Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
January 2, 1964 Immediate release

VARIETY OF FOODS IN PLENTIFUL SUPPLY IN JANUARY

Consumers can look for a variety of abundant foods which will be good buys during January.

Leading the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for the month are canned corn and fresh potatoes. Also on the list are apples, beef and pork, pecans, peanuts and peanut products.

Look for special prices on canned corn at your food store during January, suggests Mary Ryan, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Food processors canned about two-thirds of America's sweet corn crop this year. The current stock and the carry-over combine to make a record supply of corn--almost a million more cases available than a year ago.

Potatoes for a variety of uses--baking, frying, boiling, for soup and pancakes--will be an especially good buy. Because Minnesota's 1963 potato production was 13 percent greater than the year before, consumer prices are expected to hold at low levels into the spring months.

Beef supplies will continue to be well above levels of a year ago, with the result that retail prices in 1964 will probably average under those of 1963. Many of the beef cuts will provide budgetwise meals.

For menu variety, include various cuts of pork on your shopping lists. Pork, like beef, will be a good buy early in the year because of the large supplies.

The just-above-average apple crop last fall continues to keep produce counters well supplied. Throughout the winter months apples are expected to be good buys. A large portion of the supply will come from Washington state which had a crop 27 percent above average.

Piles of pecans from the South will be re-piled in food bins as the all-time record crop--four times larger than last year's--comes to market.

Peanuts, peanut butter, peanut oil and other peanut products will be in ample supply because of a harvest 11 percent above the 1957-61 average.

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EXTRA PROFIT CORN CONTEST WINNERS NAMED

Maximum corn yields don't always mean maximum profits, the 1963 Minnesota Extra Profit Corn Contest has shown.

The top winner was Robert Burfeind, Lake City, who obtained a $94.90 return per acre from a 159-bushel yield on a 22-acre field. But this was not the highest yield on Burfeind's farm. He also had a 3-acre higher investment plot that went 169 bushels per acre, but returned $3.44 per acre less than the 22 acres with the slightly lower yield.

The contest is under the joint sponsorship of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine.

Each contestant had two sections of a field, operated at two different investment levels. In Burfeind's case, for example, the main difference was that the higher investment section had 30 pounds more starter fertilizer, 2,000 more plants per acre, and was sidedressed with nitrogen during the growing season.

The possibility that lower investment might bring greater profit, as happened for Burfeind helps explain why the contest in recent years has stressed profits rather than yields, according to Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist and contest supervisor.

Second place state winner is Donald Knott, Raymond, with a $92.55 net return from a 145 bushel, shelled-corn yield on his test plot rows. The remainder of the 18-acre field netted $73.45 per acre from a 119 bushel yield check.

Third place state winner is Ronald Peterson, Minneota. He netted $89.65 per acre from a 148-bushel yield on his three-acre, heavier-fertilized test plot and $66.05 from a 115-bushel yield on his conventional corn in the remainder of a ten-acre field.

This was his first time, in four years as a contestant, to place among the zone or state winners. His 125 acres of corn averaged "close to 100 bushels" last fall.

(more)

add 1 -- corn contest

Zone winners for conventional and high test plots were:

Zone 1 (southeast Minnesota)--Robert Burfeind, Goodhue County, conventional 159 bu. net profit $94.90; high test 169 bu. net profit $91.56. (2) Francis Peroutka, LeSueur County, conventional 146 bu. net profit $84.95; high test 149 bu. net profit $84.25. (3) Orville Meyer, Faribault County, conventional 131 bu. net profit $58.22; high test 171 bu. net profit $83.17.

Zone 2 (south central Minnesota)--(1) Elmer Weiske, Brown County, conventional 97 bu. net profit $52.75; high test 153 bu. net profit $82.40. (2) Malcolm Schwarze, McLeod County, conventional 82 bu. net profit $30.10; high test 142 bu. net profit $77.65. (3) William F. Mueller, Scott County, conventional 70 bu. net profit $30.80; high test 124 bu. net profit $76.70.

Zone 3 (southwest Minnesota)--(1) Donald Knott, Chippewa County, conventional 119 bu. net profit $73.45; high test 145 bu. net profit $72.55. (2) Ronald Peterson, Lyon County, conventional 115 bu. net profit $66.05; high test 148 bu. net profit $89.65. (3) Leonard Boulton, Lincoln County, conventional 128 bu. net profit $80.95; high test 129 bu. net profit $75.00.

Zone 4 (north central Minnesota)--(1) Jay E. Malakowsky, Clay County, conventional 100 bu. net profit $50.10; high test 118 bu. net profit $68.05. (2) Clinton Olson, Douglas County, conventional 112 bu. net profit $61.40; high test 112 bu. net profit $66.50. (3) Dennis Nelson, Douglas County, conventional 110 bu. net profit $60.85; high test 120 bu. net profit $61.95.

For the state as a whole, the average yield on higher-investment contest acres was 108 bushels per acre, compared with a 92-bushel yield on the lower-investment acres.

Production and land costs (using standard costs affixed by University extension economists) averaged $57.46 per acre on the higher-investment acres, including $14.38 for fertilizer and $2.08 for chemicals. Net return on the higher-investment acres averaged $48.20 per acre.

The yields this year were measured by mechanical picking, rather than by hand picking as in the past.

State and zone winners will receive contest awards at a banquet to be held at the Webb Publishing Bldg., St. Paul.

63-379-wlb

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FOOD PRICES MAY BE MORE IN '64

Look for the price of food you put into your market basket to be a little higher in 1964--but the increase shouldn't be as great as it was last year.

Because of rising incomes, though, you'll actually spend less of your income for food--only 18 1/2 percent, 1/2 percent less than in 1963, reports Mary Ryan, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. The proportion of disposable income spent by the average American for food dropped from 23 1/2 cents out of each dollar in 1951 to 19 cents in 1963.

Unless unusual circumstances occur, prices of food from livestock products should average about the same as last year, but beef, eggs and other products in large supply may be priced a little lower.

Food prices in the Twin Cities area increased an average of 2 percent between November, 1962 and November, 1963, slightly more than for the United States as a whole, Miss Ryan said. Biggest price increases came in fruits and vegetables, cereal and bakery products and dairy products. The increases in these groups were only partially offset by an average decline in prices of meats, poultry and fish during the year.

The advance in food prices in 1963 was greater than that in previous years. A number of unusual factors influenced this upward trend. The winter freeze in Florida caused retail prices of citrus fruits and winter vegetables to rise sharply. Reduced supplies of other fruits harvested during summer and autumn resulted in an increase in average fruit and vegetable prices. A third factor was the higher price of sugar which affected prices of foods containing this sweetening.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
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To all counties

Immediate release

PLANT DISEASES TAKE MINOR TOLL IN '63

Minnesota's crops went through another year without serious damage from plant diseases--although some didn't come out exactly unscathed.

The most immediate problem ahead seems to be in flax, where a new race of rust from Canada means that Arny, Marine, Marine 62 and other susceptible varieties should not be planted in 1964, according to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

Crown rust showed up more in oats, one result being that the University added Dodge oats to its recommended lists. Dodge has less susceptibility to that disease than any other variety except Portage.

Some concern has also developed over corn stunt disease, but this one isn't likely to reach Minnesota. A disease appeared in Ohio and Indiana last summer, with symptoms similar to corn stunt but still not verified. It is carried by a leafhopper which has never been seen in Minnesota.

Wheat had another year relatively free of rust, but Johnson says we are sitting on a powder keg with this crop. Justin and Crim have the most general resistance to black stem rust, but there are specific races of rust on the continent which could attack either of these varieties and Selkirk as well.

Since Selkirk has the least resistance, Johnson urges farmers to start shifting to either Justin or Crim soon. The idea is not to change over entirely, but to have different wheat varieties. Justin and Crim have differing kinds of resistance, and no one can predict at the moment which is likely to be hit first by black stem rust.

Mexico and Texas for years have had races that could devastate Selkirk. But though it's known that rust spores can move to Minnesota on high winds, these races apparently still haven't made it here.

-more-

. add 1 - plant disease picture

For several years, some wheat farmers raising Selkirk found individual plants attacked by rust. Closer inspection, however, has shown that the plants were actually not Selkirk, but of some different variety, resulting from seed mixtures.

The last serious epidemic of wheat rust was in the early 1950's when race 15B of stem rust, and its variants, knocked out varieties then popular.

Johnson summarizes the disease situation in other crops as follows:

Corn: Northern corn leaf blight was less prevalent in 1963 than in the three previous years. In general, this disease is not likely to occur in more than trace amounts in more than one in 10 years.

Stalk rot was about as common last summer as in other recent years. But with less wind and fewer storms, the crop was harvested with little trouble. Good management, including balanced fertility, moderate plant populations (not over 20,000) and control of soil insects can keep losses to a minimum.

Forages: Leaf spot diseases continue to take a heavy toll of alfalfa leaves through reducing leaf size and causing them to drop. Estimates of state-wide losses to this disease run as high as $25 million. Control measures are lacking, but good fertility and early harvest help keep losses down.

Bacterial wilt continues to be an alfalfa problem, killing individual plants and reducing stands. Vernal and Ranger have the highest resistance to these diseases. Since the organism overwinters in the ground, a relatively short rotation is some help.

Soybeans: This crop has still not been hit hard by any disease. Potential problems include bacterial leaf blight and brown spot, a fungus leaf disease. Stem canker caused some premature dying of plants in southern Minnesota last summer, but the problem was minor.

Sunflowers: Downy mildew attacked individual fields in 1963; one field had nearly 80 percent infection. Another disease of sunflowers is Sclerotinia stalk and root rot, which kills plants in late summer and early fall. It produces brown cankers on the stem near the ground, often showing a white cottony growth.

-more-

add 2 - plant disease picture

Sclerotinia overwinters in the soil and is apparently in all fields in small amounts. When sunflowers are raised, it seems to build up rapidly and can become a limiting factor in a few years. As a result, Johnson suggests a 5-year lapse between sunflower plantings on any one field.

Rust and some virus diseases seem to hit sunflowers, too. Furthermore, the plants are susceptible to injury by hormone-type weed chemicals.

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To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Soybeans are used in different ways in different parts of the world. Whole beans find relatively little use for human food here. But not so in Japan, where a third of the beans find their way into daily menus. And since Japan is a major customer for our soybeans, University of Minnesota research is directed toward finding out what kind of soybean fits the likes and needs of Japanese people. Good as our current varieties may be, some improvements may help in the world market.

* * * *

Old Christmas trees may be fire hazards. Don't burn them in fireplace or furnace; better to cut it up and burn it in an outside incinerator or trash barrel, according to extension foresters at the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

Why do plants vary in mineral uptake? University of Minnesota agronomists have been studying this problem with strontium-89, and suggest that one possibility is pectin compounds in the cell walls of the plant below the seed which may "trap" the mineral on its way up from the roots. These pectin particles carry a negative charge, and thereby attract strontium-89 which has a slight positive charge. Perhaps, then, plants differ genetically in how much pectin they develop.

* * * *

Who holds the farm mortgage debt? According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the farmer's largest single source of mortgage credit has been life insurance companies. Next in line are federal land banks, followed by operating banks and the Farmer's Home Administration. Total farm mortgage debt increased by 48 percent from 1958 to 1963.

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ENGINEERS STUDY CORN DRYING

Minnesota corn growers could save $1 million each year if they could save as much as a cent a bushel on marketed corn.

And one possible source of such a saving is the corn drying process, which Andrew Hustrulid, agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota has been studying to see if such savings are possible.

Hustrulid is taking a fundamental look at what influences the removal of water from corn.

Drying occurs when air passes through corn, absorbing moisture until it becomes saturated. With high moisture and high air temperature, heated air is necessary for drying.

The place where the air becomes saturated is called the drying front and the area where drying occurs is the drying zone.

The questions which Hustrulid tried to answer were (1) how fast does the drying front move through the mass of corn? (2) what is the width of the drying zone? (3) what is the moisture distribution within the drying zone?

Hustrulid used an apparatus for drying a small sample of corn in which each kernel was fully exposed to the drying air. Hundreds of samples of corn were dried under various conditions.

Results indicate that naturally moist kernels, kernels frozen and thawed, and carefully remoistened kernels give the same drying characteristics for the fully exposed samples. This enables drying research to be carried out at any time during the year by using remoistened or frozen samples of corn.

Hustrulid is now working out the values for a mathematical equation which will describe the drying behavior of individual kernels under all possible conditions. With this information, modern electronic computers can be used to improve the design and operation of dryers.

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January 6, 1964

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4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H FILLERS

For more than 50 years, home canning has been a favorite 4-H project. Introduced in the early 1900's, it was the first 4-H project for girls.

4-H Club work attracts boys and girls because it gives them new ways of doing familiar things. Farm jobs and household tasks become a little less of a chore when viewed as part of a 4-H Club project. A fifth of 4-H members listed project work as their reason for joining their 4-H club, according to a University of Wisconsin study. A third of the boys and girls said they wanted to learn something new. A fourth of the members reported they joined to be with friends.

* * * *

Surveys show that 50 percent of high school students limit their choices to only 16 occupations-- yet there are 40,000 job possibilities from which they could choose. The 4-H career exploration program seeks to explore the wide variety of job opportunities and helps club members make realistic choices. The program involves parents, interested adults in the community, trained guidance counselors in schools and employment services as sources of help.

* * * *

By 1975 over half of the total population will be under 25 years of age, according to present predictions.

* * * *

In the years ahead 80 to 90 percent of farm-raised boys and girls will find their best opportunities in nonfarm careers. Many of them are especially filled for agriculturally related jobs. In Minnesota agribusiness now accounts for more than 40 percent of the work force and more than 30 percent of the income.

More than 3,000 young people have taken part in the International Farm Youth Exchange between the U. S. and 63 cooperating countries since 1948. Purpose of the program is to increase international understanding at the grass roots level.

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January 6, 1964

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Series on outlook

HOUSING COSTS TO CONTINUE UP

Housing costs may go up slightly in 1964 but building of single family homes and apartments will continue at a farily high level. Increased emphasis will be on vacation homes.

Mortgage money is expected to be plentiful and available on liberal terms with no great change in interest rates.

The annual volume of new housing has increased each year in the 1960's, with the rate of building in 1963 ahead of that in 1962. May, 1963 set a record high for nonfarm housing starts. Construction of new homes rather than conversion has been the biggest factor in the expansion of the national housing supply.

Only a small proportion of new construction in the 1960's has been for the lowest income group. Federal, state and local public housing projects added about 30,000 units to the housing supply in 1962. Public housing starts in 1963 were slightly ahead of those in 1962.

The single family house accounted for 73 percent of all nonfarm home construction started in 1960-62, reports Mary L. Muller, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota. However, the annual building rate for single family houses has been declining in the '60's. On the other hand, the rate of apartment house construction has been increasing and has furnished much of the current housing boom.

The apartment house boom may be explained partly by the fact that apartment living offers advantages to young, newly married couples and to older families -- two groups expected to show relatively large increases in the next decade. Single-family houses, on the other hand, appeal to growing families, a group expected to show a relatively smaller increase in the next decade.

(more)

The industry is looking forward to a really big boom beginning sometime between 1965 and 1970, when the World War II baby crop is having babies. Anticipation of this boom seems to prevent any great concern over increasing vacancy rates, increasing mortgage foreclosure rates and higher costs of materials and labor.

A fairly recent development has been the increase of vacation homes, which have been estimated to comprise 6 percent of total housing. Builders anticipate annual vacation home starts of 200,000 by 1970. The demand is expected to come from couples in their 40's who want a weekend place for their children now and a retirement home later.

Introduction of new techniques and materials is often hindered by building codes that may need updating. Nevertheless, there are many new methods and materials that show promise of ultimately benefiting the consumer.

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PLENTY OF FOOD FOR YOUR MARKET BASKET IN '64

Plenty of food for your market basket is in prospect for 1964.

And some of the foods in especially large supply, such as beef and eggs, may carry lower price tags.

Here is the forecast for supplies of various foods as reported by Mary Ryan, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota:

Meat. More beef will appear on meat counters across the country in 1964 than last year, with the result that per capita consumption is expected to be at an all-time high. Retail beef prices will likely average a little under those in 1963, particularly in the first quarter of 1964.

The 1964 lamb crop will probably decline about 4 to 5 percent in 1964. Retail lamb prices will probably average very close to 1963 prices, with highest prices about midyear.

The outlook for pork is for supplies about the same as in 1963 or slightly smaller. Retail pork prices in 1964 may average slightly higher than last year.

Poultry. Broiler-fryer production may continue near 1963 levels. For 1964 as a whole, a turkey crop somewhat larger than in 1963 is in prospect, but at the beginning of 1964 there are smaller inventories of frozen turkeys than a year ago. This year's egg production may exceed last year's, with most of the increase coming in the first half of 1964. Egg prices will probably average a little lower than in 1963 for the year as a whole. (more)

Dairy products. Little change appears in prospect for total milk supplies in 1964.

Food fats and oils. Total supplies of food fats and oils are estimated at record levels. Nevertheless, retail prices of food fat products are expected to increase slightly above year-ago levels because of good domestic demand and anticipated expansion of exports.

Vegetables. Supplies of fresh vegetables will be seasonally low during winter. Total production of late fall fresh market vegetables is moderately smaller than a year ago, with the smaller supplies of carrots , cauliflower and celery more than offsetting larger output of broccoli, cucumbers, Brussels sprouts and tomatoes. Retail prices of most fresh vegetables may average lower than last year, when adverse weather disrupted harvests. Fresh potato supplies are larger than they were a year ago and prices will be about the same, but higher prices are in prospect for sweet potatoes, which are in shorter supply.

Processed vegetables. Supplies of canned and frozen vegetables into mid-1964 will probably be slightly smaller than the record a year ago, but average retail prices are expected to be close to last year's low levels. November 1 cold storage stocks of frozen vegetables were at an all-time record.

Fresh citrus fruits. Fresh citrus fruit is expected to be less plentiful this winter than last. Prices will probably average somewhat below the unusually high prices of last winter and spring. The Florida early and midseason orange crop is a third below last year because of last winter's freeze, but prospects point to larger supplies of Valencia oranges for next spring and summer than a year ago. Prospective supplies of Florida seedless grapefruit are somewhat larger than last year. Increases are also expected in lemons and tangerines.

Fresh deciduous fruits. Bananas may be more abundant this winter than last, when shipping difficulties halted deliveries at U. S. ports. Remaining supplies of other fresh deciduous fruit appear moderately smaller than a year ago.

(more)

Canned and frozen fruits. Packs of most fruits were reduced last fall; hence canned fruit prices are expected to average somewhat higher than last year from now until summer. Supplies of frozen fruits and berries are smaller than a year ago, with much of the decrease in sour cherries and strawberries. Retail prices of canned, frozen and chilled fruit juices, also in smaller volume, may ease somewhat by next spring if the prospective increase in the Florida Valencia orange crop materializes.

Nuts. Unusually large supplies of edible tree nuts are in prospect for 1964--particularly pecans, almonds, filberts, walnuts--with lower retail prices for pecans.

Sugar. Sugar supplies for U. S. consumers will continue plentiful in 1964, but prices are likely to continue somewhat higher than those prevailing before 1963, though not as high as the peak this past year.

Food products from grains. The supply of food grains continues to run well in excess of domestic food requirements. However, the price of bread and baked goods will probably continue a long-term uptrend, since the price of wheat is only a small portion of the retail price. Prices of food products made from corn and oats have tended to increase in recent years with rising costs of processing and distribution.

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WEED AND SEED INSPECTORS SHORT COURSE TO BE IN JANUARY

A four-day Weed and Seed Inspectors' Short Course will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus, beginning Jan. 13.

The event is sponsored by the University's Agricultural Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. It is offered through the Department of Agricultural Short Courses.

The first three days will be primarily for inspectors and custom spray operators, and the last day will be open to the public, according to Richard Behrens, agronomist and coordinator for the event.

Topics Jan. 13 will include county herbicide demonstrations, a cleaning plant survey, procedures of seed certification and enforcement of regulations. On Jan. 14, the sessions will cover custom ground sprayers' views of weed control, weed problems on railroad rights-of-way, county agents' efforts in weed control, aerial application of pesticides, the FDA and use of pesticides and weed control under the ASC program.

Topics Jan. 15 will include poisonous weeds, directed sprays, aquatic weeds, control in conservation lands and turf, and control of woody plants.

For the final day, Jan. 16, the public is invited to hear an insect survey and forecast for 1964, insecticide recommendations, the University's weed control recommendations, safe use of pesticides and sprayer use.

Speakers will include staff members from the University, governmental agencies and industry.

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NATIONAL EXPERT ON HOG MANAGEMENT TO SPEAK AT ST. PAUL CAMPUS

One of the nation's top experts on swine management systems will be the featured speaker at the annual Swine Feeders Day Thursday, Jan. 16, at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

He is A. H. Jensen, associate professor of animal science at the University of Illinois.

He will discuss confinement in hog production--its possibilities, limitations and ways it can be done.

Jensen will report on extensive research done at Illinois which compares performance of hogs in different types of housing, with different types of floors and pens of different size.

The event will begin at 9:30 a.m. R. J. Meade, swine researcher at the University of Minnesota, will report recent Minnesota research and L. E. Hanson, head of the University's animal husbandry department will discuss "The Challenge to Minnesota's Swine Industry."

Extension livestock specialist Irvin Omtvedt will discuss "Breeding for the meat-type hog," and he will be followed by Jensen's address at 11:15.

Afternoon topics will include a report on limited feeding of market hogs by Meade, and a talk on "Feeding pigs for profit," by Raymond L. Arthaud, extension livestock specialist.

At 2 p.m., the Minnesota Swine Producers Association will hold its annual meeting.

The St. Paul Swine Feeders Day is one of six similar events being held around the state this winter. Others are at Morris Jan. 9; Waseca, Jan. 14; Lamberton, Jan. 15; St. Cloud, Feb. 6 and Rushford, Feb. 11.

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BEEF, MANY VEGETABLES GOOD BUYS THIS WEEK

Meat counters are filled with beef steaks, roasts and hamburger this week, all with reasonable price tags for your market basket.

Round, sirloin, T-bone, club and chuck steaks and rump, standing rib and pot roasts of chuck, blade and arm center cuts are being featured at many stores, reports Mary Ryan, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Good vegetable values this week include carrots, cabbage, squash and potatoes. Minnesota potato production was slightly above average last year and quality of Minnesota potatoes is excellent, Miss Ryan says.

Most grocery stores have good supplies of reasonably priced, high-quality apples, bananas and nuts, especially pecans. Varieties of apples likely to be found in fruit bins now are Winesaps for eating and Red Romes for cooking and baking.

Canned foods with below-average prices at many markets this week are soups, corn, pork and beans, catsup, tuna fish, baby foods and peaches. This may be a good time to re-stock your shelves, Miss Ryan suggests.

Some stores are selling butter and margarine at special prices. The abundant supplies of fats and oils in the U. S. have kept prices of butter and margarine low.

6 3-387-jbn

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CHANGING STRUCTURE OF MINNESOTA'S CREAMERY INDUSTRY

A shifting trend in Minnesota's creamery industry toward fewer and larger plants with smaller plants becoming milk-receiving stations, merging with other plants, or going out of business was reported recently by J. W. Gruebele and E. F. Koller, agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

Statewide data collected for the study show that many creameries have ceased making butter during the past 25 years. Creamery numbers decreased from 874 plants in 1938 to 347 in 1962. This was a loss of 527 plants, or 60.3 percent.

The number of creameries handling over 1 million pounds of butterfat annually increased from 28 plants in 1938 to 78 plants in 1962. This was a 178 percent increase. Creameries handling between 750,000 and 999,000 pounds also increased significantly. The number of creameries handling less than 500,000 pounds decreased sharply.

The study is reported in the current issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, an extension publication. The report mentions various factors which account for the changes in plant numbers:

1) Improved technology such as larger churns, high temperature-short time pasteurization, and technical changes reduced the per unit cost of output. Lower costs increased the competitive advantage of larger creameries.

2) Better trucks, improved roads and wider use of the bulk tank handling method made it easier and less costly to pick up milk on the farm and transport it longer distances to processing plants.

3) The large-scale shift from farm-separated cream to milk receipts in the past two decades required more equipment and larger investments which were not possible for some operations.

4) Sanitation requirements were also increased over the same period of time, and many plants were closed because they could not meet these new standards.

5) Creamery shutdowns resulted in some areas of Minnesota when farmers shifted from dairying to other types of agricultural production.

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MILADY'S FIGURE HAS IMPACT ON MILK MARKETING PATTERNS

That trim figure so tirelessly sought after by the American female may be having repercussions in the milk marketing patterns throughout the country.

According to statistics compiled by two University of Minnesota extension economists, H. C. Pederson and Mary Ryan, the skim milk now at the supermarket was once consumed by farm families and livestock.

Since 1940 the amount of this skim milk used by farmers has dropped from 4.6 billion pounds to a 1961 figure of 1.9 billion pounds. The rush to the corner store for the low-fat content milk has been caused partly by the buying habits of diet- conscious consumers and by various research pointing to the possible relationship of heart disease to cholesterol in the blood.

Pederson and Ryan say that further increases in demand for products low in milkfat and high in solids-not-fat connot indefinitely be offset by shifting supplies from the farms to the cities. They say that in the distant future additional production may be required to meet the growing demand. This in turn poses another problem to the industry.

What is to be done with the milkfats that are extracted from the whole milk? Vegetable oils and lard are strong competitors in the fats and oil market and at existing levels of price supports milkfat products will find it difficult to compete with these lower priced products. The possibility of expanding the markets in the form of butter and other high milkfat food products is not encouraging, say the University specialists.

Other factors that can affect this changing trend are government purchase and disposal practices such as the National School Lunch and Special Milk programs, rising consumer incomes which could possibly change the demand picture, and per capita consumption of dairy products.

The University economists point out that during 1950 and 1962 the U. S. milk production increased from 117 billion pounds to 126 billion pounds. During the same period, however, pounds produced per consumer decreased since population grew at a faster rate than production.

As for Milady, statistics other than those collected by the specialists still count the most and the milk producers feel the impact. ### 63-385-jfk

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4-H GIRLS TO NATIONAL POULTRY CONFERENCE

Two Minnesota 4-H girls will receive trips to the national Junior Poultry and Egg Fact Finding Conference in Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 13-16.

Mary Jean Fiksen, 17, Kasson, and Stella Robben, 18, Staples, won the trips for their outstanding, long-time records in the 4-H poultry project. The trips are sponsored by the Minnesota Poultry, Butter and Egg Association.

A senior in Kasson-Mantorville High School, Mary Jean has been a member of the Canisteo Young Farmers' 4-H Club for eight years. In the seven years she has taken the poultry project, she has raised 2,115 chicks and cared for 1,309 hens. Mary Jean makes pets of many of her chickens. She has received two Dodge County championships and a reserve championship on her production pens and a reserve championship on eggs.

Her interests are not confined to poultry, however. She has been a junior project leader in food preparation and in clothing. She has won county awards in dress revue, bread, home yard improvement, food and nutrition and home economics.

Perhaps "egg money" was one of Stella's incentives for taking the 4-H poultry project for seven years. When the Todd County girl had her first chickens to care for, her parents started a bank account for her in which she deposited all the money she received from selling eggs. Now she has saved enough to help her through her first year at Brainerd Junior College.

In the years she has taken the poultry project, Stella has cared for 3,453 chickens and ducks. She has also helped her parents with their flock and with their egg marketing. The family sells three fourths of their eggs to local people who drive out to the farm to get them.

Stella has received a blue ribbon on her poultry each year she has exhibited at the Todd County fair. In 1959 she received a blue ribbon at the State Fair on her Hampshire Reds. She also has a record of honors in home economics projects.

Last year she was elected secretary of the County 4-H Leaders' Council. She has also been president, secretary and treasurer of the Sparkies 4-H Club.

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63-384-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
January 10, 1964 Immediate release

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE RETIRES

An agricultural and educational leader for 40 years has retired from his post as director of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

He is Skuli Rutford, 66, who has been extension director for nine years, and a member of the University extension staff since 1924.

The retirement was announced today by Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture (Jan. 10).

Roland Abraham, associate director of the Agricultural Extension Serivce, has been named acting director.

As professor and director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, Rutford headed a staff of about 350 state and county full-time extension workers in 87 Minnesota counties and on the St. Paul Campus. The Agricultural Extension Service is one of the three main units of the Institute of Agriculture.

Rutford joined the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service staff as Yellow Medicine County agent Jan. 16, 1924. Four years later he went to Duluth as South St. Louis County agent and remained there until the depression of the mid-thirties, when he was named state director of rural rehabilitation. He returned to the Extension Service in 1937 as a specialist in conservation and land use, serving in that capacity until he was appointed assistant state extension director in 1943.

From January, 1950 to July, 1951 he was acting extension director while the late Paul E. Miller, then director, was on foreign leave.

A life-long Minnesotan of Icelandic descent, Rutford was born in Duluth July 10, 1897. He attended Duluth Central High School, Syracuse University in New York and the University of Minnesota, where he graduated in 1922 in agricultural economics and dairy production.

Rutford's experience in extension and rural rehabilitation formed the groundwor for a broadening philosophy of extension education. His view over the years has been that "education should be directed at the whole man--not just part of him.

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"As important as agricultural education is for people in rural areas," he says, "it has become more important that education make a person aware of all the alternatives open to him. Every farmer--every person, for that matter--must develop an idea of what these alternatives are."

He served on a number of foreign agricultural missions. In 1946, he spent five months on a mission for the State Department and U. S. Department of Agriculture in Central and South America. In 1952, he accepted a Mutual Security Agency assignment to Iceland, as a consultant to Icelandic efforts to improve agricultural research and teaching for rural people.

Four years later, he was an International Cooperation Administration consultant for three months in Korea, helping develop an agricultural extension program.

His fundamental viewpoint throughout his foreign experiences was that expressed by a diary note he made when he visited Guatemala in 1946. "If the problem of poverty and poor health is ever licked here, it will have to come from the people themselves," he wrote. But he also recognized problems--how to awaken them to make an effort. "Research and education certainly are needed," he continued, "but the rural person who needs them most is often not conscious of such needs."

His philosophy of continuing education for initiating action among local people was fundamental to the growth of Rural Development programs in Minnesota, starting in the late 1950s. In these programs, agricultural extension takes the initiative in helping people develop organizations for analyzing their local situation for development of their total human and economic resources.

In 1962, Rutford was part of an eight-man team of extension personnel that visited Europe to assess the effect of the Common Market on American agriculture.

He was active for many years in the American Institute of Cooperation, an educational and research agency for farm cooperative business, and has served as chairman of its Board of Trustees since 1957. He was re-elected to the post last summer.

He is a member of Alpha Zeta and Gamma Sigma Delta, national professional honorary societies,

Rutford and his wife live at 2107 Commonwealth Ave., St. Paul.

64-jbn-pjt

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 13, 1964

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
(Series in Outlook)

Immediate release

LITTLE INCREASE SEEN IN PRICES OF HOME FURNISHINGS

Consumers can look forward to ample supplies of household furnishings and equipment in 1964 with little change in prices.

Since 1960 there has been a slight downward movement in prices of most house furnishings. By last September that trend had tapered off. In June, 1963, the downward movement was continuing for prices of wool carpets, nylon carpets and particularly for appliances. But this trend was offset by rising price levels for Axminster rugs, dinnerware and such small items as paper napkins and electric light bulbs. Prices for television sets and radios had declined 2 percent in the year ending in June, 1963.

Because the saturation point has been reached or is in sight for many appliances, manufacturers have been promoting the purchase of second units as well as stressing obsolescence. They emphasize the improvements in the new appliances.

Here are some of the new developments consumers can look for in appliances for 1964, as reported by Mary Muller, extension home improvement specialist, and Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota:

Kitchen ranges. Automatic features are being stressed such as "programmed cooking" in which the product is baked for the set time and temperature and then held at a lower temperature to give some leeway in serving time. One new electric range has an easy-to-care-for feature -- an oven with removable side and back panels coated with Teflon. Another new electric range cleans the oven itself.

Automatic washers. Electronic advances developed for guided missiles are being applied to permit a greater range of motor speeds and to give greater reliability and less servicing.

-more-

add 1 - little increase seen

Thermoelectric refrigerators. These are models for use in the recreation room, the business executive's office and the family car.

Electric irons. A new iron has its own headlight for showing the user where wrinkles are.

Electric mixer. A cordless electric mixer with a rechargeable battery pack may be the forerunner of other cordless household appliances.

Phonographs and TV Sets. Record players are turning up in coffee tables and desks. Small screen portable TV sets selling at under $100 are being promoted. Beginning May 1, all TV receivers manufactured must be of the all-channel type to permit receiving UHF (ultra-high frequency) telecasts. Resulting price increases are estimated to be $20 to $30 per set. Technical problems are still a drawback in color television sets, as is the scarcity of color programming by the networks, but production of color TV sets is reported increasing faster than that of black and white sets.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 13, 1964

To all counties

4-H NEWS
(1st in series on teenage consumers and consumer spending)

Immediate release

TEENAGERS ARE POWERFUL SEGMENT OF CONSUMER MARKET

Teenagers are becoming increasingly important as consumers.

During 1960 they spent a total of 10 billion dollars on snacks, clothes, cosmetics and recreation -- almost as much as the amount spent for defense and space research in the U. S. in 1963. The average expenditure for each teenager amounted to $550 for the year.

America's 18 million teenagers comprise over 10 percent of the nation's population and a very powerful and easily swayed segment of the consumer market, according to Mary Frances Lamison, state home economics agent at the University of Minnesota. With no taxes, rent or insurance to pay, teens spent the total 10 billion on non-durable goods.

Clothing is the largest expenditure of teenage girls. Cosmetics come next. But girls and boys together spend about 430 million dollars annually for party foods and snacks.

During 60 back-to-school days in 1963 the quick-spending teenage girls purchased more than 15 million skirts. This was topped only by blouse sales of 20 million. The clothing teenage girls purchased during a two-months' period before school in 1960 cost them almost 900 million dollars, as indicated by a study by Seventeen magazine.

Boys' spending habits are slightly different. Most of their money goes for food snacks, then for cars, records and clothing.

-more-

Most teenagers hold full or part-time jobs. According to Seventeen magazine, about 45 percent have an average weekly income just under $10. Others depend on allowances from their families.

The teenage years are times when attitudes, morals and social values are established for life. Buying habits also develop. Often these are characterized by careless spending and little thought about cost for value received, Miss Lamison comments. In a national survey, teenagers from 39 states admitted their biggest problems with money are: not having enough money and having to ask parents for more, and needing to learn how to save, budget and spend money wisely.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 13, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

COMPLEX SOCIETY PROVIDES PROBLEMS FOR BUSINESSMEN

"Our society is becoming more complex and less predictable--and more so for the smaller businessman." This is one insight that University of Minnesota rural sociologist John D. Photiadis arrived at following a survey of businessmen in state communities.

The aim of the survey was to determine reactions to present economic trends and social and psychological affects on people when their businesses are declining.

Photiadis said businessmen in communities of 1,000 or less tend to feel they are not doing as well as their neighbors in larger towns and see more present and future threats to their business. He added that their morale and faith in the future is not as high as that of the larger population concentrations.

Three of the larger communities surveyed -- Rochester, Duluth, and St. Paul--produced different reactions to questioning. Businessmen in Rochester were more favorably disposed to the present economic situation when compared with Duluth and St. Paul businessmen.

The majority of Duluth business operators, on the other hand, indicated a sense of decline and unstableness in the present economic setting. Most often mentioned were population loss through migration and expansion of discount stores..

The average businessman's perception of business decline has ramifications in community affairs and for the personality of the individual. "Socially, businessmen in an economic decline tend to retreat from their social activities and community affairs. The community becomes less meaningful to them. They not only have less faith in their own future but less faith in the future of their community, the nation, and the world," said the University researcher.

-more-

add 1 - complex society

The survey also showed that the business people of a community do not react aggressively to counteract a business decline. There is a very high relationship between perception of a business decline and a sense of powerlessness.

A sense of bewilderment and confusion in relation to our changing social and economic environment was also linked to business decline.

Another aspect of the investigation indicated that the largest proportion of business people in small communities resent government programs which concern the farmer. In towns with a population of less than 1,000 persons, 79 percent were against the government's Soil Bank program; in towns between 1,000 and 5,000, 64 percent were against it; and in the largest community investigated, St. Paul, only 58.9 percent were against the program.

Opinion concerning the farm price support program was divided. Among businessmen in towns of less than 5,000, 47.6 percent were in opposition. In larger communities the proportion was slightly higher.

Businessmen in the towns with over 10,000 population, Owatonna and Fergus Falls, were cited by Photiadis as being the least favorable toward the farm price support program. These businessmen also showed more opposition to Soil Bank and Social Security as well.

"In general," Photiadis said, businessmen in "medium size towns are more against almost all government programs than either the very large or very small, and they are more conservative in this respect."

