the Southern School and Experiment Station; Morris June 18-21 at the West Central School and Experiment Station; and on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus June 25-28.

Sponsoring the sessions is the University's Institute of Agriculture with the cooperation of the School Lunch section of the State Department of Education. Mrs. Margaret Dayton, director of the school lunch program at Wayzata, is program coordinator.

All three programs will feature discussions on food buying, menu planning and spending the school lunch money wisely. Demonstrations will be given of turkey preparation, use of raisins and other foods and techniques of quantity food preparation.

School lunch personnel will have an opportunity for individual conferences with qualified staff members on special problems.

Besides Mrs. Dayton, the staff for the workshops will include Sylvia Hartt, associate professor of institutional management, Purdue University; Robert Marshall, School Lunch Branch, Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington, D. C.; Julianna Austin, home economist, Agricultural Marketing Service, Chicago; Jeannette Hampton, Paper Cup and Container Institute, New York City; Dotty Buhr, J. Walter Thompson Agency, San Francisco; Edna Olson, home economist, Minnesota Department of Public Welfare; Ethel Heaberlin, dietitian, Department of Administration, State of Minnesota; Myhren Peterson, State Department of Health; Joyce Bradley, director of school lunch, Robbinsdale; and Margaret Harris, director of school lunch, Hopkins.

Information on the school lunch workshops may be obtained by writing Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 24, 1962

Immediate release

GREEN BUGS THREATEN MINNESOTA GRAIN FIELDS

Many southern Minnesota grain fields have been invaded by green bugs, according to a report from John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

The small grain-attacking aphids were carried into the state on south winds blowing along a stationary front in western Minnesota, a weather condition similar to that causing the destructive green bug invasion of May, 1959.

Lofgren says infestations by May 20 appeared to be general but light in oats and other small grains in south central and southwest Minnesota counties. Heaviest damage has been reported in Martin County; some grain fields there have already been replanted to other crops.

Green bugs are sap-sucking aphids which damage small grain crops in two ways: (1) plants are stunted and yellowed and can be killed from the insects' feeding, and (2) the aphids carry and transmit yellow dwarf virus, a disease also known as "red leaf" in oats.

How serious the green bug problem will become depends a lot on the weather. Warm weather will promote the activity of ladybird beetles, syrphid flies, lace wing flies and other natural enemies of the green bug. Cool weather will favor build-up of the green bug population.

Lofgren says that because of the virus transmission use of chemical sprays to control green bugs is seldom justified. If the pests are found first along field margins spraying may help keep them out of the rest of the field.

For further information on local situations and spray material, contact your county extension office.

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62-199-hrs

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 24, 1962

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

(No. 2 in a series--The Minnesota Farm
Real Estate Market)

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS BOOST VALUE OF MINNESOTA FARM LANDS

It's not just inflation.

A big reason average Minnesota farm real estate prices have risen 169 percent since 1945 is that the land is actually worth more today than it was 16 years ago, according to Jerome E. Johnson and Philip M. Raup, University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

The economists point out that in appraising the long upward trend in farm real estate prices, it is important to recognize that significant capital investments have been made in rural lands.

Some of these investments have been made directly in the land, in the form of better drainage, leveling, improved cultivating practices coupled with various forms of contour farming, plus increased attention to fertility maintenance and improvement.

A major capital investment in the form of soil conservation activities has taken place under formally organized programs of the Soil Conservation Service, various agricultural price support and production control programs, and through increased managerial attention to better land management.

Other major capital investments supporting higher land prices can be found in the gradual improvement of rural road networks and in rural electrification.

In 1940, only 34 percent of the farms in Minnesota had electric power. By 1959, this figure was 98 percent. The availability of electric power has triggered major capital investments in rural real estate. It has typically led to a rapid improvement in farm water supplies, with most of this investment taking the form of fixed improvements in the land and buildings.

(more)

add 1 capital investments

Large sums have been invested in electric wiring and in the installation of plumbing systems and electrical fixtures, many of which are permanent improvements that contribute directly to an appreciated value of the rural property, say Johnson and Raup.

Less tangible investments in agriculture which have affected land prices are development of hybrid seeds, improved varieties, better concepts of plant and animal nutrition and improved skills in land management.

Johnson and Raup also point out that the presence or absence of good roads is a major force affecting long-term trends in the price of farm lands.

With the exception of the East Central and Northeast districts, the pattern in the state has been remarkably uniform: from 70 to 80 percent of all farms have access to market on gravel or similar surfaced roads.

Farms located on dirt or unimproved roads in 1959 accounted for less than 5 percent of all farms in the Southeast and Southwest districts and not more than 8 percent of the farms in the West Central and Northwest districts of the state.

This picture is much less satisfactory in the East Central and Northeast districts, where slightly more than one-fourth of the farms were still located on dirt or unimproved roads in 1959.

With 95 percent of the farms in the Southeast and 98 percent in the Southwest districts already located on gravel roads or better, it seems probable that the major effects of better roads have already been realized in the levels of farm land prices in the Southeast and Southwest districts, the economists say.

Johnson and Raup say that "It seems reasonable to expect that accessibility by hard surface road will become an increasingly important element among the forces determining farm land prices in areas of the state in which rural residential demands for farm land are now strong."

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 24, 1962

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

MAY

- 26 Annual Meeting Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association, Morris Campus, University of Minnesota
- 27 Rural Life Sunday
- 27 4-H Club Sunday

JUNE

- 1 June Dairy Month begins
- 4-8 District 4-H Club Weeks, Northwest School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, Crookston; and North Central School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids
- 4-6 Sheep Days, Greenbush--including Shearing School and State Junior Shearing Contest
- 10-16 Boys' State, St. Paul Campus
- 11-15 District 4-H Club Week, University of Minnesota, Morris
- 11-14 School Lunch Workshop, Waseca
- 18-21 School Lunch Workshop, Morris
- 19-22 4-H Junior Leadership Conference, St. Paul Campus
- 25-28 School Lunch Workshop, St. Paul Campus

JULY

- 2 Land Grant Centennial observance begins
- 7 Field Day, Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton
- 10 Field Day, Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount
- 11 Field Day, Southern Experiment Station, Waseca
- 10-12 Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructors Association annual conference, St. Paul Campus
- 12 Field Day, West Central Experiment Station, Morris
- 17 Field Day, Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston
- 19 Field Day, North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids
- 20 Field Day, Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth
- 22-28 National Farm Safety Week

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- 647-3205
May 28, 1962

Immediate release

(with mat)

CUTLINE: Drs. A. F. Weber (left) and Richard Dierks transfer a specimen of animal tissue to the column of an electron microscope.

ELECTRON MICROSCOPE AIDS RESEARCH IN VETERINARY MEDICINE

An electron microscope at the University of Minnesota's College of Veterinary Medicine is adding wider dimension to the study of animal disease.

Now in use for several months, the \$30,000 instrument was the first of its kind installed in any college of veterinary medicine in the U. S.

Its power of magnification is approximately 500 times as great as that of the most powerful optical microscope. If a common housefly could be placed in the instrument, its magnified image would appear nearly 1,600 feet tall. Its head would be more than 800 feet wide, its body about 2,100 feet long and its wingspread approximately three-fourths mile wide.

In practical application during the first year of its use the microscope has:

- * Shown in detail the damage which occurs in cells of the animal body due to salt imbalance.
- * Made it possible to study the specific nature of a virus found in the digestive tract of turkeys.
- * Aided the study of affected blood cells of animals afflicted with leukemia, a cancerous disease affecting the white blood cells.

Material to be examined must be sliced no more than a millionth of an inch thick and must be free from dust or other foreign particles. The section is supported on a tiny grid covered by a film of evaporated carbon. The carbon film supports the ultra-thin specimen, shows little structure at high magnification, and is not affected by most chemicals or electron bombardment.

The grid is placed in a special holder and inserted in the vacuum column of the microscope. Since electrons can travel only in a vacuum, the entire column of the instrument is a vacuum chamber.

Electrons produced by a heated tungsten wire, as in a radio tube, are accelerated by a 50,000 volt charge and passed through the specimen, forming an intermediate image. A portion of the image passes through an electromagnetic lens, is again magnified--and so on through four stages. Both enlargement and focus are controlled by varying the amount of electrical current.

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62-202-hrs

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 28, 1962

Immediate release

MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS TO MARYLAND FOR EXCHANGE

Thirty-one Minnesota 4-H'ers and two adult 4-H leaders representing 33 counties will travel to Maryland in June to participate in an exchange program with Maryland 4-H clubs, according to Stanley Meinen, assistant 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

The 4-H'ers will leave for Maryland on June 22 following an orientation program and participation in the State 4-H Junior Leadership Conference on the St. Paul Campus of the University. In Maryland, delegates will live with farm families for a week, exchanging ideas about 4-H and facts about the two states. On July 1, the group will go to Washington, D. C., for a Citizenship Short Course at the National 4-H Center.

After returning to St. Paul, the 4-H'ers will have an evaluation meeting on July 9 and attend a final luncheon given by the Minneapolis Tribune.

Minnesota's 4-H exchange program began with Mississippi in 1951. In 1956 a similar program was begun with Manitoba, and Minnesota-Maryland exchanges began in 1960. The program is sponsored jointly by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Tribune.

Delegates this year are: Patricia Murphy, Excelsior; Joan Haberman, Windom; Mary Lou Lanes, Montevideo; Kay Schwartz, Northfield; Bernice Ubel, Williams; Bernadine Dahl, Drayton, N.D.; Colleen LeBlanc, Little Falls; Joyce Ballantyne, Rose Creek; Nancy Newton, Thief River Falls; Marjorie Cappo, Chisholm; Shirley Ernst, Belle Plaine; Geraldine Thiel, Wheaton; Joanne Odenwald, 2840 Brockway Lane, St. Paul; Judith Fastenau, St. James; CarolLynn Meyer, Winona; Carol Renneke, Wood Lake.

Thomas Ruhoff, Foley; Larry Thompson, Hayfield; Lydon Sletto, Brandon; Michael Sandberg, Barrett; Arden LaBonte, Hubbard; David Anderson, Stanchfield; Larry Hanson, Ivanhoe; Maynard Jagodzinske, Welcome; Roger Sonnenberg, Vergas; Barry Markl, Edgerton; Joseph Keller, Crookston; David Weissenfluh, Princeton; Dave Battcher, Gaylord; Ken Radel, Owatonna; Delvin Ellefson, Barnesville.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- 647-3205
May 28, 1962

Immediate release

TURKEY MARKETING ORDER REFERENDUM TO BE EXPLAINED AT MEETINGS

Beginning Thursday this week, nine educational meetings will be held in Minnesota to explain the proposed turkey marketing order which will be voted on in a national referendum June 18-22.

Schedule for the meetings:

May 31--Windom, Catholic Church; June 1--Mankato, American Legion Hall;
June 4--Willmar, Bank of Willmar; June 5--Perham, City Hall; June 6--Thief River Falls, American Legion Club Room; June 7--Roseau, Municipal Auditorium; June 8--Aitkin, Odd Fellows Hall; June 11--Anoka, City Hall; June 12--Rochester, REA Building.

All of these meetings will begin at 8 p.m. ASCS and Agricultural Extension Service representatives will be present to explain the proposed marketing order and the referendum.

Developed at the request of the turkey industry, the proposed program is designed to provide for the orderly marketing of turkeys as a means of achieving fair prices for growers and consumers. The order's provisions would be put into operation only when needed, as determined by representatives of the industry.

Eligible turkey producers will vote on the marketing order at ASCS county and state offices during the period June 18 through 22. Before it can be put into effect, the order must be approved by at least two-thirds of the producers voting, by number or by volume of their production.

Growers must have marketed more than 3,600 pounds (liveweight) of turkeys during the marketing year February 1, 1961, through January 31, 1962, in order to be eligible to cast ballots in referendum.

Additional information concerning the marketing order and the series of educational meetings may be obtained in County ASCS and Agricultural Extension offices.

History

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 29, 1962

To all counties

USDA Centennial Story No. 4

EXTENSION SERVICE
NOTES ANNIVERSARIES

NOTE to county agent: Here's a suggested story concerning the Extension Service for use in connection with the USDA Centennial.

You might want to contact other USDA agencies in your county to suggest that they prepare similar stories and then work with them if they need help.

For local material, it might be a good idea to check your files for information and copies of stories used when Extension was 50 years old, in February, 1953. You may also find good local material in your long-range program planning report if you have one.

With the U. S. Department of Agriculture observing its centennial this year, the Agricultural Extension Service, a USDA agency, is noting a few anniversaries of its own.

Although county agricultural extension work did not begin in _____ County until later, the first farm demonstration was started on a farm near Terrell, Texas, in 1903. At that time, Dr. Seaman Knapp, a crop expert with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, persuaded Walter C. Porter to farm half his 70 acres the "old" way and half the "modern" way. The 35 acres farmed the scientific way earned \$700 more than the other half of the farm.

This convinced many farmers that scientific farming paid, and it marked the real beginning of agricultural extension work--a new method of education.

Agricultural extension work through the University of Minnesota was authorized in 1909, with A. D. Wilson named the first director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Frank Marshall was named Minnesota's first county agent in 1912, serving in Traverse County.

Also in 1912, T. A. (Dad) Erickson was appointed the state's first state 4-H Club leader. In 1914, Congress passed the Smith-Lever act, which gave federal support to extension work.

-more-

add 1 - extension anniversaries

Today, County Extension work is a 4-way partnership between people of the county, the county government, the University of Minnesota and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In looking through the records in his office, County Agent _____ found (take as much space here as you think is justified in providing a history and highlights of extension work in your county, names of the first and later county agents, etc.).

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 31, 1962

Immediate release

DIETETIC STUDENTS RECEIVE INTERNSHIPS

Eight home economics students at the University of Minnesota have received dietetic internships for the coming year, according to Lura Morse, associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

Seven of the students will receive their bachelor of science degrees from the University before taking their internships. They are: Sister Paul Louise, C.S.J., St. Louis, Mo., who has been assigned to Good Samaritan Hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio; Susan Weiss, Hastings, to Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.; Dorothy Howard, Rochester, to Highland Alameda County Hospital, Oakland, Calif.; Barbara Younggren, Hallock, to St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn.; Donna Doering, Austin, to Ancker Hospital, St. Paul, Minn.; Judith Lampy, St. Cloud, to White Memorial Hospital of Loma Linda University, Los Angeles, Calif.; and Elizabeth Murphy, River Falls, Wis., to Milwaukee County Institutions, Milwaukee, Wis.

Janet Schultz, 4346 Xerxes Ave. N., Minneapolis, adult special student in home economics at the University, will serve her internship at University of Minnesota Hospitals, Minneapolis. She holds a B. A. from St. Olaf College, Northfield.

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62-205-jbn

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 31, 1962

Immediate release

DON'T LOSE BATTLE WITH CARPET BEETLES

Your husband's best winter suit, the children's sweaters or a favorite upholstered chair can provide good feasting for insect pests this summer--unless you take proper precautions.

Carpet beetles are the pests that are likely to riddle your woolen clothing with holes if you haven't taken some preventive measures when putting them in storage. Carpet beetles may also feed on wool carpets and upholstered furniture.

John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, says carpet beetles and moths cause up to \$500 million worth of damage every year in this country. In Minnesota, however, carpet beetles are a far more common and troublesome pest than moths.

Carpet beetles are small, oval beetles about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. But it is the larvae, not the adults, that are destructive. They do their damage as they feed on lint, on food stains and on animal fibers--wool, fur, feathers, hair, bristles, mohair--in carpeting, upholstery, other household furnishings or in clothing.

(more)

add 1 carpet beetles

If you find brown, hairy larvae--or their shed skins--in stored woolens, in cracks and corners of closets, dresser drawers or even in stored food, it's a sign that carpet beetles are on your premises. Inspect the house thoroughly, Lofgren advises, and remove the source of infestation if possible. The source may be as simple as a fleece-lined boot in the attic, or lint in floor cracks. Clean the area thoroughly and spray with 2 to 3 percent chlordane or $\frac{1}{2}$ percent dieldrin.

Taking some protective measures now against these pests will pay off in dollars and cents, Lofgren says. Key to prevention is good housekeeping. Regular, thorough cleaning of lint removes places where the insects get started. Pay particular attention to vacuuming carpets next to walls and under seldom-used furniture. Vacuum upholstered furniture, floor cracks, moldings and baseboards, closets, radiators and registers.