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 13, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Minnesota's creameries are continuing to become fewer and larger, according to recent data collected by J. W. Bruebele and E. F. Koller, agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota. The long-term change is from 874 creameries in 1938 to 347 in 1962, for a drop of over 60 percent. However, the number handling over 1 million pounds of butterfat annually increased from 28 to 78 in the same period. Many smaller plants have become milk receiving stations. Reasons for the shifts in plants include improved technology, better transportation, a shift away from cream separating on farms, higher sanitation requirements, and a shift away from dairying by farmers in some parts of the state.

* * * *

Milady's figure and milk marketing: That trim figure sought by the American female is having its effect on milk marketing patterns, according to extension economists H. C. Pederson and Mary Ryan at the University of Minnesota. The trend they are referring to is the demand of recent years for low-fat content milk. The amount of skim milk used on farms dropped from 4.6 billion pounds in 1940 to 1.9 billion in 1961.

* * * *

Performance tested boars from all major breeds will go on sale at 1:30 p.m. March 4 at the Brown County Fairgrounds in New Ulm. Only boars meeting rigid specifications for growth rate, feed efficiency, and meatiness will be offered. The auction will include both on-the-farm and station tested boars. Individual performance records and carcass cutout information on littermates will be available for all boars. Further information can be obtained from the extension animal husbandry section at the University of Minnesota in St. Paul.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 13, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

PLANT COMPETITION RELATED TO ROOTS, PLANT METABOLISM

Why does alfalfa sometimes do poorly when growing with oats -- compared to alfalfa growing alone?

The answer may lie in the better roots of oats, a better way of using nutrients, or both, University of Minnesota research shows.

And the principle of this finding may apply to many cases of plant competition.

Plant physiologists Roger Lambert and A. J. Linck put roots of alfalfa and oat plants in solutions containing known amounts of radioactive phosphorus and potassium, left them there 6 hours, then counted the activity of the radioisotopes to measure the uptake.

The uptake was much greater, for the plant as a whole, in oats. For phosphorus the radioactivity in ten plants was about 8,000 counts per minute for alfalfa and 47,000 for oats.

At this point, there was still a question. Was the greater uptake by oats due to a larger root system--which oats have--or was it due partly to some other factor, such as greater respiration by the oat roots.

To answer this question, Lambert and Linck placed oat and alfalfa root segments of exactly the same size in contact with a wick which contained one or the other of the radioisotopes.

This time, there were differences according to the minerals. The alfalfa root segments took up more potassium in 6 hours, but the oats took up more phosphorus. This difference held for root segments from both 4-day-old plants and 15-day-old plants.

As a result, Linck and Lambert say the greater effectiveness of oats in competing with alfalfa for potassium is due primarily to the larger root system of oats.

With phosphorus, however, the greater effectiveness of oats in competition may not be due entirely to the greater size of the roots. Other tests showed that oat root segments have greater respiration rates, meaning this may be a factor, too.

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*For release at 3 p.m., *
*Thurs., Jan. 16 *
****

HOG CONFINEMENT REVIEWED BY NATIONAL AUTHORITY

The gradual disappearance of hogs and colony houses from pastures isn't all due to a reduction in farm numbers. Another reason is that more and more farmers are raising hogs in confinement.

A top authority in swine management today reviewed the trend to confinement in swine--its problems, requirements and potential benefits.

Confinement is one approach to specialization and automation in the hog industry. But does it always mean more efficient production?

Not necessarily, Jensen said. More often, he reasoned, confinement systems must be justified by how much labor they save, how much they help increase production volume, the control they give the operator over the environment, convenience and the fact that they release pasture land for better uses.

Jensen, speaking at a Swine Feeders' Day session at the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus, said there is no one "best" confinement system. Some producers use confinement just for farrowing. Others use it for hogs of all different ages.

Complete specialization, for example, might involve separate units for farrowing, for raising pigs from weaning to 60 or 70 pounds, for growing and finishing and for keeping pregnant females.

In general, confinement involves enclosed, insulated buildings with pens for 8 to 20 market weight animals. This is about the right size, Jensen said, for keeping uniform groups of hogs and watching them closely as they grow.

Slotted floors have been a strong stimulus to confinement housing, Jensen said. He listed two basic types of floor designs:

* Partially-slotted floors, with slat covered gutters, and about three or four feet of solid floor to a foot of slotted area. The slotted area is for dunging and cleaning chores are at a minimum.

(more)

add 1 -- confinement systems

* Completely slotted floors, to which on-floor type of feeding can be adapted. Materials for slats may include concrete or hard woods, but concrete is more durable and is relatively easily cleaned. Soft woods are usually unsatisfactory. Slat width can be varied according to size of the animal. In farrowing units, spacings may be wide enough to prevent pigs' feet from getting caught, or narrow enough so feet won't go through the slats. Studies at Illinois showed that for growing-finishing pigs, daily gains were reduced sharply by using narrow slats (1 1/4 inches wide) with 1 inch spaces between slots. If the space between these slats was only a half inch, gains were not reduced. Apparently, the full 1-inch spacing led to soreness of feet and legs and reduced feed intake.

Jensen said the design and materials would depend on whether the floors were totally or partially slotted. Width of slat and spacing unsuited for totally slotted floors may be okay for partially-slotted floors, where animals spend only a fraction of their time on the slats.

How much floor space should be allowed on confinement? Jensen said Illinois research suggests these minimum spacings per pig to allow for the most gain in growing swine: 25-40 pound pigs, 3 square feet; 41 to 100 pound pigs, 4 square feet; 101 to 151 pound pigs, 6 square feet and 151 to 210 pounds, 8 square feet in winter and 9 in summer. Space requirements seem to vary little according to whether the floor is totally or partially slotted, but may be influenced by number per pen, pen design, ventilation, temperature, method and level of feeding.

Slotted floors, Jensen said, offer advantages in sanitation, labor and bedding. Animal excreta drops or is forced through the slots and daily cleaning chores have been reduced as much as 95 percent, compared to solid floors. On the other hand, slotted floors can mean wasted feed when it falls through slats, fighting and higher building expense.

Jensen said that temperature and draft control are important for confinement housing. Drafts in completely-slotted floor units cause added stress, since the animals have no solid floor under them for sleeping. Jensen also emphasized ventilation requirements, which may vary according to method of manure handling. He said ventilation failures and a resulting lack of oxygen in tightly enclosed buildings might lead to a slow-up in growth. ### 63-388-pjt

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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January 14, 1964

Immediate release

PLASTIC GREENHOUSE PLANS AVAILABLE

Home gardeners who like to begin their activities early by starting seeds and various bedding plants may be interested in plans for a small, easily built greenhouse designed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The greenhouse (Plan No. 5946) is plastic covered and measures 8 feet, 6 inches in width. It can be built in multiples of 3 feet in length. Strips of 1/4-inch plywood form the arches.

With treated foundation boards and stakes, galvanized or brass screws and other anti-corrosion measures, the frame should last for several years, but the plastic cover may have to be replaced annually. Tests at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., showed no snow loading heavy enough to cause breaks in the plastic cover.

Plan No. 5946 may be obtained for 25 cents from Blueprint Room, Agricultural Engineering, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. Money must accompany the order for the plan.

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6 3-390-jbn

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Immediate release

LUMBERMEN'S SHORT COURSE OFFERED

"Building Construction and Estimating," and the "Merchandising and Use of Building Products" will be among the topics offered at the 1964 Lumbermen's Short Course Feb. 3-14 on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

The Lumbermen's Short Course, now in its fourteenth consecutive year, is designed to provide training for personnel engaged in the merchandising of building products industry.

It is sponsored by the School of Forestry through the agricultural short course department, in cooperation with the Hoo-Hoo Clubs, Midwest Lumber Dealers Assn. and Northwestern Lumbermens Assn.

Coordinators for the course are John R. Neetzel and Robert D. Thompson, both staffmen in the School of Forestry. Men from the University faculty and industry have been chosen as instructors.

Lumber dealers, yard employees and people interested in the building material supply industry are invited to enroll in this course. Because of the necessity of limiting enrollment to 45, interested persons are urged to apply as soon as possible.

Tuition will be $50 and meals and lodging for out-of-town students will be approximately $60.

Further information may be obtained by writing the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

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63-389-wlb

Department of Information
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January 15, 1964 Immediate release

SOLUTION BEING SOUGHT TO SWEETCLOVER WEEVIL

A reluctance on the part of growers to use insecticides in the production of a green-manure crop has prompted the University of Minnesota entomology department to attempt development of a sweetclover variety resistant to the sweetclover weevil.

Speaking at the annual Crop Improvement Day short course, held Jan. 15 on the St. Paul Campus, Edward B. Radcliffe, research fellow in the entomology department, described efforts now underway to solve the sweetclover production problem. The weevil problem has reached such proportions that the production of sweetclover in our area has dropped drastically from previous harvest peaks.

"The research project," he said, "is attempting to locate sources of weevil resistance that can be incorporated into the commercial sweetclover varieties now available." This has meant an intensive screening program of nearly 200 varieties encompassing nine different species from 40 countries.

Radcliffe said that to date no appreciable resistance has been found in agriculturally important species. There has been, however, a discovery of resistance in some entries less well known. This year the research program hopes to screen another 200 types of sweetclover along with a reevaluation of the more promising entries found so far.

With the several sources of resistance now available, and the probability of more being located, Radcliffe said it is important that work begin soon on the plant breeding problems. He was referring to interspecific crosses between the resistant and commercial sweetclover species.

In summing up his presentation, the entomologist said, "If these problems can be resolved, the possibility of weevil-resistant sweetclovers appears likely to become a reality."

6 4-16-jfk

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January 16, 1964

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*For release at 8 p.m., *
*Thursday, Jan. 16 *
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NINE SWINE PRODUCERS NAMED TO STATE HONOR ROLL

One Iowa and eight Minnesota swine producers were named to the annual state Swine Honor Roll this evening during a dinner in St. Paul sponsored by The Farmer magazine.

The recipients of the medals and certificates of achievement from the Minnesota Swine Producers' Association were recognized for their outstanding success with improved swine production practices.

The men were from seven different counties with Blue Earth and Steele counties claiming two honor roll members each.

The records upon which their selections werebased showed that they averaged 9.3 pigs raised per litter, compared to a state average of about 7.2. Each of the farmers recognized tonight sold their swine at an average of 217 pounds at an age of 172 days. The state average for age at this weight would be approximately 200 days.

The highest number of pigs raised per litter was 11.4, reported by Kendal Roberts, Madelia. The largest operator of the select group was Lester Fluth, Cambridge, with 78 sows.

All of the farmers entered in this year's competition practiced multiple farrowing. Data for the honor roll, however, were based only on spring-farrowed pigs, where marketing records could be matched with known farrowing dates.

The honor roll members were nominated for their outstanding work by county agents, hog buyers, vocational agriculture teachers, livestock commission company representatives and others.

According to Ray Arthaud, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandryman, nominations for next year's competition can be entered now.

Honorary members named to the 1963 roll were Norris K. Carnes, St. Paul; George Klein, Wood Lake; and Henry A. Melzer, Hanska.

New members to the honor roll were: Lester Fluth, Cambridge; Clifford L. M. Johnson, Owatonna; Stanley Johnson, Mankato; Lawrence Lundeen, Cokato; Kendal Roberts, Madelia; Ray Schaefer, McIntre, Iowa; Reuben Schmalz, Lester Prairie; Robert Simmons, Marshall; Robert Wencl, Owatonna.

The annual Swine Honor Roll is sponsored by the University of Minnesota in cooperation with the Minnesota Swine Producers' Association. A total of 344 farmers have received this recognition since it was inaugurated in 1945. ### 64-17-jfk

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE TO HOLD SERIES OF SEMINARS

The Institute of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota will discuss its programs, plans and concerns at a series of seminars attended by key citizens of the state this winter.

Theme of the seminars will be "The Role of the Institute of Agriculture in a Changing Minnesota," according to Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute.

The seminars will be held at the St. Paul Campus, Jan. 28; Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca, Feb. 6; Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton, Feb. 11; West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris, Feb. 18; North Central School and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, Feb. 14; and Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston, Feb. 26.

Attendance at the seminars will be by special invitation from Dean Berg.

The seminars will have two broad purposes. One is to discuss the concerns, plans and philosophies of the Institute and the second is to solicit questions, comments and reactions as they pertain to the Institute and its role for the future.

Presentations at the seminars will be made by administrative staff members of the Institute.

64-18-pjt

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
January 16, 1964

Immediate release

MINN. CROP IMPROVEMENT ASS'N. NAMES NEW OFFICERS

B. L. Aarestad, Halstad, was elected 1964 president of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association during the organization's annual meeting this week on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Aarestad succeeds Robert Backstrom, Warren, who was president for three years.

Other officers elected are Robert E. Thiel, Wendell, vice president; B. G. Enestvedt, Sacred Heart, treasurer; and Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University, secretary.

Otto was also elected director to the International Crop Improvement Association for Minnesota.

Newly appointed to the Association's Board of Directors were Leslie Wright, West Concord; Merlin Knorr, Madison; and E. H. Rinke, acting head of the Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics at the University.

The 1400-member Minnesota Crop Improvement Association is the official field seed certification agency for the state. Its central office is on the St. Paul Campus of the University.

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64-19-pjt

Department of Information
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SPENDING PATTERNS OF AMERICAN FAMILIES ARE CHANGING

Personal incomes and spending for all categories of family living have increased each year since the 1930's, but American families are changing the way theyy budget their dollars.

They're now spending a smaller proportion of their incomes for food, clothing, home furnishings and equipment and recreation. But shelter, fuel and utilities, transportation, medical and personal care and education are taking more of the family dollar than they did 10 years ago, according to Mary Ryan, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Although urban families spent more for food in 1960 than in 1950, food accounted for slightly less than a fourth of their total expenditures as compared with 29.7 percent in 1950. A change in family eating patterns in the last decade may account, in part at least, for the decline in the percentage of total expenditures for food. For example, the average American ate more meat, poultry and fish but fewer flour and cereal products. Retail costs of the latter food group increased eight times more than prices of meat, poultry and fish.

Food away from home is currently taking a smaller portion of total expenditures, even though Americans eat out more than they did in 1950. Expansion of the school lunch program and special luncheon provisions by employers for industrial workers may also have helped hold down expenditures for many families.

Among important factors accounting for a decline in the proportion of the family living dollar going for clothing are the substitution of less expensive synthetic fibers for natural fibers and the trend toward more casual clothing such as the popularity of mix and match outfits. Another factor is the slight increase in clothing prices compared with price advances for all goods and services.

The smaller share of the family dollar going for house furnishings and equipment may be attributed partly to the high level of purchase of these items in 1950 and

(more)

the lower prices of appliances in the 1960's. Appliance prices in 1960 were about 15 percent lower than in 1950. Then, too, expenditures for equipment by many families buying new homes in 1960 were included in the purchase price of the home as a result of the trend toward builder installation of equipment.

A decline in the proportion of total spending reported for recreation may seem incongruous with higher incomes and the trend toward longer paid vacations for industrial workers, but it can be explained by the way figures have been classified, Miss Ryan says. Thus automobile expenses incurred while the family is on vacation are included in the transportation category, which has increased. Expenditures for a summer cottage or a hotel or motel room while on vacation are classified as "shelter," while the costs of vacation meals come under "meals away from home." The recreation category includes primarily actual admissions for movies, cultural and sporting events. Outlays for movie admissions declined between 1950 and 1960.

The substantial increase in expenditures for automobile purchase and operation reflects in part the greater number of families owning automobiles and the greater use of the automobile. This increase has been accompanied by a very slight decrease in the proportion of spending for public transportation. About four out of five households have a car available for their use, according to the 1960 census of housing, 19 percent of all households have two cars and 3 percent have three or more. Americans spend more than $1 out of every $10 for the purchase and operation of the automobile.

Urban spending for medical care amounted to about $345 per family in 1960, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Urban families put 6 percent of their total expenditures into medical care in 1960 as compared with 5 percent in 1950. Farm families have also devoted a larger share of their expenditures to medical care in the sixties than in earlier years. In terms of the way families lay out funds, the big change is in the proportion they prepay in the form of health insurance.

Among factors accounting for greater spending for medical care are increases in hospital rates and thus in hospitalization insurance, improvements in diagnostic and treatment procedures and more frequent use of medical services. Americans are seeing their doctors and dentists more often, and the total need for medical care is increased by the larger proportion of the population over 65.

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64-20-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
January 16, 1964 Immediate release

ENTRY DATES FOR TOWN/COUNTRY ART SHOW ANNOUNCED

Entry dates for amateur artists who plan to exhibit in the annual Minnesota Town-Country Art Show on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus are March 2 through March 7, A. Russell Barton, coordinator, announced today.

The event--now in its 13th year--was formerly known as the Rural Art Show. The change in name represents an attempt to describe the participants in the show more accurately, Barton explained.

Any amateur painter or sculptor, high school age or over, living in rural Minnesota or in a Minnesota town of 25,000 or less is eligible to exhibit original work. Previously the show was restricted to artists in communities of 15,000 or less.

Exhibits will be confined to recent original works--not copies--in all types of painting, sculpture and the graphic arts. Works should not have been exhibited at any previous Minnesota Rural Art Show. Photographs are not accepted. Each artist may enter one painting and one piece of sculpture, but not more than one in either medium.

Registration blanks are available from Minnesota Town/Country Art Show, 218 Agricultural Engineering, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101. An entry fee of $2 will be charged.

Merit award ribbons will be given to artists deserving special recognition and encouragement. The award exhibits, to be selected by a committee of qualified judges, will be shown at the American-Swedish Institute in Minneapolis in April.

The Minnesota Town/Country Art Show will be open to the public March 15 through April 3. A special program has been planned for the final week of the show.

The show is presented by the Department of Agricultural Short Courses with the sponsorship of the Agricultural Extension Service and General Extension Division of the University of Minnesota.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 20, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Records of hog farmers named to the Minnesota Swine Honor Roll this year suggest what is possible in production efficiency. These nine producers averaged 9.3 pigs raised per litter, compared to a state average of about 7.2. They sold their pigs at an average of 217 pounds at an average of 172 days of age. The state average for age at this weight would be about 200 days, according to extension livestock men at the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

Does hog confinement always mean more efficient production? Not necessarily, says A. H. Jensen, livestock scientist at the University of Illinois. Speaking at a recent University of Minnesota Swine Feeders Day, he said confinement systems often must be justified by how much labor they save, how much they help increase production volume, the control they give over the environment, convenience, and the fact that they release pasture land for better uses.

* * * *

Corn rootworm infestation is a strong possibility wherever land has been used over and over again for corn production, according to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. Symptoms of this infestation are stalk lodging and lower yields, which can average 8 or 9 bushels lower over a 7-year period. The remedy depends on whether the rootworms in your area are resistant to certain chemicals. Full details are available in entomology fact sheet 14, available at the county extension office.

* * * *

Slow moving vehicles are better identified with a special reflector emblem that warns drivers to slow down. The emblem is made of fluorescent adhesive material, according to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist. For further information, contact the Ohio Farm and Home Safety Committee, Box 3122 University Station, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 20, 1964

To all counties

4-H NEWS

(Second in series on
Teenage Consumers)

PLAN YOUR SPENDING; DON'T LET MONEY DISAPPEAR!

Does your money perform frequent disappearing acts, leaving you with nothing to show for it? You may not even recall what you've spent it for, but you don't have to be a magician to figure out a solution.

In a national survey, teenagers from 39 states admitted that one of their biggest problems is needing to learn to save, budget and spend money wisely.

The secret to getting something worthwhile from your hard-earned dollars is planning--deciding what you really want from your money before it disappears in unexpected ways.

And it's easy to put your money to work for you says Mary Frances Lamison, state home economics agent at the University of Minnesota. First, simply record in a special notebook what you spend each day. Classify spending under clothing, food and snacks, grooming and cosmetics, transportation, recreation and so on.

Total these up to see what you spend every week in each of these groups. You may be amazed to discover how fast the dimes and quarters spent for snacks or cosmetics add up. Totaling figures for the month may surprise you even more. Money often slips away fastest when it's spent for a lot of little items.

Now it's time for some decisions. Setting up a weekly plan is usually best. First list your "needs"--things that you must buy each week. Determine your exact income, whether from part-time job or allowance, and set aside enough to cover the "needs."

Look ahead to big expenditures. Is the prom coming up? Do you want a new dress or suit for graduation or special dates? What about clothes for college or a summer job? Think carefully about how much you would like to spend and can afford for these items. Put this aside also and resolve not to touch it until you're ready for the big purchase.

-more-

Are there future dreasms you'd like to save for? A vacation, summer camp, college? A little saving now will also be a great help to your December pocketbook.

The rest of the money is free to be spent for "wants"--things you'd like to have. Wise shopping will help you stretch your dollars but you'll still have to sacrifice some wants for others that are more important. Perhaps you have just enough money for a new sweater. This same money, however, might buy instead three record albums or 20 magazines or 30 hamburgers. One choice is not necessarily better than the others, but since you can't afford all, the choice must be made.

Always spend according to your plan, Miss Lamison suggests. You may find that you've allotted too much for some things, not enough for others. This will mean making some changes, but don't spend any more until you've set up your plan accordingly. If you "borrow" from money set aside for one item, your prom dress, for example, you may never get it. Many people handle their money by simply listing the amounts they'll spend for each group and for large items in that group. You may find it more foolproof to actually put the money in separate jars or envelopes. Pick the method that's best for you and stick to it.

Keep accurate records of your spending and saving. Watch your dollars. Don't let them disappear! You'll soon find that you're able to have many more things to show for your money--things you've "really wanted."

-blk-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 20, 1964

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

(Series on outlook
for family living)

Immediate release

FAMILIES ARE SPENDING MORE FOR MEDICAL CARE

Medical care will be taking an increasingly large share of the family budget in the years ahead, as American families buy more medical services and pay higher prices for them.

This prediction is based on the quantity of medical services families are now using and will be using, the quality of services they demand and changes in prices, as well as the proportion of total expenditures Americans have to allocate to medical care.

By 1960 the average family was spending for medical care almost double what it spent in 1950. Of this amount, about 27 cents out of each dollar went for hospital care and about 26 cents for physicians' services.

The big change in the way families lay out funds for medical care is in the proportion they prepay for health insurance, reports Mary Ryan, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. In 1961 three-fourths of the population had hospitalization insurance compared with 51 percent in 1950, and almost all of those insured for hospitalization in 1961 had surgical coverage also.

That buying medical care by means of health insurance has had a smoothing out effect on family budgets is indicated by findings in a recent study by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Approximately two-thirds of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals in a two-year period -- 1958-1960 -- had some portion of the bill paid by insurance; about half had at least three-fourths of their bills paid by insurance.

-more-

add 1 - outlook for medical care

Although strides have been made in better financial protection for accident and illness, not all segments of the population fare equally well. Men are more likely to benefit than women. Persons in the middle years (45-64) are the most likely to benefit. Individuals over 65 and rural farm residents are the least likely to have some part of their medical expenses paid by insurance. But the greatest variation occurs by income class. Those needing the cushioning effect of insurance most are getting it least. In the U. S. Department of Health survey, only 40 percent of discharged persons with family incomes under $2,000 received some insurance payment on their hospital bill compared with 81 percent of the families with incomes of $7,000 or more.

Between 1950 and 1962 medical care prices rose 56 percent, but per capita expenditures for medical care (105) rose almost twice that much.

Greatest price increases have been in hospital rates and thus in hospital insurance. But price changes are not the whole explanation of the greater spending for medical care, Miss Ryan points out.

Other factors accounting for the increased spending for medical care are greater ability to pay for it, the need for more medical services on the part of the growing segment of the population over 65, improvements in diagnostic, surgical and treatment procedures and the more frequent use of doctors' services, on the part of family members.

Since high-grade medical care is part of a high level of living, American families can expect to spend an increasing percentage of the family dollar for such care.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 20, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

ECONOMIST CITES
INCOME TAX RULES
TAKING EFFECT NOW

While no new federal income tax law was passed in 1963, there are some important changes affecting farmers' income taxes that become effective for filing '63 returns.

According to Paul Hasbargen, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, some provisions in this law did not become effective.

One such provision pertains to patronage dividends and refunds from cooperatives. All "qualified allocations" received from cooperatives during 1963 must be reported as income by the patron. Most cooperatives have furnished their patrons with statements indicating whether their dividends are qualified allocation dividends.

A second change appearing for the first time on the 1963 tax forms is a new section for computing and reporting disposition of depreciable property. The net effect of this change is that it is no longer possible to sell depreciable property for more than its depreciated basis and treat the excess as capital gain.

Under a third major change beginning in 1963, a farmer may deduct land clearing as a farm operating expense, rather than a capital charge. However, the amount that can be deducted annually for land clearing is limited to either $5,000 or 25 percent of the taxable income from farming, whichever is the smaller.

Also beginning in 1963, self-employed individuals can set up their own retirement contribution, and part of such retirement funds can be deducted from taxable income.

-more-

add 1 - economist cites

Finally, all farmers should remember that any new machinery, equipment, silos, or grain bins purchased in 1963 are eligible for the 7 percent investment tax credit. This credit is taken directly off the taxes due, and if not completely used in 1963 it can be carried backward one year or forward five years until used up. So remember to reduce the cost basis of the newly acquired property by the amount of the tax credit before entering it into the depreciation schedule.

This tax credit became available for the first time on 1962 income. If it was not taken on last year's return, an amended return should be filed in order to pick up the tax credit as well as to correct depreciation schedules on 1962 purchases.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 20, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

SIMPLE STARTERS WORK WELL WITH EARLY PIG WEANING

Early weaning and simplified starters seem to make profitable partners in the pig business.

That is a theme being reported at a series of Swine Feeders' Day programs around Minnesota this winter, by University of Minnesota swine nutrition researchers.

They have used some 1,100 pigs, weaned at either 3 or 5 weeks of age, in tests involving simplified and more complex starters.

A "simplified" starter is one containing finely ground yellow corn and soybean meal, with necessary vitamins and minerals added, and with 50 grams of antibiotic per ton.

How do such starters work out?

The researchers found that including sugar, dried skimmilk, dried whole sweet whey and fish meal in the starters may result in slightly more rapid gains. And these ingredients may improve feed efficiency.

However, they also found that simplified corn-soybean meal starters with 18 percent or more of protein produced gains of nearly .8 pound daily among pigs weaned at 3 weeks.

Pigs fed such a starter needed 5 to 10 percent more feed per pound of gain than pigs on more complex starters. But since the simplified starter cost only 60 to 70 percent as much as the more complex ones, the feed costs per pig at 40 pounds were still much lower with the simplified starter formulations.

What is the best level of protein for starters?

-more-

add 1 - **early weaning**

In one test, pigs weaned at 3 weeks were fed corn-soybean meal type starters, containing 16 to 22 percent protein. Results showed no advantage to using more than 18 percent protein, as far as rate and efficiency of gain were concerned. When pigs were fed rations with less than 18 percent protein, their rate of gain and final weights were still good, but feed requirements went up--from 6 to 13 percent.

Pigs weaned at 3 weeks and gaining well to 8 weeks of age will eat about 60 pounds of starter, while pigs weaned at 5 weeks will consume about 45 pounds starter to 8 weeks of age. Pigs weaned at 8 weeks will, on the average, consume about 35 to 40 pounds of starter.

If the difference in cost is as much as $2 per hundred pounds between the more complex and simplified starters, then the cost advantage favors the simplified ones by as much as $1 per pig for those weaned at 3 weeks of age, the University research men say.

They emphasize, however, that for 3-week weaning to be successful with simplified starters, the pigs must be under a top-grade management system.

Swine Feeders Day programs to be held later this winter include one at St. Cloud, February 6 and at Rushford, February 11.

# # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 20, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

HIGH QUALITY ALFALFA MEANS MORE DOLLARS

Looking for an inexpensive way to provide a good share of the protein part of dairy rations? Alfalfa can do the job -- providing it is of good quality.

To achieve quality alfalfa one must follow a good management program like the one outlined by the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Minnesota:

1. Plant certified seed of adapted varieties. Certified seed assures varietal purity and performance. Resistance to disease, winter hardiness, insect resistance, and growth habits all contribute to yield. Vernal and Ranger varieties have proven to be good performers in Minnesota.

2. Fertilize according to the results of the soil test. Adequately fertilizer and renovated pastures at the University of Minnesota have yielded between 143 and 156 more pounds of beef per acre than the original pasture.

3. Seed approximately 10 to 12 pounds of certified seed per acre. The exact seeding rate will depend on seed germination, condition of the seedbed and the method of seeding.

4. Manage stands to harvest the most nutrients per acre. A three cut system has yielded the greatest amount of nutrients per acre. The first cutting should be during the early bud stage and the remaining two cuttings during 1/10 to 1/4 bloom. However, the third cutting shouldn't be made after September 1. Agronomists estimate a one percent decrease in feeding value for each day delay after early bloom.

5. Harvest to preserve all the nutrients. Hay conditioners greatly reduce the field drying time and field losses due to shattering and weather.

When making high moisture silage, preservatives such as ground grain, corn and cob meal, molasses, or sodium metabisulfite should be added to aid in preservation.

-more-

add 1 - alfalfa

Legume pastures or legume mixtures are best for grazing when 10 to 12 inches tall. Rotational grazing will lengthen the life of the pasture and increase the production.

In comparing animal response to early and late cut hay researchers find that cattle will eat larger quantities of the early cut forage. Digestibility is the major factor affecting forage intake.

In a feeding trial with late and early bloom hay, dairy cows consumed seven more pounds of the early bloom hay and produced 12 more pounds of milk per day than when fed the late bloom hay. At three cents a pound, this is a 36 cent increase in income per day by providing good quality forage.

Additional information concerning the production of high quality alfalfa can be obtained from extension pamphlet 203 available through the Bulletin Room at the University of Minnesota.

# # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
January 21, 1964 Immediate release

RURAL DEVELOPMENT: LOCAL PEOPLE VS. LOCAL PROBLEMS

CARLTON, MINN.--An afternoon of visits in this northeastern Minnesota county can give you one of the best answers to the question: What is Rural Areas Development?

Rural development, your visits will tell you, is local people--wrestling with their own local problems and seeking their own solutions.

It is a dozen woodland experts hammering out a recommendation for future management of Carlton County woodlands, as part of a report called an Overall Economic Development Plan (OEDP).

It's a Kettle River power cooperative manager and businessmen from Barnum and Moose Lake, mulling over a proposal for a new food products business in the county.

It's a Cloquet pastor and local businessmen editing and finding financial support for a new publication describing the recreational possibilities in the county.

And it's a family building a new house for a future of dairy farming, while hundreds of other farm people in the county are working in town or leaving the countryside for good.

As these people see it and make it work, Rural Areas Development is a process of social action that offers a way to help them adjust to the changing times.

In a formal sense, RAD activities are handled through the Carlton County Area Development Association, formed about seven years ago.

Playing an educational and organizational role in this activity is the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture as represented by two of its extension men in the county--David Radford, rural development agent, and Patrick Borich, county agent.

(more)

add 1 -- Carlton County

Carlton County actually has one of the higher average family income levels in the state. But it also has acute adjustment problems. It has some unemployment, sharp variations in family income, and a rapidly declining farm population, with all the consequent problems for community businessmen. White collar families in the county average over $6,200 per year and skilled craftsmen are hardly $800 behind. But local farm families in 1960 had median family incomes of a scant,$2,278 per year, and it's been no better since.

Numbers of full-time farms dropped from 1,013 in 1954 to 571 in 1959. But the number of part-time farms stayed near 650, as many people supplemented farm work with other employment.

Rural development activities started about seven years ago in the county, partly through initiating efforts of Radford, and local people working with him. Today, the County Area Development Association involves some 40 committee people and hundreds of others working with them.

A look at the county OEDP and a chat with some of the people gives a clearer picture of what is happening.

Any development effort eventually seeks new jobs, and Carlton County is no exception. Spurred by Rural Development efforts, Industrial Development groups have been organized in Carlton, Barnum, Moose Lake and Kettle River.

Ludwig Anderson, Rural Electrification manager at Kettle River, tells about growing interest in various kinds of food processing. One possibility, he says, is a food preparation service for the resort country. Another is wild rice processing, and a third is cheese.

Then there are the forests. Carlton County has three major timber products firms, which purchase some 400,000 cords of wood annually, worth about $8 million and account for employment of some 800 loggers and 4,000 mill workers.

Lansin Hamilton, industrial forester for Diamond Match Company at Cloquet, and chairman of the Development Association's forestry committee, along with other group members has encouraged use of tree planters to speed up reforestation and Christmas tree planting. About a million trees are now planted there yearly. Field demonstrations growing out of this activity have shown local tree farm owners how to turn their evergreens into marketable products.

(more)

add 2 -- Carlton County

Recreation so far has grown little in Carlton County, but it's under study now by a tourist and recreation committee of the Development Association. Rev. Philip Pearson, Cloquet pastor, and others on this committee have concluded that about 400,000 acres of wild land in the county hold some potential for recreation--hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, wild ricing, agate picking and the like.

One problem is promotion, which this committee is tackling through a new publication being supported by county businessmen.

No on is more aware of rural adjustment problems here than farm people. And that includes Lou Butkiewicz, who keeps 48 milk cows on a 200-acre stretch of land near Kettle River. Farms in that size category are staying in operation, but smaller ones are dropping rapidly.

Butkiewicz expects the number of farms to drop another third by 1970. However, the expenditures of these farms dropped less than a third between 1954 and 1959, while numbers were cut in half. So the economic impact on agriculture service industries isn't quite as severe as the change in numbers might suggest.

Butkiewicz believes intensive management is crucial to those farms that intend to survive, but he and other agricultural committee members recognize that for many farmers, the answer for the very near future is employment in some other occupation.

Such a long-range, broadly-based effort in resource development cannot be evaluated simply through counting the smokestacks it has spawned. It must be rated for what it is--an attempt at social action, stimulating people to inform themselves on where they are and what they might do about it.

Mr. Pearson, the Cloquet pastor, sums it up when he calls RAD an effort in group dynamics. It is not necessarily a process that moves with lightning speed, as evidenced by the admitted fact that many people in Minnesota fail to comprehend it. Yet the idea is persisting and promises to form the basis for many an action project of the future.

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64-21-pjt

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
January 21, 1964 Immediate release

FILLERS FOR WOMEN'S PAGES

For maximum vitamin A value, choose deep-orange sweet potatoes, suggest University of Minnesota extension nutritionists. Half a medium sweet potato will yield the daily amount of vitamin A required for an adult.

****

A clothes dryer can save the average homemaker 20 eight-hour work days and 40 miles of walking in a year.

****

To get the full nutritive value from canned vegetables, make use of the liquid by adding it to gravy or soup.

****

A tight-fitting lid is the key to conserving many food nutrients during cooking. By preventing the escape of steam it permits cooking with a minimum amount of added water.

****

Do not place in a gas dryer garments which have been cleaned with a dry-cleaning solvent.

****

Lower the temperature of the oven 25° when baking in glass, enamelware or dark metal pans.

****

Broccoli leaves have much more vitamin A than the stalks or flower buds.

****

Avoid using permanent starch on garments to be dried in the dryer. The plastic base of this starch will coat the dryer cylinder.

****

You can make your own window cleaning solution by adding 1/4 cup household ammonia and 1/2 cup white vinegar to 6 quarts of warm water. Apply to the windows with a sponge, rinse and polish.

****

Whether you're washing walls or clothing, soft water will do the best job.

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64-22-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
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January 21, 1964 Immediate release

STUDY TO BE MADE OF HOME ECONOMICS EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Employment opportunities for home economists in the Twin Cities and small Minnesota towns will be studied in a special project to be initiated in February, Louise Stedman, director of the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics, has announced.

The Sears-Roebuck Foundation is giving financial support to the survey.

The study will be conducted under the direction of the School of Home Economics and the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics Placement Service. An advisory council made up of representatives of business, government and private agencies will be invited to assist in planning and direction of the project.

Primary focus of the study will be to discover opportunities for either part-time or full-time work for the increasing number of home economics graduates returning to the labor force. Secondary emphasis will be given to investigation of opportunities for more recent home economics graduates. The project will include an appraisal of employment possibilities for home economists in business firms, private and government agencies. Prospective employers in the firms and agencies interviewed will also be asked to express their ideas about the type of preparation and qualifications home economists should have.

The increasing number of married women with home economics degrees interested in returning to the labor force is one of the reasons for making the survey. An investigation of the types of refresher courses they will require will also be included in the study. Although certain types of job openings are well known and adequately serviced, the range and frequency of opportunities and specific requirements are not identified by existing placement agencies, Miss Stedman said. A professional investigation of the structure of the labor market for home economists will also be of value to the School of Home Economics and the College Placement Service.

64-23-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
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NSF INSTITUTES PROGRAM BEING EXPANDED ON ST. PAUL CAMPUS

High school and college biology teachers around the country have increased opportunities for receiving supplementary training under an expanding program conducted on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota, under sponsorship of the National Science Foundation.

Four separate institutes, involving $252,000 in NSF support, will be held on campus during the coming year. These include an academic year institute in general biology for high school biology teachers, an academic year institute on radiation genetics for college teachers and two summer institutes for high school teachers--one on general biology and one on radiation biology.

A total of 75 high school and 12 college teachers will be enrolled in the institutes.

The objective of these institutes is to offer graduate study which may be applied toward an advanced degree in a special field of study. The courses provide an opportunity for high school and college biology teachers to bring themselves up to date on developments in biology and to take courses of study which they did not receive in previous training.

Some 700 different inquiries concerning these institutes have been received from around the nation and other countries, and more than 200 formal applications have been received.

The NSF funds for the program will be used to provide stipends, dependancy and travel allowances for the individuals enrolling in the institutes, and for operational costs in providing the instruction.

(more)

add 1 -- NSF institutes

The specific Institutes being offered include:

1) Academic Year Institute in Biology, for high school biology teachers. Director is A. J. Linck, professor of plant pathology and physiology. NSF support: $148,000.

2) Academic Year Institute in Radiation Genetics, for college teachers. Director is R. S. Caldecott, professor of agronomy and plant genetics. NSF support: $56,000.

3) Summer Institute in Radiation Biology, for high school teachers. Director is Francis A. Spurrell, professor of veterinary surgery and radiology. NSF support: $ 23,000.

4) Summer Institute in Biology, for high school teachers. Director is Joseph V. Scaletti, associate professor of animal husbandry. NSF support: $25,000.

The Academic Year Institutes are for the Sept. 1964-June 1965 period and the Summer Institutes are for June-August, 1964.

The institutes directed by Linck and Scaletti are being offered for the first time. The one under Caldecott was first offered during the current academic year and the summer institute by Dr. Spurrell has been conducted since 1960. The latter two also have some Atomic Energy Commission support.

While a few special courses are taught in these institutes, most of the instruction is in graduate level courses regularly taught on the St. Paul and Minneapolis campuses.

The general prerequisite is a previous degree in education and acceptance for graduate study at the University.

The expansion of this program has been facilitated by a St. Paul Campus steering committee, under chairmanship of T. W. Sudia, associate professor of plant pathology and physiology. This committee is evaluating the extent to which the St. Paul Campus, through such programs, can bring its scientific potential to bear on the problems in teacher training and thus be of greater service to the scientific community.

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64-26-pjt

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
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FIRST OF A SERIES OF INSTITUTE SEMINARS TO BE JAN. 28

The first of a series of Institute of Agriculture seminars scheduled for this winter will be held Tuesday, Jan. 28, on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

The seminar will center around the theme "The Role of the Institute of Agriculture in a Changing Minnesota" and will be attended by a group of invited citizens.

Speakers during the morning session will be Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute; H. J. Sloan, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station; Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction for the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics; and Roland H. Abraham, acting director of the Agricultural Extension Service.

Berg will open the seminar with a discussion of "Social and Economic Changes and Educational Implications." Sloan will discuss "Agricultural Research--Trends, Patterns, Policies" and McFarland will talk on "Changing Programs for Changing Needs."

Abraham's topic will be "Continuing Education--Policies, Programs, and Plans."

During the afternoon, Donald K. Smith, assistant vice president for academic administration at the University, will discuss "The University of Minnesota, 1964" and Dean Berg will review "Our Obligation--Recognizing and Responding to Change."

The rest of the seminar will be devoted to a question and answer period.

Similar seminars will be held at five other locations around the state this winter. They will be: Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca, Feb. 6; Lamberton High School, Lamberton, Feb. 11; North Central School and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, Feb. 14; West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris, Feb. 18; and Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston, Feb. 26.

These seminars are intended to provide an opportunity for citizens to discuss the concerns, plans and philosophies of the Institute and to raise questions and reactions pertaining to the Institute and its role for the future.

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64-25-pjt

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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HELP TEENAGERS BECOME BETTER CONSUMERS, PARENTS TOLD

Helping teenagers learn to manage their money wisely, acquire knowledge about good buymanship and plan for greater satisfactions from their expenditures is one of the big challenges facing today's parents.

So says Mary Frances Lamison, state home economics agent at the University of Minnesota.

Teenagers are and will continue to be an important segment of the consumer market. In 1960 persons below 20 years of age made up 40.3 percent of Minnesota's population. By 1965 in the nation as a whole 40 percent of the population will be under 20.

Studies show that in 1960 teenage consumers spent 10 billion dollars on non-durable goods, Miss Lamison reported. In a 60-day buying period before school in 1960, they spent 889 million dollars on clothes. This past fall teenage girls bought 15,250,000 skirts and 20,000,000 blouses in the back-to-school trade.

But teenagers also spend approximately $432 million a year on party foods and between-meal snacks. After food, teenage girls spend most of their money for clothes and cosmetics; boys for clothes and cars. Other big expenditures are for records, school supplies, activities and gifts. They buy 75 percent of all phonograph records, spend $300 million a year on toiletries, own more than a million cars.

(more)

add 1 -- teenage consumers

Few teenagers make plans for spending or keep any budgets, according to a study made by Mary Lee Hurt of the Federal Department of Vocational Education. Very few of these young people saved money for a specific purpose on a regular basis.

That young people themselves recognize some of their problems in managing money is evident from the Hurt study which included students in 39 states. They indicated that among their biggest problems in relation to money were: how to spend money more wisely, how to budget and how to save money.

Parents can play an important part in training teenagers to become better consumers, Miss Lamison suggests, by:

. Teaching children when they are young to keep simple records of expenditures.

. Helping them think through their values and goals and plan for greater satisfaction from their money. Since most teenagers have no income taxes, no rent to pay, no insurance premiums to meet, they are likely to have an unrealistic picture of life.

. Showing them how to anticipate large expenses so they have money when needed.

. Helping them understand the money needs of a family. Include teenagers in family conferences on money matters.

. Stressing important values in personal and family satisfactions that money cannot buy and helping them understand that money is only one resource available to help them attain their goals.

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64-24-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 24, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

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* C O R R E C T I O N *
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In the article ECONOMIST CITES
INCOME TAX RULES
TAKING EFFECT NOW

Please change the second sentence to read:

According to Paul Hasbargen, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, some provisions in the law passed in 1962 did not become effective until the 1963 filing year.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 27, 1964

To all counties
(except N.E. district)

Immediate release

PROTEIN LEVEL HAS LITTLE EFFECT ON HOG CARCASS

Can hog carcass quality be affected by raising the protein content of the ration?

Probably not, according to recent research at the University of Minnesota. In the past four years, swine nutrition researcher R. J. Meade, and his co-workers have used more than 1,000 pigs in experiments on the level of dietary protein and amino acid supplements on rate and efficiency of gain and carcass leanness.

In general, carcass leanness has not been improved by increasing protein content of rations from 15-16 to 18 percent.

One qualification is important here. The Minnesota research men have not studied rations containing extremely high protein levels, such as 20 or 25 percent. It is known that such levels may result in leaner carcasses, but it may not be economically feasible to feed such high amounts of protein.

In the most recent experiments, the research men wanted to find out whether adding lysine and methionine to corn-soybean rations, containing 12 and 14 percent protein, would make them equivalent to a 16 percent protein corn-soybean meal ration in rate and efficiency of gain.

In these experiments, all the pigs did well regardless of the level of protein. For example, pigs fed the 12 percent protein ration without lysine or methionine gained 1.85 pounds daily and averaged 3.48 pounds of feed for each pound of gain. These figures were not significantly different from those for pigs fed 14 percent protein with or without the additional amino acids, and from those getting 16 percent protein.

-more-

add 1 - protein level

There was also no significant effect on carcass measurements. Backfat averaged between 1.44 and 1.54 inches for all feeding situations, and was not influenced by level of protein or addition of lysine or methionine.

The research men caution that these data do not necessarily mean that 12 or 14 percent protein rations, based on corn and soybean meal, are adequate for weanling pigs under all conditions. These experiments were conducted under high levels of management, and may not have been the same with poorer management.

These data were collected by W. R. Dukelow at the Grand Rapids Experiment Station and by R. S. Grant at the Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth, in cooperation with Meade.

# # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 27, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

How much Minnesota milk reaches consumers in liquid form? Only about one-tenth, according to a study by University of Minnesota agricultural economists, using 1962 data. The amount of milk, cream and other liquid by-products from the state totalled about 1.2 billion pounds that year, which shows a long-time increase. But the number of plants processing fluid milk products has dropped from 269 in 1952 to 161 10 years later. In other words, the remaining plants have been moving to larger volume. Reasons for this concentration include improved processing technology, higher sanitation requirements, competition for markets, and relative low prices for fluid products in this area.

* * * *

Of all dairy calves and heifers in Minnesota, about one in five dies before reaching a productive age. That is a high mortality rate. And losses don't stop there, since many heifers, underfed and poorly developed, never get a chance to express fully their inherited ability to produce milk. The ideal is a healthy, thrifty, well-grown heifer that starts repaying her earning costs by joining the milking herd at 23 to 26 months of age. A key such repayment is managment -- as outlined in a recent publication from the University of Minnesota. It is Extension Bulletin 305, "Feeding and Managing Dairy Calves and Heifers" by C. L. Wilcox and J. B. Williams. The county extension office has copies.

* * * *

Swine rations containing 16, 14, and 12 percent protein for the growth periods 40 to 75, 75 to 125, and 125 pounds to market weight, can give excellent results say livestock specialists at the University of Minnesota. When only one ration change was made, experimental rations containing 15 to 16 percent protein for pigs weighing 40 to 100 pounds, and 12 or 13 percent protein after the pigs weigh 100 pounds, gave excellent rate and efficiency of gain.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

To all counties

Immediate release

January 27, 1964

HIGHER INCOME PREDICTED FOR LIVESTOCK IN '64

In spite of record crops in 1963, livestock sales during the year brought disappointing returns to Minnesota producers.

But things are perking up for 1964, primarily because replacement feeders are costing less than a year ago, according to Paul Hasbargen, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

Cattle prices hit a new six-year low during 1963, and hog prices reached the lowest point in three years. Most cattle feeders didn't cover costs on cattle sold after February, 1963.

Lower feeder prices aren't the only bright spot ahead. A recent slackening in replacement purchases points to lighter marketings and higher cattle prices in the second and third quarters of 1964. However, heavier feedlot activity could mean more marketings in the final quarter of the year.

Hog prices showed an unusually wide fluctuation in 1963, increasing $5 per hundred pounds from May to August, then dropping off $5 again by December. Hog prices are not expected to fluctuate quite as widely during 1964, and most sales should be for more than $15 a hundred.

The 8 percent decrease in August-September farrowing should assure a decreased hog supply this spring, Hasbargen says. Likewise, the intended 6 percent cutback in spring farrowing should assure a summer market at least as high as last year, with the good prices being sustained over a longer period of time. Consequently, returns to hog producers in '64 should be considerably higher than they were a year ago.

Slaughter lamb prices in '63 were quite comparable to those in 1962. Prices in 1964 will be about the same to somewhat higher, thus maintaining income to Minnesota sheep producers.

-more-

add 1 - higher income for livestock

Returns from the 1963 turkey crop were up slightly, which is expected to trigger a small expansion in the '64 crop. If the increase is only three or four percent, turkey prices should not change from 1963 levels.

The strong possibility of a tax cut in the near future, which would immediately increase disposable income for many American families, will heighten somewhat the demand for meat products from Minnesota livestock producers. Therefore, Hasbargen says, expected demand as well as supply of meat products in 1964 points to better prices and better incomes for Minnesota livestock producers.

# # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 27, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

DUTCH ELM DISEASE CONTROL MEASURES ARE OUTLINED

Winter is the time to act against the Dutch elm disease, according to the departments of plant pathology and entomology at the University of Minnesota.

At present the most effective control of the Dutch elm disease is to reduce or eliminate the elm bark beetles, says D. W. French, plant pathologist. This is done by destroying dead and dying elms in which beetles breed and by using a dormant spray on living trees.

Sanitation is the first line of defense against the disease. In areas where the disease has not been found, precautionary clean-up is of major importance -- especially in metropolitan areas where elms are of high value, French explains.

When about 90 percent of the dead elm trees and branches are eliminated each year, the disease is suppressed to minor proportions. Don't confine sanitation measures to merely removing and destroying diseased trees, French cautions. All dead and dying elms must be removed or cleaned up to prevent build-up of bark beetle populations.

Elm trees should be sprayed in the dormant season before elm bark beetles become active. DDT can be applied any time after leaf fall in autumn, since its effect will last until spring.

If trees have not been treated in the fall, a spray application of methoxychlor in late winter or early spring before buds swell will provide protection from the disease.

French says spraying should be done under conditions of little or no wind and temperatures that are above 40° Fahrenheit.

# # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 27, 1964

To all counties

4-H NEWS
(3rd in a series on
teenage consumers and
consumer spending)

Immediate release

WANT A WINNING WARDROBE?

Are you well dressed or is your wardrobe a hodge-podge of colors, styles and outgrown sizes?

The secret of being well dressed isn't having closet after closet of expensive clothes. It's planning your wardrobe! Extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota advise young people to ask these questions as a guide to wardrobe planning:

1) What do I have now? To make the most of every dollar it's important to have a clear picture of your present clothing before adding something new. Go through closets and drawers each fall and spring to examine your clothes for the coming season. Lay all garments and accessories out so you can see everthing at once.

Try on each item and check the condition it's in. Then separate clothes and accessories into three groups: clothes that are wearable now; "near-wearables" that need only a little mending, cleaning or altering; and clothes no longer wearable.

2) What do I wear? Think through your everyday life. Do you go to school or work or both? What are your social activities? What do you do in your leisure time?

Where you go, what you do and whom you do it with all help determine the clothes you wear. Two swim suits would be impractical if you go swimming only twice a year. And if your friends aren't wearing knickers, for instance, chances are, you won't either. Active sports such as tennis will require more durable clothing than will watching a baseball game. Decide what type of clothes are best to wear for your various activities.

-more-

3) What do I need? Combine items in your wearable and non-wearable groups to make complete outfits. Fix near-wearables before doing this. Do you have the right blouses for your skirts or slacks? List the garments you need to buy to wear with garments you already have. It's foolish to abandon a good skirt because you have nothing to wear with it.

Do you have the right accessories? The effect of a soft yellow dress would be shattered by wearing a bright red or blue purse. Be sure that everything you wear is completely accessorized with gloves, jewelry, purse, scarf, hat or whatever is suited to the outfit itself and to the places you'll wear it.

There will be many things you'd like to have but plan first for garments like winter coats that you must have. Then concentrate on your major "wants," perhaps a dress for the prom or clothes for a ski trip. Many garments will tempt you, but you'll have to decide which are most important to you.

Always try to coordinate your wardrobe. Don't buy every color on the market when there's nothing like it in your closet. Learn what colors flatter you--your hair, eye and skin coloring and your figure type. Find your favorites. Then build around two or three becoming key colors for a put-together, money-saving wardrobe--for a well dressed you!

-blk-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 27, 1964

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

TAKE INVENTORY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

Families would do well to follow the practice of business and take a household inventory once a year.

The beginning of a new year is a good time to take stock of your belongings, to sit down and figure out what furnishings, clothing and other items in your house are worth, says Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

An inventory serves a number of purposes, she points out. A list of belongings is convenient when buying insurance or in placing a value on goods destroyed or damaged, in planning replacements and allocating income, in estimating net worth and in making a will.

Take the inventory room by room, but don't try to do it all at once. Ask other family members to help, Mrs. Jordahl advises. The children, for example, can take an inventory of their own rooms.

Put the listings for each room on separate sheets of paper. Use these headings at the top of each page: item, how many, original cost, year bought and present value.

In estimating value, consider cost and years of service. You may want to make your own estimate of depreciation, remembering that articles depreciate quickly once they are used and that depreciation is greatest the first year. Or establish depreciation by figuring the service-life of each item and divide the cost evenly through the years of service-life expectancy. For example, studies show that the service-life expectancy of electric washing machines is 9 years; electric clothes dryers, 14 years; electric refrigerators, freezers, gas and electric ranges and tank-type vacuum cleaners, 15 years; upright vacuum cleaners 18 years. However, any piece of equipment will last longer if given good care or if it is used very little.

-more-

add 1 - inventory of household furnishings

Making an inventory for the first time takes considerable time and patience. But once it is made, it's an easy matter to make changes and bring it up-to-date each year. Put a copy in your safety deposit box and keep one at home so you can easily make whatever changes are necessary from time to time.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
January 29, 1964

Immediate release

MACALESTER STUDENTS USE OUTDOOR LABORATORY

Two dozen students from Macalester College spent January taking a biology course in the woodlands, swamps and lake area of the 5,000-acre Cedar Creek Natural History Area on the Anoka-Isanti County boundary.

The project gave students a unique opportunity to study first-hand how deer, squirrels, insects, fish and other creatures apply the art of survival in Minnesota's rugged winters.

The 24 students chose this course under the new Interim Term Program of Macalester, in which they concentrate on one area of study for a full month. For those choosing the field biology course at Cedar Creek, arrangements were worked out cooperatively by L. D. Frenzel, Jr. and J. A. Jones, associate professors of biology at Macalester and W. H. Marshall, professor at the University of Minnesota and director of the Cedar Creek Natural History Area.

The Cedar Creek Natural History Area is a joint project of the Minnesota Academy of Science and the University of Minnesota, dedicated to preservation of an area close to the Twin Cities for research and education.

(more)

add 1 -- Macalester students

The students spent two days each week at Cedar Creek itself, making observations and gathering data. They stayed overnight in the laboratory building dormitory to make night observations on deer, mice and weather conditions. The other three days were spent in seminars, independent reading, lectures and laboratory sessions related to the Cedar Creek studies on the Macalester Campus.

Throughout the month at Cedar Creek, the students kept extensive records and notes on browsing (feeding) and movement habits of deer. They trapped, marked and released squirrels to study their individual movements and other behavior patterns. The took hourly samples of water from Cedar Creek's Fish Lake, to learn the correlation between oxygen content and daylight.

They also kept records of wildlife feeder stations, studied dormant stages of insects under the forest litter and made observations to help fit together the puzzle of animal life in sub-zero weather.

Frenzel and Jones are encouraged by the obvious diligence of the students. The students themselves seem to welcome this special opportunity to study animal survival in winter. Marshall points out that although Minnesota has five to six months of winter, surprisingly little research has been done on how wildlife creatures survive that period. One reason is the lack, until a few years ago, of a research facility like the Cedar Creek area.

The study project of the 24 Macalester students was the first major class use of the Cedar Creek facilities in winter. The climax of the field course was on Saturday, Jan. 25 when 60 students from Macalester, St. Thomas and the University met at Cedar Creek for a deer census.

64-27-pjt

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
January 29, 1964 Immediate release

U HORTICULTURE SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED

The University of Minnesota's annual horticulture short course will be held March 23-25 in the St. Paul Campus Student Center, La Vern A. Freeh, head of the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, announced today.

This will be the 43rd year the University has conducted the popular short course for home gardeners.

Each day of the short course will be devoted to a different phas of amateur gardening--the first day to vegetable gardening, the second day to home fruit growing and the final day to ornamental horticulture. A special session on commercial fruit growing has been scheduled for March 23, the opening day.

Exhibits showing some of the results of horticulture research at the University will be on display during the three-day event.

Fee for the short course is $1 per day or $2 for all three days.

R. E. Widmer, associate professor of horticulture, is in charge of program arrangements.

64-29-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
January 29, 1964 Immediate release

OUTLOOK GOOD FOR REASONABLY PRICED CLOTHING IN '64

To be well dressed in 1964, you won't need to put a big dent in your budget.

That's because your personal income will probably be going up, but clothing prices will change very little. So, actually, you may be spending a smaller proportion of your disposable income for clothing than you have for the last few years.

Another factor that favors you as a consumer is that prices of clothing are subject to seasonal fluctuations. Consumers who are aware of these regular changes during the year can make more realistic plans for clothing expenditures and make significant savings in their clothing budgets, says Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Women's and girls' apparel has the greatest seasonal price fluctuation, with the lowest point in January when most stores feature after-holiday sales. A spring peak in March is followed by a downward price drift through the summer. Prices start to climb in September to the year's highest peak in October; then again there is a descending trend. For men's and boys' clothing the seasonal fluctuation in price is only half as great as for feminine apparel. Prices are highest for men's wear in the fall. Shoes, however, follow no seasonal pattern in price fluctuation.

(more)

For the past six years, clothing and shoes have taken a small percentage of the family dollar--only about 8 cents, Miss Scheid says. In fact, the proportion of income going for clothing has been decreasing for more than three decades. Thus, in 1929 clothing took about 13 cents of each family dollar and by 1940 the amount had fallen to 11 cents.

Greater competition of other goods and services for the consumer's dollars is one explanation for the smaller proportion of income spent for clothing in the last few years. Another factor is the changing composition of the population, with larger numbers of people in older and younger groups with either few or decreasing demands for clothing. Other factors accounting for the decline in the proportion of incomes going for clothing are economies resulting from the shift from cotton and wool to man-made fibers, today's casual mode of dressing and the slight increase in clothing prices compared to greater price advances for all goods and services.

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64-28--jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
January 30, 1964 Immediate release

MILK PROCESSING CONCENTRATION SEEN AS A CONTINUING TREND

Of the vast amount of milk produced in Minnesota, only about ten percent found its way to a bottle in the form of milk, cream and other liquid by-products in 1962.

This quantity, about 1.2 billion pounds, has been increasing for many years but the number of plants processing it has decreased. These statistics and others concerning the market structure of the state's fluid milk industry have been compiled by G. W. Erlandson and E. F. Koller, University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

The information gathered by the two researchers is part of an overall study now being conducted by the Department of Agricultural Economics which is delving into the market structure of the Minnesota fluid milk industry.

There were about 350 milk processing plants in the early 1940's and this number has decreased considerably since then. In 1952 there were 269 milk bottling plants but by 1962 this number had fallen to 161, a drop of 40 percent. During a four-year period between 1952 and 1956 there was a temporary increase in plants as some creameries added bottling facilities in an attempt to improve their margin of profit, but some of these, too, have disappeared with the changing times.

One of the factors which account for this trend toward concentration, according to the economists, is improved processing technology. The report says that the technological advances permit and even require larger plants automatic equipment, and larger capital outlays. One example cited was the changeover from wax to plastic cartons. The latter method, superior in many ways, caused considerable losses due to outdated equipment and the outlay of additional capital necessary for the changeover.

Also part of the problem is the increased sanitation requirements that are now required. Those who could not afford to change had to discontinue operation.

(more)

add 1 -- milk processing

Marketing of the finished product has become a highly competitive business. Large and aggressive firms have invaded sales territories, once the private domain of the small producer, forcing many small bottling firms to close. Meanwhile, home deliveries of milk has been on the decline with the expansion of milk sales through corner groceries or chain supermarkets. These retail outlets usually buy their supplies from the large milk-processing firms.

A crux of this marketing problem lies in the keen rivalry and competition necessitated by smaller profit margins and higher expenses. Larger plants have distribution networks covering great areas of the state. Within these trade areas they compete with other large plants and smaller local firms.

This competition takes several forms. The larger firms usually supply milk to local jobbers and distributors and this is purchased outright and resold through wholesale and retail deliveries. A second method is to hire local persons who will act as agents and sell the product to local customers. A third method sometimes utilized is a company-owned cash-and-carry dairy store or self-serve outlet. Again such competitive methods, the smaller dairies find it difficult to remain in business.

Another factor which has a bearing in Minnesota is the generally lower fluid milk prices. Many areas throughout the state are threatened by price cuts and the potential for price wars exists. With price instability, the smaller processers do not have the necessary financial reserves to combat the larger firms.

The report concludes that the present trends are likely to continue bringing a further concentration of processing. This will enhance the market power of the surviving plants but not necessarily lead to them having an active role in price leadership. It will, however, give them a strong voice in milk pricing.

The increased efficiency and lower costs are likely to continue the move toward concentration and this will eventually reduce the cost-per-unit. The report does feel, though, that further study will be necessary as the problems of concentration multiply.

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64-33-wlb

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
January 30, 1964 Immediate release

CASH FARM RECEIPTS DOWN SLIGHTLY IN 1963

A decrease in livestock sales brought the total sales of Minnesota farm products down slightly for the second year in a row according to W. Keith Bryant, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota.

Bryant says that preliminary estimates from government sources indicate that farm marketings cash receipts went from $1,458 million in 1962 to $1,417 million in 1963.

He went on to explain the sale of livestock and livestock products returned $1,026 million in cash receipts to Minnesota farmers in 1963, 4 percent below 1962 returns.

Gross incomes of livestock and milk products decreased while turkey producers increased their cash receipts.

Despite increased marketings of cattle in Minnesota, prices dropped in response to heavy cattle marketings throughout the United States.

Total cash receipts from cattle and calves declined from $358 million in 1962 to $ 341 million in 1963--a decline of about 5 percent.

Minnesota hog producers also suffered a 4 to 5 percent decrease in cash receipts. Particularly heavy hog marketings in the first six months of 1963, coupled with increased competition from lower priced beef, pushed hog prices below 1962 levels in the same six months.

Marketings of Minnesota sheep and lambs dropped from 955,000 head in 1962 to about 732,000 in 1963, which resulted in another cash receipt reduction.

Milk producers in the state experienced a 2 to 3 percent decrease in cash receipts from milk products in 1963.

Cash receipts from egg sales brought Minnesota egg producers $61 million in 1963, a decrease of about 10 percent from 1962. Minnesota egg production decreased about 11 percent in 1963 from 1962 levels. This was the eight consecutive year that egg production declined.

Higher turkey prices along with the higher proportion of heavy breeds resulted in about a 10 percent increase in cash receipts to the state's turkey producers.

Bryant said the relative importance of various enterprises did not change significantly from 1962. Cattle and calves and milk products remained the most important sources of cash receipts. ### 64-32-wlb

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
January 30, 1964 Immediate release

TALLMAN TO JOIN U SOCIOLOGY AND SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS STAFFS

Irving Tallman, assistant professor of sociology at San Jose, Calif., State College for the past year and a half, has been appointed assistant professor of home economics and sociology at the University of Minnesota, effective Feb. 1.

He will teach courses in the social-psychological aspects of the family and will do laboratory experimental research with families.

Tallman received his Ph. D. in sociology from Stanford University in 1962. He holds a B.A. in psychology from the University of California, a Master of Social Work degree from Wayne State University, did graduate study in social work at the University of Chicago and in sociology at the University of California.

Before going to San Jose State College in September, 1962, he was assistant professor at San Francisco State College. He has been lecturer in small group theory and research at the University of California School of Social Welfare, has been a consultant to the Santa Clara Family Service Association and the California Rehabilitation Center and family counselor for the Family Service Association, San Jose. For four years he was at San Francisco State College as a research associate in charge of a study on family adaptation to retardation.

After taking his degree in social work, he held positions as senior psychiatric social worker with the California Department of Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Social Work, San Jose; Sonoma State Hospital; and the Langley Porter Clinic. At the latter clinic he was supervisor of social work students from the University of California.

Tallman has been a member of the Santa Clara County Government Advisory Board on services to families and children. He helds memberships in the American Sociological Association, the Society for Study of Social Problems, the National Association of Social Workers and the American Association on Mental Deficiency.

64-31-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
January 30, 1964 Immediate release

PORK AND HAM GOOD BUY FOR YOUR MARKET BASKET

If you're looking for a good buy in meat this week, consider pork or ham.

These are the meats being featured most frequently in food markets this week, according to Mary Ryan, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Hams are available from 39 cents a pound and up, depending upon the portion you buy. Pork cuts to look for are pork chops and roasts--especially loin and butt roasts. When you prepare pork, be sure to cook it thoroughly, both for flavor and for safety's sake, Miss Ryan suggests.

Frozen perch and pike fillets are also carrying special price tags at some stores. Since supplies of these fish varieties are large, they should continue to be good values for several weeks.

Oranges, grapefruit and bananas are the most abundant fresh fruits for your market basket. Small sizes of grapefruit and oranges will give you the most value for your money. Prices are at about the lowest point consumers can look for this season. The Florida citrus crop is smaller than normal because of the freeze last year, but California supplies are bigger than they have been for two years.

Look for specials this week on canned corn, frozen vegetables, catsup, butter, shortening--especially animal fat shortenings in 3-pound cans, TV dinners and cake mixes, both shortening and angel food types. Canned corn is in record supply and will continue to be a good buy throughout February.

Retail coffee prices are beginning to reflect the higher prices on the wholesale market, Miss Ryan reports. Brazil's output this past season is down because of frost and drought. In spite of the rise in prices, however, some stores are still featuring 2- and 3-pound tins at prices that average approximately 50 cents a pound.

64-30-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 3, 1964

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

HOW DO YOU GET MONEY'S WORTH IN FOODS?

Although American families spend only about 18½ cents of every dollar of disposable income for food, most homemakers are on the alert for good buys that will help to reduce their total outlay for food.

Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, points out, however, that dollars spent for health and well being through food are well spent when they cover nutritional needs of the family and provide food the family enjoys. It is true, though, that most women could probably cut costs by making a careful selection of foods based on a knowledge of nutritional values, food quality and price per serving.

The University specialist gives some guides for the homemaker to follow who wants to get the most for her money at the grocery store. She says the homemaker must:

. Know her family. She should have a knowledge of the foods they need for good nutrition, the foods they like or can be encouraged to like and the amount they will eat without waste.

. Know herself. She must ask herself how much time she can give and is willing to give to food preparation if the price is right. Bread and rolls cost less made at home, if the homemaker has the time to make them. But the busy homemaker, whether employed away from home or occupied with child care, homemaking and outside activities must budget her time as well as her money. It is to her advantage to be able to spot convenience foods which are acceptable to her and her family, will save her considerable time and add nothing or only small amounts to the food bill.

-more-

. Know food values. She should familiarize herself with the foods that give large nutrient returns and the way they go together to provide total nutrient needs. Dark green and deep yellow vegetables, for example, are the cheapest sources of vitamin A.

. Know food prices. Which foods are good buys in nutrients? Which foods offer built-in maid service at little or no extra cost, such as frozen orange juice and some frozen vegetables? Which foods cost considerably less when purchased in large quantities?

. Exercise self-control. Advance planning of menus can be a brake against impulse buying, which is likely to be costly. However, an occasional juicy steak, a fruit out of season or a delicious looking dessert at the bakery counter may mean satisfactions her savings make possible.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 3, 1964

To all counties in
N.E. district only

Immediate release

SOIL SCIENTISTS STUDY SULFUR

Sulfur fertilization is of particular interest to north-central Minnesota farmers. Sulfur deficient soils are confined to the sand and silty soils of this region.

Studies carried out by soil scientists at the University of Minnesota tested the effects of different rates and kinds of sulfur fertilizers on alfalfa, barley, corn, and soybeans. Each crop was sampled for yield and the sulfur content of the plant tissue.

The sulfur content was determined by a special chemical procedure.

Alfalfa plots at Park Rapids, received various rates of elemental sulfur and gypsum in 1962. One-half of these plots received additional sulfur in 1963 while the other half was left untreated in 1963 to measure the residual effect of sulfur. No difference was noticed between the two plots, indicating that the residual carry-over was good. Yields on both plots were considerably higher than the yields of plots receiving no sulfur.

Analysis of the alfalfa plant tissue for sulfur showed great increases when compared to the control plots. Gypsum was more efficient in putting sulfur into the plant than was elemental sulfur.

Barley was fertilized with sulfur at seeding time. Sulfur was applied in the form of elemental sulfur, gypsum, and potassium sulfate. A drought hurt the barley yields so no conclusions could be drawn. However, sulfur fertilization did increase the sulfur content of the plant tissue. Gypsum and potassium sulfate were more efficient in increasing the sulfur content of the plant than elemental sulfur.

Corn and soybeans were also fertilized with sulfur. However, both crops showed no response to sulfur fertilization.

Sulfur experiments are still being conducted at the University of Minnesota in a manner similar to the schedule used in 1963.

-kls-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 3, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

"NATIONAL EMERGENCY"
BULLETIN PUBLISHED

In the event of a large-scale nuclear attack, agriculture must be able to recover quickly and continue producing food and fiber.

The "National Emergency" bulletin (RCD-2) published by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota is designed to acquaint the state's rural people with Civil Defense procedures. Clifton Halsey, state rural Civil Defense agent, says the bulletin will help them to accomplish this goal.

The bulletin defines the responsibilities of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for food production and rural defense information and education. The roles of the USDA County Defense Board, State Defense Board and National Defense Board are explained and some tips are offered on rural Civil Defense.

Additional sources of information and a listing of other available bulletins on Civil Defense are also included in the "National Emergency" bulletin.

The bulletin will be inserted in county-wide mailings concerning the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Services 1964 feed grains program. Farmers will receive these packets during this month and March.

Persons who do not receive a "National Emergency" bulletin or would like extra copies should contact their county agent or write to Clifton Halsey c/o University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

-wlb-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 3, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

What are the best levels of protein, calcium and phosphorus for growing and finishing swine? A recent fact sheet from the University of Minnesota suggests two alternative feed programs. One recommends 15 to 16 percent protein, 0.7 percent calcium and 0.5 percent phosphorus for swine ranging from 40 to 75 pounds. For hogs from 75 to 125 pounds, the recommendation is for 13 to 14 percent protein, 0.6 percent calcium and 0.5 percent phosphorus. And for those up to 200 pounds, the suggested levels are 12 percent protein, 0.5 percent calcium and 0.4 percent phosphorus.

* * * *

Some often overlooked forest opportunities: Are there markets for timber products other than logs, bolts and similar large material? Extension forester Marvin Smith at the University of Minnesota suggests that many smaller wood pieces could be turned into salable products by the person with a home workshop and a bit of woodworking skill. Some products that have wide markets include lawn furniture, salad bowls and trays, toys, carving boards, wood stock for the hobby trade and novelty items. Also, many communities could develop a good fuelwood business for the home fireplace and summer cookouts.

* * * *

Total sales of Minnesota farm products dropped slightly for the second year in a row. According to W. Keith Bryant, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, preliminary government estimates indicate that cash receipts for farm marketings went from $1,458 million in 1962 to $1,417 million in 1963. The major drop was in livestock and livestock products, down 4 percent from the 1962 level. Gross receipts also dropped for milk products, while turkey producer receipts increased. Cash receipts from egg sales declined about 10 percent from the previous year.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 3, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

DEFICIENT SOILS RESPOND TO ZINC

Zinc is becoming an important nutrient in soil fertilization.

The USDA reports that 32 states have reported a zinc deficiency in some crop. A zinc deficiency in corn was first reported in Minnesota in 1961.

Zinc deficiency in corn shows up as a striping between the midrib and the edge of the leaves. The striping usually begins at the lower half of the leaf and extends towards the tip. The older leaves are the first ones to become discolored. In severe cases, the entire plant is stunted, having very short internodes.

Recent research conducted at the University of Minnesota by soil specialists D. Bezdicek and O. Gunderson, determined how widespread zinc deficiency is in Minnesota. They also studied methods for correcting the deficiency in corn.

To determine the extent of zinc deficiency, Bezdicek analyzed corn leaves for their zinc content over a two-year period. A zinc content below 15 to 17 parts per million usually meant a deficiency.

In 1962, corn grown on several calcareous soils of western Minnesota, showed zinc deficiencies. In 1963, further studies showed that other soils may be deficient in zinc.

Bezdicek and Gunderson also studied various methods for correcting the zinc deficiency. Plowed down zinc was more effective than seed treatment or sidedressing. However, sidedressing zinc with nitrogen did help to correct the deficiency to some extent.

If you suspect a deficient area in your fields, the specialists recommend that you plow down five to ten pounds of zinc per acre. If zinc sulfate is used, one must apply 15 to 25 pounds of zinc sulfate per acre to provide the five to ten pounds of zinc.

The specialists emphasize that this recommendation is for deficient areas only, and not for whole farms or fields.

kls

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 3, 1964

To all counties

4-H NEWS
(4th in series on teenage consumers and consumer spending)

Immediate release

WISE BUYING BRINGS TEENS BETTER CLOTHING

What good is a sweater, blouse, skirt or pair of slacks if it doesn't fit, if you don't like it after it gets home, or if it doesn't hold up in the wash?

Buy wisely and avoid these problems! Thoughtful planning before shopping and careful inspection of garments before buying will make you happier with your clothing and save you money, too.

In a 39-state survey, American teens admitted that one of their biggest problems is learning to spend money wisely. Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives these tips to teen-age shoppers:

*Shop for clothing only after analyzing your wardrobe to find out what you really need and want. Check your budget to see how much you can afford to spend.

*Shop only in reputable stores. Learn to recognize quality and buy brands known for good quality.

*Relate purchases to your present wardrobe and to each other. Try things together before buying. Bring a fabric sample--such as a belt--to the store or wear the garment you plan to coordinate with your new purchase. No matter how attractive a garment is in itself, it's the total effect that counts!