Dryclean or launder winter clothing before storing it. Carpet beetles are attracted to soil and food stains. The next step is to store clothing in a space that can be sealed tightly, using a moth preventive such as moth flakes. Lofgren recommends at least a pound of moth flakes between layers of clothing in a trunk-size container or 2 ounces for each cubic foot in a garment bag. As these chemicals evaporate, they produce a vapor that will kill both moths and carpet beetles if it is concentrated enough.

Another way to protect clothes--carpets, too--is to spray them with a 5 percent ready-to-use household grade solution containing 5 percent DDT, 2 to 3 percent chlordane, or $\frac{1}{2}$ percent dieldrin. Be sure these are marked household sprays so they will not stain.

Detailed information on controlling carpet beetles is given in Entomology Fact Sheet No. 18, Carpet Beetles. Copies are available free of charge from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
May 31, 1962

Immediate release

HARVEY, JUHL PORTRAITS HUNG IN MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK HALL OF FAME

The portraits of Alfred L. Harvey and Rudolph C. Juhl have been hung in the Minnesota Livestock Hall of Fame, it was announced today by Lester E. Hanson, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the University of Minnesota.

The "Hall of Fame" is located in Peters Hall, animal and poultry husbandry building on the St. Paul Campus. Harvey is a professor of animal husbandry at the University, and Juhl is a nationally prominent breeder of Duroc swine at Luverne, Minnesota.

The portraits were presented to the University by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association.

A native of Mondovi, Wisconsin, Harvey has been a member of the University of Minnesota staff since his graduation from that institution in 1920. He obtained a master of science degree at Minnesota in 1923 and a Ph. D. degree from Iowa State University in 1941.

In December, 1961, he received the Fellow Award of the American Society of Animal Science for his exceptional service in undergraduate teaching and his influence on hundreds of students over a 41-year period.

Besides his teaching, he 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, he has been a member and has served as secretary, vice

(more)

add 1 livestock hall of fame

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 at the Fair. He has judged cattle and draft horses at many Minnesota State Fairs and at numerous national shows.

Harvey was also one of the leaders in establishing the Beef-Grassland project at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

Juhl, a native of Davenport, Iowa, has farmed near Luverne since 1911. With his brothers, Ernest and Hugo, he began developing a purebred swine herd in 1915.

Rudolph Juhl has been a member of the Duroc Directorate of the Registry Association for 33 years and has served as both vice president and president of the Association. He has also served as vice president of American Pork Producers Associated and as president of the Minnesota Swine Producers Association.

Rudolph Juhl and his brothers have held more public purebred swine sales than almost any other purebred swine breeding firm in the U. S. Their swine have sold as high as \$4,050 for a single head. They have sold breeding stock to buyers from 40 states and four foreign countries. Juhl Brothers swine have been among the top winners at the Minnesota State Fair for many years.

Rudolph has long been a member of the Minnesota Farm Bureau and for the past five years has been a member of the Southwest Minnesota Farm Management Service. In 1943 he won the W. G. Skelley Award for "Superior Achievement in Agriculture."

He has judged swine at numerous shows.

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62-207-rpr

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 5, 1962

To all counties
Immediate release
First of two on
fertilizing forage

County agent: here are two stories on fertilizing forage.
Use them singly one per week, combine them, or use parts
of them in your own stories.

FERTILIZE FOR
FORAGE PROFITS

Although heavy rainfall in May has caused widespread delay of field work, there's a bright side to the picture. Good subsoil moisture means a better outlook for forage crops.

According to County Agent _____, hay and pasture land in _____ county now has prospects of higher than average production and profitability.

Forage crops have a distinct advantage in years of good initial moisture; they are established and ready to take advantage of good growing conditions. And extension soils men and economists at the University of Minnesota state that most farmers will profit by paying particular attention to fertility needs of forages this year.

Forage crops traditionally get the "second table" as far as fertilizer is concerned. For example, about 53 percent of Minnesota corn land is fertilized compared to only 17 percent of the land used for hay and pasture.

It's not because forages need less nutrients. A 4-ton yield of alfalfa removes about 220 pounds of phosphate and potash; a 100-bushel corn crop harvested as grain takes off 100 pounds of these nutrients.

With good levels of subsoil moisture forage crops can utilize more fertilizer nutrients--which means substantial increases in production and profits. For example, assuming that \$8 to \$12 per acre is spent to increase phosphate and potash fertility, forage production could be increased the equivalent of 1,000 pounds of 16 percent protein feed per acre.

This amounts to a return of \$25 to \$30 per acre in additional protein feed or a return of \$2 to \$3 for every dollar spent on fertilizer.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 5, 1962

GUIDES FOR
FERTILIZING
ALFALFA

To all counties
Immediate release

Suggested as second of
two on forage fertility

Don't pass up the opportunity for top production from your alfalfa fields. Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that with the adequate supply of soil moisture, fertilizer for forage is an especially good investment this year.

Apply fertilizer immediately after the first cutting. This will make possible a yield increase in 1962 and put the plants in good over-wintering condition to assure a good stand and yield in 1963.

Hanson says that with alfalfa fertilization emphasis should be on phosphate and potash.

According to County Agent _____, the best guide for fertilizer grade and application is a soil test. But generally (county agent: select the appropriate statement for your area:)

for central and western Minnesota soils alfalfa should have about twice as much phosphate as potash. Use grades such as 0-30-15 and 0-20-10, or a straight phosphate fertilizer such as 0-46-0.

alfalfa on southeast Minnesota soils requires about equal amounts of phosphate and potash; grades such as 0-30-30 and 0-20-20 are suitable. However, silty Fayette and Tama soils have high subsoil phosphorus and may require a greater potash to phosphate ratio.

alfalfa on the sandy soils in north central and northeast Minnesota usually requires two to three times as much potash as phosphate. Use grades such as 0-12-36 or 0-10-30, or a straight potash fertilizer such as 0-0-60.

Broadcast 200 to 400 pounds per acre, depending on fertility level of the soil and grade of fertilizer used.

Good time to take soil samples for hayfields is after the first cutting is off the field: a soil test will give you a specific fertilizer analysis and rate for future application.

Extension economists say that a dollar invested in fertilizing forage fields in 1962 could easily return \$2 to \$3 in additional protein feed.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 5, 1962

To all counties
Release week of June 11

F A R M F I L L E R S

On the first of June, 2,038 Minnesota DHIA herds were enrolled in the electronic central processing program. Twelve associations are now completely on this program. Dakota County leads with 121 herds enrolled, followed by Kandiyohi with 98, Mille Lacs 88, Rice 75 and Le Sueur 72.

* * * *

For each day you delay your first-crop forage harvest after June 1, you lose roughly one percent of your crop per day. Because the digestibility of the forage declines about one-half percent and the fiber increases as the forage matures, the intake of forage will decrease at least one-half percent for each day's delay. This daily loss is large enough to be the difference between profitable low-cost livestock feeding and just breaking even.

* * * *

A steel post set every 10 to 15 rods will help ground your wood fence posts against lightning, says John R. Neetzel, University and USDA forester. Because cattle often group in fence corners during a storm, it's a good idea to use a steel post for either the first or second post from each corner. Another way to get a ground is to attach a wire to the side of the post--so that it's under the fence wire--and extend to the bottom of the post. It's more important to ground a barbed wire than a woven wire fence.

* * * *

In University of Minnesota trials at 12 locations in 1960-61, three-time cutting produced better quality forage than two-time cutting, reports William F. Hueg, Jr., assistant director of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station. Three-time cutting resulted in average yields of 250 pounds more protein and TDN per acre. This is worth about \$30 per acre in terms of animal production and savings in protein supplement.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 5, 1962

A Farm and Home
Research Report

To all counties

Release week of June 11

SUGAR CORNS SHOW
NO SUPERIORITY AS
SILAGE IN U TESTS

"Sugar" corns showed no superiority in either palatability or TDN (total digestible nutrients) value when tested as silage for cattle at the University of Minnesota.

This is reported by Lawrence H. Smith, assistant professor of agronomy and plant genetics at the University.

Corn has long been a major carbohydrate (energy) source for livestock feed. The carbohydrates in dent corns are largely starch with a little free sugar in the endosperm of the kernel, Smith explained.

With the increasing use of corn for silage, interest has been aroused in corn varieties of two types: Sweet dent corn--varieties containing sugars in the endosperm of the kernel; and sweet stalk corn--varieties that do not seed, thereby resulting in a buildup of sugars throughout the stalk and leaves.

In reporting results of University research, Smith explained that the more complex carbohydrates such as starch are just as useful as the simple sugars, since the animal can, by digestion, convert the more complex forms to sugar. Therefore, any benefits of sugar corns must come largely from increased palatability of the green forage.

In feeding trials at the University, dairy cows showed no preference for sweet stalk silage over starchy corn silage. There were no free sugars in either silage. The sugars had been converted to fatty acids in the fermentation process.

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Add 1 sugar corns show no superiority

Smith concludes, on the basis of the University of Minnesota research, that differences in the free sugar content do exist among varieties of corn. However, he says, there is little superiority of one sugar over another, or of the simple sugars over the complex nutrient elements in their use as energy by the living organism. Nor is the palatability of the silages from these crops affected by the kind of sugar or by sugars versus more complex forms. In choosing a crop, the more important consideration is the amount of TDN produced.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 5, 1962

GOOD MANAGEMENT
MEANS SUCCESSFUL
BUFFET MEAL

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENT

Management is the key to a successful buffet meal, whether it is an informal brunch or a large dinner party.

One of the best features of buffet service is that it gives the hostess more time to spend with her guests -- if she has done some careful planning beforehand, says Mrs. Esther Trammell, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. Here are her suggestions for a successful buffet:

After deciding where to arrange the food, see what space remains for guests. The amount of space will influence the number you can invite. If you serve only snacks or beverages, guests may be seated or not. However, if you serve a dessert or a meal, the guests should be seated at the dining table, card tables or in conversational groups. If guests are seated in groups, the hostess should provide small tables for the beverage or trays for the plate and beverage.

Several items should be considered when planning a buffet menu. Choose foods that require a minimum of last-minute preparation. Oven cookery needs less watching and leaves the hostess free to greet her guests. One caution, however: remember the capacity of your oven. Don't plan too many items that must be baked or heated until serving time. It's often helpful to plan some item that can be prepared a day in advance. Spiced fruits, steamed puddings or refrigerator desserts are such foods.

After selecting the menu, plan how to arrange the food on the serving table. Place the main items first, then vegetables and rolls, ending with an eye-catching salad or beverage which will give the table a balanced appearance.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 5, 1962

To all counties

4-H News

FILLERS

About a fourth of the 302,500 adult 4-H volunteer leaders in the U.S. were former junior leaders, according to a national estimate.

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Latest records show 4-H'ers coast-to-coast are enrolled in nearly five million projects.

* * * *

National 4-H enrollment is now 2,302,000 -- a new high. Club members, 9 to 21 years old, belong to more than 94,000 local clubs in all 50 states and Puerto Rico.

* * * *

In this country there are some 21,000,000 4-H alumni who have benefited from the training 4-H gives.

* * * *

The 4-H clubs and American business and industrial firms are sponsoring 125 two-way exchanges under the 1962 International Farm Youth Exchange. Delegates will come from 39 states and will be living and working with rural people in about 46 countries. Minnesota sent two IFYE delegates to Germany and Norway in April. Two more will leave this month for Ecuador and Turkey.

In return, an equal number of exchangees from these countries will spend the summer in the United States. Five of these are now on Minnesota farms. They are from Finland, Brazil, Ecuador, Venezuela and Turkey.

* * * *

The International Farm Youth Exchange program is now in its 15th year. Co-sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service and the National 4-H Foundation, its purpose is to increase international understanding at the grass roots level. Under the IFYE program a total of 1,293 young people from the United States have lived and worked in 63 countries and 1,477 exchangees have come to the United States. More than 20,000 families around the world have been hosts to IFYEs, for a short while making them a part of the family and the community.

* * * *

As a result of the successful IFYE program, the National 4-H Foundation was requested to recruit, train and administer the 4-H Peace Corps project to Brazil.

* * * *

Minnesota's state 4-H club leader, Leonard Harkness, is now in his fourth year as a member of the 4-H Foundation's Board of Trustees.

-jbn-

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
June 11, 1962

Ag Agents:

Because of the "weather emergency" this story was rushed to all daily papers and radio stations in the state. You may find other outlets for it.

PUT UP HAY CROP SILAGE TO BEAT THE WEATHER

Farmers having trouble getting high quality hay by field curing can beat the wet weather by putting up hay crop silage.

That tip came today from Harley Otto, extension agronomist, and Lawrence Smith, assistant professor of agronomy and plant genetics, at the University of Minnesota.

Said the agronomists:

In general, there are two ways of handling the hay crop as silage. One is by making conventional or high moisture silage. The other is low-moisture silage or "haylage."

With conventional silage, the material is ensiled at 65-70 percent moisture. With haylage, the moisture content ranges from 45 to 50 percent.

The high moisture silage is usually made in stave silos or trench or bunker silos. Haylage can be stored in stave silos or airtight structures.

Special precautions must be used in preserving haylage in stave silos. Moisture content must be accurately determined--and should be at least 45 percent. The silo must be as nearly airtight as possible. A plastic sheet over the inside of the doors and a plastic cap over the top will help exclude air.

Chop the material as short as possible. The best size of cut is one-fourth to three eighths of an inch. The top two or three loads of material should be high in moisture to insure compaction and exclusion of air.

Fill the silo as rapidly as possible, and don't allow the haylage to remain on trucks or trailers overnight before ensiling.

In airtight structures, considerably drier material can be preserved.

(more)

Add 1 - hay crop silage

Moisture content of early-cut forage may be considerably higher than the optimum moisture content for high quality preservation of the conventional hay silage. Alfalfa cut at the bud to early bloom stage will contain about 85 percent moisture; half-bloom stage, 80 percent; three-quarters bloom stage to early seed stage, 75 percent. At these higher moisture contents, material should be wilted to 65-70 percent moisture or should have ground grain, molasses or other preservatives added to help in the fermentation process.

The amount of grain to include is 150-200 pounds per ton of green material. If you use molasses, the amount is 80-100 pounds per ton, and with sodium metabisulfite it's 8-10 pounds per ton.

Later cut material will be easier to preserve, but will be lower in feed value.

The most accurate method of determining moisture content of hay cut for silage is by oven drying. Take a 10-pound representative sample of the chopped material, spread it out in the oven of the kitchen range, and dry it overnight at 200 degrees F. Comparing the weights before and after drying will give you the percentage of moisture in the original material.

The so-called "grab test" is less accurate. In using this test, compress a sample of the chopped material in a ball in the hand for 20-30 seconds. Then release the ball suddenly. If the ball falls apart slowly, and there is no free juice, the approximate moisture content is 60-70 percent. If the ball falls apart rapidly, the moisture content is below 60 percent. And if there is free juice, the moisture content is above 70 percent.

Another method of estimating moisture content is based on the stage of growth as described above.

For more information, get a copy of Extension Folder 181, "Grass Silage," from your county agent.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 12, 1962

To all counties

Release week of June 18

FARM FILLERS

James App and Duane Erickson, University of Minnesota extension economists, say the percentage of part-time farms--which was 11 percent in the 1959 ag. census--will increase as more families seek additional information on off-the-farm income. The big problem is matching limited labor and time for management of a relatively small operation against today's heavy overhead costs. Get know-how from Extension Bulletin 296, "Part Time Farming." Ask the county agent or write Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

* * * *

In some pastures, a cow would have to be equipped with roller skates and travel 40 miles an hour all day to pick up 150 pounds of green forage. Don't let this happen to your cows.

* * * *

Ever look back and notice a cloud of dust when you rake hay? A big part of it is shattered leaves. If you field-cure your hay without using a crusher or crimper, be sure to rake the hay while it's still tough.

* * * *

Minnesota ranks first among the states in total dried milk output. Agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota say that the state produces about 25 percent of the nation's dried milk supply.

* * * *

A new inbred line of corn, A-624, has been developed in the University of Minnesota's corn breeding project and will be used in breeding hybrid varieties of the 95 to 100 day maturity range. According to agronomists Carl Borgeson and E. H. Rinke, it is resistant to corn borers and is superior in double crosses for yield and resistance to stalk lodging.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 12, 1962

To all counties

Immediate Release

NEW CHEMICALS
FOR FLY CONTROL
ON DAIRY CATTLE

For the first time since Pyrethrum was introduced, a new chemical has been approved for fly control on milk cows.

DDVP may be used on dairy or beef animals for the control of face flies, stable flies, horn flies, houseflies and mosquitos.