*Don't spend more than necessary. Shop in several stores to compare the quality you get for the price you pay. If possible, take advantage of sales, but don't buy something just because it's on sale. Nothing is a bargain when you can't use it!

*Look for the labels--they're your only clue to garment care and fiber content.

*Buy the correct size. Good fit is a must for appearance and comfort. It makes your garment last longer, too.

*Buy just the items you set out to buy. Don't give in to the temptation to buy a red sweater when you need a white blouse, or a sports coat instead of a suit.

Before deciding to "take it," ask yourself these questions: Do I really need the item? Does it fit into my wardrobe? Is it the best color, style and fit for me? Is the workmanship good? Is it the right price for me?

Only when your answers are all "yes," are you buying wisely.

-blk-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
February 4, 1964 Immediate release

STATE OFFICERS NAMED TO YAC COUNCIL

Cleo Sandmeyer, St. James, has been named state president of the Young Adult Citizens' Council.

She was elected to the post by members of the council at a recent meeting.

Other officers for 1964 are Leland Johnson, Bingham Lake, vice president; Bernadette Rahm, 1123 Monroe St. N.E., Minneapolis, secretary; Joe Speltz, Minneiska, treasurer.

New members of the state council, composed of representatives from YAC groups in various parts of the state, are: central district - Marjo Mehrwerth, Watkins Merle Mackenthun, Glencoe; and Miss Rahm.

Southeast district - Joanne Albee, Caledonia; Miss Sandmeyer and Speltz.

Southwest district - Leland Johnson, Bingham Lake; Janet Le Brun, Worthington; and Carlene Pagel, Vesta.

Charles Jensen, Glencoe, past president of YAC, is also a member of the State Council. Adviser is William A. Milbrath, extension specialist, Young Adult Program, University of Minnesota.

One of the functions of the YAC Council is to plan the state YAC meeting to be held in April.

The Young Adult Citizens' program is an outgrowth of the Rural Youth-Young Men and Women's groups. Its purpose is to develop, with the assistance of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service, a program of study and training for young adults so they may become more informed and effective citizens. All single young adults 17 to 27 years of age are eligible for membership.

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64-36-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
February 4, 1964 Immediate release

SELECT VEGETABLES FOR THEIR COLOR--AND VITAMINS

Color can be a reliable guide in choosing vegetables that are chockful of vitamins--especially A and C.

That's why extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota say homemakers who want to get the most nutrition for their vegetable dollar should pay close attention to depth of color.

Vitamins A and C are needed regularly for growth and for healthy body tissues. Deep yellow and dark green indicate an abundance of vitamin A, the nutritionists point out. They cite these specific examples:

. Bright orange mature carrots give you several times as much vitamin A value as pale-colored young ones. Even so, young carrots are a good source of vitamin A.

. Deep orange sweet potatoes or yams are higher in vitamin A than the lighter-colored varieties. Half a large or medium-sized deep orange yam will provide the day's requirement for vitamin A.

. The dark green leaves of leafy vegetables are richer in vitamins A and C than light green leaves.

. Green peppers are high in vitamins A and C.

. Tender beet tops are rich in vitamin A--so don't discard them.

. Broccoli leaves have more vitamin A than the stalks or flower buds.

. Tomatoes that ripen on the vine out-of-doors in summer sunlight to a bright red are twice as rich in vitamin C as those grown in greenhouses in winter.

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64-35-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
February 4, 1964 Immediate release

DISTRICT 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTESTS ANNOUNCED

County winners in the 22nd annual statewide 4-H radio speaking contest will compete in 16 district events from February 15 to March 4, Mrs. Caludia Woker, assistant state 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Contestants will give original speeches 5 to 7 minutes long over local radio stations on the subject, "What Is My Responsibility in Bettering Inter-racial and Inter-religious Understanding?"

District contests will be held as follows:

Feb. 15, 2 p.m., KATE, Albert Lea.

Feb. 22, 10:10 a.m., Worthington, KWOA; 11:45 a.m., Grand Rapids, KOZY; 1:05 p.m., Winona, KAGE; 1:45 p.m., Crookston, Northwest School, KILO (Grand Forks); 2 p.m., Wadena, KWAD; 2:30 p.m., Duluth, WEBC; 3:30 p.m., Willmar, KWLM.

Feb. 27, 3 p.m., Moorhead, KVOX.

Feb. 29, 10 a.m., St. Cloud, WJON; 10:05 a.m., Marshall, KMHL; 11 a.m., Pine City, WCMP; 1:30 p.m., New Ulm, KNUJ; 2 p.m., Fergus Falls, KOTE.

March 4, 12:30 p.m., St. Paul, KUOM.

Awards given by the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota, which is sponsoring the state contest with the University Agricultural Extension Service, include $100 in cash to the state champion and $50 to the reserve champion. In addition, the champion will receive $50 and the reserve state champion $25 for purchasing books for a public or school library. Each district and reserve champion will be awarded an expense-paid trip to the University's St. Paul Campus to participate in activities planned at the time of the state contest, though only district winners will compete. County winners will receive $5 cash awards.

More than 1200 Minnesota 4-H'ers participated in last year's radio contest.

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64-36-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
February 4, 1964

Immediate release

HIGHWAY STUDY SUGGESTS APPROACH TO EVALUATING MODIFICATIONS

An approach which highway administrators might use in evaluating proposed modifications to interstate highways has been suggested in a recent University of Minnesota study, conducted in cooperation with the Minnesota Highway Department and the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

The study concludes that highway administrators might consider use of a "present net worth formulation," as an alternative to the benefits - cost formulation now frequently used.

The report of the study, "Benefits and Costs of Modification to Interstate Highways," was released this week. Authors are Don Winkelman, formerly an agricultural economist at the University, and James Schwinden, agricultural economist.

The report states that the "present net worth" formulation has two major advantages over the benefits-cost method:

1) It provides a standard consistent with the highway administrator's goal of conserving community resources; and

2) It enables the administrator to rank entirely different projects according to present net worth over similar time periods.

(more)

add 1 -- highway study

The benefits-cost formulation now commonly used evaluates proposed projects according to the operating and maintenance costs in relation to user benefits, such as reduced cost of transportation. It requires that value of benefits exceed costs.

With the benefit-cost formulation, benefits are based on estimated daily traffic for yearly periods, number of years for which the analysis is to be made and an average yearly value. Annual highway cost is figured as the total of the yearly capital cost and the yearly cost for maintenance and operation.

Winkelman and Schwinden point out that the averaging process implies that, in estimating benefits, an administrator is not to differentiate between a dollar's worth of benefits today and several years later. For example, most of the costs of a proposed improvement may occur in the first year, when there is a minimum of discount. The benefits, however, accrue in the future when the discount factor may be significant. Where this is the case, averaging may lead to overstating benefits, relative to cost.

Under a present net worth formulation, benefits would again be considered as savings resulting from the improvement in question. If the facility is not built, these savings are treated as costs.

This procedure would treat benefits and costs for any year in terms of present dollars, and would therefore avoid the problem of discount that may develop through the benefits-cost formulation.

The study also suggests some procedures for estimating benefits from modifications, and urges that highway administrators be fully informed of the assumptions involved in making these estimates. The suggested procedure would take into account a number of factors that influence travel, such as rural social trips and trips from rural to nonrural areas.

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64-34-pjt

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
February 5, 1964

SPECIAL

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*For release at noon, *
*Thursday, Feb. 6 *
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CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS REVIEWED AT SEMINAR

WASECA, MINN.--What is continuing education--and what part does it play in the program of the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota?

Participants in a seminar being held by the Institute at the Southern School and Experiment Station here today heard continuing education described as personal, constructive, professional, thorough, and complex--but practical.

The speaker was Roland H. Abraham, acting director of the Agricultural Extension Service for the Institute, who said:

"Continuing education is as personal as courses in family living," he said. "It is as constructive as sessions where parents of teenagers discuss mutual problems and as professional as seminars in rural-urban leadership.

"It is as thorough as short courses for tax assessors and as complex as activities in rural areas development. Furthermore," he added, it "is as practical as specialized programs ranging from swine management to Christmas tree growing to food preservation."

He explained that continuing education is focused on "a wide spectrum which encompasses and includes the community, the citizen, the family, the producer, the consumer, the supplier, processor, distributor and youth."

Abraham pointed out that through Agricultural Extension, the University has a staff in every county, with every extension agent being a faculty member. Many agencies cooperate, including high school vocational agriculture teachers, agencies of state government, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, farm and trade organizations, businesses, communications media and others.

Continuing education, he said, is conducted by the Institute through the Extension Service and the Department of Agricultural Short Courses.

Abraham pointed to these examples of continuing education:

* A series of rural-urban leadership seminars begun several years ago, in cooperation with the General Extension Division of the University, to help people analyze

(more)

problems brought about by social and economic change. Such a seminar is planned for an 8-county area around Waseca this winter.

* Rural Areas Development, which commits the Institute of Agriculture to a broad spectrum of activities, not only through continuing education but through research and resident instruction as well. The program represents a shift from emphasis on an entire rural community and its social and economic problems.

* A pilot program for using high speed electronic computers to simplify farm record keeping and supply farmers with more detailed and sophisticated analyses of their operations. Some 50,000 cows in Dairy Herd Improvement programs are already on electronic data processing.

* Career exploration programs, being conducted through 4-H organizations, with the help of high school counselors and local businessmen. More science and greater depth is being added to the 4-H program; special projects for urban boys and girls have been introduced.

* A series of management schools for up to 600 top swine producers in 21 counties. These schools are devoted to the economics of seine production, basic swine nutrition, feeding and management, breeding reproductive physiology, buildings, diseases and marketing.

* Programs dealing with the family and consumer. Some 50,000 homemakers are taking part in programs in family life, economics, home management child development, human relations, home furnishings, clothing, health and consumer education.

Abraham pointed to several questions for years ahead. What new kinds of continuing education programs are required? To whom should they be directed? How can the Institute organize to serve the individual and community most effectively? What adjustments, if any, are needed in the county agent system? What about short courses--should they be expanded in length and subject matter?

"We must learn, and we must adapt," Abraham said. "Into this fast changing society we must continually bring the resources of the Institute--to look at agricultural problems and opportunities; to analyze such things as land utilization, zoning and transportation; to delve into the problems of government, finances and family and community living; to study ways and means for the coordination and expansion of educational opportunities; and to assist in the development of community action programs."

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64-pjt

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205

Immediate release

February 6, 1964

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN CLOTHING FOR '64

Many improvements in familiar textile products and new developments in fibers and wearing apparel will give consumers in 1964 a wider selection than they have ever had in shopping for clothing.

Many of these new developments in clothing and textiles are the result of research by U. S. Department of Agriculture scientists, according to Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Here are some of the improvements consumers will find:

• In cotton. All-cotton stretch fabrics for increased comfort are now being used in nurses' uniforms, blouses, sport and dress skirts, pants and slacks, corduroy garments and socks. A wash-wear interliner bonded to outer layers of untreated cotton in the collars and cuffs of men's wash-wear shirts may mean longer service life for the shirts. The untreated cotton frays less easily than the treated cotton.

• In wool. Shrink-proof and machine-washable wool sweaters and blankets, permanently creased wool slacks and trousers and stretch wool garments are appearing on the market. The shrink-proof wool fabrics, also being made into children's

(more)

garments, skirts and sport shirts, wash with a minimum of shrinkage and retain the natural soft texture of wool. Stretch wool fabrics are being used to provide for better shape retention and more comfort in wool slacks, men's suits and jackets.

. In man-made fibers and fabrics. Stretch is being added to slacks and beach wear by one form of nylon coiled like a spring. Fluffy textured nylon yarns are used in sweaters, and nylon fibers with a softer feel are going into women's dresses. Nylon that can be molded cheaply into permanent shapes is decreasing prices of high-quality brassieres. Spandex is now being introduced in stockings for women who suffer from leg fatigue.

. In nonwoven fabrics. Nonwoven disposable bed sheets and pillow cases are available for hospitals and are said to cost less than laundering sheets and cases.

. In shoes. Fabric shoes with plastic soles molded to finished uppers at a saving over the old vulcanizing method are appearing in national chain stores. A new synthetic leather, said to be a breathable material, is expected to be seen in men's and women's shoes in spring.

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64-37-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
February 6, 1964 Immediate release

MINN. TO SEND TWO IFYES ABROAD

June Cunningham, 22, Sleepy Eye, and Ronald Kelsey, 23, Lewisville, have been selected as Minnesota's International Farm Youth Exchange delegates for spring, 1964, Evelyn Harne, associate state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

Miss Cunningham will go to Poland, Kelsey to Sweden. They will spend six months in their host countries living and working, for the most part with farm families, but also on cooperative farms, in schools and other institutions.

Miss Cunningham is the first Minnesota IFYE to go to Poland. Three other IFYEs from the United States have been assigned to Poland this year.

The Minnesota delegates are among 74 young people from the United States who have received country assignments for the International Farm Youth Exchange. Other Minnesota delegates for 1964 may be named later.

Miss Cunningham and Kelsey will leave Minnesota April 12 for Washington, D. C., for five days of orientation. April 17 has been set as their departure date from New York to their host countries. They will be in these countries during the peak of the agricultural season, returning in late October or early November.

Miss Cunningham is a graduate of Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill., with a major in political science and has attended McGill University in Canada and the Moser Business School in Chicago. During her college career she was active in the student council's Committee on Political Awareness; was a member of the French Club and was elected to Pi Gamma Mu, national social science honor society. She also wrote, announced and produced programs regularly on the campus radio station.

(more)

In the nine years she was a 4-H member in Brown County, she completed 57 projects and won county championships in health, home assistance and sheep projects, as well as dress revue and radio speaking. She received the 4-H Key Award for leadership. She was also president of the county Junior Leader Federation.

Kelsey is a junior majoring in agricultural education in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota. He is a graduate of Madelia High School.

During the 13 years he was a member of the Fieldon Rustlers 4-H Club, he held every office in the club and served as president of the Watonwan County 4-H Council. He won 15 county championships in 4-H demonstrations and exhibits. As state health champion in 1959 he won a trip to National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. He was grand champion 4-H corn exhibitor at the Minnesota State Fair in 1961, and in 1961 was one of the two winners of the $150 Watkins scholarships for his 4-H achievements. He received the 4-H Key Award for leadership and achievement.

Active also in Boy Scouts, he received the Eagle award in 1957.

The International Farm Youth Exchange, a 4-H Club people-to-people program, is conducted by the National 4-H Foundation and the Cooperative Extension Service to increase international understanding. In the 16 years of the program, 1,546 U. S. delegates have gone abroad and 1,750 young men and women have come here from 67 countries.

64-38-jbn

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
February 7, 1963 Immediate release

SHEEP IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM DEVELOPED FOR MINNESOTA FLOCKS

A program designed to increase sheep flock income through production testing is being offered to sheep men in Minnesota.

Called the Minnesota Sheep Improvement Program, the plan involves selecting flock replacements according to milk production, twinning, gaining ability, and wool production.

Research has shown that those characteristics are important in finding the best producing ewes and rams.

The program is being coordinated by extension animal husbandman Irvin Omtvedt, at the University of Minnesota. County extension agents will help individual flock owners put the plan into effect.

The plan is available to all of the 20,000 commercial and purebred flocks in the state. A few sheep men in 12 counties have enrolled so far. A flock owner using the plan follows these steps:

First, he enrolls through the county extension office.

Second, he identifies each ewe and her lambs, using some type of ear tag.

Third, he records lambing dates, listing the number of the ewe, sex and ear tab identification.

Fourth, he records wool weights for each ewe at shearing time.

Finally, he measures lamb production by taking weaning weights of lambs--usually at around 120 days of age.

Information gained from those procedures is then used in computing a "selection index" for each ewe. Specific details for this index are spelled out on forms the flock owner receives when he enrolls in the program.

This program is not a contest; it is for the benefit of the flock owner himself. Flock owners who wish to have indexes calculated may have it done for a small fee by a central computer service, under extension supervision.

Total cash receipts to Minnesota farmers for sheep and lambs sold in 1960 totaled nearly $20 million.

63-46-pjt

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
February 7, 1963 Immediate release

DISTRICT 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTESTS ANNOUNCED

4-H winners of county radio speaking contests will compete for district titles in 16 contests scheduled throughout Minnesota beginning Saturday and continuing through February.

Contestants will give original speeches 5 to 7 minutes long over local radio stations the subject, "How Should 4-H Prepare for Responsible Citizenship?"

District contests, as announced by Mrs. Claudia Woker, assistant state 4-H Club leader at the University, are as follows:

Feb. 9, 11:15 a.m., KOZY, Grand Rapids; 1 p.m., WJON, St. Cloud; 1:30 p.m., KATE, Albert Lea; 2 p.m., KWNO, Winona; 3:30 p.m., KWLM, Willmar.

Feb. 13, 12:30 p.m., KUOM, St. Paul.

Feb. 16, 10 a.m., KMHL, Marshall; 10 a.m., KWOA, Worthington, 10:05 a.m., KDHL, Faribault; 11 a.m., WCMP, Pine City; 1:30 p.m., KNUJ, New Ulm; 1:45 p.m. KILO, Grand Forks; 2 p.m., KOTE, Fergus Falls; 2 p.m., KWAD, Wadena; 3 p.m., WDSM, Duluth.

Feb. 21, 3 p.m., KVOX, Moorhead.

More than 1,000 Minnesota 4-H'ers have participated in this year's radio speaking contest, now in its 21st year. The radio event is sponsored jointly by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota.

Champions of the district events will receive a cash prize of $15 and reserve champions will receive $10. The Jewish Council is providing the awards.

District champions will compete in the state contest on the University's St. Paul Campus March 4.

63-47-jbn

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
February 7, 1963 Immediate release

LIGHTING INSTITUTE SET FOR FEB. 14-15

The function of color and light in home decoration and room arrangement will be outlined in a Home Lighting Institute to be held in the Student Center of the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota Feb. 14-15.

A team of lighting and design specialists from North Dakota State University at Fargo and the University of Minnesota and representatives from public and private power groups will conduct the two-day session, according to Institute Co-Chairman Arnold M. Flikke, University of Minnesota agricultural engineer.

Aileen Page, lighting consultant for General Electric Company, Nela Park Ohio, will conduct a home lighting design discussion from 1 p.m. until 4 Feb. 15.

The session opens at 9:30 a.m. Feb. 14 and closes the next day at 5 p.m. All sessions are open to the public, Flikke says.

A $15 enrollment fee will be charged.

63-48- ln

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
February 7, 1963 Immediate release

CHERRIES ON FEBRUARY LIST OF PLENTIFUL FOODS

Red tart cherries--for pies, tarts and toppings--are the featured item on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for February.

Although the cherries are especially appropriate for desserts for Valentine's Day and George Washington's birthday, there will be an abundance of this fruit to serve all month long. Stocks of both canned and frozen cherries are unusually large.

Winter pears, carrots, potatoes, canned corn, dry pea beans, eggs, peanuts and peanut products are other foods that will be plentiful in February.

The winter pear crop is 5 percent larger than last year. The Anjou is the variety you'll find in your retail stores now. Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota suggest making use of this abundance by featuring fresh pears in salads and desserts.

The fresh carrots and potatoes on the market from large 1962 crops make good teammates for pot roast on cold February days. The carrot crop is expected to be the second largest on record.

A large pack of canned corn in 1962, added to a big carry over from the previous crop, means that grocers' shelves will be well stocked. Look for week-end specials of canned corn to add to your emergency shelf.

With Lent beginning in late February, baked beans and eggs should get star billing on meatless menus. A steaming pot of baked beans from the big supply of dry pea beans on the market makes good eating and is kind to the budget, University nutritionists point out. Supplies of eggs will be about the same as last year and prices will be reasonable.

The Virginia-North Carolina peanut crop brought a 14 percent increase in this year's harvest, making the total peanut crop about 249 million pounds above average. So there will be plenty of roasted peanuts for munching as well as peanut butter for snacks and sandwiches.

63-49-jbn

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 -- tel. 647-3205
February 7, 1963 Immediate release

TWO STATE 4-H BOYS TO NATIONAL POULTRY CONFERENCE

Two Minnesota 4-H boys will receive trips to the national Junior Poultry and Egg Fact Finding Conference in Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 14-17.

Kenneth Christenson Jr., 16, Atwater, and Fredrick Grewe, 18, Gibbon, won the trip on the basis of their excellent long-time records in the 4-H poultry project, according to Osgood Magnuson, assistant state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota. The trips are sponsored by the Minnesota Poultry, Butter and Egg Association.

A junior at Grove City High School, Kenneth has been active in 4-H for seven years and has carried the poultry project six years. In that time he raised 85,000 poults. In addition to turkeys, the Meeker County 4-H'er has raised 425 ducklings in four years in the duck project. He has won four trips to the State Fair on his poultry demonstrations and was state grand champion poultry demonstrator. He has also been a champion poultry exhibitor at the Meeker County Fair.

Last year he was president of the Acton Buzzers 4-H Club.

Fredrick is a nine-year 4-H member of the Moltke Happy Hustlers in Sibley County. Since poultry was the major enterprise on the family farm, it was a "natural" for Fredrick who has been enrolled in the poultry project since he was 11 years old. He has a special interest in the quality egg program. By informing people what a good quality egg is, he has established an egg route in his local community.

In 1960, he represented Sibley County at the Junior Leadership Conference and in 1961 won a trip to National Club Congress for work in the tractor project. He is a freshman at North Dakota State University.

Robert Berg, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, will accompany the group to Kansas City.

Nearly 80 delegates from 23 states will attend the three-day event held in conjunction with the Institute of American Poultry Industries' Fact Finding Conference for Business. Among highlights of the junior conference will be a discussion of career opportunities in the poultry industry, with representatives of business and education serving as resource persons. Delegates will see demonstrations given by young people of other states and view the trade show featuring equipment used in production, processing and marketing of poultry and eggs.

The conference is co-sponsored by the Institute of American Poultry Industries, the Cooperative Extension Service, the National 4-H Service Committee and the Vocational Agriculture Branch, Office of Education. ### 63-50-kmr

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 10, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

FEEDING THE DAIRY CALF COLOSTRUM

Calves should receive colostrum for the first four days of life. The surplus colostrum may be mixed with other milk and fed to older calves, or it may be frozen and stored for later use, suggests Clifford Wilcox, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Surplus colostrum may be frozen and stored in 1-quart paper or plastic milk cartons. It is a good idea to keep a couple of gallons of frozen colostrum on hand for orphaned calves, says Wilcox.

* * * *

PAVING BARNYARDS WITH BLACKTOP

Blacktop can provide an all-weather, hard-surfaced yard for cattle feeding operations says Don Bates, agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. Use a hot-mix, hot laid asphalt concrete, made from good quality aggregate and straight asphalt cement. The best guide for getting quality blacktop is to specify that it must meet the requirements for high type asphalt concrete as set up by the State Highway Department. Any plant producing asphalt concrete is either familiar with, or can get, these specifications.

* * * *

SELECT TRAITS OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE FOR SWINE BREEDING HERD

Pay close attention to those economic traits in selecting swine breeding herds. Extension animal husbandmen at the University of Minnesota have this advice: (1) Consider sow productivity weight in the selection. Litter weaning weight is the best measure of sow productivity. (2) Add faster gaining gilts to your sowherd. Their age at 200 pounds is a good measure of the rate of gain. (3) Select the breeding herd according to feed efficiency whenever possible. Enter some offspring in the swine testing station to get an accurate measure of feed efficiency. (4) Choose those meaty hogs for your breeding program. They have a higher value product, put less surplus fat on the market, and help sustain the market demand for pork.

* * * *

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
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To all counties

Immediate release

CROP DISEASES:
SOME NATIVE,
SOME FOREIGN

Where do crop diseases come from?

Some are home-grown and some are foreign intruders. And now and then we get a brand new race of an old disease, through those genetic processes called hybridization and mutation.

This question source is as important for crop diseases as it is for ailments of humans and animals according to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

It's difficult to classify the sources of crop diseases, partly because there are so many. The fungi that cause corn stalk rot, for example, come from the soil and old corn stubble. The potato late blight fungus is harbored in seed potatoes. The flax pasmo fungus stays in old stubble and the barley loose smut fungus is carried in the seed embryo.

With some diseases, the story has a tinge of romance. Wheat rust spores have long been known to ride high altitude winds from the South to Minnesota. Some oats crown rust spores blow in the same way. Aster yellows virus (flax) often gets a ride from leaf hoppers that migrate in from the south. Or the hoppers may bet the virus from local perennial plants and carry the disease to flax.

Dutch elm disease originally moved in via elm bark beetles, and infected logs. But once it's in an area, the biggest source of infection is infected trees themselves. Oak wilt also comes from infected trees.

-more-

Some crop disease sources have changed, partly through efforts of man himself. A half century ago, the biggest source of wheat rust was the common barberry bush, on which the rust grow before going back to grain plants. But a long-term eradication campaign practically eliminated the barberry from Minnesota, meaning rust infections now come mostly on the high winds from southern areas.

Many soil diseases don't have to be brought to any place; they seem to have been there all the time, just waiting for a susceptible crop. One example is root rot diseases. When Minnesota farmers started raising peas, the root rot hit the crop. And the worst part of it was that as peas were grown repeatedly, the root rot built up in the soil.

A more recent case of soil disease build-up is sclerotinia root and stalk rot that attacks sunflowers. The sclerotinia fungus apparently occur just about everywhere in the soil.

We've often heard of the mutation and hybridization processes. As an example, Johnson points to race 300 of flax rust. We may never know exactly where this race came from, but there are three distinct possibilities.

First, race 300 may be due to hybridization. We may have had the rust organisms that contained the genes for this race, and two lines may have crossed somewhere in nature, producing the new race.

Secondly, it may have been due to a mutation, which is a specific change in a gene caused by some disturbance. Mutations can be accelerated in laboratories, through exposure of spores to radiant energy. They also are known to occur in nature, but at reduced rates. Actually, most mutations are failures, but an occasional one can succeed, and it's these rare occasional ones that may account for radical changes in the crop disease picture.

Thirdly, race 300 of flax rust may have been brought in from outside, much as occurs with other disease causing agents.

Then there are diseases that go through a cycle of living first on one plant, then another. A case frustrating to fruit producers is cedar apple rust. This is a fungus disease that has a two-year cycle. The rust comes from galls in cedar trees, infects apples and then goes back to the cedar. Wherever apple trees are near Eastern red cedars, there may be trouble.

Animals may play a role in plant disease spread, too, but the extent of this factor isn't completely known.

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To all counties

Immediate release

INSECTICIDE FORM VARIES FOR USES

Insecticides come in many different formulations. And this is important in their use.

John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, has listed the main forms of insecticides which are available.

* Dusts are dry powders ready for use. The chemical content of dusts may vary from one-half to 20 percent. Dusts don't mix with water and should never be used as sprays.

* Wettable powders are designed to be used as sprays. Powders may contain from 15 to 85 percent actual ingredient. Powders contain a wetting agent which permits them to form a suspension in water. They can be used on vegetation without damage. High volume hydraulic sprayers with mechanical agitators are best suited for applying wettable powders.

* Soluble powders are chemicals that readily dissolve in water. They can be applied with low pressure, low-volume sprayers.

* Emulsifiable concentrates are liquids carrying the insecticide in a suitable solvent and emulsifier. The label on the container designates the weight of active chemical per gallon. Emulsions can be applied with a low pressure, low-volume sprayers. Be sure to use only on the crops listed on the label because emulsions are harmful to some plants.

* Oil solutions are reads for use, and contain one-half to ten percent active ingredients. You shouldn't use oil sprays on plants or animals except for special situations, such as fly sprays for cattle.

-more-

* Granulated materials are ready-to-use insecticides in or on particles of a carrier. Granules are useful for controlling soil insects because they last longer than other formulations. They are also for controlling the corn borer. Granules can be applied with fertilizer spreaders, seeders, or special granule applicators.

* Aeresols and spray bombs contain one or more insecticides, an oil solvent, and a propellent gas. The bombs produce a fine mist or a coarse spray. Fine mists (aeresols)are used to control flying insects, such as flies and mosquitoes in a closed area. Coarse spray bombs are used to deposit a residue of the insecticide. Spray bombs can be used on certain plants but check the labels carefully before using.

In addition to these seven forms, there are several special types of formulations. Baits, insecticide-fertilizer mixtures, insecticide-herbicide mixtures, and mothproofing agents are a few of these special types.

Lofgren emphasizes that directions for use of insecticides must be followed closely as to dosage, time of application, crops or livestock to be treated, waiting periods between treatment and harvest, and other limitations as stated on the label. Insecticides are essential but they can be hazardous if used carelessly.

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To all counties

Immediate release

PLAN STALL BARNS
FOR HAPPIER COWS,
COMFY WORKING

Cows suffering from mid-winter blues?

They may be tired of crowded barn conditions. And both cows and dairyman may be waiting anxiously for the pasture season.

Where barn crowding is a problem, D. W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, has some hints that may be helpful.

Remodeling is carried out for two main reasons -- to increase the size of the stalls and to make the arrangement more convenient. You must consider the recommended stall size and the width of the gutter as fixed when remodeling. Some of the other dimensions normally considered as fixed in a new barn can be altered when remodeling.

If the shell of your old barn doesn't warrant remodeling, then a new barn should be carefully planned.

The size of the new barn must be determined by the number of cows you want to house. This is primarily a management decision based on farm size, available labor supply, production, and a number of other factors peculiar to each operation. Never plan the barn size and try to fit a certain number of cows into it.

Stall arrangement is an important factor in minimizing expense and work load. Two rows of stalls facing out is the most desirable.

Only one litter way is needed in this arrangement. A gutter cleaner and a milk transfer system can be installed with the least amount of expense and the walking distance during milking is held to a minimum. You should also allow plenty of room for the use of feed carts in your arrangement.

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add 1 - plan stall barns

There are four types of stalls available -- stanchion, tie, comfort, and the inverted V stall. The stanchion offers the cow the least freedom of all.

A new stall idea consists of an inverted V crossbar which prevents the cow from moving forward when standing. However, she has plenty of freedom at the front of the stall when lying down.

It is advisable to have two stall sizes, since cows aren't all the same size. Stalls should be long enough so the cow's udder is completely on the platform when she lies down. Cows can be kept very clean in long stalls when cow trainers are used.

To determine stall length, measure your cows from the shoulder to the tail setting. Add three inches for stanchions, six inches for comfort stalls, and nine inches for tie stalls. There are tables which you can also consult to determine the proper stall size.

Specialists suggest that calves and young stock be housed in another barn for health and convenience. However, a maternity pen and one calf pen are usually needed. Adequate insulation and ventilation will also improve the environment in the barn.

It is also important to allow room for future expansion. Never let yourself get boxed in so you can't expand.

More detailed information concerning plans for a stall dairy barn can be obtained from bulletin M-132, "How to Plan Your Stall Dairy Barn," from the Bulletin Room at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

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To all counties

ATT: Home Agents

Immediate release

HERE ARE WAYS TO INTEREST SICK CHILD IN FOOD

How can you interest a sick child in eating at mealtime?

When a child is home from school for a few days with a cold or some childhood disease, getting him to eat can be a real problem for the mother unless she takes the situation as a challenge.

Grace Hendel, instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota, says the mother who serves an attractive and interesting meal tray to the child, with palatable, satisfying foods can go a long way toward solving the problem.

Color and texture of the food may mean the difference between a child's deciding to eat all of his food or none of it, Miss Hendel says. Texture variation is important for both children and adults. But no child enjoys lumpy, gummy or tough-fibered food.

Because time is usually at a premium, the mother should try to make the food on the sick child's tray similar to the menu for the family. Modifications may be necessary, but the basic preparation and ingredients could be the same.

Here are some further suggestions from Miss Hendel:

- Invest in a lightweight tray of a convenient size that can be used for eating in bed.

- Have a setting of attractive plastic dishes that you save for bouts of illness. Or you might use colorful paper plates and cups.

-more-

add 1 - sick child foods

. For an illness with a digestive upset that has subsided, serve bland, light foods such as milk, white toast, crackers, fruit juices, plain puddings, gelatin desserts, bland cereals, white potatoes, soft cooked or poached eggs and cream soups. Later, add plain cooked fruits, cooked vegetables, cheese, and meats that are not fried.

. For a child in bed with a cold, provide plenty of liquids in different ways -- milk and milk drinks such as malts, shakes, eggnogs, chocolate-flavored milk, tomato juice, fruit juices or a fruit nog made by blending fruit juice with an egg.

. Serve small meals and plan the remainder of the food requirements as snacks between meals to make the time pass more quickly. Snacks could include milk drinks or fruit juice with a cookie or cracker, a pudding or fruited gelatin dessert saved from the meal tray, frosted or sugar-coated cereal eaten dry. But be sure snacks don't destroy the appetite for the next meal.

. Serve milk in a small pitcher so the child can serve himself. Serve a straw with milk, juice or water.

. Try to provide a tray favor, no matter how small. A few flowers from the garden, a cut-out from one of the punch-out type books on the market, a stick man or animal made from a pipe cleaner, a frilly nut cup for nibbled food, or a flat cookie with the child's name on it.

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To all counties

4-H NEWS
(5th in a series on teenage consumers and consumer spending)

Immediate release

INSPECT CAREFULLY FOR BETTER SWEATER

There's more to buying a sweater than the look and the feel. Your new mohair may be ruined in one washing, or it may serve several years if you're a smart shopper.

Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, passes on some tips for sweater shopping.

Look first for the style and color most flattering to you. This is a good starting point, but don't stop here. Your sweater must also be suited to the activities for which you'll wear it.

Check the labels for fiber content and hang tags for care instructions. Orlon and textured nylon such as Banlon require the least work in laundering because they dry quickly, resist shrinking and retain shape well. These fibers can be machine washed and machine dried without blocking.

Workmanship is an important guide to quality. The finest and most expensive sweaters are full-fashioned throughout. This means that each piece--front, back and sleeves--is knit to the shape of the body. As a result, the whole sweater holds its shape better than those made by any other method. You can recognize a full-fashioned sweater by the little "fashioning marks" around armholes and sleeves made by increasing and decreasing the number of stitches.

In cut-and-sewn sweaters, pieces are cut from flat yardage and sewn together. Quality varies greatly. Though many cut-and-sewn sweaters are good buys, the least expensive sweaters are usually made by this method. Unless cutting is done along lengthwise ribs and crosswise rows, your sweater will twist and sag out of shape. Check fronts, sides and sleeves to make certain the sweater was cut straight.

-more-

add 1 - sweaters

Inspect the knit. Loosely knit bulky sweaters are soft but tend to pill or form little balls on the surface. Closely knit sweaters don't pill so readily but aren't as soft. You'll have to decide whether bulky look or long wear is more important to you.

Ribbing at the neck, cuffs and lower edge should be firmly knit to withstand stretching and spring back to shape. Look to see that seams are closely sewn together to reduce bulkiness and prevent raveling. Buttonholes of cardigans should be firm and cut straight with the knit. Watch out for tight facings that will shrink and pucker your sweater.

Always try a sweater on before buying. If you'll wear it layered over a blouse or another sweater, be sure to try it with that type of clothing underneath.

-blk-

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Immediate release

HERE ARE GUIDES TO BEST FOOD BUYS

How can you be sure you're getting a bargain or a "best buy" in food? Is it worth shopping around for specials?

Studies show that a family can save 10 to 15 percent on the year's expenditures for groceries through buying at the most advantageous prices. Thus a family might save $200 or more on food bills by paying attention to specials.

A food advertised as a "bargain" or "best buy" is usually a food that costs less than it did last week or will cost next week, or it may be a food that is priced lower than the same food in other stores in the area. But Mary Ryan, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that whether this food represents a bargain to a family is dependent upon many factors. Here are some of the questions she suggests that consumers ask themselves about specials:

. Is the so-called bargain at a conveniently located store? Money saved on a food item at one store may be more than used for the gasoline or bus fare it takes to get there and back. Even if the bargain represents a real saving in money, a busy homemaker may find it is too costly in time to shop around for food bargains.

(more)

. Will the family eat and enjoy it? No food is a bargain if the family will not eat it, although a skillful meal planner may turn a disliked food into a family favorite.

. Is it packaged in a quantity that meets family needs? Large cans and packages may represent a saving over small ones, unless the large container is difficult to store or means leftovers that are eventually discarded.

. How does its cost compare with the cost of other foods of similar food value? The money-wise shopper knows foods go together to make a good diet and economizes by selecting the best buys from each of these groups of foods. For example, milk is the most economical and best source of calcium, dark green and deep yellow vegetables the cheapest sources of vitamin A.

. Does it fit into a meal plan that has family appeal and is good nutritionally?

. Does the homemaker have the time and the skill to prepare it? The homemaker who knows the difference in cost between a food she prepares from scratch at home and a convenience food can decide whether the time she saves is worth the extra cost. Remember, however, that some convenience foods cost about the same or less than foods purchased without built-in services, for example, frozen or canned orange juice and some canned and frozen vegetables. How much the homemaker enjoys cooking and how much time she can spend will also influence her choice.