According to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, DDVP must be applied carefully, accurately and precisely. A 1 percent solution in oil base is generally available; this should be applied as a mist spray at no more than two ounces per head per day. Use a calibrated sprayer to be certain of the application rate.

For face flies the spray should be directed around the head and neck. For horn flies give animals' shoulders and backs the most attention. And for stable flies spray mainly on the legs and sides.

The two-ounce application rate may be split, with a one-ounce application both morning and night.

Lofgren says the 1 percent DDVP solution may be applied by means of a barn fogger in barns--including dairy barns--at a rate of 1 pint per 8,000 cubic feet. This may be applied with animals in the barn, provided they have not been sprayed directly with DDVP within 8 hours. DDVP fog will give a quick kill of flies in the barn but little or no residual action.

Ciodrin (pronounced "sigh'-o-drin"), another chemical recently approved for use on milk cows, may be applied to cattle or horses as a 0.3 percent water base spray. It has a residual effect and should be applied no more than once a week.

Ciodrin may not yet be commercially available in all areas.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 12, 1962

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

HERE ARE POINTS
TO CHECK ON MEN'S
SUMMER SUITS

Cool comfort, wrinkle resistance, press retention and long wear are some of the characteristics the male shopper will find in men's summer suits this season, says Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Among most popular blends are 55 percent manmade polyester and 45 percent worsted wool. In some summer suitings 15 to 25 percent mohair is added to the polyester to give the effect of luster. These blends come in tropical and slub weaves, plain and shadow plaids, solids, stripes and muted patterns. The man-made fibers give strength, wrinkle resistance and press retention.

A wide selection of wash-wear suits is available in poplins, twills, hopsackings, cords and seersuckers in blends of 50 percent or more polyester manmade fiber with cotton or rayon.

For the man who is in the market for a washable summer suit, Miss Baierl gives these points to check before buying:

SUITING. The material should be a smooth weave that resists soil and is light weight but is not so thin it shows through. Pick a suiting that resists wrinkles, will not shrink or stretch, and is colorfast to light, perspiration and washing. A label or tag should provide facts about qualities you can't see.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS. Interfacings, pocketing, bindings, tapes should be lightweight but firm. Be sure trouser waistband interfacing is permanently firm and that none of the facings will shrink more than the suiting.

LINING. A skeleton lining and no lining in the sleeves make a summer suit cool to wear and easy to press.

WORKMANSHIP. The suit should be neatly finished both inside and out. Lines of construction should be thin, especially at edges and corners. The seams should be protected against fraying. Thick, lumpy construction slows drying and makes pressing difficult.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 12, 1962

To all counties

4-H news

RURAL YOUTH
URGED TO APPLY
FOR IFYE

Rural young people 20 to 30 years of age are invited to apply now for participation in the 1963 International Farm Youth Exchange program, County Agent _____ announces. He points out that this exchange program is an opportunity for young people to learn how people in other countries live and a chance to form enduring international friendships.

Application forms are available at the _____ County extension office in _____. These must be in the State 4-H office by July 19. IFYE candidates will be interviewed in late July or early August on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus, according to Evelyn Harne, associate state 4-H club leader at the University.

The International Farm Youth Exchange program is sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service and the National 4-H Foundation to increase international understanding at the grass roots level. Delegates from this country live and work with farm families in other countries for five or six months.

Delegates must be mature young people, with at least a high school education, with a background of farm life and work. They must be in excellent physical and mental health. They should be willing to devote considerable time and energy to language study and to intensive advance study of the geography, history, culture and agriculture of both the United States and the country to be visited.

Upon their return home, IFYE delegates are expected to speak about their experience to various groups.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1; Minnesota
June 19, 1962

To all counties

Release week of June 24

F A R M F I L L E R S

Leaves of alfalfa and other forage legumes contain two to three times more protein than the stems. Leaves also contain most of the minerals and vitamins. Save those leaves!

* * * *

A new disease-resistant smooth brome grass variety has been developed for the North Central States by USDA and the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. Named Sac after a Wisconsin Indian tribe, the new forage grass has improved resistance to both foliage and root-rotting diseases that attack seedlings. Sac brome grass will probably not be available for general use until 1965 or 1966.

* * * *

Honey bee colonies should be registered with the Minnesota Department of Agriculture no later than June 30. For more information contact the office of C. D. Floyd, state supervisor of the section of apiary inspection, 670 State Office Building, St. Paul.

* * * *

Triox, an arsenical weed killer, is responsible for a recent case of poisoning worker bees in Minnesota, the Division of Plant Industry of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture reports. Be careful about using this material around bees.

* * * *

Studies at Cornell University in New York show that cows fed early-cut silage and barn-dried hay ate more dry matter and made more milk than they did on late-cut, field-cured hay or silage.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 19, 1962

To all counties
Immediate release

LITTLE DANGER OF
FOOD CONTAMINATION
FROM PESTICIDES

Scientific data and reasonable judgment should dispel any fears that our food supply could be contaminated with pesticides, according to an extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

John Lofgren says there are at least six practical reasons why our food supply is not contaminated with chemicals:

* Strict requirements for the safe and correct use of a chemical as a pesticide must be met before the manufacturer is granted label approval to sell it. Safety factors required from the standpoint of food production are approximately 100-fold.

* Inspection and marketing regulations are rigorously enforced and require quality food products legally free of pest or chemical contaminants.

* Pesticides cost money. Farmers are cost-conscious and will use only necessary amounts.

* Fear of confiscation of products because of illegal pesticide contamination and subsequent loss of income causes the food producer to use pesticides correctly by following labels and recommendations.

* Criminal lawsuits because of illegal contamination are possible. They deter food producers from using pesticides carelessly or incorrectly.

* Adverse publicity detrimental to the sale of a particular crop results when pesticides are used illegally and food is confiscated. Farmers have no desire to jeopardize the sale of their commodities.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 19, 1962

A Farm and Home Research Report

Immediate Release

EXPERIMENTAL DRUG
CURBS SCOURS IN
DAIRY CALVES

The effect of furaltadone, a promising new drug, in curbing both infection and the degree of cross contamination in dairy calves exposed to a scour-causing *Salmonella* organism has been reported by University of Minnesota dairy husbandmen.

A. S. Wood told the American Dairy Science Association annual meeting of a 21-day trial with three pens of four calves each.

Two calves in each pen were inoculated with twice the lethal dose of *Salmonella typhimurim*. One calf got a dose of the experimental drug furaltadone, the other didn't. Within 48 hours both calves showed mild symptoms of scouring. The calf receiving furaltadone recovered quickly; the other died within five days.

The other two calves in each pen were not inoculated with the organism but acquired the disease within 48 hours due to cross contamination. One got a dose of furaltadone, the other didn't. The medicated calf recovered more quickly and shed the organism for a shorter period of time.

Wood said trials he conducted in cooperation with J. B. Williams and K. G. Raju showed both the effectiveness of furaltadone against *Salmonella* organisms and importance of holding purchased calves in quarantine at least a week to reduce the possibility of spreading disease.

One of a large group of nitrofurans compounds, furaltadone inhibits the growth of some scour-causing bacteria. It is not yet available for commercial use.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 19, 1962

To all counties
County Agent: This information is from a
Farm Research Tape labeled for use the
week of June 25.

SEED OF NEW
VARIETIES
DISTRIBUTED

Eight new crop varieties, two of barley and of flax, one of spring wheat and three of oats, are being grown by members of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association participating in the 1962 seed distribution program.

According to Carl Borgeson, University of Minnesota agronomist and Foundation Seedstocks Project leader, seed distribution included 577 bushels of Marine-62 flax, largely in the upper Red River Valley, and 300 bushels of Windom.

Both flax varieties were developed by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Marine-62 has the good qualities of Marine and is more resistant to Pasm disease than any other variety except Army. Windom is high in yield and in other respects is an excellent variety.

Trophy and Larker are new barley varieties developed by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. Distribution included 3,200 bushels of Trophy and 3,300 bushels of Larker. Certified seed growers in northern Minnesota have sown an additional 4,100 bushels of Trophy returned from an overwinter increase in Arizona.

Seed growers received 327 bushels of Justin, an excellent new hard-red spring wheat. Justin excels in disease resistance.

Because the three oat varieties--Dodge, Nodway and Russel--have not been tested long enough to receive the recommended rating, they are still classified "not adequately tested."

Dodge is a yellow oat with good disease resistance. It yielded 70 bushels of clean seed per acre when sown at the rate of one bushel per acre in increase fields at the University's Rosemount and Waseca experiment stations. Some 3,300 bushels were distributed this year.

Nodway produces short white plump kernels, has good test weight and stands well; 2,500 bushels were distributed. Russel, another white oat, is similar to Garry in performance; 400 bushels of Russel were distributed.

Growers of the new crop varieties will be listed in the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association's seed directory to be issued late in August. Your county agent will be able to furnish a copy.###

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 19, 1962

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

SELECT A FABRIC
TO SUIT YOU
AND YOUR PATTERN

Most important considerations in choosing a fabric for home sewing are that it is suitable to the pattern you have chosen and becoming to you, suggests Thelma Baierl, extension specialist in clothing at the University of Minnesota.

There is a fabric for every sewing purpose. Study your pattern carefully before you choose your fabric. Some materials are better for some designs than others. If your pattern has pleats, the material should have body and be fairly crisp so it will retain the pleats and keep them sharp. Loosely woven, soft fabrics will not retain pleats.

If the pattern you choose has fine details such as shirring, pin tucks or smocking, select fabrics that are soft and sheer. These soft, lightweight materials make up best in dressy designs. If your dress has a lowered neckline, bloused waistline and sash, for example, the fabric should be soft and pliable so it drapes easily.

For the tailored look, select firm, crisp or bulky fabrics. Stripes, checks and plaids are best suited to tailored styles with straight lines. Be careful to cut them carefully so that lines and colors match. The larger the plaid or stripes, the more material you will need. You can apply these same considerations to sports clothes.

A large floral print or a plaid made up in an intricate style loses the details of the styling because of the interest of the surface. A plain, smooth-surface fabric will show up all your smart details of cut and construction.

The success of your new outfit begins in the store when you choose the right fabric for your pattern and for yourself.

-kmr-

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 19, 1962

To all counties

Immediate Release

IT'S GOOD YEAR TO
SIDEDRESS CORN
WITH NITROGEN

There's still time to add nitrogen for corn, and sidedressing the crop with this fertilizer can be highly profitable with the cool, wet weather most sections of Minnesota have experienced this spring.

That's the word from County Agent _____ and C. J. Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Overdahl points out that cool, wet weather handicaps the action of soil organisms in rotting organic matter to release adequate nitrogen. More nitrogen must come from fertilizer because of the poor conditions under which soil organisms had to do their work this spring. The heavy, fine-textured soils are more likely to show extreme nitrogen deficiencies in years like this.

Crops on sandy soils following non-legumes are always low in nitrogen. Liberal rates of nitrogen fertilizer are needed, according to the extension soils specialist.

Here are requirements and precautions for successful use of nitrogen fertilizer:

You must have an adequate stand. Stands of less than 12,000 plants per acre may not return profits. An average of one plant every 12 inches in 40-inch rows is about 12,000 plants per acre.

Adequate phosphate and potash must be available if nitrogen is to do the job.

In drouth-susceptible areas, particularly where soils are sandy, use caution as to rates of nitrogen.

add 1 sidedress corn

Corn following a legume crop, or on a manured field, seldom gives very satisfactory results.

Here are nitrogen results on corn field plots following a non-legume in 1961:

In East Central Minnesota (sandy soils), the yield increase was 22 bushels per acre; best rate was at least 80 pounds per acre; and profit was \$10-\$12 per acre.

Southeast Minnesota--yield increase, 21 bushels; best rate, 100 pounds; and profit per acre, \$8-\$10.

South central Minnesota--yield increase, 20 bushels; best rate, 70 pounds; profit per acre, \$10-\$11.

Southwest Minnesota--yield increase, 10 bushels; best rate 40 pounds; profit \$4-\$5 per acre. In North Central Minnesota sandy areas, where rainfall is often a limiting factor, lower rates than in East Central Minnesota should be used.

Overdahl says that "These results show that corn growth in high rainfall areas will bring substantial profits where corn doesn't follow a legume.

"The western part of the state generally has a lower response to nitrogen because of limited rainfall. But, with good subsoil moisture, as is the case this year, moderate rates will give a profitable response for most corn fields following a non-legume and will give a big response where no legume was grown or no manure was used."

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 19, 1962

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents
Immediate release

PROPER RINSING
WILL REMOVE
WASH WATER

Your washer may leave 8 pounds of water in each 8-pound load of clothes before they're rinsed.

This startling statement comes from Mary Muller, extension specialist in home improvement at the University of Minnesota (or Home Agent _____).

Miss Muller explains that studies have shown that after a 10-pound load of clothes is put through the wringer, up to 12 pounds of water may be left in the clothes. The spin cycle in a tumbler washer will leave as much as 9 to 10 pounds and in an agitator washer up to 9 pounds.

This wash water may contain the agents which can help cause your clothes become gray or yellow if not completely rinsed out.

Hence thorough rinsing is extremely important to remove these agents--soap curd, detergent deposits and soil. Use softened water for the first rinse water. When you rinse in tubs, your clothes will need at least two rinsings with considerable agitation. In a non-automatic washer, a good way to rinse is to fill the washer tub with cool or lukewarm water, add your clothes and agitate them for at least three minutes.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 26, 1962

To all counties
Release week of July 1

F A R M F I L L E R S

Keep your eye on corn fields and be ready to treat them when about 75 percent of the plants show shot-hole damage from corn borers in the whorl leaves, suggests John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. Chances are that the borer moths will lay their eggs on the tallest plants. See the county agent for recommended control materials and rates.

* * * *

Don't wait for a drop in production before you begin supplemental feeding of hay and silage--forage crop quality changes rapidly as the season advances. Clifford L. Wilcox, University of Minnesota extension dairyman, says that dairy cows which have access every day to either hay or silage--or both--will eat enough to offset most variations in the summer feeding program.

* * * *

Whether you milk your cows every 12 hours or at an 8-16 hour interval, there's very little difference in milk production, according to research reported by A. C. Linnerud, J. B. Williams and J. D. Donker, University of Minnesota dairy husbandmen. The advantage of the 8-16 interval is that it lends itself to a shorter working day for the dairyman.

* * * *

You can tap a gold mine of information by attending one or more of the University of Minnesota experiment station field days scheduled for July. Here are the dates: July 7, Lamberton; July 10, Rosemount, July 11, Waseca; July 12, Morris; July 17, Crookston; July 19, Grand Rapids; July 20, Duluth. The Centennial of the Land Grant College system will be observed at all of these events.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 26, 1962

A Farm and Home Research Report

To all counties

Immediate release

COOPERATION IN
TURKEY DISEASE
THREAT URGED

Two University of Minnesota veterinarians today urged continued cooperation by producers in the state's voluntary control program to lick infectious sinusitis, a serious disease problem in the turkey industry.

Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, head of veterinary bacteriology and Dr. R. E. Dierks, non-service research fellow in veterinary bacteriology in the University's College of Veterinary Medicine, said that combining a good control program with a good University research program can eliminate the disease.

Infectious sinusitis is caused by a pleuro-pneumonia-like organism (PPLO) and is one of the chief agents associated with airsacculitis. Pomeroy and Dierks explain that infectious sinusitis and airsacculitis are not the same. Airsacculitis merely means that there is an infection in the air sac of a bird.

Research on ways to eliminate airsacculitis is being carried on at the University by Doctors Pomeroy and Dierks and Doctors John Newman and Surendra Kumar, both veterinary medicine research fellows.

In Minnesota, airsacculitis is second only to bluecomb disease as a cause of death losses in turkeys. Just as serious, airsacculitis reduces the efficiency in gain and increases condemnations of infected birds when they are processed. Often a flock can be raised with only a few deaths only to have many birds condemned when marketed because of airsacculitis. Flocks have been observed in which 85 percent are condemned when marketed.

Since the organism which causes infectious sinusitis can infect not only turkeys but also chickens, ducks, pigeons, pheasants and other wild birds, it is very difficult to control and eradicate.

-more-

add 1 cooperation in disease threat

The disease spreads mainly through bird-to-bird contact, use of contaminated equipment and egg transmission. Egg transmission means that the organism passes from infected breeder hen into the eggs she lays and in turn to the embryo so that the poult is already infected when it hatches.

Since this organism is egg-transmitted and cannot be eliminated by antibiotics, a voluntary control program based on establishing disease-free breeder flocks was initiated in Minnesota in 1956.