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*For release at noon, *
*Wednesday, Feb. 12 *
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TURKEY DISEASE RESEARCH LEADS TO EFFECTIVE CONTROL PROGRAM

AMES, IOWA--A costly disease problem in the turkey industry is being brought under control as the result of long-term efforts of University of Minnesota research, state and federal agencies and the turkey industry.

The problem is infectious sinusitis, a disease that has resulted in as much as a million-dollar annual loss through condemnations at processing plants.

The research has pointed to the source of this disease and the control program is a voluntary effort which in the last half of 1963 covered every turkey breeding flock in the state and showed each one to be free of the disease.

The status of this research and the control program were reviewed here today by Dr. Benjamin S. Pomeroy, professor of veterinary bacteriology at the University of Minnesota, speaking at a poultry disease training school at the U. S. Department of Agriculture Animal Disease Laboratory. This report was based on a summary prepared in cooperation with Dr. Claude J. Pfow of the USDA Animal Disease Eradication division and Harry R. Olson of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board.

Infectious sinusitis is a respiratory disease. It produces infections of sinuses, lungs and the air sacs near the lungs, thereby resulting in damage to the turkey carcass which makes it unacceptable for processing.

Intensive research on this disease has been conducted at the University's College of Veterinary Medicine since 1950. Research at another institution showed in 1952 that the disease was caused by an organism which the research men refer to as mycoplasma gallisepticum.

The next question was how the disease is transmitted. Early indications were that it passes from adults to poults through the egg, and Minnesota research in 1955 confirmed that belief. Research then also showed that drugs would not completely eliminate egg transmission. Furthermore, the air sac infection is very difficult to treat, because of the sheer difficulty in getting medication to the lung area.

(more)

The implications for control then became clear. A test was needed which would detect infected flocks in order to eliminate infected hatching eggs; to wait for symptoms to appear in growing birds would be inadequate.

In the mid 1950s, blood tests were developed that formed the basis for the present testing program. It would mean testing birds in turkey breeder flocks. Any flock that contained birds whose test showed the M. gallisepticum organism would not be used for producing hatchery eggs.

The test involved an antigen and in 1960, Dr. Pomeroy and his co-workers Dr. R. E. Dierks and John Newman improved the procedures for producing a serum plate test antigen in large quantities.

Meanwhile, the severity of infectious sinusitis was becoming more apparent. In 1961, a fourth of a million turkeys in Minnesota were condemned because of air sac infections alone. This meant over a half million dollar loss to producers and about a fourth of a million dollars in costs to processors.

Continuing research in Minnesota and in Wisconsin, supported by the Animal Disease and Parasite Research division, USDA, pointed to other aspects of the problem. Studies by the College of Veterinary Medicine and the Agricultural Extension Service in 1960 showed that management and environmental factors seemed to vary little in flocks with high condemnation rates, compared to those with low rates.

In May, 1961, an infectious sinusitis pilot control program was started. Briefly, it involved taking blood samples from breeder hens and toms and testing them in field laboratories of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board. All flocks in the state were tested. In addition, flocks from 13 hatcheries were random sample tested twice, inspected during the production period and examined at the processing plant at slaughter time.

Of a total of 721 flocks, incidence of infectious sinusitis as finally determined was under 2 percent. The pilot program was continued in 1962-63, when infection was determined to be about 2.6 percent.

(more)

Apparently, the disease could be checked by a testing and eradication program. Early in 1963, the Minnesota Turkey Growers Association asked the Livestock Sanitary Board to make the pilot program official. After a public hearing, the program became effective in July, 1963.

The program is voluntary, but has 100 percent participation among turkey breeder flock owners and hatcheries in the state. During the first six months of the program, 638 flocks, containing over 537,000 birds, were tested, and 110 birds were positive to the initial plate test.

Of these birds, 88 were eliminated on the bases of supplemental tests and the remaining 22 were brought to the University laboratory for further study. These birds were found to be negative.

Condemnation figures for the past three years give some indication of the value of the control program. Total condemnations (from all causes) for Minnesota per 10,000 young turkeys inspected at processing plants were 170 in 1961. The number declined to 129 in 1962 and 113 in 1963. For fryer-roasters, the figures were 139, 123 and 103 for these years.

Not all of the decline is due to elimination of infectious sinusitis; condemnations from other causes have been reduced, too, possibly as a result of generally improved health measures in the turkey industry.

Currently, the test under the program is made at three different laboratories--at Willmar, Rochester and Detroit Lakes. The testing is supervised by the Livestock Sanitary Board and the testing is done by technicians and personnel of the University's Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory. The flock inspection is done by field veterinarians of the Livestock Sanitary Board and Animal Disease Eradication Division.

The test is conducted in conjunction with tests for two other diseases--pullorum and typhi-murium disease (paratyphoid).

Recent research has indicated another Mycoplasma organism is involved in turkeys as an important cause of air sac infection. Since the present test does not detect this new organism, another test is being perfected and studied for possible use in a similar control program.

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****
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*Thrusday, Feb. 13 *
****

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY FACES BRIGHTER OUTLOOK, RISING IMPORTS

A brighter livestock outlook for 1964 and a growing challenge of livestock imports to the U. S. were reviewed today during the annual meeting of the Central Livestock Association, Inc., in St. Paul.

Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota, based the livestock outlook on an assumption of continued growth of the general economy and active consumer spending.

The livestock picture shapes up as an increase in hog prices but little overall change in cattle and lamb prices, compared with 1963. But beef returns should be better for producers, because of lower feeder prices and a slackening in replacement purchases, which point to higher cattle prices in the second and third quarters of this year.

Hog prices, Berg continued, are not expected to fluctuate as widely in 1964. Decreases in farrowings last August and September, and intended decreases in spring farrowings, could add up to higher returns for hog producers than last year.

(more)

add 1 -- Berg, livestock industry

Turning to the challenge of livestock imports, Berg used beef as an example. He pointed to attractive prices in the U. S., low fixed duties of 3 cents a pound without other restrictions on beef imports, and the fact that many other countries are restricting beef imports to protect their own producers.

As a result, he said, the U. S. is the primary import market for beef and veal from Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, Mexico, Argentina and other countries.

Berg cited U. S. Department of Agriculture figures showing that imports of beef in 1962 totalled 1.5 billion pounds in carcass weight, or about 9 percent of U. S. domestic production. In 1963, the totals were near 1.8 billion pounds or more than a tenth of U. S. output.

What is the answer to high beef imports? Berg noted that the Smoot-Hawley Tarrif Act was tried 30 years ago, but wasn't the answer; exports then never got above $800 million.

"Compare this," he said, "with the $6 billion or more expected in 1964, of which 70 percent will be in hard dollars.

"We are the largest exporter of agricultural products," he pointed out," and we have a stake in the world market." He suggested three tools at the disposal of the U. S. which "may help break down the protectionist attitude toward domestic agricultural production which is held by most other countries."

1. "The broad authority under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 should put us in a good position to get some mutually helpful trade concessions."

2. Assurances to the U. S. that "the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) partners will consider agricultural products on the same basis as industrial products."

3. The possibility of being given the opportunity to compete in a market, sometimes referred to as "market sharing."

Three other challenges to the beef industry which Berg mentioned were losses from diseases and parasites, need for continued improvements in breeding, and consumer demands.

(more)

He noted that diseases and parasites costs livestock producers about $3 billion annually. Livestock producers in the nation as a whole lost three times the annual cash income from livestock and livestock products in Minnesota for the year 1962. The problem, he said, calls for continued support for research involving farmers, veterinarians, shippers, cooperatives, processors, experiment stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Berg said production and breeding indices are becoming evermore important for both feeder and breeder. "The livestock producer," he said, "can on longer gamble his feed, time, labor and capital on unknown stock."

Consumers, he said, will be even more sophisticated buyers in the future. "The consumer isn't buying just price alone today. He is concerned about the nutritiousness and wholesomeness of his food. He is concerned about his weight.

"To say the consumer is not a challenge would be a complete denial of what the swine producer learned about the consumer and excess fat in pork products."

64-39-pjt

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"ECONOMICS OF GOVERNMENT" SEMINAR TO BE HELD AT WASECA

A seminar on "The Economics of Government" will be held on five successive Thursdays at the University of Minnesota's Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca, starting Feb. 20.

The event, sponsored jointly by the Waseca County Library and the University's Agricultural Extension Service, was announced this week by Willard Donahue, Waseca County librarian and Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture.

Speakers will include staff members in the social sciences from the St. Paul and Minneapolis campuses of the University, private colleges, other state universities, and state government. About 60 rural and urban leaders from about 10 counties will be invited by county extension agents to attend the seminar.

Topics and speakers for the five seminar days will be:

Feb. 20--"Government in a Changing World" and "Alternative Economic and Political Systems." Speakers: David Cooperman, chairman of the social science program and Francis Boddy, economics professor at the University.

Feb. 27--"Federal-State-Local Government Relationships" and "Principles of Taxation . Speakers: Harold Chase, professor of political science at the University and John Helmberger, chairman of the economics department at the College of St. Thomas.

March 5--"Anatomy of Economic Growth" and "Impact of Taxes and Spending on Economic Growth." Speakers: Martin Christiansen, extension economist, and George Ferry, assistant professor of economics at the University.

(more)

add 1 -- Waseca seminars

March 12--"Development of Public Finance" and "Levels of State and Local Taxes." Speakers: Harold M. Groves, economics professor at the University of Wisconsin and Rolland Hatfield, Minnesota tax commissioner.

March 19--"Labor Force Projections and Automation" and "Education." Speaker: John G. Turnbull, chairman of the economics department at the University of Minnesota and a representative of the University of Minnesota administration.

Donahue and Berg point out that the seminars have three main purposes:

1. To help rural and urban leaders define and discuss public affairs issues of importance to the entire community;

2. To develop an approach for examining or analyzing these situations facing the community; and

3. To help the individual improve his analytical skills for more effective community leadership in public policy activities through whatever organization or group he chooses.

"Adjustment to economic growth," Berg points out, "is one of the big problems with which agriculture and main street will have to deal in the decade ahead. There are no quick and easy solutions.

"It is also increasingly apparent that the businessman on the farm and the businessman on main street have much in common. Farm problems are community problems and the farmer is more and more involved in community activities.

"As our economy and society develop, we find our agriculture is highly interwoven with government in research, education, marketing, conservation, social security and many other programs.

"Nationally, it appears more important than ever that the town and farm be able to present their case with clarity and conviction. We find national and international issues more and more a part of our daily lives. Most observers express the opinion that the need for informed participation in public affairs issues was never greater."

Several such rural-urban leadership seminars have been conducted in the past, under sponsorship of the University Agricultural Extension Service and other Minnesota groups. One of the most recent was conducted in Waseca last winter.

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64-45-pjt

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
February 13, 1964 Immediate release

WATONWAN CO. YOUTH GETS MCKERROW SCHOLARSHIP

A Watonwan County youth has been awarded the McKerrow Scholarship for his long-time record of achievement in 4-H livestock projects.

He is R. Bruce Johnson, 17, now a high school senior in St. James. He plans to use his $300 scholarship at the University of Minnesota where he hopes to take a degree in veterinary medicine.

The award was announced by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, and Al Booren, secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association. Named for William McKerrow, who for many years was active in the livestock industry in Minnesota, the scholarship is to be used for the study of some phase of agriculture at the University of Minnesota.

At the age of 9, Bruce started his 4-H livestock project work with a calf which was given to him. He now has three purebred Angus heifers which he has purchased himself. He also owns eight registered Hampshire ewes and has half an interest in a registered Hampshire ram and three shorthorn steers.

In the eight years he has been a member of the Golden Gleaners 4-H Club, he has won three county grand championships on his beef exhibits and a grand championship on sheep and a State Fair reserve championship on his Angus beef heifer. He has been a 4-H junior leader for three years.

In high school Bruce has been a member of the band, president of his class and FFA District 12 treasurer.

64-42-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
February 13, 1964 Immediate release

BEEF, PORK, CHICKEN GOOD BUYS THIS MONTH

Beef, pork and chicken will be good values for the money-wise shopper this month.

Beef and pork are being featured at many stores this week, and shoppers can look for good buys on both meats during the rest of February, according to Mary Ryan, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Higher prices on pork will probably start showing up at retail counters in March.

Most attractive prices for pork are in the larger cuts. Often it's possible to make substantial savings by buying a whole or half pork loin and having it cut into pork roasts and chops, if you have sufficient freezer space, Miss Ryan says. Pork shoulders can be cut into roasts and steaks.

Featured beef cuts this week are T-bone, sirloin, round and porterhouse steaks and some roasts, especially chuck.

Broiler-fryer chickens,which head the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for February, will be featured at meat counters often during the next few weeks. Frying chickens have dropped steadily in price for the past 10 years, Miss Ryan reports.

Broiler-fryers range in size from 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 pounds. They can be roasted, barbecued, fried, broiled or stewed. The heavier birds— 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 pounds-- are especially adapted to stewing. Because they are young and tender, cooking time is much shorter than for the more mature, fully developed stewing hens.

Guides to shoppers in buying poultry are the USDA inspection mark--a round circle with the words "inspected for wholesomeness"--and the shield indicating grade. USDA Grade A means top quality.

Potatoes and canned corn, most plentiful vegetables, will be good buys all month. Other vegetables with reasonable price tags this week are carrots and cabbage from Texas, Western cauliflower and lettuce. Arizona and Florida grapefruit in small sizes and lemons lead the list of fresh fruit values.

64-43-jbn

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
February 13, 1964 Immediate release

HOW HOT AN IRON FOR FABRICS?

How hot an iron should you use on Orlon, Dacron, nylon or acetate to remove wrinkles but not discolor or weaken the fabric?

Because of the many synthetic fibers used in clothing, women are naturally confused about what temperature to use in ironing various garments. Yet by knowing and using proper ironing temperatures homemakers can protect the appearance and life of a fabric, say extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota.

The University specialists report that home economics researchers in the U. S. Department of Agriculture laboratories at Beltsville, Md., have now determined safe and effective temperatures for ironing fabrics of eight widely used synthetic fibers and four natural fibers. They recommend that homemakers use, as starting points in ironing, these temperatures/the lowest producing satisfactorily ironed fabrics:

225°F. - modacrylic (Verel, Dynel).

250°F. - acrylic (Orlon, acrilan, creslan); Dacron polyester.

275°F. - triacetate (arnel).

300°F. - wool; acetate; nylon.

325°F. - Kodel polyester; rayon; silk.

350°F. - cotton; linen.

If these temperatures don't remove wrinkles and give satisfactory smoothness, try more heat on a hidden part of the garment. Even though your iron dial may not show specific temperatures, it will be helpful for you to learn which fibers take low, medium and high temperature settings, the University specialists say.

A fast worker ironing a very damp fabric may use higher temperatures than a slow worker ironing a dry fabric. The research workers found that increasing temperatures from 50 to 75 degrees did not injure most of the fabrics studied. Exceptions were modacrylic fabric (Verel, Dynel), which could not be ironed above 250°F., and acetate, nylon and silk fabrics, which showed significant losses in tearing strength when ironed repeatedly, even at recommended temperatures.

64-44-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 17, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

FARM EMPLOYMENT SHIFTS, DECLINES

The fact that fewer people are running Minnesota's farms is almost an old story by now.

But less well understood is the shift in types of farm employment, according to Kenneth H. Thomas, extension economist at the University of Minnesota. We not only have a smaller farm work force today; but its composition is quite different from 20 or 30 years ago.

Thomas says the longrun trend in farm employment in Minnesota is typical of rapidly developing economies. Farm employment was 40 percent of total employment in 1900 but declined to 14 percent in 1960.

Since 1930, farm employment declined absolutely. It reached a level of 177,000 employees in 1960, or 42 percent under 30 years earlier.

Farmers and farm managers now make up 73 percent of the farm work force, compared to 61 percent in 1930. Unpaid family workers declined from 14 to 10 percent and hired workers from 25 to 17 percent.

These trends show that Minnesota farming is becoming more of a family enterprise with less dependence on hired labor.

Farm employment varies widely, of course, by state areas. It provides employment for more than a third of the workers in western and central areas, and for a fourth in the southeast area. In the northeast, farming accounts for one worker in seven and for far less in the metropolitan counties.

Such are the trends. What about the future? Thomas says a large number of farmers will retire in the next decade. But continued pressures for farm enlargement will limit the number of farms available to young men. Futhermore, attractiveness of nonfarm employment will cut into the number of youths seeking farming careers.

In sum, the outlook is for a further sizeable decline in farm employment during the 1960s. Thomas notes that preliminary estimates by the Minnesota Department of Employment Security predict a decline of 25.5 percent in the farm work force in the 1960-70 period.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 17, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

HIROSHIMA TELLS ATOMIC RADIATION EFFECTS ON HUMANS

How healthy are the 20,000 survivors from the atomic bombs exploded over Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945? A report on these people was released recently says Clifton F. Halsey, state rural civil defense agent at the University of Minnesota.

According to the report by the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission most of the survivors are still alive and in apparent good health.

Findings from the Commission's study indicate:

1. The women survivors experience no more abortions, stillbirths or major birth malformations than normal. Nor do their babies show significant weight abnormalities at birth or at nine months of age.

2. The incidence of leukemia among survivors is 30 times higher than normal. This rate of incidence is on the decline. Leukemia is a rare disease with a normal annual rate of incidence of 30 cases per million.

3. There is a higher number of minor injuries to the eye lens than normal and there are a few radiation cataracts.

4. Evidence of growth and development retardation in exposed children is inconclusive.

Several other questions remain unresolved. For instance it may be impossible to distinguish the direct effects of radiation from those due to other forms of trauma that so many of the survivors suffered.

Particularly is this true of the lingering effects of psychological stresses of the disaster and fears engendered by the constant reiteration in the press of the hazard of ultimate sickness and death from "A-Bomb Disease."

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 17, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Three tools at the disposal of the U. S. which "May help break down the protectionist attitude toward domestic agricultural production which is held by most other countries" were cited recently by Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota. These tools are: 1) Broad authority under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 as an aid in getting mutually helpful trade concessions; 2) Assurances to the U. S. that the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) partners will consider agricultural and industrial products on the same basis; and 3) "Market Sharing," or the possibility of being given the opportunity to compete in a market.

* * * *

A costly disease problem in the turkey industry is being brought under control as the result of long-term efforts of University of Minnesota research, state and federal agencies and the turkey industry. The disease is infectious sinusitis, which has resulted in as much as a million-dollar annual loss in Minnesota through condemnations at processing plants. The new control program is a voluntary effort which in the second half of 1963 covered every turkey breeding flock in the state and showed each one to be free of the disease. The disease is egg-transmitted, making control through breeding flocks necessary.

* * * *

Interest in beef breeding herds increasing. But more information is needed about this enterprise, says S. A. Engene, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota. He says the beef breeding herd will probably fit best on farms where 1) topography or soil type makes it desirable to use some land for pasture or hay crops and, 2) labor is scarce or is demanded for other uses.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 17, 1964

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

BETTER LABELING
REQUIRED OF HOUSE
FURNISHINGS SOLD

If you plan to buy some furniture after the middle of March, read the tags and labels carefully. They will give you much more reliable information than has been the case in the past, according to Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist and Mary Ryan, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

For example, a table consisting of a solid walnut top with pecan legs can no longer be described as "walnut," which is actually a half-truth, but must be described as "walnut top -- pecan legs." The word "nylon" cannot be used to describe coverings containing a blend of nylon and other fibers. In cases of non-leather material having the appearance of leather, the composition of the fabric must be stated on the label, for example, "imitation leather," "not leather," "vinyl covering" or "upholstered in plastic."

The new rules, announced by the Federal Trade Commission for the household furniture industry, are designed to foster and promote the maintenance of fair competitive conditions in the interest of protecting the public, the industry and the trade say the University specialists.

They point out that the rules will play an important part in eliminating misrepresentation and deception by unscrupulous manufacturers and dealers. The new regulations will also make it possible for the consumer to know exactly what he is getting.

Affected in the new rulings are all kinds of chairs, tables, cabinets, desks bedsteads and bureaus. Excluded from the order are bed mattresses, bedsprings, metal cots, cedar chests, mirrors, radio and television sets, musical instruments, venetian blinds, as well as pictures, lamps, clocks, rugs, draperies and such appliances as refrigerators and air conditioners.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 17, 1964

To all counties

4-H NEWS
(6th in a series on
teenage consumers)

Immediate release

TEENS CAN SNACK TO GOOD LOOKS, GOOD HEALTH

Are you doing the most for good looks and vitality? Teenagers can help themselves to trim figures, pep and energy by choosing the right foods when they snack.

Three meals a day simply do not furnish enough food for most teenagers, explains Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Snacks are important for young people and comprise 15 to 17 percent of their daily intake. In fact, during 1963 America's teens spent well over 400 million dollars for snacks alone.

Research points out that the quality of food eaten is more important than the times at which it is eaten. Too often snack foods contain "empty calories"--that is, they contribute calories (and usually extra pounds) without supplying any of the nutrients needed for good health.

Each day your body needs certain foods: meat, fish, eggs or legumes; milk or milk products; vegetables; fruits; and breads or cereals. Snacks from these groups are nutritious as well as delicious. They include some of your favorite foods, too. Choose hamburgers and milk shakes, for instance, rather than "empty calorie" foods like pastries, French fries or soft drinks, Miss Mikesh advises.

Serve something other than the standard chips and pop for home parties. Find an unusual snack to make your party one that friends will remember. Try these suggestions:

*Nutritious meats dressed up as barbecues or chiliburgers, hamburgers smothered in sauce or frankfurters stuffed with cheese, wrapped with bacon and broiled.

*Milk shakes with fresh fruit flavoring, or punch concocted with frozen orange juice, crushed fruit, ginger ale and finely chopped ice.

*Platters of cheese, cold meats, relishes and fruit that are packed with nutrients and give a decorative touch to your table.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
February 18, 1964

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*For release at noon, *
*Tuesday, Feb. 18 *
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TRENDS AND POLICIES IN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH REVIEWED AT SEMINAR

MORRIS--In terms of sheer dollars, agricultural research is giving society a return of 25 to 1, persons attending an Institute of Agriculture seminar at the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment Station were told today.

H. J. Sloan, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Institute, said it has been estimated that if 1940 technology were used in agricultural production, the costs of food and fiber today would be 15 billion dollars greater every year.

"The annual public and private research in agriculture," he continued, "has probably amounted to some 600 million dollars. The ratio of 15 billion to 500 million is 25 to 1. This is a very favorable return."

Sloan cited several examples of values from research. Among the examples he used were:

* Soybeans. Minnesota is third or fourth in national soybean production, even though the crop was hardly known here a generation ago. The average increase in value as a result of improved varieties is estimated at $3.20 per acre.

* Milk drying. "Minnesota has been the principle developer of acceptable methods of drying milk," Sloan said. "It is estimated that the value of this industry is at least 80 million dollars per year."

(more)

* Crop production. "High analysis fertilizer is saving farmers over two million dollars a year in freight alone. A substitution of long-lasting drain tile as compared to the old conventional short-lived tile could save farmers $5 million a year. The research on this was largely done in Minnesota."

Sloan explained that research of the Institute of Agriculture deals with problems "ranging from the soil to the consumer and includes those of the home. Its efforts provide the foundation upon which technological improvements in agriculture, forestry and veterinary medicine are made."

Sloan said the Agricultural Experiment Stations spend about $ 5 1/2 million yearly--mostly in state funds, but with a significant share from federal appropriations, from foundations and industry.

Sloan asked "Why must we continue research?" and pointed out that "the dynamic nature of agriculture means that new problems are continually arising.

"For example, as consumers demand more processed foods, new research is required in determining which products best lend themselves to packaging and/or freezing and what the effects are of such processing on their acceptance and quality.

"Until very recently foreign markets were not important for Minnesota soybeans. Now we see great potential in this possibility, but since some of the beans will be used for human consumption there is a need for some beans with light hilums to make them more desirable for human food."

The hilum is the place on the seed where it is attached to the pod.

"The introduction of pesticides creates a whole new range of problems of soil residues, the effect on soil organisms, the effect on humans through storage in fruits and vegetables and livestock products and the effect on livestock itself. We did not need to worry about pesticide residues twenty years ago.

Sloan explained changes in the research program--one being increased emphasis on fundamental research. "Greater emphasis has recently been put on fundamental studies developed to provide a larger store of basic knowledge upon which applied research must draw for day-to-day practical answers."

As an example, Sloan pointed to the introduction of pipeline milking, which was soon followed by complaints of off flavor in milk. Thanks to earlier research, some not on milk at all, the problem was soon solved; the change was due to fat breakdown by an enzyme known to be in milk. This knowledge pointed to corrective measures.

Sloan continued that "rapid changes in production and agricultural policy have resulted in serious stresses for the farmer. We therefore have given increasing attention to adjustment problems, land use, alternatives of input use, adjustment to scale and alternatives of crop choices.

"There has also been an increase in concern for the people involved in agriculture. This recognizes that the major shifts taking place release people from active farming. This results in problems of population shift, community organization and other aspects of community life."

Other research trends which Sloan pointed to include:

* More research on quality of products, and developing crops that more closely meet industry needs.

* More emphasis on problems relating to consumer demands--including not only quality but form, variety, and actual composition of foods.

* Less of the service type of research, such as formulation of rations for livestock, simple demonstrations of crop varieties and other things being taken over by industry.

Sloan concluded with a number of questions and opportunities for future directions in research. These included gaining adequate support, how many areas of excellence the Station should represent, expansion of research at branch experiment stations, research on development of natural resources for recreation, world market needs and development of new uses for products of farm and forest.

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64-46-pjt

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
February 18, 1964 Immediate release

4-H HOLSTEIN CONTEST WINNERS NAMED

James Schroeder, 20, Rochester, and Lois Mae Olson, 19, Hutchinson, have been named state champions in the 1963 4-H Holstein contest.

The two were selected outstanding 4-H Holstein club members on the basis of the Holstein herds they have started, their records and their leadership in 4-H, according to Earl Bergerud, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. They will receive merchandise awards from the Minnesota Holstein-Friesian Association, sponsor of the annual contest, at its annual meeting in Hutchinson March 7.

Schroeder's registered Holstein herd of five animals is helping pay his expenses at the University of Minnesota where he is a sophomore in dairy husbandry. He is secretary of the Minnesota Junior Holstein-Friesian Association and has been its past president. He has also served on its board of directors for five years.

(more)

add 1 -- Holstein winners

A member of the Maple Leaf Willing Workers 4-H Club, Schroeder has won numerous awards in the 11 years he has taken the dairy project. At the 1963 State Fair his Holstein was chosen grand champion purebred in the 4-H division. He was also named state champion 4-H dairy exhibitor. He has been Minnesota state champion dairy judge and a member of two Olmsted County dairy judging teams which took state championships.

In county competition he has been dairy champion showman three times, has had the grand champion dairy animal five times and has won the junior herd class for the last five years. He has also won prizes at the All-State Black and White Show in St. Peter.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Schroeder of rural Rochester.

Miss Olson, a sophomore in home economics at the University of Minnesota, started 4-H work in the dairy project with two calves in 1954. During her 10 years in the dairy project she has received a reserve championship, 53 blue ribbons and has won 15 plaques for having the first place Holstein in respective classes. She has won six blue ribbons on her dairy exhibits at the State Fair and has been a member of the McLeod County dairy judging team.

From her experience of showing cattle the first time--which she describes as the most terrifying of her life--she has progressed to the point where she enjoys showing her dairy animals and wins awards in showmanship. Last year she was reserve champion showman at McLeod County's Dairy Day.

Miss Olson now owns two calves, four yearlings, two two-year-olds and two cows. She is a member of the McLeod County and state Junior Holstein associations, has been secretary of the state organization and is now reporter-historian.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald J. Olson of rural Hutchinson.

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64-47-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
February 19, 1964

Immediate release

2,4-D RULED OUT FOR POTATOES

Use of 2,4-D or 2,4-D (II) either as a spray or dust on potato plants is no longer legal, O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, today cautioned potato growers.

A Food and Drug Administration ruling that permitted its use for the purpose of improving color particularly of red potatoes expired January 1. No extension was made because potato varieties of naturally brighter color are now available, Turnquist said.

At the present time, 2,4-D is registered for use on potato crops only as a pre-emergent weed killer at the rate of 2 pounds of actual chemical per acre. No other use of the chemical on potatoes is registered.

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64-48-jbn

Department of Information
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February 19, 1964

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* For release at noon, *
* Thursday, Feb. 20 *
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USE OF BEET PULP IN LAMB RATIONS REPORTED AT MORRIS

MORRIS--Minnesota's rapidly growing sugar beet industry may offer some profitable benefits to lamb producers, visitors to the University of Minnesota's West Central Experiment Station were told today.

Beet pulp, made into pellets, promises to be a useful concentrate feed for growing and fattening rations, for starter rations, and for creep feeds for lambs.

Extensive research on beet pulp pellets as lamb feed, and some cautions in their use, were reported by R. M. Jordan, livestock scientist from the St. Paul Campus and H. E. Hanke, staff member at the Morris station. They spoke at a Lamb Feeders Day session.

Sugar beet acreage in Minnesota in 1963 climbed to 118,000 acres, representing a steady increase from about 81,000 acres in 1960 and 64,000 in 1955. Production last summer hit an all-time high of over 1.5 million tons of beets.

Pulp from beet processing has in recent years been viewed as a possible livestock feed. Now, with the pulp available in pellets which cost less per ton than grain, research men are giving it close study.

Jordan and Hanke reported that for growing lambs, studies showed no statistically significant difference in weight gains between lambs fed a conventional ration of shelled corn and long hay and those fed shelled corn and various levels of beet pulp pellets. There was a tendency, however, for lambs fed concentrate without beet pulp to gain slightly faster.

Also, rations with a fourth or less beet pulp were slightly superior to rations that contained as much as 35 percent beet pulp.

(more)

add 1 -- beet pulp

The research showed that beet pulp with or without added molasses was a somewhat laxative feed. Lambs ate rather large amounts of it, but did not prefer it to shelled corn.

In trials at the St. Paul Campus, beet pulp with molasses was fed at a level making up half of the concentrate. Lambs on this ration ate a larger amount of concentrate and less hay than those without pulp, and also gained slightly faster than lambs fed only corn as a concentrate--.40 pounds daily compared to .32 for those fed corn only.

Research also showed that lambs cannot be turned on to a self feed of beet pulp and a limited amount of hay without risking some death loss.

Lambs were reluctant to eat pulp for the first day or two, but would then increase rapidly until they were eating about 1.5 to 1.7 pounds of beet pulp pellets per lamb daily by the end of the second week.

Jordan and Hanke figured hay pellets and beet pulp pellets at $32 a ton, long hay at $20 a ton and corn at $40. At these prices, feed costs were $9.40 per hundred pounds for lambs fed either conventional shelled corn and long hay rations or beet pulp and $10.16 per hundred when hay pellets were fed.

During an entire 97 day feeding period--including a 28-day starting period and a 69-day finishing period, weight gains were about the same regardless of whether ewes were started on hay pellets, beet pulp pellets or basal rations.

The research men also tried beet pulp in creep rations. They found that suckling lambs did just as well on a ration containing 25 percent beet pulp with molasses (in a simple ground corn-soybean meal ration) as on a ration without the pulp.

Early in the creep feeding experiment, lambs showed a preference for beet pulp and gained somewhat faster. During the last month of the creep experiment, lambs preferred the shelled corn and sorted out the beet pulp pellets.

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64-49-pjt

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 24, 1964

To all counties
(except those along
N. D. and S. D. border)

Immediate release

MAPLE SYRUP
IS VALUABLE
MINNESOTA RESOURCE

Balmy days and freezing nights recently remind many Minnesotans that the sugar maple tapping season is only a few weeks away, according to Marvin Smith, extension forester.

Figuring an average of two taps per tree, there is a potential of 20 million tapholes in the state according to data in the new statewide cooperative forest survey.

Smith says the potential income from the maple syrup industry in Minnesota could hit 10 million dollars annually. This would be based on an average gross return of 75¢ to $1 per taphole for the sap yield, with just half of the state's sugar maple trees being tapped.

Farmers who have sugar maple timber can figure their prospective returns on a per acre basis. For example, one acre containing 30 sugar maples should have a gross return on the tapped sap of $45 to $60 per acre every year.

At present the possibilities for developing this resource are unlimited, in view of the estimate that less than one percent of the sugar maple are now tapped for syrup production.

Maple syrup is probably the only agricultural product for which there is no problem of a production surplus, says Smith. As a matter of fact, more than half of the total U. S. consumption is met by maple syrup imports from Canada.

A person who operates a sugar bush has several marketing alternatives open to him.

1. On a minimum investment of time and money for sap collecting equipment, he can simply gather sap and sell it to a processor who has enlarged his evaporation capacity.

-more-

add 1 - maple syrup

2. Depending on the volume of syrup produced, he may concentrate on retail selling of table syrups and maple confections, such as candies, spreads and creams.

3. He may rely heavily on the wholesaler or jobber to take the bulk of his production, especially the darker grades of syrup. These are used extensively in the manufacture of blended table syrups.

On the average the maple tapping season in Minnesota will occur in the latter part of March and first weeks in April. The phenomenon of sap flow in the maple is still somewhat of a mystery as to the basic mechanism involved, but a well-known fact is that sap flow is triggered by thawing days followed by freezing temperatures at night.

Maple syrup producers are busily preparing soap and water and "elbow grease" to the task of cleaning sap collecting equipment and evaporators in advance of the actual tapping season.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 24, 1964

To all counties
(except S. W. district)

Immediate release

ASPEN BECOMES MAJOR TREE; NEW USES SOUGHT

What your father may have properly regarded as a weed tree is now one of the most important timber crops in the Lake States. The changing economic importance of "popple" is relatively recent, but its effects are striking.

Popple's most important use is pulp, although it finds its way into excelsior, lumber, and matchsticks as well. Chances are, the paper you are now reading came from popple.

In 1936, about 100,000 cords of popple were cut in the Lake States, while in 1961 that figure was 1,500,000 cords, or fifteen times as much. Popple is also of value in game management as a food for deer, grouse, and beaver.

"Popple" is one of the common names given to the quaking aspen and the bigtooth aspen, both native to Minnesota. Of these, the quaking aspen is the most important and abundant. It is unique in having the widest range of any tree in North America.

Aspen is found in the northeastern United States as far west as the Lake States, northwestward throughout Canada to Alaska, and in the mountains of the west, including northern Mexico. In Minnesota it is found in all counties, being most important in the north central and northeast areas.

A hundred years ago a relatively small percentage of the forest area was in aspen, but the pine logging era and post-logging fires brought about an increase in aspen acreage. The fires destroyed the soil litter, leaving bare mineral soil which is best for the establishment of aspen seedings.

Thirty to forty years ago aspen was still considered a weed tree by foresters and an important management objective of that period was to eliminate it in an effort to grow more pines. Today, however, it is a different story.

-more-

add 1 - aspen

The changing role of the aspen from a weed species to an important timber crop is of great significance to the forest industry of Minnesota and the Lake States. Because of this change, steps are being taken to improve aspen quality and increase the quantity for future needs.

Aspen, like many weeds is a prolific seeder. However, aspen also reproduces vegetatively by suckers from the roots. All of the suckers from a single tree are genetically identical and a group of plants so derived is called a "clone."

According to Dr. Scott S. Pauley, professor at the University of Minnesota School of Forestry, there are two principal methods of aspen improvement. "One is extensive, the primary objective being to eliminate inferior wild clones and increase the area of superior wild clones." "The second," he continues, "is intensive improvement, which relies upon the breeding methods developed by plant and animal breeders for the improvement of agricultural crops.

"One potentially promising source of improvement involves the hybridization of our native aspens with other related species found in Europe and Asia." The program for extensive improvement is an attempt to extend the range of desirable clones through the encouragement of natural vegetative reproduction.

"However," concludes Pauley, "the most important practical problem in aspen improvement is really not genetical, but concerns the development of suitable cultural methods for the elimination of poor quality aspen clones on suitable sites. This is a limiting factor in either extensive or intensive improvement programs."

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 24, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

CIVIL DEFENSE
IN EUROPE
AHEAD OF U. S.

Six European countries and the Soviet Union have surpassed Minnesota and the rest of the U. S. in civil defense preparation, reports Clifton F. Halsey, state rural civil defense agent at the University of Minnesota.

"Civil Defense Bulletin No. 80" published by the Office of Civil Defense, says Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands and Switzerland, the countries ahead of the U. S., require shelter construction by law and set standards for training and organization. These countries also take a large hand in financing the programs they regulate.

Norwegian and Swedish communities, with the government paying up to two-thirds of the cost, build, equip and maintain public shelters. Owners of new buildings must install shelters at their own expense. The Netherlands has similar requirements, the bulletin reports.