Dierks and Pomeroy are the authors of an article on infectious sinustitis in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, quarterly publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 26, 1962

To all Counties
Immediate Release

COMMON AND TRADE
NAMES OF FUNGICIDES

How can a fungicide purchaser hope to recognize a good fungicide with a chemical name of 30 or 40 characters when 20 or 30 companies produce the chemical and sell it under as many different trade names?

According to Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, both government and industry recognized the problem of confusion in names of fungicides several years ago. The solution was to select a short word as a symbol that all would recognize.

Today, through general agreement, many agricultural chemicals have common names. Johnson says this is a big step toward helping federal and state agencies remain impartial when recommending chemicals to the public.

However, part of the problem still exists. A prospective purchaser often hears or sees a chemical recommended by its common name but finds many trade names when he goes to buy. Johnson says it's not necessary to memorize all of the common and trade names, but it is important that those who buy or sell agricultural chemicals know dual names exist and how to use them.

Publications which give recommendations for use of agricultural chemicals normally use common names and list trade names in tables or footnotes. Garden store operators and other retailers are informed of common chemical names at meetings and in publications.

Common names are often included in trade names of chemicals or given on the label in the table of active ingredients.

Common names of fungicides are new words in the English language. They are often derived from first letters of words or a part of a chemical formula. Examples of common names are captan, zineb, PCNB, maneb, nabam, chloranil and ziram.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 26, 1962

To all counties
Immediate Release

SPRAY SOON
TO CONTROL
APPLE MAGGOT

According to County Agent _____, the apple maggot, or railroad worm, is the most destructive pest of farm and home orchards in Minnesota.

The flies usually begin laying their eggs during the first half of July. Success of a control program mainly depends on the number of egg-laying flies in the area, extent of unsprayed or uncared for apple trees around the orchard, and how thoroughly an apple grower sprays his trees.

Good way for a home fruit grower to protect his trees is to spray about the first week in July and repeat the spray every 7 to 10 days through August. If a spray application is followed by a heavy rain it's advisable to respray.

John Lofgren and A. C. Hodson, University of Minnesota entomologists, say the best known control materials at present are:

* Diazinon 25 percent wettable powder. Use 2 tablespoons per gallon of water or emulsion using emulsion concentrate.

* ~~Savin~~ 50 percent wettable powder. Use 2 tablespoons per gallon of water or equivalent using the 85 percent powder of the flowable formulation.

* All purpose fruit spray mix--methoxychlor plus malathion and fungicide--at rates directed on the labels.

Spray carefully so that all foilage and fruit are completely covered. A mature fruit-bearing tree requires from 3 to 5 gallons of spray. Spray trees from all sides.

Entomology fact sheet No. 20, "The Apple Maggot," has complete information. It's available on request from the _____ County Extension Office, _____.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 26, 1962

To all counties

4-H NEWS

SELECT STYLES
TO FIT YOUR
FIGURE TYPE

Immediate Release

Use the lines of your costume to your advantage in helping to create your "ideal figure," study every line of a pattern or dress in relation to your figure before you select it, suggests Thelma Baierl, extension specialist in clothing at the University of Minnesota.

The lines of your costume attract the eye because they produce movement. These lines cause the eye to move in different directions - vertical, horizontal and diagonal.

If you are taller than the average 5-foot, 6-inch figure, select horizontal lines to make you look shorter. Unpressed pleats, tucks and other forms of fullness are good for the tall, slender girl. If you are this figure type, you can wear many styles: for example a double-breasted suit, dress or coat; easy, bloused waistlines; large blanket plaids; cover-up necklines, such as cowl, rolled, flared; a scarf at the neck; bulky pockets; a contrast at the waistline; and a wide look in cut of the bodice and skirt.

The tall, heavier figure should avoid horizontal lines that accentuate the fullest part of the body. A jacket should not end at the widest part of the hips, but rather an inch or two below the waistline. A slightly gored skirt, square corners on the lower edge of a jacket, straight or moderately wide skirts, flat, narrow collars, three-fourths length sleeve and full-length, straight or semi-fitted coats--these styles are becoming to this figure type.

Slim jackets to match the dress are good choices for the short, thin person. They create a vertical effect because there are no broken lines. One-piece clothes help to make you look taller. You can adapt many of the suggestions for the tall, thin person if they don't have too many horizontal lines.

The short, heavier figure can wear much the same type of clothes as the tall, heavier person. Single-breasted lines are good, but avoid strapless dresses, overblouses and thick, bulky or shiny fabrics which increase the apparent size of the figure.

The average figure has a wide variety of choices. The classic shirtwaist with a skirt to suit your figure is universally becoming as is a three-fourths sleeve length.

To look well dressed, wear clothes that you know are comfortable, right for you, your figure and the place you go.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 26, 1962

To all counties

ATT: Home Agents

FEATURE TURKEY
IN JULY MEALS

Turkeys top the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for July, reports Home Agent _____.

There will be plenty of turkey for everyone -- for a Fourth of July picnic, for Sunday company or for good eating any day of the month.

Milk and other dairy products should make a hit with budget-watching homemakers. They will be good buys during the month, both nutrition-wise and price-wise.

A variety of vegetables from home and market gardens will add special goodness to summer meals.

Fruits on the list of plentiful for July include canned peaches and frozen concentrated juice.

You can build a tasty menu for the Fourth of July picnic or a company dinner around all of these plentiful foods, _____ says. She suggests serving frozen orange juice as an appetizer, barbecued or roast turkey for the main course, with summer vegetables and glazed peaches as accompaniments. Then top off the meal with milk served as the beverage and ice cream as the dessert.

-jbn-

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 3, 1962

To all Counties
Immediate release

STANDARDIZING
TESTS CHECK
POULTRY VACCINES

Standardized procedures required for testing safety and potency of poultry disease vaccines have proven both accurate and practical, according to a U.S. Department of Agriculture veterinarian's report to the recent American Poultry Science Association annual meeting.

Dr. D. D. Oshel, of USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) outlined the Federal requirements set for infectious bronchitis vaccine as an example of those used by vaccine manufacturers and the ARS to prevent production and interstate distribution of worthless, contaminated, dangerous or harmful veterinary products.

"Biological products that meet these test standards should help the poultryman to better protect his flocks from disease." Dr. Oshel said.

According to Dr. Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, standards for testing vaccines used against infectious bronchitis and B₁ type Newcastle disease were issued last November.

Similar procedures for testing Newcastle-bronchitis vaccine, killed Newcastle disease vaccine and laryngotracheitis vaccine are about ready for issuance.

Dr. Solac says facilities at the National Animal Disease Laboratory, which opened at Ames, Iowa, last summer, have hastened development and standardization of vaccine test methods.

Before the Ames ARS laboratory was built veterinary scientists lacked adequate laboratories to keep up with the tremendous increase in biologics manufacture and use.

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hrs

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 3, 1962

To all counties

Release week of July 8

F A R M F I L L E R S

Bike riders! Know the rules of the road and obey them, urges Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota extension safety specialist. Keep to the right when riding. Keep the bike in good condition, with legal lighting and reflectors. Stop at signals and traffic signs and walk the bike across intersections. Use warning bell or horn. Ride single file and don't carry extra passengers.

* * * *

Full feeding of high quality forage the year 'round can result in an extra ton of milk from an average cow. This is one way to beat the cost-price squeeze.

* * * *

Heat, flies and over-mature forages can bring a cut of 30 percent or more in milk production this summer. Clifford Wilcox, University of Minnesota extension dairyman, says a dairyman can prevent much of this loss through careful pasture management and adequate fly control. Make sure milk cows always have access to fresh water, and be prepared to supplement pastures with hay and silage when necessary.

* * * *

Annual summer field days are in progress at University of Minnesota branch agricultural experiment stations. There's still a chance to attend those at Crookston, July 17; Grand Rapids, July 19; and Duluth, July 20. You can pick up some good information at any of these events.

* * * *

The difference between some dairymen and poultrymen is that the dairyman is always figuring how he can stretch his hay and silage, while the poultryman is trying to get more feed into his birds.

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rpr

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 3, 1962

All counties
Immediate release
First of two on beef cow
herds

MANAGING THE
BEEF COW HERD

Good management of a beef cow herd involves many production, management and marketing considerations. According to Extension Economists Duane E. Erickson and Kenneth E. Egertson, these are some of the more important:

* Strive for a high weaning percentage. If a cow does not drop or wean a calf her maintenance cost must be carried by the calves produced. For example, with an 85-percent calf crop and an \$85 annual cost of keeping a cow, cost per pound of a weaned 400-pound calf would be 25 cents. Increasing the percentage weaned to 95 would lower the cost per pound to 22.4 cents, a gain of \$10.40 per calf.

* Maintain low production costs per cow. Many beef cow producers feed more and better feed and provide more expensive buildings than they need. Know the nutritional requirements for maintaining a beef cow herd and producing healthy calves. And avoid unprofitable excess weight gains.

* Produce heavy, high-quality calves. A beef grower's returns increase as average weaning weights increase. A 350-pound calf selling for 25 cents per pound will gross \$87.50. It costs little more to produce a 400-pound calf and increase gross returns by \$12.50 per calf.

Quality is important. Based on present feeder prices, returns increase approximately \$8 per calf by raising the grade from good to choice.

Good management of a beef cow herd involves continuous planning. This calls for a close evaluation of alternative uses of available land, labor and capital.

Planning should include a determination of the carrying capacity of pasture and other land available for grazing. Amounts of feed available per year should be considered in light of the feed produced on the farm. And look into the price and availability of breeding stock to be purchased.

Closely consider cost of additional buildings and equipment and long-run prices for feeder calves. And, finally, compare added costs of the beef cow enterprise with expected returns for an indication of the net effect on your farm business.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 3, 1962

To all counties

For immediate release

BUNKER SILOS
OFFER ADVANTAGES

Two good reasons for building a bunker silo are (1) it's a low cost way to store silage, and (2) location is extremely flexible, according to University of Minnesota agricultural engineers.

D. M. Ryan and C. K. Otis say a bunker silo can be built for about half the cost of an upright silo. And the flexible location often eliminates drainage problems sometimes associated with trench silos and makes for greater efficiency in the feeding operation.

Big advantage is that a bunker silo may be built adjacent to the feedlot so cattle can be self fed from the open end. A trench silo has to be built into a hillside and may be far removed from the farmyard.

Ryan and Otis recommend a cantilever post bunker with a concrete floor for self feeding. Cantilever means the walls are supported by the posts alone, no braces or ties are required. A concrete floor makes the silo easier to operate and maintain and holds posts in alignment.

Recommended height of the wall is 6 feet, with each wall sloping outward $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches per foot of height. For a 6-foot wall use 6-inch top posts 10 feet long. For the walls, use 2 x 6 inch tongue and groove material and start boards 1 inch above the floor to allow seepage to escape.

Allow a width of 3 to 6 inches per head when cattle will be self-fed.

To figure the length, multiply the number of cattle to be fed by the number of days on feed by the pounds per head per day. Divide this figure by the weight of silage per cubic foot--about 35 pounds for corn silage; 42 for grass--times the width of the bunker midway between top and floor.

Add 12 feet to the result to cover possible loss from spoilage.

For complete plans and information ask your county agent for engineering plan sheet M-126, "Horizontal Aboveground Silo." Written by Ryan and Otis, it's available without cost from your county extension office.

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hrs

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 3, 1962

To all counties

ATT: Home Agents

COOKING RESULTS
VARY WITH KINDS
OF MILK USED

Can various forms of milk be used interchangeably in recipes?

Home agent _____ reports that studies made by food quality specialists in USDA's Agricultural Research Service show that it depends upon what food item you're preparing. Some recipes may need more and others less of substitute forms of milk.

ARS scientists recently tried several different forms of milk in two basic recipes--one for white sauce and one for baking-powder biscuits.

White sauce is typical of the milk items cooked on top of the stove. So, results of this study are a guide to using different milk products in cream soups, creamed meats or vegetables, most milk sauces and gravies, cornstarch puddings and cream pie fillings.

Different forms of milk can make a considerable difference in the thickness of a mixture like white sauce, the study shows. Evaporated milk, though diluted, makes a thicker sauce than any other milk. Fresh skim milk and nonfat dry milk (reconstituted with water) make the thinnest sauce. Whole milk, both fresh and dry, makes a sauce that thickens more as it cools because the fat in the milk becomes firm in cooling.

In using the various forms of milk in baking-powder biscuits, the food specialists found that the thinner forms moisten flour more readily than the others. For the desired tenderness, the biscuits need smaller measures of fresh whole, fresh skim, and reconstituted nonfat dry milk than of fresh buttermilk, diluted evaporated milk, or reconstituted dry whole milk.

-jbn-

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 3, 1962

To all counties

4-H News

Immediate release

PLAY IT SAFE
IN THE WATER

Water sports are fun, but you can relax and enjoy them much more if you know safety rules and precautions, says Glenn Prickett, extension specialist in safety at the University of Minnesota.

Swimming is fun, cooling, relaxing and good exercise--when you remember these tips:

- . Learn to swim properly and by Red Cross instruction, if possible.
- . Wait at least a couple of hours after a hearty meal to avoid cramps. It's better to swim before rather than after eating.
- . Stick to your limitations--daring is dangerous. You know what these limitations are in the water--your swimming ability, your health (if you're tired).
- . Always swim with a partner, never alone. The buddy system, popular at many camps, is good to remember wherever or whenever you are swimming.
- . Don't become dependent on air mattresses and inner tubes--they aren't life preservers. They may be fun in the water but they can also be very dangerous.

If you or your family join the summer exodus from the city or farm to the lake for boating or fishing, remember these precautions:

- . Don't attempt to go on the water when the wind and waves are high.
 - . Permit just the recommended number of passengers for a safe and seaworthy boat.
 - . Make sure there are enough life preservers for everyone in the boat. Passengers who can't swim, especially children, should wear them whenever in the boat.
 - . Remain seated in the boat if possible. But, if you must change places, remain low in the boat with hands on the gunwales while changing location.
 - . Match the size of the motor to the size of the boat--a large motor doesn't belong on a small boat.
 - . Stay with the boat until help arrives, in case of emergency.
- Courtesy on the water may save many lives.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 10, 1962

To all counties

Immediate release
Second of two on beef
production

SELECTING BEEF
CATTLE FOR PROFIT

The value of a weanling beef calf is determined mostly by his weight and his grade. Both can be improved by a good selection program.

According to Raymond L. Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, weaning weight is influenced by the milking ability of the dam and by the calf's inherited ability for growth. Weaning weight is about 30 to 40 percent heritable; this means permanent improvement can be made.

A cow that's a good mother with her first calf will almost always wean a heavy calf in the future. To evaluate differences in mothering ability of cows, weigh calves when they are between 140 and 210 days old. Select a standard age, 200 days for example. Weights of older or younger calves can be easily adjusted to a 200-day equivalent.

Cows 5 to 8 years old have an advantage over cows calving for the first or second time and over aged cows. To be fair in culling, compensate by adjusting for the age of the dam. Add to the weaning weight of the calf as follows:
2-year-old dam, add 60 pounds; 3-year-old, 40 pounds; 4-year-old, 20 pounds;
9-year-old, 10 pounds; 10-year-old, 25 pounds; 11 years or over, 35 pounds.

Commercial beef producers can profit by marketing calves that grade choice or better. Grade at weaning is about 30 percent heritable. Cows that do not produce heavy, top grading calves should be culled.

Use of a good bull cannot be overemphasized. A bull that can raise the average grade of a calf crop from good to choice could easily add \$200 to the value of one year's calf crop if he sired only 25 calves.

If possible, buy bulls that have performance records. A sire should have been well above average weight at weaning and should have graded high. Weight at 12 to 24 months of age is highly heritable; make sure a bull weighs well then. Also, make certain that he has desirable conformation and appears to be the kind that could finish out at an early age.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 10, 1962

To all counties

Immediate release
Second of two on beef
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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 10, 1962

To all counties

Release week of July 15

F A R M F I L L E R S

Benefits from the application of starter fertilizer to corn were demonstrated at the recent Crops and Soils Day at the University of Minnesota's Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton. Last year the same fields treated with starter fertilizer showed yield increases of 8-10 bushels per acre over fields not getting the treatment. If growth rates so far this season are a criterion, even greater increases should result this year, according to A. C. Caldwell and R. W. Blanchar, University soil scientists.

* * * *

It's not too early to start thinking about taking soils samples. Sample boxes and instruction sheets are available at several locations in most counties. (AGENT: You may wish to give local information on availability of boxes and sheets.) Samples can be taken any time between now and freeze-up. See the county agent for more information.