The Finnish government plays a big role in that nation's civil defense program. Besides financing shelters in railroad stations, airports and bus depots, it provides low interest rate loans to communities for constructing other public shelters.

Denmark plans to provide public shelter for about 25 percent of the urban population. The government builds the public shelters and requires that private shelters be installed in new buildings with more than two apartments. Industries with 75 or more employees in one factory must provide shelters.

--more-

add 1 - civil defense

In Switzerland, towns of 1,000 or more, new and remodeled buildings must have shelters. The government shares 10 to 20 percent of the cost.

According to the OCD publication, a draft program has been instituted in Denmark, Norway and Sweden to train citizens for civil defense. So far, a million of the 7.5 million Swedes have had some emergency training. Swiss, Norwegian, and Dutch factories and Swiss hospitals with at least 50 beds must organize civil defense teams.

The Russian civil defense program includes special shelters for the elite; subway shelters; basement shelters in public buildings and apartment houses and simple shelters that can be built quickly. In 1955 the Soviet government instituted a compulsory training program for the entire population.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 24, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Beet pulp in lamb rations: Minnesota's rapidly growing sugar beet industry may offer some profitable benefits to lamb producers, reports R. M. Jordan, livestock scientist from the University of Minnesota and H. E. Hanke, staff member at the Morris station. Studies showed no statistically significant difference in weight gains between lambs fed a conventional ration of shelled corn and long hay and those fed shelled corn and various levels of beet pulp, made into pellets. There was a tendency, however, for lambs fed concentrate without beet pulp to gain slightly faster.

* * * *

Cattle numbers up, dairy stock down: While numbers of all cattle and calves are on the increase, the dairy cattle population is dropping both as a percent of the total and in actual numbers. On January 1, Minnesota farms had well over 4.4 million head of cattle and calves--an increase in number for the sixth straight year, and 2 percent above a year ago. However, number of dairy animals had declined to only slightly more than half of all cattle and calves on farms. That's compared to 10 years ago when dairy cattle made up almost 64 percent of the total, according to the state and federal crop and livestock reporting service. Milk production? Higher per cow, but, with the drop in dairy cow numbers, total milk production in 1963 was down about 1 percent from the record of 1962.

* * * *

2,4-D ruled out for potatoes: Use of 2,4-D or 2,4-D (II) either as a spray or dust on potato plants is no longer legal, says O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. A Food and Drug Administration ruling that permitted its use for the purpose of improving color particularly of red potatoes expired January 1. No extension was made because potato varieties of naturally brighter color are now available.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 24, 1964

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

EGGS TOP LIST OF PLENTIFUL FOODS IN MARCH

Put eggs at the top of your marketing lists this month and get out your recipes for favorite souffles, omelets, and other egg dishes.

Appropriately, eggs are among the best buys for March, which has been designated as National Egg Month. Used daily by nearly every homemaker, eggs play an even greater role in meal planning during Lent because they are acceptable meat substitutes. They are among nature's most nutritious ready-packaged foods, a source of highest quality protein, many essential vitamins and minerals and only 77 calories.

Other foods on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentifuls for March include beef, broiler-fryers, dry beans, peanuts and peanut products, rice, potatoes, canned corn, canned ripe olives and apples.

Look for meat counters to abound with both broiler-fryers and beef. Supplies of both are larger than average and can provide a wide variety of possibilities for economical main dishes.

If you're planning meatless meals, dry beans and peanuts can come to the rescue. Hearty bean soup or baked beans will whet family appetites on blustery March days and provide many of the nutrients needed when not serving meat.

This year's peanut crop tops the abundant 1962 harvest by 166 million pounds -- just a little less than an extra pound for every man, woman and child in this country.

A record crop of rice will be filling grocer's shelves in the coming weeks. Rice is especially useful in casseroles and to serve with main dishes. But don't forget rice pudding as a hearty dessert.

Put potatoes and canned corn high on your shopping list, too. Both these vegetables continue to be excellent buys.

Black olives are available pitted or with pits, in jars or cans, at popular prices.

Your best fruit buy this month will be apples from Washington state's bumper crop.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 24, 1964

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H JUNIOR LEADERS CAN APPLY FOR AWARD

Renewal of the 4-H Key Club Award program for 1964 will again make possible recognition of outstanding 4-H junior leaders in _____ County.

Eligible to apply for the award are leaders with three or more years of service and five or more years of 4-H membership. Key Award brochures and information about qualifications are available at the county extension office in _____.

The Key Award program recognizes 4-H members for significant leadership in their local 4-H club and in the county. The program is being sponsored by the Cities Service Oil Company for the 12th year.

During its 11-year history, 6,467 Minnesota 4-H junior leaders have received the coveted gold key symbolizing their achievements and their membership in the Minnesota 4-H Key Club. In _____ County, _____ club members have received the Key Award. Each year Key Club members from all counties get together for a luncheon during the Minnesota State Fair.

Objectives of the 4-H Key Award program are to encourage project growth, to foster a broad program of 4-H Club participation over the years and to provide for leadership development.

An important qualification for the award is that 4-H'ers complete three years of active junior leadership. Such leadership should involve assisting other 4-H'ers with their projects, as well as helping with the club program. Other requirements for the award include taking 4-H projects, holding an office in the local 4-H club, demonstrating, exhibiting, participating in special events, acquainting others with 4-H work and serving on county committees.

This year more than 11,000 of Minnesota's 54,617 4-H club members are enrolled in the junior leadership project, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
February 25, 1964 Immediate release

FILLERS FOR YOUR WOMEN'S PAGES

Powdered grapefruit juice is ready for market testing to determine consumer acceptance. The new powder dissolves in cold water to make a nutritious grapefruit juice with a fresh flavor. It was developed by research scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Florida Citrus Commission.

*****

Beef, lamb and pork liver give unusually high nutritive values for money spent, according to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

*****

Broiler-fryer chickens range in size from 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 pounds, according to Mary Ryan, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. They can be broiled, roasted, fried, baked, barbecued or stewed. Because they are young and tender, the cooking time for broiler-fryers is much shorter than for the more mature, fully developed stewing hens.

*****

Overwrapped tray packs and plastic bags mean fresher, more bruise-free produce at your fruit and vegetable counters.

*****

To prevent spoilage, don't allow cooked ham to remain at temperatures over 40° for more than 4 hours.

*****

Bacon that is too lean may not be tender, say U. S. Department of Agriculture marketing specialists. However, bacon that is very fat will shrink greatly.

*****

Two tablespoons of peanut butter are equivalent in protein value to 1 egg.

64-52-jbn

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
February 25, 1964

Immediate release

TURF MANAGEMENT SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED AT U

A short course in turf management will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus March 17, La Vern A. Freeh, head of the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, has announced.

The short course, given for the first time, is designed for people professionally interested in the care and management of turf for golf courses, sodding, parks, institutional grounds and recreational areas.

Speakers will include representatives from industry and staff members of the University's departments of horticultural science, soil science, entomology, plant pathology and physiology, agronomy and plant genetics. Guest speaker from out-of-state will be Ray Keen, professor of horticulture at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kan.

Fee for the short course will be $5. Information about registration and the program may be obtained by writing Department of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

D. B. White, assistant professor of horticultural science at the University, is program coordinator.

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64-51-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
February 25, 1964 Immediate release

THREE 4-H PROGRAMS RENEWED FOR '64

Sponsorship of three Minnesota 4-H achievement programs has been assured for 1964, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

They are the State 4-H Conservation Camp, the State 4-H Health Camp and the Minnesota 4-H Key Award program. All three programs are under the direction of the University's Agricultural Extension Service.

The State 4-H Conservation camp, sponsored by Charles T. Horn, Federal Cartridge Corporation, Minneapolis, will be in its 30th year. More than 3,000 4-H members have received training in conservation and forestry at the camp. The 1964 camp will be held at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological Station in Itasca State Park June 3-7.

The State 4-H Health Camp, sponsored by the Folger Coffee Company, Kansas City, Mo., will be in its 12th year. It will be held in Itasca State Park June 7-11, following the Conservation Camp. More than 1,000 older 4-H members have been trained in health education at the camp since it was first held in 1953. Staff members of the Minnesota State Department of Health and the Minnesota Tuberculosis and Health Association cooperate with Agricultural Extension Service personnel in teaching courses at the camp.

Every county in the state is invited to select a 4-H delegate for an all-expense trip to each of the camps.

The Minnesota 4-H Key Award program, 12 years old this year, will continue to have the Cities Service Oil Company as its sponsor. During its history 6,467 Minnesota 4-H junior leaders have been awarded the gold key symbolizing their achievements and their selection for membership in the Minnesota 4-H Key Club. Today more than 11,000 of Minnesota's 54,617 4-H members are enrolled in the junior leadership project. Junior 4-H leaders with three or more years of service and five or more years of 4-H membership are eligible to apply for the key award.

64-50-jbn

Department of Information
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MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK BREEDERS SCHEDULE ANNUAL MEETING

Meat imports and their impact on livestock producers will be the featured topic at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association Thursday, March 26, on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Speaker on that topic will be Don F. Magdanz, executive secretary-treasurer of the National Livestock Feeders Association, Omaha, Nebraska.

Other speakers at the meeting will be L. E. Hanson, head of animal husbandry; C. L. Cole, head of dairy husbandry; and Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture at the University.

The meeting begins at noon with the speeches, which will be followed by discussion and a business meeting of the association.

The meeting is held through the cooperation of the Breeders Association and the Department of Agricultural Short Courses on the St. Paul Campus. The public is invited.

64-53-pjt

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*Thursday, Feb. 27 *
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STATES' RIGHTS DOCTRINE DISCUSSED AT WASECA SEMINAR

WASECA--One reason why the doctrine of States' Rights "has not had a tremendous vitality" in the U. S. is the failure in many cases to reapportion state legislatures, a University of Minnesota political science professor said here today during a seminar at the University's Southern School and Experiment Station.

Harold W. Chase, currently on leave as a visiting professor at Columbia University in New York, said "In recent years, there has been an increasing tendency for the cities to feel that they can obtain a more sympathetic response to their problems from the national government than from their state governments.

"The reasons are threefold.

"First, in the states containing the largest cities, the legislature tends to be controlled by the Republican Party. However, cities tend to be strongholds of the Democratic Party. Therefore, when the majority in Congress and the Presidency are held by Democrats, there is a political affinity between city and national government.

"Second, and dependent upon the preceding, the cities have in the past been underrepresented in the state legislatures, and it is probably true that in most state legislatures the cities have not been accorded fair and sympathetic treatment.

"Third, only the national government under the present tax structure has the resources to provide the vast sums needed to help the cities solve their housing, slum clearance, transportation, and other problems. As a consequence, a working relationship has arisen between cities and the national government which threatens to preclude the states."

Chase spoke at a seminar on Economics in Government, sponsored jointly by the Waseca County Library and the Agricultural Extension Service of the University. This was the second of five consecutive Thursday sessions planned for the seminar.

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64-54-pjt

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
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St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
February 26, 1964 Immediate release

GARDEN STORE OPERATORS TO GET TIPS AT SHORT COURSE

Nurserymen and University of Minnesota horticulturists will be the speakers at the fifth annual Garden Store Operators' Short Course in the University's St. Paul Campus Student Center Tuesday, March 3.

The course is designed to meet everyday problems of operators of garden centers. It is sponsored by the University's Department of Horticultural Science in cooperation with the Department of Agricultural Short Courses.

Harold J. Parnham, Robinson and Parnham Garden Center, Des Moines, Iowa, will discuss selling and handling plant materials at the morning session. Donald B. White, assistant professor of ornamental horticulture at the University, will speak on "Ten Common Questions on Turf" and Carl Holst, Minneapolis Park Board, will give suggestions on customer care of roses.

Speakers at the afternoon session will be Richard E. Widmer, associate professor of ornamental horticulture at the University and three Twin Cities nurserymen--Edward Reed and Jane McKinnon, St. Paul and Robert Berkey, Minneapolis. Their subjects will include selling bedding plants, ways to build business in off-seasons, traffic in the garden center and how to cope with antagonistic attitudes.

Registration for the event is at 8:30 a.m. March 3 in the North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Campus Student Center. Fee for the short course is $3.

64-55-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
February 26, 1964 Immediate release

MORE OF FAMILY BUDGET GOES FOR TRANSPORTATION

Americans are spending a bigger share of their incomes for transportation than ever before. And that's because more people own automobiles--many families more than one car--and are using them more.

In fact, spending for transportation has skyrocketed since 1952. According to Department of Commerce estimates, in 1962 U. S. consumers spent almost one and a half times more per person for all transportation than in 1952, and 10 percent more than in 1961.

About an eighth of the average person's total expenditures for goods and services now goes for transportation. For every $1 spent for public transportation, $11 goes for the purchase and operation of automobiles, reports Mary Ryan, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Greatest price advance in public transportation between 1952 and 1962--60 percent--was in the cost of local transit fares. Railroad passenger fares also increased, but to a much lesser degree. With such a sizable rise in local transit fares, the decline in use of local transporation has been even greater than indicated by expenditures. About half as many paying passengers used local transit lines in 1962 as in 1950, Miss Ryan reported. On the other hand, use of intercity passenger transportation has increased--especially on buses and airlines.

Nearly two-thirds of American workers depend on automobiles to get them to their jobs. That dependence has increased because many businesses and industries have relocated their offices and factories in outlying areas where there is limited public transporation or none at all.

Greater use of the automobile for recreational purposes has also been a contributing factor in the amount of the family dollar going for transportation. Automobile riding for sightseeing and relaxation leads in outdoor recreation activities.

(more)

add 1 -- transportation

Americans now spend more than $1 out of every $10 for the purchase and operation of an automobile. About four out of five households have a car available for their use, according to the 1960 census of housing. Motor-vehicle registrations for privately owned passenger cars have increased about 50 percent in the last 10 years.

In many households the second car has become the accepted standard. Approximately a fifth of all households had two cars in 1960. About one and a third million households had three cars or more. Largely responsible for this fact has been the increase in average family income.

Nor is the second or third car necessarily a small or a used car. The preference of many is for a new standard-size car, adding to the original expenditure for transportation. Having a second car also means more money spent for licenses, taxes, gas and oil, repairs and tires, as well as depreciation.

The increasingly large share of the family dollar going for transportation is due in part to the rise in car prices and operating costs, but also to demand for more equipment. Increases in operating costs between 1952 and 1962 ranged from 21 percent for gasoline to 42 percent for insurance. In the same period, new car prices increased about 10 percent, after adjusting for changes in quality during that time. But in the 1962, 1963 and 1964 model years, list prices of cars changed very little, allowing for differences in standard equipment. However, consumers paid more for cars because they bought more expensive body styles and more equipment such as power steering and power brakes.

Automobile credit has played an important part in the expanded ownership of automobiles during the last 10 years, Miss Ryan points out. About 60 percent of new passenger cars purchased were bought on credit in each of the last three years. Automobile credit accounted for about 40 percent of all installment debts in 1962, not including loans from banks or credit unions to individuals for automobile purchases. The average installment debt outstanding per person on automobiles went up from $49 in 1952 to $103 in 1962. More car purchases, plus a moderate step-up in the average size of installment contracts, explain most of the increase in automobile credit in the last two years.

In July, 1963, consumers reported they expected to purchase more automobiles in the next 12 months than they did a year ago. Indications point to an increase in the number of families with two or more cars.

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64-56-jbn

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NATION'S RURAL AREAS HARD HIT BY TAXES

WASECA--"The population and the businesses of areas of declining economic activity are especially hard hit by taxes," John Helmberger, professor of economics at St. Thomas College told a seminar group on Economics in Government today (Thurs., Feb. 27) at the University of Minnesota Southern School and Experiment Station here.

Helmberger said in many rural areas the population is falling. Farmers are leaving the farms in large numbers. Therefore the need for small town population to service the farmers is declining.

He pointed out the desire for better economic opportunities in urban areas lures many people away from the small towns. Many of those who remain on farms or smaller towns journey to nearby, larger towns to trade.

In such cases, he said, even direct taxes such as sales taxes or excises are hard to shift and often are not shifted.

Helmberger attributed the special tax structure and other governmental problems to the hardships in rural areas. He defined three problems:

1) As population decreases, the need for tax revenue to finance needed governmental services declines more slowly.

2) Too much reliance is placed on property taxes.

3) The largest single expense is for public schools where the local taxpayers invest in their children's education. When the children finish school they take their increased earning capacity and tax-paying capacity to the cities--and the cities reap where the rural folks have sown.

Helmberger concluded, "The economic facts of the trek from the farm and small town to the larger cities calls for larger state aids. And the trek from agricultural to industrial states calls for federal aids."

He added, "If the property taxes are reduced by increasing school aids financed by income taxes, the overall burden of taxes on rural areas would fall."

The seminar on Economics in Government, at which Helmberger spoke, was under the joint sponsorship of the Waseca County Library and the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota. This was the second of five consecutive Thursday sessions planned for the seminar. ### 64-57-wlb

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
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March 2, 1964 Immediate release

CONVENIENCE FOODS NOT ALWAYS EXPENSIVE

Are convenience foods more expensive than foods prepared "from scratch" by a homemaker? Is their nutritive value as high as for nonprocessed foods?

Many homemakers have a guilty feeling about using foods with built-in maid services, on the assumption that convenience foods are costly and have lost nutritive value.

Actually, convenience foods do not always cost more than the same food prepared entirely in the home, according to Grace Brill, extension nutritionist and Mary Ryan, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. As for nutritive value, it may or may not equal that for nonprocessed foods.

Some canned and frozen fruits and vegetables cost less than the fresh products. An illustration is frozen concentrated orange juice, which is usually less expensive than orange juice made from fresh fruit. On the other hand, prepared, ready-to-serve items such as baked products and specialty dishes containing meat, poultry or fish usually cost more than the same food prepared at home.

In comparing expense of convenience foods and foods prepared entirely at home, however, it's important to figure total food costs, the University specialists say. These include money spent for products or ingredients, cost of electricity or gas for preparation and storage, and value of the family's time spent for shopping, preparing and cleaning up.

(more)

The best measure of cost is to find out the cost per serving, the University specialists point out. To figure cost per serving, divide the price of a retail unit (weight or measure) by the number of servings. For example, 1 dozen fresh oranges costing 69 cents would yield eight half-cup servings of juice at 8.6 cents per serving. By comparison, four cans of frozen orange concentrate at $1.20 would yield 24 servings at 5 cents per half-cup.

One of the advantages of convenience foods is that they usually save time. A study of Minnesota homemakers indicates that the time involved in making cookies was decreased by one-half with use of a cookie mix, one-third with a cake mix and one-fourth with biscuit and pie-crust mixes. But in comparing ingredient costs of homemade and prepared foods, the value of your time is usually not included.

As for nutritive value, freezing and canning do not change the value of protein and carbohydrates in foods, but they may affect the vitamin C content. Thus, reconstituted potato flakes may show a lower vitamin C content than in fresh mashed potatoes.

However, canned and frozen orange juice compare favorably with fresh orange juice in vitamin C. And since the vitamin C content of oranges varies according to variety and harvest time, at certain times of year frozen and canned orange products may even provide more vitamin C than fresh oranges.

Miss Brill and Miss Ryan discuss costs, nutritive value and some of the advantages and disadvantages of convenience foods in a new University Agricultural Extension Service publication, The Cost of Convenience, Extension Folder 222. Copies are available free of charge from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101, or from county extension offices.

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March 2, 1964

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

HELP TRAIN CHILD TO MANAGE MONEY

Start when your children are young to give them experience in money management.

Making and following a plan for giving a child money will bring better results than hit-or-miss handouts, says Ronald Pitzer, assistant extension specialist in family life education at the University of Minnesota.

A regular "no-strings-attached" allowance that grows as the child's needs grow is one way.

Parents who say they cannot afford to give allowances are not being realistic, Pitzer contends. Most parents spend money on their children. In fact, some teenagers who did not have allowances reported that they believed they got more out of their parents by asking for money than by having an allowance. Hence, regular weekly or monthly sums may actually not be as hard on the family pocket book as parents think.

The allowance, whether it's small or large, is only a device which gives boys and girls themselves a chance to do the spending, starting with little things they buy and going on to bigger items as they develop judgment. Under such an arrangement, many young people are buying some of their own clothes by the time they come to their middle teens. In this way a child gets a real understanding of the need for sensible planning.

Too often parents give an allowance and then dictate how a child shall spend it, according to the University specialist. But telling a child how to spend his money actually defeats the purpose of the allowance -- to teach money management. If a child is told he must save 3 cents out of every dime or that he can spend only 5 cents a week on candy, he has no chance to use his own judgment. On the other hand, parents can talk over with a child questions that come up, pointing out that if he saves a little of each week's allowance he can buy something he really wants at the end of the month.

Children learn much by trial and error, and the errors as well as the successes help them learn. However, it is better for a child to begin learning the implications of impulsive spending while he is on a small allowance than to face the results only after he is an adult and has his own income.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 2, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

SEED TREATMENT
IS ADVISABLE
FOR SOYBEANS

The excellent harvesting weather last fall may be a tip-off that seed treatment will be advisable for soybean planting in the spring, hints Herb Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

Normally we associate good harvesting weather with high quality seed, Johnson says, but an exception is probable this spring in some seed lots.

Soybean seed with a low moisture content when combined, as was the case last fall, is subject to injury in the form of seed coat cracking. Such cracking results in poor and uneven germination, Johnson points out.

Farmers may determine the condition of their soybean seeds and the desirability for treatment by examining the amount of cracking present from a few seed samples. Putting these samples in a container of water will often show more than the eye can otherwise see, says Johnson.

Put seed in cool, clear water for about one to two minutes and then sort out the sound, hard seeds from the soft, puffy ones. Water seepage in the soft puffy seeds indicates cracks in the seed coat.

Seed treatment has not been recommended as highly for soybeans as for some other crops like flax and corn, but if germination is down, seed is discolored, or seed coats are cracked, then seed treatment is recommended and can be expected to materially increase the stand and uniformity of the soybean plants.

Seed treatment fungicides such as the organics: captan, chloranil, dichlone and thiram are all recommended. Organic mercury seed treatment fungicides can also be used, but dosage must be carefully figured since an overdose can cause damage.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 2, 1964

To all counties

4-H NEWS

(7th in a series on
teen-age consumers)

Immediate release

CAREFUL TEENS CAN CHARGE, USE LAYBY

"Buy now, pay later!" Sounds tempting, doesn't it?

Credit is more popular then ever with America's teens. Last year they bought 10 billion dollars worth of snacks, clothing and other soft goods, much of it on credit.

"The prospect of getting something for nothing appeals to teens," says Mary Frances Lamison, state home economics agent at the University of Minnesota. "But it brings nothing but problems if you don't understand how credit works." A charge account is not your "magic pass to unlimited wardrobes," and layby does not increase your allowance.

The term "credit" refers to any method of postponing payment on a purchase until a later date. Charge accounts and layby are familiar forms to teens.

What's layby? "Don't use it until you know," Miss Lamison warns. Layby means that a store will hold a garment you want until you can pay for it. You must make a down payment when you decide to purchase the garment, then weekly or monthly payments until you've paid the full amount.

This favor isn't free, however. There's an extra 25 or 35 cent fee each time you use layby. Although you don't get the garment until you've finished paying, no one else can buy it first.

-more-

add 1 - teenage credit

A charge account is a great convenience if you handle it wisely. It avoids carrying large amounts of cash and it lets you buy and take without spending a thing at the time. But never charge more than you'll be able to pay when the monthly bill comes, Miss Lamison cautions. Just as you have a reputation among friends, you have a reputation with stores. It's called a credit rating and it's based on how you pay your bills. If this reputation is bad, stores will refuse to let you charge. And your credit rating isn't just a thing of the present--it stays with you all your life.

Charge accounts come in many forms. Talk to the store management to see which is best for you. Will you pay for all your purchases within 30 days? If so, a "regular" 30-day account may be best since you can charge purchases without paying extra service fees or interest.

If you need more time to pay, 60 or 90 days for instance, choose a "student," "flexible," "revolving" or "budget" charge account. It gives you longer to pay but it also costs more. You may, for example, be billed $16 for a $15 dress. Learn about the interest or service fees you'll have to pay on this type of account before you open one.

Credit's a convenience if you don't let it catch you!

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 2, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

GRAIN EXPORTS BASED UPON SUBSIDY PLAN

Export subsidies--that's our key to exporting grain.

These subsidies enable the United States to export large quantities of grain each year.

Harold C. Pederson, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, emphasizes the importance of grain exports to our economy. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, wheat exports exceeded domestic uses. However, the larger share of these exports consisted of government disposals. Feed grain exports amounted to one-tenth of our domestic uses.

U. S. wheat prices have been averaging $1.80 to $2.00 per bushel for the past several years while the world prices have remained about one-third below this level. These domestic prices have been made possible through the Commodity Credit Corporation's non-recourse loans.

Export payments compensate for the differences between domestic prices and world prices. These payments go to the exporter to compensate him for buying at a higher price and selling at a lower price. However, the actual benefit falls into the hands of the farmer because the payments help to maintain a higher domestic price.

Pederson has outlined the daily operations carried out by the government in the operation of the export program. Each afternoon, the USDA announces the export payment rates for key classes of wheat on all coasts. These rates vary depending upon market factors in the United States and the locations of the grain producing areas to the ports of export.

-more-

The announcement of these prices is an offer by the government to pay this amount to any exporter selling grain abroad during the 24 hour period between announcements. This enables the exporter to look at domestic prices and the announced export payments and thereby bid for business in the world market.

The overall effect of these operations has been the stabilizing of domestic grain prices for the farmer. Wheat prices have been further stabilized by the International Wheat Agreement (IWA).

The IWA is an agreement between exporting and importing countries to trade wheat within certain price ranges. This price is approximately $1.15 to $1.55 per bushel when translated into average quality hard wheats on farms in central United States.

Through the IWA, exporters agree to supply a specific portion of the importers needs for wheat and flour at the maximum price stated in the agreement, even though the world price may be higher at the present time. At the same time, importer's agree to buy a certain portion of their total needs from the exporter at the prices stated in the range of the agreement.

Last year the prices of wheat sold under the IWA averaged in the midpoint of the range.

The support program of the United States is not unique. It's purpose is similar to that of programs of Canada, Australia, France, and other countries.

# # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
March 3, 1964

Immediate release

POULTRY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION TO MEET AT UM IN AUGUST

The Poultry Science Association, representing educators and research scientists in 50 states, Canada and numerous other countries, will hold its 53rd annual meeting Aug. 4-7 at the University of Minnesota.

About 1,500 persons are expected to attend, according to Elton Johnson, head of the poultry science department at the University and local coordinator for the meeting.

The program will feature presentations of about 300 papers relating to poultry nutrition, genetics, marketing, physiology, environment, pathology, instruction and extension.

General program chairman is R. K. Ringer, of the department of poultry science at Michigan State University. President of the organization is J. C. Driggers, Athens, Georgia.

The Poultry Science Association is devoted to the advancement of science and technology in the poultry industry in the U. S. and Canada, especially as it relates to resident and extension teaching, research and technical service.

In addition to papers, the annual meeting will deal with business matters and presentations of six major awards. Sessions will be in the Coffman Memorial Union, the Mayo Building and nearby classrooms.

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64-60-pjt

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
March 3, 1964 Immediate release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR

MARCH

3, 10, 16, 23	Fertilizer Retail Dealers' Training School, Albert Lea.
4	Fair Managers' Short Course, Bemidji.
4-5	Beekeepers' Short Course, Morris.
4, 11, 17, 24	Fertilizer Retail Dealers' Training School, Rochester.
5	Fair Managers' Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
8-9	Annual Reunion, School of Agriculture, St. Paul Campus.
9-16	Cooperatives Short Course, Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston.
11-12	Beekeepers' Short Course, Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca.
15-April 3	Minnesota Town and Country Art Show, St. Paul Campus.
16-18	Landscape and Maintenance Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
16-21	DHIA Supervisors' Training Course, St. Paul Campus.
17	Turf Management Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
19-20	Pruning and Grafting Short Course, West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris.
21	Vo-Ag Milk Judging Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
23-25	Horticulture Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
23-25	LP-Gas Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
24-26	Retail Feed Short Course, Redwood Falls.
26	Livestock Breeders' Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
31-April 2	Retail Feed Short Course, Sauk Centre.

APRIL

3-5	State Young Adult Citizens' Conference, Germain Hotel, St. Cloud
18	Annual Reunion, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, St. Paul Campus.
22-23	Market Milk Conference, St. Paul Campus.
27-30	Minnesota State Fire School, St. Paul Campus.

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64-58-pjt

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
March 3, 1964

Immediate release

YOUNG ADULTS TO CONFER IN ST. CLOUD

The second annual state conference of Young Adult Citizens (YAC) will be held in the Germain Hotel, St. Cloud, April 3, 4 and 5. Announcement of the meeting was made by William Milbrath, extension specialist, Young Adult Program, University of Minnesota.

"Young Adults--Opportunity, Understanding and Individuality" has been chosen as theme of the conference. All single young people between the ages of 17 and 27 are eligible to attend.

YAC is an outgrowth of the Rural Youth-Young Men and Women's groups which date back to the '30's. Its purpose is to develop a program of study and training to help young adults in becoming more informed and effective citizens. It is sponsored by the University's Agricultural Extension Service.

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64-59-blk

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
March 4, 1964

ECONOMIST DISCUSSES RELATIONSHIP OF TAX POLICY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

WASECA--Unless taxation policies and other public programs help keep national output in pace with economic growth and capacity, our rate of economic growth itself may suffer, a University of Minnesota economist said here today.

Speaking at a seminar on "Economics and Government" at the Southern School and Experiment Station, George Perry outlined three responsibilities of government in relation to economic growth:

1) To advance policies and programs that accelerate the growth of capacity to produce;

2) To ensure that actual output keeps pace with growth and capacity, and

3) To help smooth the transitions, the changes in the economy that accompany growth, since growth itself does not guarantee that benefits will be equally distributed throughout society. "In fact, growth almost assures some problems for some groups."

These responsibilities, Perry said, interact in such a way that public policy must consider them all. "A policy that attacks just the first responsibility can aggravate problems relating to the second one," Perry said. Similarly, if the problems of transition and change are not taken into account, meeting the first two responsibilities can become much more difficult."

Perry said the 1964 tax bill is primarily aimed at meeting the number 2 responsibilities--raising output to meet growth and capacity. Currently, he stated, output is not up to capacity.

In fact, he continued, solving this problem is a necessary pre-condition for accelerating capacity growth itself.

He said the 1962 provisions on tax credits for new equipment investments and the recent depreciation rules were aimed at stimulating investment spending which would accelerate growth of our productive capacity.

(more)

However, he said, encouraging economic investment in modern equipment is only part of the answer. Equally important is investment in human resources, and the key here is education, both formal and technical.

Perry contended that the 1964 tax bill will not guarantee a solution to the second major responsibility unless it is followed up with expansionary budget policies. "A tight rein on spending can dissipate benefits of tax reduction in a few years," he said. "If the government spending is kept at the present level for a few years, the result will be virtually no net gain."

He suggested several possibilities for increased government spending which can stimulate the economy. "They would include programs meeting a wide range of social responsibilities such as development of public resources which themselves will add to future productive capacity and programs aimed at alleviating poverty in depressed areas.

"If spending on these and other necessary government projects does not expand rapidly enough, further tax deductions may be necessary to eliminate the present unemployment problem."

In discussing policies to aid the transitions in a changing economy, Perry pointed out that the 1964 tax law has more liberal provisions for moving allowances which, while useful to the economy as a whole, may be of relatively little help to people in depressed areas. More direct measures may be needed in such cases, he said.

As increased investments accelerate use of new equipment, Perry said, there will be more output from fewer persons and more rapid worker displacement. The government has the responsibility to ease this problem and thereby meet the third major responsibility, he stated.

He said programs for training, retraining, and allowances for moving need to be expanded. In view of the high unemployment rates which have held for several years, Perry said, a variety of programs have been developed to facilitate worker mobility and development of new job opportunities.

On the educational front, he said, a strong case can be made for public spending because of two needs.

First, he said, more skill in the labor force is a necessary ingredient for continued growth and, secondly, the arrangements for education which now exist tend to perpetuate existing problems. "The poor people in depressed areas have little more opportunity than their parents. Local funds are not sufficient to solve these problems, without state and federal assistance."

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64-64-pjt

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
March 4, 1964 Immediate release

DISTRICT WINNERS ANNOUNCED IN STATEWIDE RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST

Seventeen young people have won championships in district contests completed this week in the 22nd annual statewide 4-H radio speaking contest in which more than 1,500 4-H'ers throughout Minnesota took part.

The 17 winners will compete in the state finals on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus March 23 and 24, giving original talks on the subject, "What Is My Responsibility in Bettering Inter-racial and Inter-religious Understanding?"

District champions, as announced by William Milbrath, extension specialist, Young Adult Program at the University, are: Suzanne Paquette, 3558 - 2 1/2 St. N.E., Minneapolis; Cynthia Stover, Aitkin; Candy Stone, New Ulm; Ruth Quist, Lindstrom; Linda Ness, Albert Lea; Betty Dicke, Goodhue; Jan Waye, Elbow Lake; Peter Schmidt, Stephen; Marynell Fresk, Hadley; DuWayne Sonnenberg, Vergas; David Torgerson, Thief River Falls; Miriam Hagen, Belview; David Vandagriff, Morton; Lorraine Augustyn, Duluth; Louise Rollins, Weaver; Betty Harvego, Breckenridge; and Douglas Kreidler, Monticello.

Reserve district championships went to Sharon Nordlund, Kettle River; Jan Huibregtse, Hopkins; Henry Burnson, Grand Rapids; Lois Ann Nordling, Hallock; Barbara Busse, Fosston; Gordon Reinke, Litchfield; Alan Olson, Randall; Rozanne Drewes, Racine; Barbara Mathias, Dundee; Lynda Jacobson, Ada; Margaret Tuohy, Chatfield; Sally Jensen, Ruthton; Stanford Osmundson, Brooten; Paullet Anderson, Winthrop; Sandra Messer, Wadena; LeAnn Holmquist, Waseca; Sue Discher, North St. Paul.

District contests were conducted in the form of broadcasts over local radio stations. Contenders were county champions.

Awards to district winners and reserve district champions are expense-paid trips to the Twin Cities for two days of planned activities at the time of the state contest.

The 4-H radio speaking contest is sponsored by the University's Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota. Awards are given by the Jewish Council. ### 64-63-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
March 4, 1964

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*For release at noon, *
*Thursday, March 5 *
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ECONOMIC GROWTH CREATES CLIMATE FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS

WASECA--Economic growth should create a climate for solution of unemployment and associated problems, but it is no guarantee.

That was the theme expressed by a University of Minnesota agricultural economist, W. Keith Bryant, during a seminar on Economics and Government at the Southern School and Experiment Station here.

"There are many problems which we believe may be solved more easily if the economy grows," Bryant said, but he added that "the economic growth which we have witnessed in the last two decades has not done much for the coal miner and his family in West Virginia or Kentucky.

"A rapid rate of national economic growth can completely by-pass an industry or a region.

"While national economic growth need not eliminate pockets of poverty, it does provide a better climate in which to attack the problem," Bryant said. He illustrated his point with agriculture, which is an industry currently out of adjustment.

"We say that labor in agriculture is underemployed," he said. "Farmers earn less in agriculture than they could get in some other industry. It is all very well to say this, but unless there are jobs in another industry, the adjustment problem in agriculture is harder to solve. Economic growth may provide these jobs."

Increases in population, he stated, mean increases in our capacity to produce, through stepping up the amount of labor available. "But," he added, "it also means we have more people to provide for. An economic growth rate at least as high as the rate of growth of population, we believe, is desirable on these grounds."

(more)

Furthermore, he said, the rate of economic growth must be greater than population growth if we are to realize our goal of constantly improving standards of living.

Bryant also commented on the value of economic growth on foreign policy. "We believe," he said, "that by achieving a rapid rate of economic growth we provide an example to underdeveloped countries which will show them that the democratic system really works.

"Also, we think that a rapid rate of economic growth makes it easier for us to fulfill our foreign aid commitments, and so help the underdeveloped countries develop--hopefully in our direction."

Bryant, speaking a t a seminar sponsored by the Waseca county library and the University's Agricultural Extension Service, defined economic growth in terms of increases in what the nation can or does produce. The measure used is the "Real Gross National Product," which measures what we have produced in goods and services in one year.

Gross National Product in terms of 1960 dollars rose from $54.1 billion in 1890 to $504.4 billion in 1960, for a ten-fold increase. In terms of real GNP per person, it has risen from $860 in 1890 to $2790 per person by four years ago.

In general, Bryant said, growth in real GNP has been at the rate of about 2.9 percent per year from 1900 to 1960. Since about 1955, the rate has been about 2.7 percent. While this may seem a small drop, Bryant pointed out, it represents a 9 percent drop in the rate of economic growth.