* * * *

Increased production, resulting from the culling of low producers and more efficient herd feeding and management result from keeping accurate records, Dairy Herd Improvement Association members find. If you're interested in DHIA, see the county agent.

* * * *

A little extra care in the way of insect control for dairy calves can add a lot to their comfort, and they'll respond by adding extra pounds and will be more healthy and vigorous, says Bill Mudge, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 10, 1962

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

TENANTS SUGGEST
CHANGES IN
HOUSE PLAN

You have to live in a house to know what's good or bad about it.

That's what researchers in the U.S. Department of Agriculture had a farm family do -- so, they could change and improve one of their experimental house designs accordingly.

The new two-bedroom farmhouse plan (No. 7156) with carport has improvements based on recommendations of the farm family and on results of a federal-state study into space requirements for work and storage areas in farm homes. The plan is suitable for both farm and suburban locations.

An increase in floor space was one of the biggest improvements, based on the occupants' suggestions, according to Mary L. Muller, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota. The new house plan provides for 1,180 square feet of floor space -- about 150 square feet more than the original house. The dining room, living room and kitchen-work rooms have been enlarged, and closet space increased.

The main part of the house can be built first and the bedrooms and carport added later. Before the bedrooms are added, the living room serves as a combination bedroom-living room. The bedroom closets are built into the living room side of the wall, with doors opening into the living room. When the bedroom wing is added, the closet doors are changed to open into the bedroom.

The bedrooms are located nearest the service areas, so the family may be alerted more quickly in case of fire or other emergency.

A flagstone terrace is built in the angle formed by the main part of the house and the bedroom wing. It provides for outdoor entertaining or other leisure activities.

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

-jbn-

NOTE TO AGENT: Mary L. Muller sent you a letter (May 8) about charges and where to get plans. She also sent you 3 copies of each of three leaflets showing sketches and floor plans.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 10, 1962

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

IMPROVE YOUR
BICYCLE KNOW-HOW

Do you have the know-how for safe bicycle riding?

Know-how means knowing the rules of the road and how to follow them, says Glenn Prickett, extension specialist in safety at the University of Minnesota.

Since bicycles are traffic vehicles, bike riders must obey traffic lights and signs. Use hand signals for right and left turns and when stopping. Walk your bike across heavy traffic intersections because cars can't stop as quickly as bike riders in case of an emergency.

In 1961, 12 persons were killed in bicycle accidents and 542 were injured in Minnesota. Most of these accidents could have been avoided if the bicycle riders had followed these rules:

Ride with the traffic on the right side of the road, according to Minnesota state laws, and ride in single file, never carrying extra passengers. Always stop before riding out of alleys, driveways or from behind parked cars.

Check your local city ordinances for their particular laws concerning riding on the street or on the sidewalk. It's important to know these laws as they may vary from city to city.

If you must ride at night, have a white light in front, visible for 500 feet, and red reflector and tail light on the rear of your bicycle, visible from 300 feet. Wear light colored clothing or garments that reflect in the dark. It's easier for you to see cars than for them to see you.

Keep your bicycle in good repair--it's just as important for your bike to be in good mechanical condition as a car.

Safe cycling is training for safe driving later.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 17, 1962

To All Counties

Immediate release

FOLIAGE DISEASES
ATTACK ALFALFA

Due to wet weather and delayed harvest, many Minnesota alfalfa fields are showing signs of fungus-caused foliage disease this year.

According to Fred Frosheiser, University of Minnesota and USDA plant pathologist, common leaf spot, blackstem and Pseudoplea (pronounced "soo-dop-le-ah") leaf spot or "scorch", are the most troublesome foliage diseases of alfalfa in the state.

Common leaf spot appears as dark brown spots on leaves; later the leaves turn yellow and drop from stems. Blackstem is not limited to stems; it also causes black spots on leaves, yellowing and leaf drop.

Symptoms of blackstem develop in about 5 days; common leafspot symptoms appear about 14 days after infection takes place. In both diseases older leaves are attacked first; more and more leaves are lost as the disease moves up the plant.

Pseudoplea leaf spot also causes brown spots on leaves; they are larger and lighter than spots caused by common leaf spot. Leaves dry up on the stems without losing their color. The disease generally does little damage to the first crop; plants usually aren't infected until after clipping.

Damage may be severe on the second and third crop, but the disease runs its course early and becomes less severe as plants grow older.

Frosheiser says researchers are developing new alfalfa varieties which appear resistant to common leaf spot and offer greater resistance to blackstem than present varieties. Present alfalfa varieties adapted to Minnesota have little resistance to foliage diseases. Best way to avoid loss from foliage diseases in alfalfa is to harvest the first crop early -- in the medium to late bud stage.

Cuttings should be planned so the last crop is off the field no later than September 5 if you expect a hay crop the following season.

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-hrs-

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 17, 1962

To All Counties

Immediate release
First of a series on
poultry flocks

SMALL FLOCKS NEED
TOP MANAGEMENT

Although family sized poultry flocks are still prominent in Minnesota egg production, their competitive position appears to be weakening.

In recent years the number of flocks with less than 400 hens has declined more than twice as fast as flocks with more than 400 layers.

According to extension economists at the University of Minnesota, cost studies indicate that good management -- leading to low cost, quality egg production -- is essential if a small flock owner wants even a modest return for his labor.

J. L. App and K. H. Thomas say that operating cost studies on flocks of 300 to 500 birds indicate that with average production -- 216 eggs per layer -- pullet, feed and miscellaneous costs amount to about 25 cents per dozen eggs.

When production increases to 230 eggs per bird, costs are reduced to 23 cents per dozen.

In Minnesota, local prices paid for eggs from 1956 to 1961 averaged 28 cents per dozen. If you ignore interest, depreciation, repair and upkeep costs, an average flock returns only 50 to 60 cents per hour of labor. An efficient flock gives its owner a labor return of \$1.10 to \$1.20 per hour.

App and Thomas say the Minnesota small flock owner who's looking for the best possible use of his time and money must know the answers to these questions:

- * Can he improve management and increase returns on his present flock?
- * Would his net return be greater with a larger flock?
- * Would he be better off to allocate his labor, feed and facilities to alternative enterprises such as hogs?

Justification for a family-sized laying flock rests on the market for quality eggs and how little a flock owner will take for his labor. Each producer must make these considerations in view of his own situation.

For planning information ask your county agent for a copy of Poultry Husbandry Fact Sheet No. 2, "Egg Production Costs."

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 17, 1962

To All Counties

Release week of July 22

FARM FILLERS

Power take-off shields won't do much good if left in the machine shed or standing in a fence corner. Be sure they are all in place on the machinery, urges Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

Working up the ground this summer is a necessary first step for survival and growth of any farmstead shelterbelts or field windbreaks you intend to plant in 1963, especially in the southern and western counties of the state. Marvin Smith, University of Minnesota extension forester, suggests: first, decide on the total area to be planted. Then plow and fallow the ground through this summer and early fall. Your efforts now will be rewarded with the fast start young trees get next spring -- and the relative ease of weed control.

* * *

You have no way of really knowing whether you're efficient unless you have a good set of records on your cows' production, says Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. More Minnesota farmers are keeping Dairy Herd Improvement Association records today than ever before. They figure it's a good way to meet stiff competition.

* * *

If you think you can't afford improved forage handling equipment, better check these figures. Hal Routhe, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, says that if you harvest about 30 acres -- or 100 tons -- of hay per year the annual cost of owning and operating a mow drying system will be about \$230. Annual cost of owning a hay conditioner is only about \$220.

Those rates include depreciation, repairs, interest and operating costs. Benefits from improved forage quality -- figuring a 100-ton harvest -- could amount to \$600 to \$800 per year.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 17, 1962

To All Counties
Immediate release

CATTLE NEED
FLY CONTROL

Extremely high populations of bloodsucking stable flies and increasing numbers of face flies are making life miserable for cattle and other Minnesota livestock.

According to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, abundant moisture has provided favorable breeding conditions for stable flies and houseflies. And face flies are now found generally across the southern half of the state.

Lofgren says farmers have an obligation to give their cows relief from flies by applying effective control measures.

For dairy cattle use pyrethrins, ciodrin or DDVP. Ciodrin (pronounced "Sigh-o-drin"), an effective new material approved for fly control on dairy cattle, may not yet be generally available.

Beef cattle may be sprayed with Co-ral or ronnel or any of the materials used on dairy cattle. Barns and other animal housing structures should be treated with a residual fly control material or insecticide such as diazinon (Korlan), ronnel (Cygon), or dimethoate.

For detailed information on fly control pick up Extension Folder 192 "Fly Control For Livestock," at your county extension office.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 17, 1962

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents
Immediate release

PLAN ROOMS TO
GROW WITH THE
CHILD'S NEEDS

Rooms that grow with children allow for their "built-in" flexibility, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota.

Mrs. Zabel gives some suggestions to help you plan for flexibility in rooms.

Currently, manufacturers are carrying out the idea of flexibility in baby and youth furniture. Parents can select from stylings which include modern, Danish modern, Early American, contemporary, French Provincial and Italian Directoire. Complete ensembles include cribs, chests, chestrobes, night stands, bookcases, single and double dressers and mirrors. Available in wood or painted finishes, much of this furniture can grow with the child, with a slight change in usage or placement.

If you select inexpensive materials for backgrounds, you will be able to change the appearance of the room often. Clean, fresh colors in paint or wall-paper with narrow stripes, small check or diminutive conventional patterns are a good choice. Nursery rhyme characters tend to date the room, besides giving it a cluttered look. A cork board on one wall above a play table can hold cut-outs of things that interest the child from year to year.

Adjustable shelves fastened to the wall within the child's reach are handy to store fair-sized toys, dolls and big color books. Later on these shelves can be used for books and hobby equipment.

Upper and lower casement window curtains with a shirred valance are decorative and inexpensive. Bright colors lend gaiety to the room and can be made from inexpensive cotton material. Curtains can be changed easily as a child grows older.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 17, 1962

To all counties

4-H NEWS

CHOOSE, USE
THE CORRECT
INTERFACING

Immediate release

Grandmother used starched linen and steel frames to retain a certain shape in her clothes. In today's fashions, molding and holding shape is done through the use of interfacings.

Interfacings perform these important functions, says Thelma Baierl, extension specialist in clothing at the University of Minnesota: They prevent sagging, add firmness, add a crease-resistant quality, reinforce a seam or buttonhole area, support the roll of lapels and collar, soften the turn of the coat hem and sleeves and give shape to parts of the garment.

Do you know how to choose the proper interfacing for your garment? Home sewers, including 4-H girls working on the clothing project, may want to keep these tips in mind when selecting interfacing for their garment. The type of interfacing depends on the weight and sheerness of the fabric and how it is to be used in the design of the garment.

Interfacing should never be heavier than the fabric it supports. It should be resilient and crease resistant and the color should match or blend with the outer fabric. Check the cleaning requirements of both fabrics. They should react the same when washed, dry cleaned or when heat is applied. Make sure the interfacing is thoroughly shrunk before using it.

A woven interfacing is easier to press and shape, so it can be used for details that mold to the body. When shape can be achieved through cutting and stitching, a nonwoven interfacing might be used.

Cut a fitted facing and its interfacing on the same grain as the part of the garment to be faced, with the exception of a bias strip used at sleeve and coat hems.

When making seams in interfacing, lap the seam, stitch flat and trim closely. In darts, slit the dart through the center, stitch flat and trim. To avoid bulk at corners, cut away 3/4 inch of interfacing point before attaching to the fabric..

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 24, 1962

To all counties
Immediate release

POTATO ADVISORY
COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS
PROGRAM TO USDA

The National Potato Advisory Committee has recommended that the public hearing on a proposed national potato marketing order be reopened in Denver, Colorado. The committee further recommended that if the hearing is not reopened prior to Sept. 15 it be delayed until after Nov. 15.

The public hearing on the proposed order was recessed in Atlanta April 21 after earlier sessions had been held at Minneapolis, and in five other cities.

According to Frank Smith, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota, the 26-man Committee recommended these modifications in the provisions of the proposed marketing order:

- * Eliminate volume regulation.

- * Change the grade and size regulation provision to a U. S. No. 2, 1-1/2-inch minimum size for all potatoes marketed in the United States which are subject to regulation under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act. This means prohibition of shipment of cull potatoes throughout the United States.

- * Require grade labeling and identification of State or production area of all potatoes shipped to market in fresh form.

- * The proposed order to be made applicable to all potatoes produced for market provided that any person producing less than one-quarter acre of potatoes would not be deemed to be producing potatoes for market.

- * Retain the 46-man National Potato Marketing Board as the administrative agency with such seasonal and special committees as the Board deems necessary.

- * The cost of the program would be covered by assessment upon potato handlers and could not exceed one-half cent a hundredweight.

- * A mandatory referendum would be held every 3 years to consider continuation of the order. The order would not be continued unless approved by two-thirds

add 1 -- advisory committee recommends program

vote by number of those voting and 51 percent of the volume of potatoes voted, or by two-thirds vote by volume of potatoes voted and 51 percent of the number of potato producers voting.

* Such other changes would be made as necessary to conform with these suggested revisions.

The committee also urged the enactment of a bill currently before the Congress, which would remove the canning and freezing exemption for potatoes from the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act.

The committee also reaffirmed its position in support of the potato acreage allotment bill presently before the Congress.

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198
A. J. P.
Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 24, 1962

To all counties

Immediate release

SUGGESTIONS GIVEN
FOR BETTER MILKING

If you want to sell all the milk that your cows are capable of producing, start with good equipment, maintain it properly, and use good milking procedures.

That's the word from J. William Mudge, extension dairy husbandman at the University of Minnesota. Here are suggestions from Mudge on better milking:

Operate the milking machine at the vacuum recommended by the manufacturer. Be sure the pump is large enough to provide steady vacuum for the number of units operated. Inch and a quarter vacuum lines are recommended for new installations, as they have more vacuum reserve and are less subject to plugging.

The vacuum line should be flushed with lye water (one can of lye to three gallons of water) at least every three months or at any time that milk has been drawn into the line. Draw the lye water through each stallcock, starting with the one nearest the pump and working away from it. Empty the trap or vacuum tank often enough to be sure that no water is drawn into the pump. Repair or replace leaky stallcocks.

The vacuum control valve prevents excessive vacuum by admitting air to the line. Therefore, it should be located between the pump and the first stallcock. If it's located at the other end of the line, material in the line could cause excessive vacuum at stallcocks near the pump even though the control valve operates properly.

Check this valve at each milking. If no air is admitted to the line, the valve may be stuck or the pump may not be furnishing enough vacuum.

In machine milking, there is continuous vacuum in the teat cup liner and alternating vacuum and release of vacuum between the liner and the teat cup shell. As vacuum is released between the shell and liner, the liner collapses around the teat. This stimulates the flow of blood within the teat, preventing congestion.

-more-

add 1 -- suggestions given for better milking

To provide vacuum and release is the job of the pulsator. If the pulsator is sticky or worn, vacuum release is not complete, and congestion and irritation of the teat occurs.

Pulsators must be kept clean. Some pulsators need to be oiled at intervals. Others should be left dry. Consult the manufacturer's instructions regarding this.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

To all counties
4-H News
Immediate release

July 24, 1962

First in a series of three
career stories

MODERN FARMING HAS
FEW OPPORTUNITIES,
STIFF REQUIREMENTS

Farming can be a rewarding career for a young man who can gain control of an adequate business and manage it well.

However, the number of opportunities for beginning farmers has been shrinking, according to K. H. Thomas and J. L. App, extension economists at the University of Minnesota. They note that from 1945 to 1959 only 12 percent of the farms in Minnesota became available to young farmers, while nearly 35 percent were vacated by older farmers leaving the farm.

One of the difficulties beginning farmers face is that of gaining control of sufficient capital. Capital requirements in agriculture have been rising steadily -- a fact which intensifies the problem. Savings, gifts, inheritances, loans and leasing and contract arrangements are all possible sources of farm capital.

For most young farmers, management ability, like capital, is a limiting factor. The best source of managerial experience, say Thomas and App, is actual on-the-farm experience. A young man planning to go into farming on his own will be helped greatly if he has shared in decision making on his parents' or another farm. In addition, agricultural education in high school, college or at special county meetings will be useful to a young farmer.

Prospective young farmers must first recognize that only a limited number of adequate farms become available each year, the extension economists point out. Similarly, men who go into farming will have to gain control of more capital and be excellent managers. However, good opportunities and a satisfying living still exist for the good farmer-manager who locates on a good farm.

For more information on farming as a career see your county agent and get a copy at the county extension office of North Central Publication No. 102, Opportunities for the Beginning Farmer, Why Are They Limited?"

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 24, 1962

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

FRESH FRUIT,
VEGETABLES ARE
JULY PLENTIFULS

August will be another good month for food shoppers .

Large supplies of turkey, fresh fruits and vegetables and salad oils will be among foods plentiful in markets, reports Home Agent _____ .

For a cookout or for Sunday dinner at home, roast a turkey. Turkey in a variety of sizes continues to be plentiful and one of the best protein buys. Use the leftover turkey for sandwiches and salads.

The wide variety of summer vegetables available from local gardens will be supplemented by shipments from commercial producing areas.

August will be the big month for fresh peaches and pears. Good news to home canners is the forecast that this year's peach crop is expected to be well above average. The crop of Bartlett pears will be larger than it has been for two years. _____ reminds homemakers who are planning to freeze peaches that the Early Elbertas now on the market are among the best quality for freezing.

There will be plenty of fresh lemons and limes for cooling beverages and desserts and for salad dressings. Supplies of frozen concentrated lemonade and frozen concentrated orange juice will also be large. These concentrates will be selling at low prices.

Cantaloups will be another featured item on the August list of plentiful foods to enjoy at breakfast or for salad or dessert at lunch or dinner. California will have a crop of cantaloup 10 percent above last year's.

-jbn-

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 24, 1962

To all counties

Release week of July 29

F A R M F I L L E R S

Allowing a child to ride on a tractor or other farm machinery is always a gamble with his life.

* * * *

Take a few minutes to adjust stanchions so each stall fits the cow that occupies it, suggests Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Cows will have fewer teat and udder injuries and you'll probably have less trouble with mastitis. Reduced labor is another benefit. Cows keep themselves cleaner when stalls are the right length.

* * * *

Check the thermostat in your tractor's cooling system. Low engine operating temperatures cause unnecessary wear. Gasoline engines operate best at 165 to 185 degrees, diesel engines at 185 degrees, according to D. W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

Both tractor and operator are protected if the tractor is shut off and cooled for a short time before fueling. A hot manifold can quickly ignite fuel fumes, warns Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of

* * * *

Put hay in feed racks for cows on pasture. They'll always eat a little hay, even when pastures are in good condition. A few extra pounds of hay may be a big help in holding up production, say University of Minnesota extension dairy husbandmen.

* * * *

Blind corners caused by tall corn, weeds and brush are often serious traffic problems. Why not cut out all tall growth around intersections so there is a clear view 300 to 500 feet in both directions?

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 24, 1962

To all counties
Immediate release

SPECIALIST GIVES
SUGGESTIONS FOR
EXHIBITING HOGS

With county fair time at hand, R. L. Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, has a few suggestions for exhibiting hogs.

"A successful swine exhibit calls for planning ahead of time and following a few precautions at the fair," he says.

Training the pig should actually be started several weeks before the fair. During the final days before the fair, give the animal additional training in responding to a light cane or whip.

By show time, the pig should stop when the cane is held in front of his face or when he is touched lightly on the face. He should turn right or left on being touched lightly on the opposite side of the head. A gentle tap on his side with the cane should be enough to get him to move. Don't tap him on the back or rump. This will make him hunch up in an awkward position.

Try to haul the pigs to the fairgrounds during the cool part of the day. Damp sand in the bottom of the truck or trailer will prevent the hogs from slipping and keep them comfortable en route. Do not feed the hogs just before loading them.

At the show, feed your pigs in an area outside their pens if at all possible. This way they will eat better, they will get some exercise, and their pens will stay cleaner.

Feed an amount that the pigs will clean up in 15 or 20 minutes. Try to feed early in the morning while it is cool and before crowds assemble. Feed again late in the evening.

Water the pigs several times a day. Remove the troughs as soon as they have finished drinking. This will keep the pens dryer and neater.

"Remember, you and your pigs are on exhibition all the time. Dirty, cluttered pens detract from your exhibit," says Arthaud.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 24, 1962

Immediate release
Second of three on
egg production

MANY ADJUSTMENTS
IN THE EGG BUSINESS
SEEN BY ECONOMIST

Hens are laying more eggs, we're eating fewer eggs per person, competition in the egg business is getting keener, and flocks are becoming fewer and larger. That, in an eggshell, is the present trend of the egg business in this state, according to William H. Dankers, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota.

In 1960 Minnesota hens averaged 220 eggs apiece -- twice as many eggs as their ancestors laid back in 1930. As a result, our 1960 eggs were supplied by only 73 percent of the average number of layers we'd had during 1945-49.

Minnesota hens laid more than 4 billion eggs in 1955, some 7.2 percent of the nation's supply. In 1961 only about $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion eggs, 5.6 percent of total U. S. production, came from Minnesota, a percentage about equal to that of the early 1940's.

Mr. Average American ate 323 eggs in 1961, fewest he'd eaten since World War II days. Dankers estimates that this year's consumption rate will be about equal to that of 1961.

The inflationary situation, with tremendous increases in marketing costs, has reduced the proportion of the consumer's price of eggs available to the producer to cover production costs. Egg producers now receive a much smaller percentage of the price paid by consumers than they used to. Furthermore, this reduction has been much more severe in Minnesota and other midwest states than for the U. S. as a whole.

As a result, many Minnesota poultrymen with flocks under 400 birds quit the egg business during the late 1950's. There were many more small flocks in northern than in southern Minnesota. But from 1949 to 1959 nearly half -- and in some counties close to two-thirds -- of the northern Minnesota egg producers quit the business.

add 1 -- fewer farm flocks . . .

Some flock owners in southern Minnesota also discontinued their egg business, but in many counties it was a reduction of only about 20 to 30 percent from 1949 to 1959. Generally, egg production in Minnesota is more efficient, competitive and effective in the state's good feed grain areas.

What's ahead for the poultryman? Dankers says we'll probably see a further decline in Minnesota farm flocks and that in the future Minnesota eggs will make up a smaller share of the nation's egg production.

Evidence of the trend appears in the number of chicks hatched for laying flock replacements during the first half of 1962. For the U. S. as a whole the hatch was about 7.4 percent below the first half of 1961; in Minnesota it was down 14.7 percent.

Some Minnesota poultrymen have switched from a laying flock to broiler and fryer production. The state's broiler and fryer hatch for the first half of this year was 35.7 percent above the same period a year ago while for the U. S. as a whole it was 3.1 percent under 1961.

However, Minnesota's chicken broiler and fryer enterprise is still insignificant in relation to total U. S. production. While the state's broiler and fryer hatch was way up for the first six months of 1962 it totalled less than one-half percent of the hatch in the U. S.

Dankers says circumstances of Minnesota flock owners differ considerably with regard to existing facilities, funds available for investment, and labor supply. Those still in the egg business must give consideration to this, and to all phases of the egg enterprise, if they are to make the most favorable and profitable adjustments.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 31, 1962

GAIN CAPITAL AND
EXPERIENCE IN
FARM PARTNERSHIP

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

Most prospective young farmers have eventual ownership of a farm as one of their main goals.

Often, however, a young man has neither the capital nor the management experience to buy a farm and manage it on his own. For him, farming on a partnership basis with his father or tenancy on another farm will help him gain both the necessary capital and management skills.

Before deciding for or against farming on the home farm, a young man should evaluate a partnership arrangement and consider the long-run income potential of the farm if he should become the full owner, say K. H. Thomas and J. L. App, extension economists in farm management at the University of Minnesota.

Three factors should be carefully considered before either partner decides on a partnership arrangement.

* Common goals and objectives are essential. Each person involved should agree on the level of family living, the size of the enterprise and the ownership of property and equipment.

* Mutual respect for the experience and knowledge of each, coupled with understanding and a willingness to discuss differences, is a necessity in establishing and maintaining a strong partnership.

* The financial aspects of turning the home farm into a partnership business must also be considered. The net farm income must be enough to support two families at the standard of living they desire. For example, if two families depend on the income from one farm and each family has family living expenses of \$3,000 and debt payments of \$1,000, the farm business must gross from \$24,000 to \$27,000 yearly for the necessary \$8,000 net income. Also the son must be able or permitted to contribute enough to the farm so his share of the income will allow him to make satisfactory financial progress toward his eventual goal.

For more information get a copy of the career exploration handbook, Your Opportunities in Farming, from your county agent.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 31, 1962

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

COMPACT HOUSE
PLAN FOR YOUNG
OR OLD COUPLES

Compactness and convenience are characteristics of two house plans developed recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Although they were designed for farmhouses for a young family or an elderly couple, the plans would suit many suburban and urban locations. Both are two-bedroom houses.

In addition to two bedrooms, Plan No. 7159 has a sizable living room, a well arranged kitchen-dining area and a full basement for future expansion. The front door opens into a small entry-alcove in one corner of the living room.

Ample storage space includes a coat closet in the living room near the front door and two closets at one end of the kitchen-dining area for cleaning equipment and for food. The living room closet can also be used for storing card tables. The workroom has a closet for work clothes. A large linen closet is located in the bedroom hallway. Each bedroom has two large clothes closets.

The basement has space for general storage. One or more bedrooms could be built in the basement.

Plan No. 7160 is similar except that it is slab-on-grade construction. The front entrance is protected by the roofed portion of the brick terrace.

The kitchen-dining area is generous in size and well lighted and ventilated. The U-shaped kitchen, together with the various closet and storage spaces throughout the house, is based on results of research by state experiment stations and the Institute of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The dining part of the area contains space for a desk where farm and home records may be kept.

The workroom has room for the washer, dryer, freezer and a small sink and has a closet for work clothes.

The two bedrooms are similar in size.

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

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NOTE TO AGENT: Mary L. Muller sent you on May 8 three copies of leaflets on the house plans and information on how the working drawings may be obtained.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 31, 1962

To all counties

Release week of Aug. 5

F A R M F I L L E R S

Sanitation and good management should not be forgotten in the farm and home fly control program, reminds John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. Breeding places such as manure piles, straw stack bottoms, rubbish and garbage pails should be cleaned up or treated. Abundant moisture this season has made such places good fly breeding spots. Manure should be removed from around buildings at least twice a week and spread thinly on fields to dry.

* * * *

Face flies may become an important livestock pest in much of Minnesota by fall. See the county agent for extension folder 192, "Fly Control for Livestock," by L. K. Cutkomp and J. A. Lofgren.

* * * *

Poisoning is a frequent cause of accidental death, especially among children and pets. Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, urges that you provide storage space for farm chemicals and home medicines which can be locked to prevent children from getting into them.

* * * *

Why not plan next spring's windbreak plantings with the help of Extension Folder 217, "One Row Windbreaks"? More acres of cropland can be protected with fewer trees if you use single-row windbreaks, points out Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Windbreaks of this type are easy to cultivate and maintain, and they increase crop yields and remain more free of weeds and grasses than multiple row windbreaks. You can get a copy of Extension Folder 217 from the County Agricultural Extension Service office.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 31, 1962

To all counties
Immediate release

FARMERS MAY
CLAIM GAS
TAX REFUND

You may claim a 4¢-per-gallon refund of the federal tax on gasoline purchased and used for farming purposes during the period July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962.

But you must file a claim on tax form 2240, points out Harlund G. Routhe, extension economist in farm management at the University of Minnesota. The deadline for filing this form is September 30. It should be mailed to the office of your District Director of Internal Revenue. In Minnesota this office is located in St. Paul.

Routhe says a farmer with 200 acres can expect a total refund of \$50 to \$100. Last year, he points out, many eligible farmers failed to file their applications for the refund.

If you have not already received it in the mail, pick up form 2240 at the county agent's office.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 31, 1962

To all counties
Immediate release

DANKERS SEES
BETTER TURKEY
OUTLOOK IN '62

Minnesota turkey growers can look for a more favorable market in 1962 than their very difficult 1961 season.

That's the word from W. H. Dankers, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota.

In the United States as a whole, the turkey poult hatch for the first half of 1962 was about 15 percent below the first half of 1961. In Minnesota it was about 20 percent lower. The hatch was also considerably lower in the late months of 1961 than in the corresponding months of 1960.

Drastic price reduction resulted when production in 1961 increased 28 percent over 1960. Many producers lacked the financial resources to withstand such a sharp decline, even though they were efficient operators, points out Dankers. The average price for turkeys in 1961 was 18.9 cents per pound, compared with 25.4 in 1960.

In highlighting a report by USDA's Economic Research Service, Dankers points out that turkeys were raised on only one-half as many U. S. farms in 1959 as in 1954. However, the average number of birds raised on each farm increased from 370 to 953 in the same period. In Minnesota, there were 2,629 producers in 1954 and 1,912 in 1959.

Minnesota producers raised slightly more than 18½ million turkeys in 1961, when the total liveweight of turkeys slaughtered was just over 288 million pounds.

-more-

add 1 - better turkey outlook in '62

The turkeys sold at an average price of 17.6 cents per pound--1.3 cents below the national average.

Gross income from turkeys in Minnesota in 1961 was \$356,483,000. "This was a very large gross income," said Dankers. "But, because turkeys were in surplus, it resulted in an unfavorable net income to producers."

Consumption of turkey meat increased from 5 pounds per person in 1955 to 7.5 pounds in 1961--partly because of rising consumer incomes but mainly because of lower prices. About half the drop in prices and half the increase in consumption took place between 1960 and 1961. Turkey sales were greater in 1961 than in 1960, but prices to producers were down 26 percent.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 7, 1962

To all counties

Immediate Release

F A R M F I L L E R S

About 70 percent of a farmer's gross income went to pay for production costs in 1961, compared to about 50 percent in 1940. That's according to studies by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service. Although gross income has been holding steady for the past few years, production costs have continued to climb.

* * * *

Oilseed crushing now makes up a major portion of Minnesota's grain processing industry. According to University of Minnesota economists, 10 Minnesota plants processed 49 million bushels of soybeans and flaxseed in 1960. That's a 20 percent increase over the 41 million bushels processed in 1954.

* * * *

Minnesota stock sheep inventories increased by 152,000 head -- or 23 percent-- between 1950-52 and 1960-62. During that period only 13 of the state's 87 counties had a percentage decrease in stock sheep numbers; ten such counties were in eastern Minnesota. Kenneth E. Egertson, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, says sheep production is increasing in Minnesota and other North Central corn belt states while decreasing in the western range sheep production area and in south central states.

* * * *

Don't use DDVP sirup bait left over from last year to control face flies this year. The year-old baits are ineffective and only attract more flies to the animals, according to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

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hrs

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 7, 1962

To all counties
Att. HOME AGENTS

A GOOD DIET
INCLUDES FOUR
BASIC GROUPS

Food fads come and go, but the same foods remain basic to a healthful, balanced diet for everyone from astronauts to farm workers, business and professional people, homemakers, teenagers and children.

The best guide to a good diet for everyone is found in the four basic food groups, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota (says Home Agent _____).

Each day include in your family meals servings from the four food groups: two to four glasses of milk, two servings of meat, fish or eggs; four servings of fruits and vegetables; and four of bread or cereal. These foods will supply you and your family with proteins for growth and for repair of body tissues; minerals, vitamins, fats and carbohydrates for normal body functions. To round out the meals and to satisfy special cravings, you'll want to add some fats, sugars and perhaps some baked goods or other grain products.

Everyone needs milk each day. However, you can substitute cheese or ice cream for some of the milk and count the milk you use in casseroles, puddings or creamed vegetables. Children should have three to four 8-ounce glasses of milk; teenagers and pregnant women four or more; nursing mothers, six or more; and all other adults, two or more.

Beef, pork, lamb, veal and poultry are among the meats included in the meat group. But you can also include liver; eggs; fish and shellfish. Dry beans, peas, nuts or peanut butter can serve as alternates for one of the meat servings.

-more-

add 1 -- diet includes four groups

Select your fruits and vegetables carefully. Be sure to include in your four or more servings at least one food rich in vitamin C like cantaloupe, oranges, grapefruit, fresh strawberries, broccoli or peppers. Or you'll get approximately the same amount of vitamin C from two servings of honeydew melon, watermelon, tangerines, asparagus, raw cabbage, tomatoes, potatoes cooked in their jackets or greens.

Also include a serving of dark green and yellow vegetables and such fruits as apricots and cantaloupe that provide vitamin A.

Check the label when you buy bread or cereals to be sure they are enriched whole grain or restored so you get the benefit of the B vitamins and iron.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 7, 1962

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate Release

4-H'ERS EXHIBIT
LIVESTOCK AT
STATE FAIR

By 2 p.m. Friday, Aug. 31, _____ County 4-H club members
(no.) (county)
will join more than 1,300 4-H livestock exhibitors at the Minnesota State Fair.