The Southeast, Southwest, Rocky Mountain and Far West regions have grown much faster than the nation as a whole, whereas New England and the Mideast have been slower than the national rate. "We in the Great Lakes region have grown about as fast as the nation as a whole," Bryant said.

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64-62-pjt

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 9, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Feeding heavy steers: A daily ration for heavy steers with two alternatives is offered by animal husbandmen at the University of Minnesota. Their recipe can be followed from three to five months with an expected gain of two and six-tenths to three pounds per day. The first menu calls for a full-feed of grain, three pounds hay and one pound of protein supplement. The second prescribes a full-feed of good corn silage and two pounds protein supplement for 75-90 days then finish for 30-60 days on full grain feed plus one pound protein supplement and three pounds hay.

* * * *

Rural areas hard hit by taxes: "The population and the businesses of areas of declining economic activity are especially hard hit by taxes," John Helmberger, professor of economics at the College of St. Thomas said during a University of Minnesota seminar at Warren. Helmberger attributed the special tax structure and other governmental problems to the hardships in rural areas. He defined three problems: (1) As population decreases, the need for tax revenue to finance needed governmental services declines more slowly. (2) Too much reliance is placed on property taxes. (3) The largest single expense is for public schools where the local taxpayers invest in their children's education. When the children finish school they take their increased earning capacity and tax-paying capacity to the cities--and the cities reap where the rural folks have sown.

* * * *

Economic growth should create a climate for solution of unemployment and associated problems, but it is not guarantee of such a solution, according to W. Keith Bryant, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota. He points out that economic growth witnessed in the last two decades have not eliminated poverty in some areas of the U. S.; a praid rate of national economic growth can completely by-pass an industry or a region. But he stresses the point that economic growth creates a climate for improvement. Farmers are sometime said to be underemployed, with many earning less than they could get in some other industry. But Bryant emphasizes that unless there are jobs in another industry, the adjustment problem in agriculture is harder to solve.

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Department of Information an
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 9, 1964

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

PAY ALLOWANCE
TO CHILD ON
REGULAR BASIS

When you start giving your child an allowance, decide on a definite amount and pay it regularly, basing the amount on the child's needs and his responsibility in spending.

Payment of the allowance should not depend on a child's behavior, according to Ronald Pitzer, assistant extension specialist in family life education. As parents you're making the mistake of seeming to pay a child for good behavior if you punish him by taking his allowance away, Pitzer says. Money, he points out, should not be tied up with discipline in any way, unless through natural consequences such as payment for a broken window. However, in that case, it is the event that disciplines the child.

The allowance should be planned with a child's expanding needs in mind. A trial run of some months will tell what the necessities are at a given age. They might include items like lunches, school supplies, donations and haircuts. A record kept regularly of necessary expenses will give a clear idea of changing or future needs. But parents should not expect a report of that part of the allowance that is to be spent as the owner pleases.

As children take on more responsibilities, the allowance must grow also. Thus teenagers who have been gradually increasing their responsibility for spending throughout their early years will be ready to buy some important items of their own clothing out of their allowance, if they have had some practice in learning to make choices.

But it's not so much what an allowance covers that matters, Pitzer says, as the greater opportunity the child gets each year to exercise his judgment and foresight.

If the amount of the allowance is in question, children are more likely to understand and accept its size if they are given some acquaintance with family finances. For that reason, it's wise to include the children in discussions of the family budget. Children will have a greater appreciation of their share of the family income if they understand where it comes from and how it must be divided to cover taxes, rent, insurance, food, clothing and the other phases of family living.

-jhm-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 9, 1964

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

YOUNG ADULTS
TO MEET IN
ST. CLOUD

_____ County adults between the ages of 17 and 27 are invited to meet with other young Minnesotans at the statewide Young Adult Citizens (YAC) Conference, April 3, 4 and 5, at the Germain Hotel in St. Cloud.

"Young Adults--Opportunity, Understanding and Individuality" has been selected as the theme for YAC's second annual conference, William Milbrath, extension specialist, Young Adult Program at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

YAC is an outgrowth of the Rural Youth-Young Men and Women's groups which date back to the '30's. Its purpose is to develop, with the assistance of the University's Agricultural Extension Service, a program of study and training so that young adults may become more informed and effective citizens.

Saturday morning a panel of members will debate the merits of sales tax in Minnesota. Osgood Magnuson, assistant state 4-H Club leader at the University, will keynote a discussion on "Individuality Versus Conformity."

Also scheduled for the YAC weekend are tours of the St. Cloud Reformatory and St. John's Abbey at Collegeville, a banquet with Dr. Stanley Sahlstrom of St. Cloud State College as speaker, skits and a dance and hootenany.

The conference marks the beginning of new terms of duty for YAC's 1964 state officers. They are: Cleo Sandmeyer, St. James, president; Leland Johnson, Bingham Lake, vice president; Bernadette Rahm, Minneapolis, secretary; and Joe Speltz, Minneiska, treasurer.

For more information about the conference and membership in YAC, contact the county extension office.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 9, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

OUTLOOK BRIGHTENS FOR BEEF COW HERDS

Beef cow herds may become more important economically to Minnesota farmers in the near future.

The following conditions stand in support of this outlook, according to O. E. Kolari, animal husbandry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

(1) Western ranges are presently producing near capacity yet a good feeder price has still been maintained.

(2) Large feedlots are snapping up a lot of range cattle which is forcing the corn belt feeder to turn to other sources for his cattle.

(3) The westward shifting of the population has increased the amount of cattle being fattened in the West.

Beef cow herds show a better return if total annual costs are low and if the calving percentage is high. This was demonstrated by a project conducted by a group of animal husbandry specialists at the University of Minnesota and at the West Central Experiment Station, Morris.

The beef cow is a good user of low quality roughage, of pasture land or of by-products that can't be used by other classes of stock. However, you must keep in mind her basic requirements for protein, TDN, minerals, and vitamins.

The annual feed cost per cow in the University project was $45.83. This could probably be reduced by using some other low quality roughage, such as picked-over corn fields.

The total annual costs for keeping the beef cow was $99.33. This included shelter, equipment, bull, labor, bedding, and replacement heifers in addition to feed costs. Again, economy must be stressed in all these areas.

-more-

add 1 - beef cow herds

The herd's calving percentage will greatly affect returns. This means culling non-breeders and cows producing light weight and poor growing calves. Pregnancy checks in the summer and fall will help catch non-breeders.

Calving percentage in the project was only 73.8 percent. This resulted in a cost per hundredweight of $29.91 when the calves weighed 332 pounds. If a 95 percent calf crop had been achieved, the cost per hundredweight would have been only $23.23 for calves sold at 427 pounds.

The specialists emphasize that beef cow herds can be profitable if a low annual cost and a high calving percentage is achieved. Minnesota's resources can aid greatly in keeping feed costs low, but a high calving percentage depends heavily on management.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 9, 1964

To all counties (except Lake and Cook)

Immediate release

PIPER SUDANGRASS IS RECOMMENDED FOR MINNESOTA

Sudangrass and sorghum sudangrass hybrids can be dangerous to livestock if grazed on before 18-20 inches tall and when they have become frozen or wilted says James R. Justin, agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Then the abundance of prussic acid can destroy a grazing or feeding herd in short order.

Of the developed varieties Piper sudangrass is the only one recommended for Minnesota by the University. It was developed at the University of Wisconsin from crosses among Tift and Texas lines, and was released in 1950. It had been found to be low in prussic acid, high in yield and resistant to leaf diseases.

Tests at the St. Paul Campus in 1962 and 1963 by A. R. Schmid, agronomist at the University turned up no difference between any hybrids and Piper in yield when they were harvested at the grazing stage.

Schmid reported that none of the other varieties gave a higher percentage of ground cover then Piper three weeks after harvest. He determined crude protein percentage and crude fiber percentage of all the competing varieties were about the same as for Piper. And none could be called superior to Piper.

Schmid reaffirmed the previous finding that Piper was much lower in prussic acid content than any of the other sudangrass varieties. One variety was only slightly higher in prussic acid content, some contained more than three times the prussic acid content of Piper.

Justin believes that other hybrids would probably out-yield Piper if harvested later for silage. For silage, the sweet sorghums or sorgos would probably be better. And better still for silage would be a well adapted dent corn hybrid with a lot of grain well filled out and starting to dent. Further information is included in Miscellaneous Report 24 of the Extension Service.

# # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 9, 1964

To agents in Central and Northeast districts only

Immediate release

ASPEN IMPROVEMENT MAY BE LINKED TO WORLD SOURCES

The once-lowly aspen may some day achieve world prominence.

It is already taking on an international flavor; one of the most promising routes to aspen improvement is hybridization of native aspen with other related species in Europe and Asia.

While much research has been done on aspen, the most promising source of improvement to date has been through the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's World Consultation on Forest Genetics. Associated with this organization is Scott S. Pauley, professor in the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry.

Why so much research attention to aspen? Use of aspen in the Lake States climbed from about 100,000 cords in 1936 to 1.5 million in 1961. With its rapid growth rate, aspen has the potential to satisfy much of the demand for wood fiber, created by recent technological advances in wood utilization industries.

But increased consumption of aspen has shown the need for improving its quantity and quality. And researchers must start from scratch. Compared with other economically valuable species, little is known about aspen's fundamental characteristics.

The quaking aspen has the widest range of any tree in North America and is abundant within its range. The big tooth aspen, while more restricted, is also found in great numbers. This broad geographic adaptation suggests a high degree of genetic diversity within the species.

Aspen typically produces large amounts of seed annually. However, the seeds require ideal conditions for germination and, therefore, seedling stands are not common. Some can be found along waterways, bog edges, and road and railroad right-of-ways.

-more-

add 1 - aspen improvement

Aspen also suckers vigorously. This form of asexual reproduction results in what are known as clonal clumps. Suckers arise from buds which are initiated on shallow lateral roots. Aspen suckers occur most abundantly on areas that have been cut and burned. Bare mineral soil is best for growing aspen.

Aspen stands of today are unique when compared to other forest stands. Most are composed of clones of varying size which have coalesced. Other forest stands are made up of individual trees, each genetically different, rather than of groups of genetically identical individuals as is the case with aspen.

According to Pauley, the fact that the clone represents a single genotype has some real implications for forest management and research. The clone forms a natural, homogeneous unit of the forest stand. To the forest manager the clone represents a group of individuals which produce uniform products when harvested. To the forest researcher, the clone represents a uniform response medium to which treatments can be applied.

In stands where clones coalesce it is extremely difficult to recognize trees of the same clone and even more difficult to identify clonal boundaries. Because of the importance of the clone in aspen management and research, observations must be made to determine differences between clones. Differences have been determined by various forest researchers on the basis of spring leafing-out patterns, flowering, autumn leaf fall, specific gravity, internal wood structure, and fiber length.

The increased consumption of aspen, because of technological advances, is being dealt with by research in an effort to improve the quality and quantity of aspen. A large stumbling block is the general lack of knowledge about aspen. However, the two methods of reproduction in the aspens reveal two areas of research, both of which are now being given much exploration.

# # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
March 10, 1964 Immediate release

U SHOW FEATURING RURAL ARTISTS OPENS MARCH 15

More than 300 paintings and pieces of sculpture by Minnesota rural artists will be featured in the 13th annual Minnesota Town/Country Art Show opening on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Sunday, March 15.

The gallery, located on the second floor of the Student Center, will be open to the public each day from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. except on Sundays when the hours will be 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. The art show will continue through April 3 but will be closed on Good Friday, Saturday, March 28 and Easter Sunday.

Oils, pastels, watercolors, pencil drawings, mosaics of stone and lacquer paint have been entered by the rural artists. Sculpture ranges from traditional figures in terra cotta to contemporary metal welding, according to A. Russell Barton, chairman of the Minnesota Town/Country Art Show. All the artists live in rural Minnesota or in towns of 25,000 or less.

Included in the collection this year are paintings by 10 Indian youths from the Red Lake Indian Reservation. The youths, who attend high school in Red Lake, have been taking an art class from Mrs. Barbara Peterson, a teacher in the Red Lake schools.

(more)

add 1 -- rural art show

Most consistent exhibitor in what was previously known as the Rural Art Show has been Mrs. Effie Sheldon Bornhoft, Rush City, who has entered every year. Mrs. Geneva Molenaar, Willmar, and Mrs. Gladys Severson, Nerstrand, have missed only one show. This year's show is the 11th for Mrs. Jennie Arkins, White Bear Lake, Mrs. Hazel Burtzlaff, Stillwater and Dr. Vernon L. Carlson, Buffalo.

Sixty-four of Minnesota's counties are represented in this year's exhibition. Between 25 and 30 percent of the art works are by men, a percentage that has been fairly consistent through the years, Barton said. Interest in the art show among rural people is indicated by the increase in the number of exhibitors--from 47 the first year to more than 300 this year.

Climax of the Minnesota Town/Country Art Show will be a four-day program for rural artists beginning March 31. The programs will include gallery tours, lectures and a luncheon and business meeting of the Minnesota Rural Artists' Association.

Reservations for the luncheon, Wednesday, April 1, may be made by writing to Town/County Art Show, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. Reservations must be made before March 30.

64-66-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
March 10, 1964 Immediate release

RESULTS OF THE 1963 POTATO VARIETY TRIALS

Results of the 1963 potato variety trials in the Red River Valley have been reported by Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Among the highest yields over all locations were Bounty, Kennebec and Red Pontiac varieties averaging 221, 202 and 200 cwt. (hundred weight) per acre respectively.

LaRouge, Irish Cobbler, Red LaSoda, Snowflake and Norland followed with average yields of 194, 187, 182, 178 and 170 cwt., respectively.

The highest yields were found at Baker, Minn., and Grand Forks, N.D. Other locations included Argyle and Crookston, Minn., and Park River, N. D. The 1963 Potato Variety Trials were conducted under the joint supervision of the Agricultural Extension Services at the University of Minnesota and the North Dakota State University.

The ranges of dry matter of varieties and selections, as determined by specific gravity, were recorded at a low 18.7 percent at Baker and a high 21.7 percent at Grand Forks.

Turnquist said the percent total solids tended to be slightly lower than that observed in 1962. Generally speaking, these are still high enough percentages for cooking and processing quality. The highest average total solids for all locations was 22.2 percent for Irish Cobbler; Snowflake and Kennebec followed with 21.3 and 20.5 percent, respectively. Of the varieties tested at all locations, Red Pontiac averaged the lowest with 18.9 percent.

Several varieties and selections had resistance to late blight and immunity to virus X. LaRouge, Norland, Early Gem, Avon, Cherokee, Arenac, Emmet, Ona, Superior, Reliance, Onaway, T 461-1, ND 4192-3, Minn. 125, and TL 6937 were resistant to common scab.

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64-65-wlb

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
March 10, 1964 Immediate release

WHAT IS A GOOD MEAT BUY?

How do you stretch your meat dollar?

The problem is a recurring one with every homemaker, since meat takes the biggest slice of the food budget.

Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota suggest that one way of making the meat dollar go farther is to consider the cost per serving rather than the cost per pound. They point out that the number of servings per pound will vary greatly with different meats and different cuts, depending upon the amount of waste in the form of bone, gristle and fat.

Ground beef and beef short ribs, for example, may cost the same per pound, but ground beef will give at least twice as many servings per pound as short ribs.

Usually you can figure on a pound of fish fillets or boneless meat, such as ground beef, canned meats, boned meats, to serve four or five people. A pound of meat with a small amount of bone, such as round steak or ham, will serve three. A pound of spare ribs, on the other hand, will serve only one or two. A pound of turkey or chicken will generally serve two people.

(more)

Sometimes it's easy to be misled by the price per pound. If, for example, round steak sells for $1.11 a pound and pork roast for 67 cents a pound, you would actually have to spend as much money for pork roast as for the round steak to get the same amount of cooked lean meat and protein. That's because the round steak has very little bone or has the bone cut out and has little excess fat. On the other hand, when you buy the pork roast, you're paying for considerable bone and fat.

Besides checking the amount of bone, gristle and fat you're buying, give a thought also to food value of the piece you're selecting, the nutritionists suggest. Inexpensive cuts of meat may be as nutritious as expensive cuts; Good grade has as much food value as Choice grade.

Bacon, which is largely fat, is one of the most expensive meats in terms of protein value. Beef, lamb and pork liver give unusually good returns in protein, minerals and vitamins for the money spent. Although chicken and turkey have a large proportion of bone to lean, they are high in protein and are often bargains compared with other meats. Fish is also high in nutrients and often low in cost, considering the amount of lean and protein.

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*Thursday, March 12 *
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MINNESOTA TAX COMMISSIONER OUTLINES UPWARD PRESSURES ON TAXES

WASECA--Pressures on state and local tax levels to continue rising upward, and ways the tax system responds to these pressures, were outlined here today by Minnesota Tax Commissioner Rolland Hatfield.

Speaking at a Seminar on Economics and Government at the University of Minnesota's Southern School and Experiment Station, Hatfield said upward pressures have been categorized under five headings:

1) An increasing demand for improving quality of state and local public services. "As we become more affluent, we also, in essense, tend to expect our public services to display more affluence," Hatfield said.

2) The joint role of internal incentives for expansion and outside support. "It seems to be in the nature of things for governmental agencies to push for expansion of their services," said Hatfield. "Each agency contains within itself forces working for expansion, which include the close familiarity with need and opportunity, the desire to do a better job, personal advancement, and the absence of market tests of the worth of accomplishments. Not infrequently, a section of the public which is benefitted gives effective reinforcement to the proposals of the public administrators."

3) Built-in elements of expansion; resistance to change. "Once we decide to have the government perform a certain service, we take it for granted that that service will continue. Growth becomes a natural part of each additional service, for often we cannot distinguish clearly between built-in increases which go along with population growth and those which are in addition. This is further facilitated by resistance to change--a reluctance to modernize the obsolete, to dispense with unneeded services, to raise operating efficiency, to take advantage of new developments in science, business and social organization."

(more)

4) Incomplete adjustments to inflation. "Replacement of facilities built in the past will often be at much higher cost levels. Retirement plans are likely to call for higher pensions for past services than can be paid for by funds obtained to date. And the public will have to accept the fact that salaries for some public employees must go up if the quality of service is not to deteriorate."

5) Density and urbanization. "As we become urbanized in outlook, as well as in geographic setting, we turn more and more to the government for services. The problems of metropolitan areas cannot be met except at great expense."

Hatfield discussed at some length the "continuing importance of the property tax in the tax systems of state and local governments." He pointed out that property taxes in 1946 provided the states with $249 millions and local governments with $4.7 billion, which represented 49 percent of all state and local tax revenues.

By 1962, the states' dollars from the property tax had increased to $640 millions and the local governments to $18.1 billions, representing 45.5 percent of state and local taxes.

The property tax, continued Hatfield, has retained its position of pre-eminence because it is the "residual tax source out of which shortages in current revenue needs are met." This situation holds in Minnesota as well as in the rest of the nation, he said.

Hatfield said that although the federal government does not seem to have a bearing on property taxes, such is not actually the case. If federal aids to states and local units did not continue, state and local governments would face the possibility of having to impose additional taxes, he said.

Hatfield stated that the property tax rate is not determined along with alternative means. Since the property tax is in fact the only major tax source granted the local governments, Hatfield said, "local governmental units are forced to find out how much revenue will be received from other sources, such as state aids, and then decide how much it will have to impose on the property tax.

"Having no choice other than the property tax would be serious enought in light of the anticipated increase in public expenditures," Hatfield said. "But this residuality is further aggravated by the fact that several separate local taxing units use the same property tax base as their local tax revenue source.

"Separate from each other, the county, village, city or township and the school district decide how much each is going to impose on the same property tax base. No one knows what the total property tax rate will be until all demands have been received by the local tax collectors. In contrast with the procedure at the state level, there is no chance to debate or even to see the total property tax rate before it is an accomplished fact.

It is rather ironic," Hatfield concluded, "that the most haphazard procedure for determining a tax levy is found in the operation of our most important single source of tax revenue. This situation has been long recognized but seldom fully confronted."###

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
March 11, 1964

Immediate release

TRENDS CHANGING IN FARM REAL ESTATE

Slow activity and a leveling off of prices has characterized the Minnesota farm real estate picture so far in the 1960's.

These trends are explained by Dale Solum, research assistant in agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

Between the mid-1940's and 1959, land values rose steadily despite the tendency of net farm income to fall or to show little increase. This is expalined as a delayed response of farm land values to the rapid rise in farm income from 1939 to 1947.

Now, however, farm land values have leveled off. Since 1959, the average farm land values have only increased four dollars per acre, from $157 to $161. Rate of land title transfers are now at the lowest level since 1926.

In 1963, the average land values for different areas of the state varied from $246 per acre in southwestern Minnesota to $68 per acre in northeastern Minnesota. Land values in other areas of the state averaged $194 per acre in the southeast, $142 per acre in west central, $103 per acre in east central, and $114 per acre in the northwest.

(more)

add 1 -- farm real estate

Trends in land prices have not been the same in all sections of the state, says Solum. The northwestern land values have increased about 11 percent during the past two years while values in southern Minnesota have either decreased or increased very little. This difference is explained by a number of factors.

The increase in northwestern Minnesota is due to the extremely good weather conditions during 1963 as compared to 1962 the importance of sugar beets in this area, the current world sugar situation, and the large percentage of purchases being made by the expansion buyer.

The relatively stable value of southern Minnesota land is explained by the poor level of fed cattle prices, the continuing upward trend of property taxes and the disappearance of the Iowa buyer.

There has also been a shift in the type of buyers. The expansion buyer has become more important in recent years. Expansion buyers combine the purchased land with former holdings. Another type of buyer, the owner-operator, purchases farms for his own operation as a complete unit.

In 1963, 44 percent of the farm sales were bought by the expansion buyer and 43 percent were purchased by the owner-operator. In comparison to 1954, this is quite a difference when 25 percent of the farms were purchased by the expansion buyer and 60 percent were bought by the owner-operator. Obviously, the increase in expansion buying has come about at the expense of the owner-operator.

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64-69-kls

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
March 11, 1964 Immediate release

U SHORT COURSE ON MANAGING TURF IS MARCH 17

A nationally known expert on turf, Ray Keen, professor of horticulture at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kan., will be a featured speaker at the short course on turf management to be conducted on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Tuesday, March 17.

The Kansas horticulturist will talk at the afternoon session on "Sharing the Secrets of Better Turf." Keen is in charge of an extensive research program at Kansas State University on breeding and cultural problems in turf.

The short course, given for the first time, is designed for people professionally interested in the care and management of turf for golf courses, sodding, parks, institutional grounds and recreational areas. D. B. White, assistant professor of horticultural science at the University, is program coordinator.

Opening the morning program at 9 a.m. in the Student Center, George Blake, University of Minnesota professor of soil science, will discuss seedbed preparation as the first step to a good turf.

Other speakers for the one-day event include Howard Kaerwer, manager, research department, Northrup King and Co., Minneapolis; V. C. Fish, Toro Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis; and University of Minnesota staff members LaVern A. Freeh, White, L. C. Snyder, L. C. Cutkomp, H. L. Thomas, R. D. Wilcoxson and R. S. Farnham.

Subjects covered will be selection of proper seed and grasses, the how and why of seeding and sodding, proper fertilizer use as the key to good turf and selection and use of mowing equipment. A panel of University staff members in the horticultural and soil sciences, entomology, plant pathology and physiology and agronomy and plant genetics will report on turf research.

Maintenance equipment will be on display in a special exhibit on the campus.

Fee for the short course is $5.

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64-68-jbn

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 16, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

SOIL MOISTURE OUTLOOK IS DIM FOR 1964

Minnesota farmers may be going into the 1964 cropping season with a handicap unless soil moisture conditions change this spring.

Donald G. Baker, soil scientist at the University of Minnesota, says that the soil moisture status is low in all parts of the state except the southwest, south-central, and part of the southeast.

Baker conducted several investigations in which soil moisture, precipitation, and water use by crops were measured. In comparison with the soil moisture levels during the fall of 1962, the levels in fall, 1963 were considerably lower.

The approximate amount of water used by the crops was determined by measuring the precipitation that fell on the ground and the difference between the soil moisture levels at the beginning and end of the growing season.

The amount of runnoff or drainage was not measured. However, this loss is usually not appreciable. Approximately 18 to 22 inches of water are used by a crop during a normal growing season.

Daily water use by various crops was also measured from the soil investigations. Contrary to one's thinking, the daily water use by all crops varies very little. When soil moisture is not limiting, the difference in the amount of water used is due mainly to the length of the growing period of the crop. When soil moisture is limiting, the difference is due to the ability of the crop to absorb great volumes of soil moisture.

Baker also found that the average amount of water used varied during the months of the growing season. June, July, and August are the heaviest users of moisture. Each day, about 0.14 to 0.17 inches of soil water were used during these months in 1963.

Baker expects to have additional information on soil moisture levels during the latter part of April.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 16, 1964

To all counties

4-H NEWS

(8th in a series on
teen-age consumers)

TEENS GET CLOTHING CLUES FROM LABELS

Teens don't need to be a Sherlock Holmes to solve the mystery of the fading shirt or the shrinking sweater.

"All you have to do is read the labels and tags on the clothes you buy," says Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. "Only these, not look, feel or even price, give any clues to the life of your clothing."

Never let a bow on a slip or buttons on a collar be your incentive to buy. Always investigate the labels (sewn in)and the tags (hanging) before buying a garment. All the names, terms and instructions may overwhelm you at first but they're your clues to good clothing. Learn what they mean. Then look for:

1. Fiber content. Whether it's wool, cotton or man-made--each behaves differently from the other. Knowing the fiber will help you know how well the garment will wear. Some fabrics are blends of two or more fibers such as "65 percent Dacron and 35 percent cotton." These possess characteristics of each fiber but act more like the one with the highest percentage.

2. Amount of shrinkage. You may find your skirt or slacks embarrassingly short, your sweaters too snug, if you don't check this item. More than 2 percent shrinkage is risky! The term "sanforized" tells you that the garment won't shrink more than 1 percent. "Preshrunk" means nothing unless followed by a line saying how much it will shrink. "Will not shrink," "shrinkproof," "unshrinkable" and "shrinkless" are meaningless and misleading. Every garment will shrink a little.

-more-

3. Color fastness. Most tags tell you if the garment is "fast" or keeps its color when exposed to sunlight or perspiration. They state if it's washable or if you should "dry clean only." A little sleuthing here prevents fading or staining later.

4. Any special finishes. These are bonuses for easy upkeep. Fabrics with such finishes may be labeled "water-repellent," "wrinkle-resistant," "stain-resistant"and so on.

5. Directions for care. In giving these, the label also warns you about the amount of effort needed to keep the garment presentable. Be sure it corresponds with what you're willing to do.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 16, 1964

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

GIVE CHILD CHANCE TO EARN MONEY

Learning by earning is a very important part of children's experiences.

Should parents pay children for tasks they do around the house? Should children earn the allowances they receive? These are questions parents often ask.

Almost as soon as children begin to have any use for money, they also get the urge to earn some.

Ronald Pitzer, assistant extension specialist in family life education at the University of Minnesota, says it's difficult to take into account this very real need of children and at the same time keep them from being too money conscious.

Some parents insist children should earn every cent they receive. In these families children must earn their allowances, and they are paid for helping with household tasks. The result is, Pitzer says, that they grow to regard everything and everyone as having a price, while cooperation, mutual aid and similar values which make for emotional depth and richness tend to go undeveloped.

Other parents are afraid to pay children for performing duties about the house for fear of putting on a money basis services that should be given as a part of co-operative living. However, such concern is needless if the family is really a unit, with every member having his share of responsibility, love and security, so that a spirit of mutual helpfulness exists, the family life specialist points out.

In every home there are extra things to do -- tasks that have to be done seasonally or that come irregularly -- which give children chances to make a little money. An 8-or 9-year-old may have as his regular duties such tasks as picking up his toys and bringing in the milk bottles, but he might be paid for "extra" jobs like polishing silver or shining his mother's aluminum pans.

Children get real satisfaction from having something to show for their efforts at an age when there are no ways for them to earn money outside the home. The ingenious parent will think of many ways of giving children the thrill of earning small sums without endangering the child's willing cooperation when he is not paid for tasks, Pitzer says.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

To all counties

Immediate release

March 16, 1964

SEED TREATMENT CONTROLS PLANT DISEASES

Seed treatment is an effective and inexpensive way to control plant diseases. That's a bit of advice from H. G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

The effectiveness of seed treatment depends upon the quality of the seed and the soil conditions under which the plant is growing.

Crops differ in their need for seed treatment. Corn and flax top the list of crops needing it. Corn has a relatively narrow plant population range that will give maximum yields. Consequently, maximum yields will not be achieved if plant losses are high. Seed treatment helps obtain the desired plant population. All hybrid seed corn is treated.

Flax has a wide range of populations that will give maximum yields. Nevertheless, treated seed should be planted so that populations are maintained above the critical level.

Soybeans are commonly over-planted because a wide range of populations will give maximum yields. The rate is often 60 pounds per acre. At this rate, one-third of the population can be lost and a maximum yield can still be achieved, providing the remaining plants are well distributed. When soybean seed is scarce, it is much better to apply a seed treatment and to plant at the rate of 40 pounds per acre.

Seed treatment is effective in cereal grains, too. According to Johnson, in order to insure profits, it should be a continuous practice.

Johnson emphasizes that seed treatment is a sound and profitable practice. However, it may not improve a crop every year, but it returns a sizable profit in the long run. In some cases, it may even prevent crop failure.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 16, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Trends in farm real estate: Slow activity and a leveling off of prices has characterized the Minnesota farm real estate picture so far in the 1960's. These trends are explained by Dale Solum, research assistant in agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota. Since 1959, the average farm land values have only increased four dollars per acre, from $157 to $161. Between the mid-1940's and 1959, land values rose steadily despite the tendency of net farm income to fall or to show little increase. This is explained as a delayed response of farm land values to the rapid rise in farm income from 1939 to 1947. Now, however, farm land values have leveled off.

* * * *

Results of the 1963 potato variety trials in the Red River Valley have been reported by Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Among the highest yields over all locations were Bounty, Kennebec and Red Pontiac varieties averaging 221, 202 and 200 cwt. (hundred weight) per acre respectively. LaRouge, Irish Cobbler, Red LaSoda, Snowflake and Norland followed with average yields of 194, 187, 182, 178 and 170 cwt., respectively.

* * * *

Relationship of tax policy and economic growth: Unless taxation policies and other public programs help keep national output in pace with economic growth and capacity, our rate of economic growth itself may suffer, George Perry, University of Minnesota economist said recently. Perry outlined three responsibilities of government in relation to economic growth: (1) To advance policies and programs that accelerate the growth of capacity to produce; (2) To insure that actual output keeps pace with growth and capacity, and (3) To help smooth the transitions, the changes in the economy that accompany growth, since growth itself does not guarantee that benefits will be equally distributed throughout society.

* * * *

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 16, 1964

To counties in all
except S. W. and
N. W. district

SUGAR BUSH TECHNOLOGY AIDS PROFITS

As recent as 10 years ago, Grandpa's methods of making maple syrup were still pretty much in vogue, says Marvin E. Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

The story is quite different today. Automation and technology have hit the back forty sugar bush. In place of the hand brace and bit, gas-engine tappers enormously speed and lighten the job of making hundreds and thousands of tree taps.

The producer can quickly tap his trees with the new machinery and collect those First Sap Flows which make high quality syrup.

Plastic tubing is another innovation for collecting and transporting sap. Smith believes it may be a major breakthrough in the modernization of the maple syrup industry.

Plastic tubing is laid along the ground from tree to tree and connected to the taphole by a short drop line, containing gravity flow from the trees to a main collection tank.

One of the outstanding features of the plastic pipe line arrangement is the closed system which minimizes microbial infections and keeps the sap clean and free of foreign matter.

The syrup-maker probably thinks first of the sweat and strain he is spared by not having to lug buckets of sap through the deep snow. Records thus far show that plastic tubing systems may eliminate as much as forty percent of the labor cost in syrup making.

Producers are also concerned with contamination of the raw maple syrup product. Its effect is one of down-grading the quality of the syrup produced.

# # # #

add 1 - sugar bush technology

Recent research has identified the taphole as a primary source of infection of the sap. With the knowledge that infection at the taphole can and does occur, various sanitary procedures were tested and two basic practices are widely recommended today, reports Smith.

Rinsing the power driven bit and the taphole itself with a 10 percent solution of chlorine compound is one way of reducing the number of micro-organisms in the taphole. Both metal and plastic spiles should be washed in hot water and rinsed in a 20 percent solution of chlorine before they are driven in the taphole.

Another practice is the application of germicidal pellets, introduced as recently as 1962. About the size of an aspirin tablet, they are placed one in a taphole before the spile is inserted.

The chemical pellet dissolves slowly in the sap and its concentration in the taphole prevents the growth of organisms which would contaminate the sap.

Moreover, by holding down growth of micro-organisms in the taphole, it has been shown that sap flows freely for a longer period of time, making for higher sap yields. Producers have reported as much as a 50 percent increase in sap yield from trees protected with germicidal pellets.

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*Wednesday, March 18 *
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FUTURE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS VIEWED AT WASECA SEMINAR

WASECA--A national labor force surpassing the 93 million mark by 1975 was predicted today during the last of a series of seminars on Economics in Government at the University of Minnesota's Southern School and Experiment Station.

John Turnbull, economics department chairman at the University, said the expected increase from the 73 million level of 1960 will be greater, proportionally, for women than for men. In terms of age, the sharpest increase will be in persons 14-24.

What will happen to the level of unemployment? Turnbull noted that some analysts fear that because of automation, the level of unemployment will be higher than today, both relatively and absolutely.

A more optimistic school of thought, he added, holds that our ability to use monetary and fiscal programs and our ability to handle structural unemployment will be improved in coming years. Programs to alleviate unemployment, Turnbull continued, would involve, essentially,an integration and enlarged application of:

1) area redevelopment, seeking to bring jobs to distressed or depressed areas; and

2) increased improvements in labor market operations, including more emphasis on retraining, an increased flow of information on job opportunities and development on a wholesale scale of such things as mobility allowances, both on a public and private basis.

Some business groups, he said, are in the process of developing policies designed to cushion the negative impact of economic change.

In terms of industries, Turnbull said there will be greater increases, relatively, in services as compared to goods production. Government,services, insurance and real estate activity, for example, will increase more than manufacturing and mining.

(more)

In occupations, the major increases will be in the professional and technical categories and in service workers. Conversely, Turnbull said an absolute decline can be expected in farming occupations, and he looked for a virtual standstill in size of the work force in general labor occupations.

Geographically speaking, the areas of greatest increase in employment opportunity will be in the Southeast, the Southwest and the West. The increase will be relatively lower in New England and in northern and west central states.

Turnbull said current estimates on displacement from automation range from 200,000 to 2 million per annum in coming years. He said automation could be expected to do away with many routine skills, which will be substituted for by machines and higher skills.

This situation, he said, echoes the current concern over high school dropouts, since their jobs are the ones most likely to be affected by automation.

What are the implications of changes in the labor force and automation? On the one hand, said Turnbull, we need to permit--even accentuate--economic change. But at the same time, economic security must be provided for those adversely affected.

Adjustment must include the reconversion of humans, or the result will be "an increased industrial scrap heap with resulting social and political ferment," he said.

The seminar series, sponsored by the University's Agricultural Extension Service, was held Feb. 20 and 27, March 5 and 12 and today. About 40 civic, business, and farm leaders took part.

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64-72-pjt

Department of Information
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STATE 4-H SPEAKING EVENTS MARCH 23-24

Thirty-four 4-H district and reserve district champions in the statewide 4-H radio speaking program will receive trips to the Twin Cities to take part in two days of special events planned for them March 23-24.

Climax of the 4-H radio speaking events will be the contest finals Monday at 9 a.m. in Coffey Hall. Seventeen district winners will compete for the state radio speaking title, a $100 cash award and $50 for the purchase of books for the champion's local or school library. The contestants will give original talks on the subject, "What is My Responsibility in Bettering Inter-racial and Inter-religious Understanding?"

During the two days of activities the 34 club members will be guests of the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, sponsors of the radio speaking contest for the 22nd year.

Monday noon they will be entertained at a luncheon at Luther Hall, St. Paul Campus. Luncheon speaker at the event will be James McDonald, executive director of the State Commission Against Discrimination. He will talk on "Religious and Racial Understanding."

A theater party Monday evening and a tour Tuesday to the Governor's office, the state Supreme Court and Mount Zion Temple are other scheduled activities. A luncheon given by the Jewish Council at Mount Zion Temple will honor district and state winners. Featured speaker at the luncheon will be the Rev. David Preus, pastor of University Lutheran Church of Hope, Minneapolis.