4-H'ers enrolled in livestock and poultry projects who have won blue ribbons in competition at either a county achievement day or a county fair will exhibit their livestock. They are (give name, address and class of competition).

Judging for the State Fair 4-H livestock show takes place Saturday, Sept. 1, beginning at 8 a.m. in the Hippodrome.

All judging events are open to spectators, according to Earl Bergerud and Osgood Magnuson, assistant 4-H club leaders at the University of Minnesota, in charge of the 4-H livestock exhibits at the fair. Sheep will be judged in the sheep barn from 9 a.m. until noon; swine at 1:15 p.m. in the sheep barn. Poultry and rabbit judging will begin at 9:30 a.m. in the poultry barn.

Dairy and beef heifers will be judged in the Hippodrome according to this schedule: 8 a.m.--Ring 1, purebred Holstein; Ring 2, grade Holstein; 8:30 a.m.--Ring 3, grade and purebred Red Poll, Milking Shorthorn, Guernsey; Ring 4, beef heifers.

The afternoon schedule begins at 1 p.m.--Ring 3, Jerseys; 1:30 p.m.--Ring 1, Ayrshire; Ring 2, Brown Swiss.

Beef heifer, sheep and swine showmanship contests will be held following judging of these classes. Selection of the champion dairy showman will be made following a dairy showmanship contest at 3:15 p.m.

-more-

add 1 -- 4-H'ers exhibit livestock

Sunday evening, Sept. 2, the dairy and livestock championships will be awarded before the grandstand program.

A champion herdsmanship trophy will be presented to the winning county at an assembly in the sheep barn at 11:30 a.m. on Labor Day.

Dairy judges for the 4-H livestock show will be Arthur Porter, professor of dairy science and Fred Foreman, associate professor dairy science, Iowa State University; Ralph Bonewitz, dairy specialist, Kansas State University. Other judges will be: lamb--Donald Warner, assistant professor of animal science, Iowa State University; pigs--Carroll Plager, manager, livestock extension, Hormel; beef--M. L. Buchanan, professor of animal husbandry, North Dakota State University; rabbits--Weldon Wahl, 2501 Douglas Drive, Minneapolis, a rabbit grower; poultry--Ivan Stone, Madelia, a poultry hatcheryman.

Livestock exhibits will be on display at the State Fair from Friday, Aug. 31 until 6 p.m. Labor Day.

-kmr-

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 7, 1962

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

COUNTY 4-H'ERS
(no.)
IN STATE FAIR
JUDGING CONTESTS

The _____ County 4-H general livestock judging team competes in the statewide contest Thursday, Aug. 30, in the Hippodrome of the State Fair grounds, beginning at 8 a.m., County Agent _____ has announced. This event is part of the Minnesota State Fair.

Members of the team are: (give names, addresses, club)

Approximately 45 county teams will judge six classes of livestock. Top team in the contest will earn a trip to the National 4-H Livestock Judging Contest in Chicago this fall. Second place team will represent Minnesota in the 4-H livestock judging contest at the American Royal Show in Kansas City.

(give names, addresses, clubs)

members of the 4-H dairy judging team, will compete in the state dairy judging contest Thursday, Aug. 30th, 8 a.m. during the State Fair.

The winning team from the approximately 50 competitors will represent Minnesota at the National Dairy Judging Contest in Waterloo, Iowa.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 7, 1962

To all counties
Immediate Release

Third of three on
egg production

TIPS FOR
PREVENTING
FLOOR EGGS

For most egg producers, it's time to think about housing replacement pullets.

According to Robert W. Berg, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, management practices just prior to and immediately following housing are of utmost importance. Negligence at this time can result in a high percentage of floor eggs.

Floor eggs require more time to gather, are usually dirty and are hard to clean. And if eggs are not cleaned properly, bacteria remaining on the shell can create a spoilage problem.

Berg says the importance of training pullets to use the nest cannot be over-emphasized. These are some of the practices that tend to reduce floor eggs:

* House pullets before egg production begins. This gives them an opportunity to get acquainted with new feeders, waterers and their new environment before the stress of egg production begins.

* Close nests until birds are acquainted, ready to lay, and looking for a nest. When a hen lays her first egg she is usually looking for a secluded place to build a nest; this is the time to make nests available to her.

* In wire floor nests it is advisable to place litter in the nest for the first few weeks. The birds like to have something to scratch in to build a nest; once they've formed the habit of laying in the nest they'll usually continue to lay there.

add 1 -- preventing floor eggs

* Keep floor eggs picked. They should be picked often because pullets like to lay where there are other eggs. Keeping eggs picked up also disturbs birds that wish to build their nests on the floor.

* If it appears that certain hens are going to be floor layers, Berg advises placing a nest on the floor where they want to lay. Then, gradually move the nest back to its regular location.

* Some hens need additional encouragement and should be carefully picked up and put into a nest. This may require about 2 weeks of constant work in the laying house when the birds become interested in a nest.

Berg says many producers feel that birds raised on a range are much more curious and adventurous and therefore find nests more readily.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 7, 1962

To all counties
Immediate Release

TESTED BOARS
SOLD AT NEW ULM

The new look in swine breeding was in strong evidence as 59 purebred tested boars went across the auction block for an average \$153.55 at the Minnesota Swine Producers' Association tested boar sale at New Ulm recently (July 31).

According to Glenn Ryberg, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota and supervisor of the Minnesota swine testing program, boars sold averaged less than 1.1 inches of backfat, adjusted to 200 pounds live weight.

Twenty-one of the boars had testing station records averaging 1.9 pounds daily gain. Their average age at 200 pounds was 138 days, and feed conversion rate averaged 270 pounds per 100 pounds of gain. "On-the-farm" tested boars sold were of comparable standards.

Littermates to boars sold averaged 30.0 inches long, 1.48 inches of backfat, 4.58 square inches of loin eye and 26.22 percent ham and loin. Their average age at 200 pounds was 152 days and average feed efficiency was 291 pounds per 100 pounds of gain.

Ryberg says the average littermate market hog was well within the meat certification standards and would have graded No. 1 on the market, commanding a premium price of at least 50 cents per 100, or \$1 per pig. Their feed efficiency rate represents a saving of 100 pounds of feed per pig over the average hog produced today.

Boars were consigned to the sale by breeders who are using Minnesota swine evaluation stations at Austin and New Ulm in their breeding programs. All boars

add 1 -- tested boars sold

consigned to the sale were either littermates or half brothers to a pen of pigs tested at one of the stations which had met definite standards for rate of gain, feed efficiency and backfat.

Performance and backfat information on the boars and carcass data on pens of littermates at the stations were available on all boars sold.

A second tested boar sale will be held at Crane Pavilion on the Mower County Fairgrounds, Austin, Tuesday, August 21, at 7:30 p.m. Ryberg says the offering features boars of all breeds with complete performance information on each boar and carcass cutout information on littermate market hogs.

The sale is sponsored by the Minnesota Swine Producers' Association.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 14, 1962

To all counties
Immediate release

U.S. INTEREST
IN THE COMMON
MARKET PROGRAM

Minnesota farmers must become more export minded if we're to meet the challenge of the European Common Market, according to an extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

W. H. Dankers says there's a strong indication that we'll soon see a United Western Europe. The indication comes from the number of nations desiring to participate in the Common Market, which is officially known as the "European Economic Community." This could mean some big changes in the demand for our agricultural commodities.

The Common Market is already the largest foreign cash buyer of U. S. farm products. It will be an even larger buyer when more countries join or closely associate with it.

Common Market countries include France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. The United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark have also applied for full membership. Greece has been granted an associate status. And Turkey, Austria, Spain, Switzerland and Sweden are seeking a close association with member nations.

Common Market countries will eventually be similar to the U. S. in that there will be no restrictions on the movement of goods, capital, services and workers within the area.

The original Common Market treaty provides for a transition period during which the economic affairs of the original six countries are to be merged. Transition is expected to be completed by the end of 1969, but could be extended until the end of 1972.

Progress which has already been made includes a 40 percent cut in internal tariffs on industrial goods; complete elimination of quota restrictions on industrial goods traded among member countries; and basic decisions in early 1962 toward formulating a common agricultural policy.

add 1 -- common market

During the past five years, U. S. sales to Common Market countries increased almost 30 percent. Sales in 1961 amounted to \$1.1 billion, nearly one-third of all U. S. agricultural exports for dollars.

Largely because of increased exports to Common Market countries, total U. S. agricultural exports are now at a record high level of \$5 billion or more per year.

Export increases include feed grains to the Netherlands and Italy, soybeans to the Netherlands, West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and Italy, and poultry meat to West Germany and the Netherlands.

As Common Market countries become more closely coordinated some participants may call for an agricultural policy which would favor internal suppliers and include protectionism against suppliers outside the Common Market. Dankers says this means that the U. S. should make a special effort to remain on a friendly basis with Common Market countries, keep fully informed about the policies and the development of the Common Market program, and continue negotiations on a good bargaining basis.

International trade must be of mutual advantage. Trade relationships between the U. S. and Common Market countries require substantial concessions by the U. S. on Common Market industrial goods, and substantial concessions by the Common Market on U. S. farm products.

Farmers in the U. S. must think in terms of producing and exporting high quality goods at competitive prices, according to Dankers. Millions of persons in Common Market countries want and need food and fiber which U. S. farmers can produce more efficiently than farmers anywhere else in the world. And millions in the U. S. want products which Common Market producers and manufacturers are eager to sell.

Dankers says that a free flow of the goods that each country can efficiently produce and construct will do more than anything else over a period of time to assure a good level of living for people in the countries which make this a possibility.

Full consideration of these benefits by the people in both the U. S. and the European Common Market will also result in beneficial trade, friendly relationships, and a stronger Atlantic Community, which is very desirable and practically necessary in the present world situation, according to Dankers.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 14, 1962

To all counties

F A R M F I L L E R S

Minnesota farmers produced 1.46 billion pounds of hogs, 1.39 billion pounds of cattle and calves, and 79 million pounds of sheep and lambs during 1961. These figures are for lightweight production, and include weight gained by animals on hand, bought or born during the year. The Gopher State ranked fourth among the states in lightweight production of hogs, seventh in cattle and calves and ninth in sheep and lambs, according to Kenneth E. Egertson, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

Extension Forester Marvin E. Smith says it takes an acre of healthy forest 20 years to provide enough lumber for a five-room house.

* * * *

Reduce disease infection in new raspberry canes by cutting out old canes after the summer crop is finished. Also, get rid of surplus new canes and remove some lower leaves to improve ventilation and drying. Spray applications of ferbam fungicide may also reduce infection in new canes, according to Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist. For more information on raspberry diseases pick up a copy of Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 8 at the County extension office.

* * * *

One in seven--that's how many Minnesota dairymen are members of their local Dairy Herd Improvement Association. Extension Dairyman Clifford L. Wilcox points out that lack of accurate records and failure to use records were listed as two of the most important factors in a recent survey of business failures. Are you the one in seven who's testing?

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 14, 1962

To all counties
A farm and Home Research Report

Do not release before 9:45
a.m., Monday, August 20

U RESEARCH MAY EASE PROBLEM OF STRONTIUM ACCUMULATION IN PLANTS

Hazards associated with uptake of radioactive strontium in plants may be considerably reduced because of recent University of Minnesota research, according to County Agent _____.

Plant scientists in the University's department of agronomy and plant genetics have found major differences for strontium accumulation in the seed of varieties of barley, wheat and soybeans.

For wheat, the highest accumulator contained 4.3 times more strontium 89 than the lowest variety. One soybean variety contained 3.5 times more strontium than another. And one barley variety contained 3.2 times as much strontium 89 as the lowest.

Radioactive strontium 89 and strontium 90 are among the most hazardous of materials which result from explosion of atomic devices. Both behave much like calcium in soils, plants and animals and could be expected to pass from the soil into plants to man, or into animals and then into man.

Finding or developing plants that take up lower than normal amounts of radioactive material is a potentially effective solution to the problem, since plants directly or indirectly supply most food for man.

Agronomists D. S. Rasmussen, L. H. Smith and W. M. Myers say they've found that the genes--or units of inheritance--of a plant play a major role in determining the amount of radiostrontium a plant will take up.

Next step in the research program is to determine how these differences are inherited. This information would be valuable in planning breeding programs to develop varieties which accumulate less than normal amounts of strontium.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 14, 1962

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate Release

BUY FROZEN
FOOD CAREFULLY

Are you getting top quality in the frozen foods you buy?

If frozen foods are not properly handled -- at any time after they're packaged -- they will lose color, flavor, texture and nutritive value.

As a shopper you can protect the quality of the frozen food you buy by keeping it cold enough and using it soon enough. You can also watch out for poor handling of these foods at the store.

Most common cause of quality loss in frozen foods is storage at too high temperatures, according to Mrs. Shirley T. Munson, in charge of the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory.

Here's what she suggests to get the most for your money for frozen foods:

At the market, look at the frozen food case. It should be clean and the food should be stacked no higher than the fill line. Check the temperature of the food cabinet, if that's possible. Sometimes a thermometer is inside. It should register 0° F. or below.

Select packages that are clean and firm. Avoid misshapen packages, which may mean the food was thawed and refrozen. Also, make sure packaging materials are not torn, crushed or juice-stained. Frozen food that is exposed or poorly packaged dries out and develops off-flavors quickly.

Select frozen foods last, just before you go through the check-out line. Ask the checker to place your frozen foods in an insulated or double grocery bag, especially during warm weather.

As soon as you get home, put the frozen foods into the freezer. If the temperature of your home freezer or freezing compartment is above 0° F., keep the frozen foods you buy no more than a few days before using them.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 14, 1962

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

IS YOUR CAREER
IN AGRIBUSINESS?

Is there a career for you in agribusiness?

Agribusiness has a wide variety of careers for both young men and women who are interested in agriculture and rural life but do not wish to farm. Agribusiness is a \$100 billion industry. In Minnesota it accounts for more than 40 percent of the labor force and 30 percent of income.

Each year fewer young men will be able to return to farms to earn a living. Eighty to 90 percent of farm-reared boys and girls will find their best job opportunities in nonfarm careers -- many in agribusiness, according to Kenneth H. Thomas and James L. App, extension economists in farm management at the University of Minnesota.

Some career possibilities include work as county or home agent, forester, biochemist, agronomist, agricultural economist, entomologist, dairy or food technologist or veterinarian. These and many other agriculturally related occupations require college training. Students interested in science will find many science-based careers related to agriculture. Teaching and laboratory research are other careers stemming from college preparation in agriculture, home economics, forestry or veterinary medicine.

Surveys show that 50 percent of high school students limit their work choices to only 16 occupations, although there are more than 40,000 job possibilities.

Young people should be realistic in their occupational goals, say the University economists. They should investigate several possibilities and choose the one best suited to them on the basis of background, experience, personal preference and long-range opportunities.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 14, 1962

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate Release

KEY AWARD
WINNERS WILL
BE HONORED

4-H Key Award winners in _____ County will be among the honored guests at a luncheon on Tuesday, August 28, at the University of Minnesota's Student Center on the St. Paul Campus.

Past winners of the key award from _____ County are: (give names and addresses or clubs)

The key award luncheon is the eighth annual luncheon to honor 4-H members in the state who have received key awards for outstanding leadership and achievement in their local clubs and in their county. The luncheon is one of the activities planned for 4-H'ers during the Minnesota State Fair. The 4-H'ers will be luncheon guests of the Cities Service Oil Company.

During the last nine years more than 5,000 4-H young people in Minnesota, including the _____ in _____ County, have received this award. In addition (no.) _____ to the honor certificate, the girls receive a gold necklace with the key mounted on it as a pendant and the boys receive a tie clasp surmounted with the key.

To be eligible for consideration for a key award, a 4-H member must be 16 years old, should have completed three years of active junior leadership and five years of 4-H club work and give evidence of good project and club participation.

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Cities Service Oil Company sponsor the program.

MSC

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 21, 1962

All counties

Immediate release

NEW BULLETIN
TELLS OF FARM
INCORPORATION

If you've had any thought of incorporating your farm business, a bulletin just published by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station is for you.

"Incorporating the Family Farm Business," by Robert Beck and Philip M. Raup, is prepared especially to meet increased interest in farm incorporation. Beck, a member of the Minnesota Bar, is a former research assistant and Raup is a professor in the University's Department of Agricultural Economics.

* The bulletin is available from _____, _____
(name) (county)
County agricultural agent.

Possible advantages of farm incorporation include ease in ownership transfer and estate planning; ease in securing capital; limited liability, in that shareholders are not personally liable for corporation debts; and, in some cases, advantages in income taxation.

A corporation is a separate legal "person" created by one or more natural persons, depending on state law. It is created according to statute and has an existence apart from the individuals creating it.

A corporation is referred to as a person because it has powers and duties similar to those of a natural person. It can conduct a business. It can sue and be sued. It can buy, sell, hold or deal in almost any way with real and personal property. It can enter into contracts and do anything incidental to accomplishing its purpose.

Finally, its life does not end when the lives of one or all of the persons who created it end. Instead, the corporate existence may continue forever unless legal steps are taken to end it.

According to Beck and Raup, at least 103 farm corporations were created in Minnesota from 1913 through 1958. About 90 still remain. Peak years for incorporation were 1955 and 1956 when 24 corporate farms were created.

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* If you don't care to handle requests, substitute this paragraph: "The bulletin is available without charge from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1."

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 21, 1962

All counties

F A R M F I L L E R S

Need silage storage space? You can build a bunker silo just about anywhere. For an equal amount of money you'll get twice the storage space in a horizontal aboveground silo you'd get in a conventional upright silo, according to D. M. Ryan, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. We can furnish the plans; ask for plan sheet M-126, "Horizontal Aboveground Silo."

* * * *

First research program in this region to systematically gather and compare information on iodine-131 content of milk from cows fed aged feed and protected from fallout and milk from cows exposed to fallout in the air and on their feed is underway at the University of Minnesota. Samples of milk from Rosemount Experiment Station cows constantly sheltered and fed aged feed, herdmate cows on pasture, cows on dry feed but not housed, and cows pastured at night and fed dry feed during the day are tested twice weekly. Also tested are samples of forage, concentrates, cows' drinking water, urine (about 60 percent of the iodine a cow eliminates from her body is in the urine) and rainfall at the Station.

* * * *

Wheat referendum day is Thursday, August 30. You're eligible to vote if you'll harvest more than 15 acres of wheat in 1963--unless you used your feed wheat provisions this year. For complete information call the county extension office or ASCS office.

* * * *

Improper sampling is the most serious single obstacle to obtaining reliable results from soil tests, according to John Grava, supervisor of the University of Minnesota's Soil Testing Laboratory. Do the job right by following sampling instructions on the back of the information sheet that goes along with the samples. We have plenty of sample boxes and information sheets on hand, pick some up next time you're in town.

* * * *

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 21, 1962

All counties

Immediate release

COUNTY AGENT
GIVES PULLET
HOUSING TIPS

Planning to put your pullets into the laying house soon?

Then follow these pullet housing tips passed along by County Agent _____

_____. They come from David Snetsinger, University of Minnesota poultry specialist.

Bring the birds in early, before they reach 5 percent production. And disturb birds as little as possible when you move them from range to laying house. Choose a cool day for the move, or work early in the morning or late in the evening. Handle birds gently. Don't crowd the crates. And uncrate the birds as soon as possible.

If you've had trouble with pickouts in the past, debeaking may save you grief this year. It may not be profitable in a large flock where pickouts are less of a problem.

If there's any sign your birds are infected with worms, worm them when you put them in. And plan that in another year you'll worm early and leave the birds on the range.

Cull poor doing birds, diseased birds and birds which will mature much later than the majority of the flock.

A ration well fortified with vitamins, proteins and minerals is important at this time. Research indicates certain nutrients are more critical when birds begin to lay than when they are in full production.

In changing from growing feed to a laying ration, change feed texture as little as possible. To insure strong eggshells, the ration should contain approximately 3 percent calcium.

Pullets need a certain amount of light in order to mature. If housed at 20 or 21 weeks they should receive 13 to 14 hours of light daily. If daylight hours are shorter, or on dark overcast days, birds should receive one-fourth to one-half watt per square foot of artificial light.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 21, 1962

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

LET CHILD HELP
IN SELECTING
SCHOOL CLOTHES

Letting children help in selecting their clothing for school gives them training in developing color preferences and standards of taste.

Moreover, they'll enjoy their clothes more. Children who like their clothes will usually take better care of them.

One way to help a young school child in clothing selection is for the parent to choose two or three garments in a similar style, quality and price range and then let the child select from this group, suggests Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Parents should remember that oddity in dress contributes to self-consciousness and timidity. It's important for children to have the same kind of clothes as their playmates, Miss Baierl points out. When they do, they get a feeling of self-confidence and of belonging to the group. By recognizing this fact and selecting clothes accordingly, parents can help children make desired social adjustments.

Though children will usually know the style and color of the clothes they want, it's still Mother's job to see that they fit properly. Miss Baierl gives a short checklist to help mothers select clothes that fit well.

Before buying school clothes, examine:

- * Neckline. Is the collar low enough in front to be comfortable and snug enough in back so it will neither ride up nor slip down?
- * Shoulders. Are they wide enough and roomy enough for free arm movement without binding, yet not too full for shoulder seams to stay in place?

add 1 - let children help

* Sleeves. Are they roomy enough so they won't pull out with strain?

* Waistline. Slight looseness will allow for growth and longer wear.

Elastic part of the way around the waist will help to adjust the garment as the child grows. Trousers that slide down affect posture, just as straps do that slip off shoulders.

* Length. Shirts and blouses should be long enough to tuck in and stay tucked in. Avoid overlong slacks and trousers but look for generous hems in skirts. Over-sized garments hinder active participation in play.

-jbn-

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 21, 1962

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

SEE MODEL STUDY
CENTER AT THE
STATE FAIR

A well designed study center can increase your study effectiveness, says Mary Lou Muller, extension specialist in home improvement at the University of Minnesota.

Miss Muller gives these tips on good study center design:

THE DESK: A flat top desk or table provides a good work surface.

Desk height should be comfortable so that elbows are not raised. A suggested height for many adults is 28-29 inches from the floor.

A desk top should be dull, not a glossy finish. A light colored desk will reflect more light. A dark colored desk top may be lightened by using a large, pastel blotter in the center of the work surface.

DESK LOCATION: A desk placed flat against a wall is better than one placed in front of a window.

If possible, the wall above the desk should be light but not shiny, thus reducing glare.

DESK CHAIR: An adjustable or straight chair with a comfortable seat and sturdy back support will promote good posture.

LIGHTING: When using a table lamp, 12 inches back from the front edge of the desk and 15 inches from the center of a book locates it for good lighting. To protect your eyes from glare, the bottom of the shade should be approximately 15 inches from the base of the lamp.

Light-colored lampshades made of fairly dense material are recommended. If colored shades are used they should have a light colored lining.

POSITION OF READING MATERIAL: Books should be propped or tilted slightly toward the eye.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 21, 1962

To all counties

4-H News

Immediate release

LOCAL 4-H'ER TO
CONSERVATION CAMP

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

will attend the Minnesota 4-H Conservation Camp at Itasca State Park to be held September 13-16.

He (she) has been selected to represent _____ County because of his (her) interest and participation in conservation or forestry projects.

The campers will attend classes taught by University of Minnesota extension specialists. Classes will cover several areas of conservation--plants and shrubs, forestry, soil and water conservation and entomology.

Special assemblies include a safety program, "Conserving Yourself and Others," by Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, and a "Wildlife in Minnesota" program by Donald Lewis, Museum of Natural History.

Other highlights of the camp will be a report by the Darfur North Star 4-H Club, of Watonwan County, winners of the Conservation Club Award. Dave Yaeger, professional shooter for Federal Cartridge Corporation of Minneapolis, will give a firearm demonstration. At the annual banquet Mildred Ollila, Wadena County, will be presented with the Keep Minnesota Green Award by Floyd Ryan, executive secretary of the Keep Minnesota Green Association.

In addition to attending the banquet, the campers will elect a new continuation committee, tour the park and go on a conservation treasure hunt.

Two International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates will be guests at the Camp. Paul Petritsch, Austria, and Aitan Bait-Halachmy, Israel, will tell about their home lands.

The 28th annual Conservation Camp has been planned with the aid of the continuation committee chosen last year. Committee members are Sonja Lake, Aitkin County; Patricia Thompson, Goodhue County; Brian Johnson, Clay County; and Roger Sorvari, North St. Louis County.

The 4-H Camp is sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and aided by donations from Charles Horn, president of Federal Cartridge Corporation of Minneapolis. Since its beginning in Minnesota, the conservation camping program has expanded to include many states, all with camps sponsored by Federal Cartridge.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 28, 1962

To all counties

F A R M F I L L E R S

Plan to reseed your lawn this fall? The job should be done by September 10, according to C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. For shady areas select a seed mixture with a high proportion of fescues. If your lawn has good exposure to the sun you can depend on Kentucky bluegrass. Seed mixtures should contain 70 to 80 percent perennial grasses.

* * * *

Got enough bedding? Better take stock of your supply now and plan to chop corn stalks late this fall if it looks as though you may be short. Clifford L. Wilcox, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, says you'll need about 8 to 10 pounds of bedding per cow per day in stanchion barns; double that amount if you have loose housing.

* * * *

If you'll be buying hay this fall it's a good idea to find out when it was cut. That's especially true for first crop hay. Extension agronomists at the University of Minnesota say early-cut hay is worth more because it has greater protein content.

* * * *

Whether you're a farmer or a gardener, it'll pay you to test your soil this fall. It's easier now. You'll get test results soon and be more likely to get the fertilizer you need. And you'll avoid the spring rush.

* * * *

Big day for cattlemen is Beef Cattle-Grassland Field Day, September 20 at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station. Inspection of cattle, pastures and facilities begins at 9:30 a.m. Research reports begin at 10:15.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 28, 1962

All counties

Immediate release

IMPORTANT TO
TAKE GOOD
SOIL SAMPLES

Remember this when you send in fall soil samples for testing: you're asking for a test of an entire field, not just a pint of soil.

Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, says you'll likely spend from \$50 to \$150 for fertilizer on the basis of a single soil test report.

So it makes good sense to do the sampling job right. You won't get an accurate test from a box full of "dirt," but you will from a composite sample representing about 20 million pounds of soil for a 10-acre field.

One pound in 20 million is like 1 minute in 40 years, so select the pound carefully.

Soil sampling isn't difficult. But it does take a little know-how.

First, size up your cropland and decide which fields you'll sample this fall. If you haven't tested recently you may want to sample the whole farm. However, a field usually needn't be sampled more than once in three years.

Generally, you'll have to send in one sample for every 10 to 15 acres. But use judgement. You'll need fewer samples from a uniform area that has been handled as one field than from an uneven field that has had different fertilizer or manure treatments.

Sample the main soil types of a field and ignore the odd spots. If the field is in row crops, sample between rows to avoid starter fertilizer bands. Don't sample near crushed rock roads, dead furrows or unusual areas.

Using a trowel or spade and a clean pail, collect samples from the plow layer at about 12 places in a field. Mix well and fill the sample box. Fill out the information sheet and be sure to note which samples are from the same field. This helps in making your fertilizer recommendation.

Important thing to remember is that the Soil Testing Laboratory can't improve on a sample after it is collected. It's up to you to take a good one.

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Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 28, 1962

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

COUNTY 4-H'ER TO
ATTEND HEALTH CAMP

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

will represent _____ County at the Minnesota 4-H Health Camp at Itasca State Park, September 16-19.

_____ was chosen as a delegate to the 1962 Health Camp because of
(first name)
his (her) interest and outstanding accomplishments in the 4-H health activity.

(Add any items of personal interest about winner)

Patricia Ladwig, Clay County; James Hulteen, Clearwater County; Carol Stadther, Renville County; and Tom Hovde, Brown County, members of the continuation committee, helped to plan the camp program.

Highlights of the camp program include workshops and discussion sessions covering the topics of "Think Straight," mental attitudes and outlooks; "Torso Tune-Up," physical health; "Spark with Nutrients," teenage diets; and "Be At Ease," social behavior. Food sanitation will be discussed at a general session by a district sanitation supervisor from the Minnesota State Board of Health.

Personnel from the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the Minnesota Tuberculosis and Health Association and the Minnesota State Department of Health will conduct these workshops and other sessions.

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

Irmgard Schafer, Germany, and Felix Martin, Spain, International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates, will be guests at the camp.

The 4-H Health Camp Program began in Minnesota in 1953. It is sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service with financial assistance from the Folger Coffee Company of Kansas City, Missouri.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 28, 1962

To all counties

4-H NEWS

C O R R E C T I O N

In the story sent you last week, Local 4-H'er to Conservation Camp, change the name in paragraph 5 Mildred Ollila to Milfred Ollila.

-jbn-

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 28, 1962

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

FROZEN ORANGE
JUICE, FRESH
PEARS PLENTIFUL

September, the back-to-school month, calls for plenty of good and wholesome foods for hearty breakfasts and afternoon snacks.

It's just the time to stock your freezer with frozen orange juice and fill up the fruit bowl with fresh pears. These popular fruit choices share the featured spot on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for September, reports Home Agent _____.

This year's record-breaking pack of frozen orange juice totals 115.3 million gallons at the latest tally, already 40 percent above last year's record large pack. With this vitamin-C rich abundance, don't stop at breakfast. Serve orange juice for a refreshing and nutritious snack in afternoon and evening, too. Also treat the family to orange flavor in other ways. Use orange juice in gelatin salads and dressings, orange sauces for ham and poultry and orange frosting on devil's food cake.

Shoppers can look forward to an excellent selection of fresh pears on September markets. USDA economists expect the best crop of Bartletts the West Coast has had for several years -- both in quality and quantity. Another reason for more fresh pears in food stores is that fewer will be bought by canners, since there are heavy supplies of canned pears remaining from last year's large pack.

This succulent fall fruit is popular for eating out of hand, as well as for a wide variety of salad and dessert combinations. For an attractive salad plate cover peeled pear halves with softened cream or cottage cheese and decorate with halves of Thompson seedless or Tokay grapes, another appealing fruit bowl item on the USDA's list of September plentiful.

Prospects are excellent for a variety of salad offerings for early fall menus, with salad oils and late summer vegetables plentiful. Corn, tomatoes, beets, cabbage, string beans, cucumbers and summer squash will be in good supply.

An appropriate listing for September school days is fluid whole milk, a must for balancing out all meals and snacks.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 28, 1962

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

OPPORTUNITIES FOR
WOMEN IN EXTENSION
HOME PROGRAM

Schoolbells are ringing for the youngsters this month, but they're ringing also for their mothers.

More and more women are becoming interested in continuing education for themselves. The challenge is probably greater than it has ever been to keep up with world happenings, the rapid advances in technology, with changes in home and family living.

The _____ County extension home economics program offers a phase of continuing education for women, with emphasis on their development as more efficient homemakers, more understanding mothers and better citizens, according to Home Agent _____.

The extension home program is a nationwide educational activity planned by local women and conducted cooperatively by the Agricultural Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and the county. In Minnesota more than 48,000 women are members of the organized groups in the extension home program. In _____ County, present enrollment is _____ (no.) in _____ (no.) groups.

Subject matter is drawn from home economics and related fields which are helpful to individuals and families in identifying and solving their problems as managers of the resources of time, energy, money and material goods; as parents and family workers; as consumers and as citizens in the community.

The extension home program of study planned for this year includes (list lessons planned). First meetings planned will be (date and place).

If you are not a member of a homemaking group, call the county extension office or see Home Agent _____ or _____ about participating in the program.

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FALL CALF CROP
GETS GOOD START

Lucky is the calf that's born in fall. His mother generally has been well fed during summer. He's strong at birth and she can furnish plenty of milk. Flies are fewer. And days are cooler.

If his owner pays attention to a few details, he's off to a fast healthy start.

He needs colostrum milk, preferably within 30 minutes and no later than 2 hours after birth. Calves are born with a low level of natural immunity and must get disease protection from antibodies in colostoral milk.

Keep calves on mother's milk for four days. After that continue with milk or milk replacer, whichever costs least.

According to J. B. Williams, University of Minnesota dairy specialist, a calf's daily ration of milk or milk replacer should amount to 10 percent of his body weight. Exception to the general rule is if you're vealing the calf. In that case, feed all the milk he'll drink.

Supplement either whole milk or milk replacer with a good quality calf starter. Calves can't get a good start on low grade feed. Offer hay within a week after birth. The calf begins life as a simple stomached animal and needs roughage for rumen growth and development.

With proper management and nutrition, a calf's four stomach compartments are functioning fully by the time he's eight weeks old.

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