Competing in the state contest are Suzanne Paquette, 3558 - 2 1/2 st. N. E., Minneapolis; Cynthia Stover, Aitkin; Candy Stone, New Ulm; Ruth Quist, Lindstrom; Linda Ness, Albert Lea; Betty Dicke, Goodhue; Jan Waye, Elbow Lake; Peter Schmidt Stephen; Marynell Fresk, Hadley; DuWayne Sonnenberg, Vergas; David Torgerson, Thief River Falls; Miriam Hagen, Belview; David Vandagriff, Morton; Lorraine Augustyn, Duluth; Louise Rollins, Weaver; Betty Harvego, Breckenridge; and Douglas Kreidler, Monticello. ### 64-69-jbn

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SHORT COURSE FOR HOME GARDENERS OPENS MONDAY

Home gardeners will get the latest information on new varieties, planting and cultural techniques at the University of Minnesota's 43rd annual horticulture short course which opens Monday, March 23, in the St. Paul Campus Student Center.

The short course will continue through Wednesday, with each day devoted to a different aspect of horticulture. Vegetable growing will be the subject of Monday's program; home fruit growing will be considered at Tuesday's sessions and ornamental horticulture on Wednesday. Registration each day is scheduled for 9 a.m. Morning sessions begin at 9:30, afternoon sessions at 1:30.

A meeting for commercial apple growers will be held at 10 a.m. Monday in the Student Center.

Special exhibits will be on display in the south annex of the North Star Ballroom. T. S. Weir, associate professor of horticultural science, will give grafting demonstrations during the lunch hour Tuesday.

Unusual vegetables for the garden, vegetable varieties, gardening gadgets, plastic mulches, herbs for your kitchen, diseases and pests of tomatoes are topics to be covered Monday.

Results of tests on growing blueberries in Minnesota will be reported at the fruit session on Tuesday. Speakers will also discuss new fruit varieties, growing everbearing strawberries, pruning fruit trees and methods of fruit thinning, weed and pest control.

Gardeners attending Wednesday's program on ornamental horticulture will get suggestions on how to select shrubs for specific uses and how to give the home lawn a good start in spring. New garden chrysanthemums, what to do about Dutch elm disease, to spray or not to spray are among other subjects to be covered.

Speakers for the three-day event include University of Minnesota horticulturists, entomologists and plant pathologists, representatives from industry and the State Department of Agriculture and U. S. Department of Interior.

Fee for the short course is $1 per day or $2 for all three days.

64-70-jbn

Department of Information
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March 17, 1964 Immediate release

MERIT AWARD WINNERS NAMED AT TOWN/COUNTRY ART SHOW

Twenty-five rural artists have received merit awards for works on display at the 13th annual Minnesota Town/Country Art Show which opened Sunday on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Merit award ribbons were given for 17 oils, five watercolors, one woodcut, one terra cotta and one pastel and water. The art works selected for the awards were from among more than 300 entries in the show in the St. Paul Campus Student Center, according to A. Russell Barton, chairman. The merit award exhibits will be displayed at the American Swedish Institute in Minneapolis from April 19 to May 24.

Merit awards for oil paintings went to Grace H. Beecher, Redwood Falls; Mary Donahue, Elk River; Leo Downwind, Red Lake; Olof W. Gustafson, Badger; John A. Jarosz, Brooklyn Center; Bette Johnson, Foley; Arnold Kramer, Wabasso; Mrs. Otto Mickelson, Fosston; Mrs. Geneva Molenaar, Willmar; Selmer Nordgaard, Rothsay; Harry Nordwall, North St. Paul; Raymond F. Poulin, Two Harbors; Edna Richmond, Akeley; Lorene Schumacher, Perham; Ade Toftey, Grand Marais; James Turkia, Britt; Mary Alice Owens, Chatfield.

Ruth Vanden Berge, Elk River; Paul W. Klammer, New Ulm; Ruth L. Lindemann New Ulm; Mrs. Frank Riederer, New Ulm; Edward Strong, Red Lake, received merit ribbons for their water colors. Other award winners were La Thoriel Kraft, Danube, for woodcut; Signe Silfverston, Cologne, for terra cotta, and Harvey M. Turner, Falcon Heights, for pastel and water.

The Rural Art Show will continue through April 3, with the exception of Good Friday, Saturday, March 28 and Easter Sunday. The gallery will be open to the public daily from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. except Sundays when the hours will be 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. A special program of lectures, demonstrations and gallery tours is scheduled for four days beginning March 31.

64-71-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
March 20, 1964

Immediate release

U SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS OFFERS EXPANDED SUMMER SCHOOL PROGRAM

An expanded program of courses in home economics and a workshop in clothing construction will be offered by the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics on the St. Paul Campus this summer.

Courses for both graduate and undergraduate students will be given during the first session, June 15 to July 18, and during the second term, July 20 to August 22, Roxana Ford, assistant director of the School of Home Economics, has announced.

Mrs. Hazel Paschall, University of Wisconsin, will conduct a workshop in New Developments in Clothing Construction from June 17 to July 3. The workshop will carry three credits and will include short-cut procedures and methods of sewing on the newer fabrics. Some advanced worki in clothing and textiles is a requirement for enrollment in the workshop.

A concentrated course in adult education, Home Economics Education 194A, is intended especially for home economics graduates who wish to teach in the adult program. The course runs from June 29 to July 18, making it possible for home economics to attend the national Home Economics Association meeting first.

(more)

add 1 -- summer school

Cultural Resources of the Twin Cities is one of the summer session courses being offered which has an especially broad appeal, Miss Ford says. A study of the range of arts represented in the Twin Cities area will include architecture, interior design, gardens, paintings, sculpture, ceramics, music, theater and international foods. The course will feature field trips and lectures by professional artists, in addition to lectures by the instructor.

Scheduled also in the summer school curriculum will be courses in household equipment, food service organization and management, nutrition, food preparation, clothing construction, the home and its furnishings, experimental foods, home management principles and problems in consumer textiles, with emphasis on contemporary textiles. Home management laboratory, with residence in one of the home management houses, will be available both terms.

Among courses offered the second term are art history, design applied to crafts, textile design and family relationships.

For further information, write Director, School of Home Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101, or Dean of Summer Session, 135 Johnston Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

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64-74-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- 647-3205
March 20, 1964

Immediate release

SURVEY PINPOINTS FOOD DISCARDS IN HOUSEHOLDS

How much food do you throw away each day?

If yours is an average household, you probably throw away what amounts to about 200 calories for each member of the family every day.

A pilot study by the Agricultural Research Service in two urban communities -- the Twin Cities and one in California -- and in a rural county in Missouri indicate that 7 to 10 percent of the calories in household food supplies are thrown away or fed to animals. The amount of discarded food amounts to some 200 calories per person per day.

Discards of edible parts of meats, poultry and fish accounted for the greatest caloric loss in urban households. Biggest loss in rural households was from discards of milk products other than butter. Grain products and food fats and oils were next important in caloric loss in the three communities.

The surveys reported were made in cooperation with the University of Minnesota, the University of California and the University of Missouri. Sadye F. Adelson, nutrition analyst for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, directed the study, in cooperation in the Twin Cities area of Isabel Noble, professor of home economics and Mrs. Elaine Asp, graduate research assistant at the University of Minnesota.

The researchers regard the results of these studies as the most accurate they have yet obtained. Even so, they believe the amount discarded by the average U. S. family may be somewhat greater than in the households studied thus far.

Findings from surveys now in progress and contemplated for the future will make possible more accurate measurements of food eaten in households. In one of the surveys now in progress, a random sample of households was taken in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. Data collected are now being tabulated and evaluated.

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64-75-jbn

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205

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* For release at 4 p.m. *
* Monday, March 23 *
****

HERBS ADD SUBTLE TOUCH TO COOKERY -- Horticulture Short Course

Herbs add the subtle touch that makes seasoning an art, a University of Minnesota home economist told gardeners attending the annual Horticulture Short Course on the St. Paul Campus today (Mon. p.m., March 23).

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, said herbs give three-fold pleasure: in growing, using and sharing. She pointed out that they are easily grown and add interest to the garden. They are interesting to use because you are truly a creative cook as you experiment with new flavors. They are also fun to share with friends.

Since no two herbs are alike, and since each varies in strength, strict rules cannot be given for their use, Miss Mikesh said, but she suggested these guides in cooking with herbs:

. Use discretion. Start with a small amount, allow that to blend thoroughly with the food and then add more to meet individual taste.

. Use only 1/8 teaspoon of fresh powdered herbs to equal 1 teaspoon of fresh herbs.

. Use 1/4 teaspoon of dried herbs to equal 1 teaspoon of fresh herbs.

. To foods that cook for several hours, add herbs during the last hour of cooking. For vegetable juices and sauces to be served cold, steep the herbs at least an hour or, better still, overnight. For use in salad dressing, let the herbs stand in the dressing at least an hour at room temperature.

Using healthy plants and changing the garden location of tomato plants from year to year are two important steps in avoiding diseases in tomatoes, Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University, told the group. Spraying or dusting at the right time will control both diseases and insects.

The short course continues through Wednesday.

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64-76-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
March 20, 1964

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*FOR RELEASE: Monday p.m., *
*March 23 *
****

ADD INTEREST TO GARDEN WITH NEW VEGETABLES - Horticulture Short Course

Make gardening more interesting and give the family some new taste treats by planting some vegetables you've never grown before, a University of Minnesota horticulturist urged today (Mon. a.m., March 23).

A. E. Hutchins, professor of horticultural science, suggested planting such vegetables as broccoli, Chinese cabbage, kohlrabi, Brussels sprouts, New Zealand spinach, endive and salsify--which are too seldom grown in Minnesota gardens. A few of these vegetables, planted along with the regular standbys, will add new satisfactions to gardening, he said.

Variety selection is one of the important steps to success in vegetable gardening, according to O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University. He emphasized the better returns and higher quality of many of the new varieties of vegetables. He also suggested trying some novelty items for fun. Among the newer varieties adapted to Minnesota, he recommended these as worth trying along with some of your old favorites:

Broccoli - Cleopatra and Zenith, both all-America award winners, useful for both spring and fall crops; swiss chard - Burgundy, a dual-purpose vegetable and ornamental with attractive bright red and deep maroon leaves; tomato - Delicious, a large, smooth globe-shaped tomato of excellent flavor, Big Boy, a large-fruiting, popular hybrid, and Early Salad Hybrid, a small fruiting tomato for relishes and salads; lettuce - Buttercrunch, loose-heading, resistant to heat and seed formation; pepper - Pinocchio, a dual-purpose vegetable and ornamental with bright red finger-like sweet fruits borne erect from the top of the plant. Novelty items for the garden would be Big Max pumpkin, excellent for autumn decorations and Hybrid Halloween, suitable for jack-o-lanterns.

The two University horticulturists spoke at the opening session of the University of Minnesota's 43rd Horticulture Short Course on the St. Paul Campus. The short course continues through Wednesday, with a program on home fruit growing Tuesday and one on ornamental horticulture Wednesday.

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64-73-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
March 23, 1964

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*For release at 12 noon, *
*Tuesday, March 24 *
****

PRUNING IS NEGLECTED GARDENING JOB-Horticulture Short Course

If you wonder why your home fruit planting has not produced as it should, the answer may be that you've forgotten an important cultural requirement--pruning.

Pruning is one of the most neglected gardening jobs, O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, told an audience of amateur fruit growers today (Tues. a.m., March 24). He spoke at the second day's session of the annual Horticulture Short Course on the University's St. Paul Campus.

The average home fruit planting performs at a level far below its potential to bear fruit and is destined for early obsolescence because of pruning neglect, the University horticulturist said. Three reasons for pruning are to get the shape of tree desired, to maintain health of the tree and to stimulate fruitfulness.

Pruning should be done regularly, but when the tree is dormant. He recommended early spring as the best time to prune.

A newly set apple tree should be given its first formative pruning immediately after it is planted in early spring. After that, the grower should examine the tree each year in late winter or early spring and give what additional pruning may be needed to keep the desired shape.

L. C. Snyder, head of the University's Department of Horticultural Science, announced that a new apple developed by the University of Minnesota will be available from Minnesota nurseries for spring planting. Called the Regent, the apple is characterized by its solid red color, its crisp texture, pleasing flavor and good keeping quality. The apple resulted from a cross between Daniels Red Duchess and Delicious. It is high quality for eating fresh, for pie and sauce.

University horticulturists are now working on development of a cherry-plum and a new raspberry for northern climates.

Other speakers on the morning program were Barkur S. Shetty, entomologist, State Department of Agriculture, and E. T. Andersen, associate professor in the University's Department of Horticultural Science.

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64-77-jbn

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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March 23, 1964

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*For release at 4 p.m., *
*Tuesday, March 24 *
****

BLUEBERRIES MAY BE ON RECOMMENDED FRUIT LIST FOR MINN. SOON--
Horticulture Short Course

The time may not be too distant when blueberries will be included among the recommended fruits for Minnesota. In fact, the blueberry is a small fruit crop that may have economic value on the acid soils of northern Minnesota.

Although present varieties need some winter protection, northern Minnesota has many of the other requirements for blueberry culture, according to Nils H. Grimsbo, horticulturist at the University of Minnesota's North Central School and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids. Grimsbo spoke to gardeners attending the afternoon session (Tues., March 24) on home fruit growing during the University's annual horticulture short course on the St. Paul Campus.

Northern Minnesota has an abundance of well drained acid soils, a good water supply and large available supplies of peat and sawdust for conditioning the soil--all requirements for successful growing of blueberries. However, tests show that low winter temperatures cause damage unless there is good snow cover; hence some system of winter protection such as is used with raspberries may be necessary for blueberries. Research is now under way in the breeding and selection of hardy blueberry varieties.

The blueberry is one of the more recently domesticated horticultural crops, Grimsbo explained. Interest in cultivating this fruit in Minnesota has come about because many of the blueberry areas in northern Minnesota are no longer productive. Since they are produced on new wood, blueberries thrived in the past because of the pruning action of fires. In recent years, since fire prevention and reforestation have been stressed, many of the former blueberry areas in northern Minnesota have become unproductive.

Neil Miles, research assistant in the University's Department of Horticultural Science, recommended Gem, Red Rich, Ogallala, Ozark Beauty and Luscious Red as varieties of everbearing strawberries promising for Minnesota.

Twenty-five to 50 plants, set out early in spring and well cared for, will produce fruits by the latter part of the summer, he said. These could be planted in as small an area as 10 feet by 10 feet. Insect and disease problems are small as compared to those in growing other fruits.

The horticulture short course continues through Wednesday, with sessions on ornamental horticulture.

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64-78-jbn

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
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March 23, 1964

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*For release at 11 a.m., *
*Wednesday, March 25 *
****

GOOD CULTURAL PRACTICES DISPEL GARDENING TROUBLE -- Horticulture Short Courses

Poor cultural practices, rather than insects and diseases, are the primary cause of a large proportion of gardening troubles, a horticulturist said today, (Wed. a.m., March 25).

Speaking at the University of Minnesota's horticulture short course on the St. Paul Campus, E. M. Hunt, executive secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, told the audience that "many insect and disease problems could be avoided if we were better gardeners -- if we really understood the problems and made reasonable effort to eliminate some of the pitfalls." He listed as pitfalls for the amateur gardener: poor soil management, over crowding of plants, improper cultivation and weed control, poor site and poor selection of plants.

Although many pest troubles will disappear once the gardener applies the best cultural practices, it will be practical to control those that remain by spraying or some other chemical means, Hunt said. Too often, however, chemicals are overused in the hope that a "spray program" will substitute for good garden practices. Some plants such as fruit trees must be protected all season long by a scheduled spray program. For other plants, the "wait and see" method may be practical. To make this method work, the gardener must be on the alert to study the plants carefully in order to recognize trouble almost before it begins, the horticulturist pointed out.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars for plants and millions of dollars worth of time are spent in April and May -- the gardeners' shopping season, according to Jane McKinnon, landscape designer, St. Paul. You can't buy a garden; you have to grow it, she declared. Decide whether you are planting a thicket, landscaping a site, developing a garden or planting a rummage collection.

She emphasized the importance of choosing plants adapted to the particular light conditions of your garden -- whether for hot sunlight or cool shade and of following a time schedule in order to get plants in at a time when they can develop best.

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64-79-jbn

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
March 23, 1964

Immediate release

YAC TO CONFER IN ST. CLOUD, APRIL 3-5

About 200 young Minnesotans will attend the Young Adult Citizens (YAC) Conference, April 3, 4 and 5, at the Germain Hotel in St. Cloud.

"Young Adults--Opportunity, Understanding and Individuality" is the theme selected for YAC's second annual conference, William Milbrath, extension specialist, Young Adult Program at the University, has announced.

YAC's state officers for 1964 will be installed at the conference. They are: Cleo Sandmeyer, St. James, president; Leland Johnson, Bingham Lake, vice president; Bernadette Rahm, Minneapolis, secretary; and Joe Speltz, Minneiska, treasurer.

Saturday, April 4, a panel of YAC members will debate the merits of a sales tax in Minnesota. Osgood Magnuson, assistant state 4-H Club leader at the University, will keynote a discussion on "Individuality versus Conformity."

Also scheduled for the YAC weekend are tours of the St. Cloud reformatory and St. John's Abbey at Collegeville, a banquet with Dr. Stanley Sahlstrom of St. Cloud State College speaking, skits and a dance and hootenany.

YAC is an outgrowth of the Rural Youth-Young Men and Women's groups which date back to the '30's. Its purpose is to develop, with the assistance of the University's Agricultural Extension Service, a program of study and training so that young adults may become more informed and effective citizens.

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64-80-blk

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 23, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

"CHEMICAL HAMMER" HELPS IN STUDY OF SOIL CRUMBS

A "chemical hammer" technique is being used in a study to determine how soil crumbs are held together.

The goal is to determine the natural binding substances between the organic and inorganic particles of soil crumbs and then find ways of modifying these binding substances.

One possible outcome might be ways of treating problem soils for better soil and water conservation practices.

The research is being conducted by C. E. Clapp, research chemist in the Department of Soil Science of the University of Minnesota.

He explains about the main problem, in applying the basic soil research findings is the great variation in structure of soils throughout the country, and the fact that the aggregate stability of any particular soil is constantly changing as decomposition and synthesis take place. There can be no one solution for all problem soils.

Just what is the "chemical hammer" technique? It involves treatment of soils with chemical solutions which remove the humic substances for identification. This treatment swells the soil crumbs until no cohesion exists and they break apart, as struck by a hammer.

This technique was applied to several virgin grassland and forest soils from Minnesota, Ohio and Texas. Cultivated soils with various cropping histories were included for comparison.

But, what exactly is a soil crumb? Clapp defines it as "an aggregate of organic and inorganic soil particles held together in a cluster."

-more-

add 1 - soil crumb feature

The solutions which were used in the experiments were:

1. Sodium chloride (ordinary table salt) which dissolves the precipitated organic complexes.
2. Sodium pyrophosphate, a chelating agent which works like an octopus in pulling positively-charged particles of metal away from clay particles and humic substances; and
3. Sodium periodate, a chemical that acts like a pair of scissors in cutting up polysaccharides, substances which help bind particles of clay and quartz into soil crumbs.

After the binding materials are removed, the soil crumbs are soaked in a solution of dilute sodium chloride. The clay particles swell so much that the crumbs slake and finally the non-aggregated sand, silt, and clay become individual particles in the suspension.

The quantity of these particles of different sizes is measured to show the percent of particles of a given size remaining in suspension. In this way, research men can evaluate the contribution of different components of the soil organic matter.

Preliminary results show that humic substances are important in binding soil crumbs with a high organic matter content, such as those under long-term grass. Corresponding cultivated soils are held together mainly by inorganic positively-charged particles. Forest soil crumbs are stabilized by some additional binding agents still under study.

This study of soil crumb structure is a cooperative effort between the Soil and Water Conservation Research Division of the Agricultural Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Soil Science at the University of Minnesota. It is cooperative also, in that its complex nature involves the team effort of a chemist, physicist and microbiologist. To date, the actual research has been done by W. W. Emerson, visiting soil physicist from Australia, Clapp, and more recently, R. J. Kunze, soil physicist.

If the researchers are successful in finding out exactly how a soil crumb is held together, it can provide valuable information to workers involved in tilth, tillage, erosion control, and other applied soil management research.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 23, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

A national labor force surpassing the 93 million mark by 1975 was predicted recently by John Turnbull, economics department chairman at the University of Minnesota. Turnbull said the expected increase from the 73 million level of 1960 will be greater, proportionally, for women than for men. In terms of age, the sharpest increase will be in persons 14 to 24. Programs to alleviate unemployment, Turnbull continued, would involve, essentially, an integration and enlarged application of: (1) area redevelopment, seeking to bring jobs to distressed or depressed areas; and (2) increased improvements in labor market operations, including more emphasis on retraining, an increased flow of information on job opportunities and development on a wholesale scale of such things as mobility allowances, both on a public and private basis.

* * * *

A drylot with liberal grain ration has been tested out and is now recommended by animal husbandmen at the University of Minnesota. The daily ration is for steers fed from 900 to 1,100 pounds in 9 to 11 months and heifers fed from 775 to 900 pounds in 6 to 8 months. The anticipated gain for steers and heifers is between 2, and 2.4 pounds per day and 1.8 to 2.2 pounds respectively. The drylot-liberal grain ration consists of 1.5 pounds of a 44 percent protein supplement or its equivalent, 3 pounds legume hay, minerals and a full feed of shelled or cracked-shelled corn.

* * * *

Planting corn early: Are you making use of the best corn season growing periods? Planting early will give your corn the benefit of the water needed for good development and seed set before moisture becomes deficient, according to Robert Peterson, agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Better quality seed, treated with fungicide, can be planted earlier and withstand cool, wet conditions if necessary, Peterson says. Most tests show increases in yield by early planting. Remember, this means increased profit without additional costs.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 23, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

COMPARES "SUGAR" CORN
TO REGULAR HYBRIDS
AS SILAGE CROP

Whatever the merits are of "sugar" corn, Minnesota farmers will usually do well to stick to full-season hybrid corn for silage, according to Jim Justin, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Sugar corn may produce a lot of tonnage, but probably won't do any better than standard hybrids in feed value.

"Sugar" corn refers to one or the other of what are more technically known as sweet stalk and sweet dent corn.

Sweet stalk corn forms no grain at all, unless there is some way to pollinate the crop. Therefore, carbohydrates are stored in the stalk and leaves as water soluble sugars.

Sweet dent stores sugar instead of starch in the endosperm of the kernel.

Just how good are these crops as silage? Both types were grown at the St. Paul campus, and were compared with normal starch dent corn by L. H. Smith, agronomy researcher.

Smith found that sugar corns yielded slightly more dry matter per acre, and were much higher in crude fiber than starchy dent. There were no real differences in crude protein or total digestible nutrients (TDN) between "sugar" corn and starchy dent.

So while the sugar corns produced more tonnage, they yielded no more feed per acre than normal dent corn. Furthermore, cows showed no preference for sugar corn over starchy dent.

Tests at feeding time showed no free sugar in either silage.

-more-

add 1 - sugar corn

A point to remember, the agronomists say, is that organisms which form silage in the silo can utilize sugar or starch equally well. Both are readily converted to silage.

Research at Pennsylvania State University and the University of Maryland brought similar results.

Based on the research done to date, Justin suggests that a full season adapted hybrid is the best choice for silage under Minnesota conditions. It should be harvested when the grain is in the hard dough (fully dented) stage.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 23, 1964

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

GIVE WOOD FURNITURE A FACE LIFTING

Is your wood furniture dull and tired looking?

Spring is a good time to restore its beauty by cleaning and waxing it.

Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota, suggests cleaning furniture woods by using one of the following:

. Commercial cleaners. Creams and liquids are on the market which will clean away the soil or will clean and polish at the same time.

. Homemade cleaner. To a quart of hot water, add 3 tablespoons of boiled linseed oil and 1 or 2 tablespoons of turpentine. The turpentine will remove the soil and the linseed oil will polish and feed the wood. Dip a soft cloth into the cleaner, wring it out quite dry, rub the wood well to remove the soil. Then with another clean cloth, polish the wood. Keep the solution hot in a double boiler -- never place it over a flame.

. Soap or synthetic detergent and water. Make a thick suds of warm water and mild soap or synthetic detergent. Wash a small section at a time with a soft cloth wrung out quite dry. Wipe with another cloth wrung out of clean warm water; then wipe with a dry cloth. Follow with polish or wax.

Mrs. Zabel gives this precaution: Unless you know the kind of finish that has been used on your furniture pieces, you may cause damage by using water on them. A finish such as shellac has low resistance to water, while spar varnish, penetrating seals and oil finish have high water resistance.

Follow cleaning the furniture with a coat of wax or polish. Silicon polish, liquid or spray-on waxes or paste wax may be used. To apply paste wax, place about a tablespoon of the wax on a thick piece of cloth, fold up the edges around the wax and rub the cloth on the surface so a thin film filters through. Coat the entire wood surface, let it dry until it becomes dull or cloudy and then buff with a soft woolen cloth. On much-used surfaces you may want to apply two or three coats of wax. Buff well between each coat.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 23, 1964

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H FILLERS

Did you know that 4-H was referred to as Boys' and Girls' Clubs long before the name 4-H or its cloverleaf emblem came into use? The four-leaf clover was used in many ways in the early 1900's before the 4-H name was officially applied to U. S. clubs.

* * * *

Junior Leadership, now a nation-wide 4-H project, was pioneered in Minnesota by T. A. "Dad" Erickson, founder of 4-H in Minnesota. In its first year 155 members enrolled in the project. Since then the number has risen to 10,000. The challenge of the junior leadership project has inspired older 4-H'ers to continue their membership. In Minnesota, 14 percent of the 54,000 4-H'ers are 16 years old or older, compared to a national average of 9 percent.

* * * *

Minnesota and Kansas lead the nation in re-enrolling 4-H members and in the length of time the 4-H'ers remain members. More than 75 percent of Minnesota 4-H'ers re-enroll for a second year. Their average membership is 3.3 years compared to a national average of 2.7.

* * * *

Parents of 4-H'ers will find this pledge a helpful guide:

We, 4-H parents, pledge --

Our HEADS to help our children 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.

* * * *

The combination of 4-H and a college education is excellent on the job market, according to the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. For 4-H'ers who go on to college, there are three times as many job openings in agriculturally-related industries as there are agricultural graduates to fill them.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
March 24, 1964 Immediate release

RURAL ARTISTS TO HAVE SPECIAL PROGRAM AT U

Minnesota rural artists will hear talks on art, see demonstrations and participate in gallery tours during the final week of the University of Minnesota's Town/Country Art Show on the St. Paul Campus March 31-April 3.

Clair V. Fry, creative art director, Brown and Bigelow, St. Paul, will be the featured speaker at a special luncheon for rural artists Wednesday, April 1, in the North Star Ballroom of the Student Center. The annual business meeting of the Minnesota Rural Artists' Association will follow the luncheon.

Gallery tours will open and close the week's program. Richard Abell, assistant professor of related art at the University, will conduct the first gallery tour at 2 p.m. Tuesday (March 31). The final gallery tour is scheduled for 10 a.m. Friday (April 3) under the direction of Robert Forsyth, instructor in related art.

Other highlights of the week will be a demonstration on the problems of print making by Helen Harkonen, instructor in related art, at 10 a.m. Thursday (April 2) and an illustrated lecture by John Franklin White, University instructor in rhetoric, at 2 o'clock that afternoon. "The Development and Influence of the WPA Art Movement in Minnesota" is the subject of White's talk.

The program is open, free of charge, to anyone interested. Reservations for the luncheon should be made with Chairman, Town/Country Art Show, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, by Monday, March 30.

64-81-jbn

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
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March 24, 1964

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*For release at 4 p.m., *
*Wednesday, March 25 *
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GOOD HOME LAWN NEEDS DOLLARS AND SENSE-Horticulture Short Course

A good fertilizer program will probably give the most for the money you spend on your home lawn, according to a University of Minnesota horticulturist.

A luxuriant lawn requires dollars and "sense," but common sense is not always common among gardeners spending dollars for lawn care, N. E. Pellett told an audience at the final session of the University's three-day Horticulture Short Course.

Each gardener will have to decide just how good he wants his lawn to be, Pellett said. Common sense procedure, he declared, is to make a list of items on which a home owner might spend money for lawn care. Included in the list would be lawn seed, fertilizer, lime, weed sprays, fungicides, insecticides, soil test, lawn tools such as sprinklers and hose, lawn mower depreciation and lawn mower repair and sharpening.

The next step is to decide how to distribute the dollar to give the best lawn. A good fertilizer program will probably pay the best dividends, he said. All fertilizer must be sold with an analysis of nitrogen-phosphorus and potassium, with the analysis given by three numbers, each representing the percentage of the nutrient in that order. Since nitrogen is the most limiting nutrient in the lawn, consider the cost of nitrogen in each lawn fertilizer and then buy the cheapest, Pellett advised.

R. A. Phillips, assistant professor of horticulture at the University, described two new garden chrysanthemums developed by the University and available for spring planting. Zonta, an apricot-bronze variety, has fully double flowers measuring 2 1/4 inches in diameter. It reaches a height of 18 to 21 inches and a spread of 24 inches in full sun. Goldstrike, named for its prolific display of bright yellow, fully double 2-inch flowers, reaches a height of 15 to 18 inches and a spread of 24 inches when grown in full sun. Both are early flowering varieties.

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64-82-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
March 24, 1964

Immediate release

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS TO MEET THURSDAY

Meat imports will be the key topic at the 68th annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association meeting Thursday, March 26, on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

The speaker at a luncheon session of the meeting will be Don F. Magdanz, executive secretary-treasurer of the National Livestock Feeders Association, Omaha, Nebraska. He will discuss "The Impact of Meat Imports on the Livestock Producer".

Other speakers at the meeting will be L. E. Hanson, head of animal husbandry, and C. L. Cole, head of dairy husbandry at the University.

The morning will be concerned with meetings of the association's resolutions and nominating committees and board of directors. Reports of these meetings and officer elections will be held in the afternoon.

President of the association and toastmaster at the noon luncheon is Melvin Ouse, Rothsay.

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64-83-pjt

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 - Tel. 647-3205
March 25, 1964

Immediate release

MIDWEST MILK MARKETING CONFERENCE TO BE IN TWIN CITIES, APRIL 22-23

Managers and directors of cooperative dairy plants, milk marketing research men, and members of milk regulatory agencies from about 20 states will atend the 19th annual Midwest Milk Marketing Conference April 22-23 in the Twin Cities.

Sessions will be on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota April 22 and at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis April 23.

The conference theme will be "The Changing Market Picture," according to E. Fred Koller, University agricultural economist and secretary for the conference.

General topics for the sessions will be "New developments in dairy marketing," "The role of cooperatives in the changing market picture," and "Milk market regulation."

Morning speakers April 22 will be A. C. Manchester, U. S. Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service; G. Quackenbush, Marketing Research Director of the American Dairy Association, Chicago; and Hugh L. Cook, agricultural economist from the University of Wisconsin.

(more)

Manchester will discuss trends and prospects in dairy consumption, Quackenbush will talk on market research and new ideas in dairy promotion, and Cook will discuss the changing market structure in the dairy industry.

Afternoon speakers April 22 will be Truman Torgerson, general manager of Lake to Lake Cooperative, Manitowoc, Wis.; Truman Graf agricultural economist, University of Wisconsin, and Glenn Lake, president of the Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n., Detroit. Torgerson will talk on cooperatives' activities in dairy marketing and Graf will discuss opportunities and limitations in bargaining.

Lake will discuss dairy cooperative activities 10 years from now.

Speakers scheduled for the April 23 morning session include C. W. Pierce, agricultural economist from Pennsylvania State University and Lynn C. Paulson, executive secretary of the National Independent Dairies Ass'n., Washington, D. C. Pierce will discuss the present status and future of state milk control laws and Paulson's topic will be the Federal Trade Commission and the Regulation of Competition in the Milk Industry.

The conference meets at a midwestern Land Grant College each year and this will be its first meeting in Minnesota.

Other conference officers, in addition to Koller, are George N. Federson, Twin City Milk Producers Ass'n., president; W. S. Prockman, Central Indiana Dairymen's Ass'n., Indianapolis, vice president; and Frank Stone, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis, treasurer.

64-86-pjt

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 - Tel. 647-3205
March 25, 1964

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* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Thursday, March 26 *
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R. E. HODGSON PORTRAIT PLACED IN LOVESTOCK HALL OF FAME

A retired University of Minnesota staff member was honored today during the annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association on the St. Paul campus.

A portrait of R. E. "Bob" Hodgson, superintendent of the Southern School and Experiment Station at Waseca for 41 years, was placed in the Livestock Hall of Fame in Peters Hall.

The citation noted Hodgson's years of livestock research at the Waseca Station, which included hog breeding and testing, and crossbreeding of inbred lines of hogs, breeding of Milking Shorthorns, and sheep improvement.

Along with livestock research, Hodgson was active in breeding of corn for improved varieties and corn borer resistance.

Hodgson retired from the University in 1960.

He has been widely known for his newspaper column, which was carried for more than 25 years in about 100 rural papers around Southern Minnesota. He was also a columnist for The Farmer magazine from 1948 until early this year.

Originally from Luverne, Hodgson graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1915 and became a teacher that year in the School of Agriculture on the St. Paul campus. He became agricultural agent in Lyon County in 1918 and in 1919 was named superintendent of the Waseca station.

Along with his other agricultural activities, he was secretary of the Minnesota Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Association for 25 years.

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64-84-pjt

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 - Tel. 647-3205
March 25, 1964

Immediate release

4-H ADULT LEADERS TO INTERSTATE FORUM IN WASHINGTON

Thirty-one 4-H adult leaders from 20 Minnesota counties will attend the Interstate Volunteer 4-H Leader Forum in Washington, D. C., April 1-16.

The forum is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation in cooperation with the Federal Extension Service, according to Stanley Meinen, assistant 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. Meinen and Mrs. Meinen will accompany the group.

The forum, to be held at the National 4-H Center, 7100 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C., will include lectures and discussions on such subjects as growing in a group, understanding boys and girls, confidence for leadership and leading a group.

Also scheduled will be educational tours of the White House, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Supreme Court and various places of historic interest. A visit to Capitol Hill will provide the opportunity to meet senators and representatives and to see Congress in action.

The Minnesota 4-H leaders will travel by chartered bus, leaving from the University's St. Paul Campus on April 1 and returning to St. Paul April 16. Among highlights of the trip will be a visit to the Gettysburg battlefield, to the United Nations headquarters and to various points of interest in New York City.

More than 100 adult 4-H leaders from several states will attend the forum. Purpose of the interstate forums is to broaden leaders' understanding of the scope of 4-H work and to give them a new awareness of the developmental needs of young people.

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64-87-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 30, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Tomorrow's job market will place an even greater premium upon education. And the fact that Minnesota's rural people have been taking a back seat in attainment of education is pointed up by Paul Hasbargen, extension economist at the University of Minnesota. Median number of years of education of men 25 and older in rural farm areas changed very little from 1950 to 1960--from 8.4 years to 8.6. In urban areas, the figure increased from 10.3 in 1950 to 11.7 at the latest census. The severity of this difference is illustrated by the close relationship between amount of education and income; in the U. S. as a whole, men who have completed high school reported over $6,000 annual income in 1961, compared with $4,750 for those with 8th grade educations only.

* * * *

Yields of late vs. early corn hybrids: University of Minnesota agronomists say that in normal seasons, late hybrids tend to yield more than early ones. But in cool seasons, late hybrids are more likely to produce soft corn or have their yields reduced by early frosts. Each person must, in selecting a hybrid, first lean on his own experience in deciding which maturity he is interested in. But he can find useful information on yields, stalk rot, ear drop, and other characteristics of a number of hybrids in "1963 Minnesota Hybrid Corn Performance Trials," Miscellaneous Report 28 of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station. County extension offices have copies.

* * * *

"Carryover" fertility and plant food needs. Soybeans are efficient users of carryover fertility from plant food applied on the field last year. For example: Soils extension specialists at the University say that when soybeans follow corn, it's good business to apply 20 or 30 more pounds of phosphate and potash to the corn and eliminate direct fertilization of the soybeans. An exception may be sandy or other potassium deficient soils, where potash is best applied directly for the soybean crop.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 30, 1964

To all counties

4-H NEWS

(Use if appropriate)

4-H SHARE-THE-FUN FESTIVALS TO BE HELD AGAIN

_____ County 4-H'ers will again have the opportunity to take part in the annual Share-the-Fun Festival, according to an announcement from _____ _____.

Individuals or a group of 4-H'ers may prepare an act which is either musical, dramatic, folk or square dancing, or a novelty stunt or skit. County festivals will follow local club events. Acts selected from county shows will comprise the district events which are scheduled for July. From these programs, 15 to 18 acts will be chosen for the state Share-the-Fun Festival held during the Minnesota State Fair.

(Give information here about local and county contests)

District and state participants will be chosen on the basis of their performance, audience appeal and appearance and their ability to contribute to a well rounded entertainment program. No winners are chosen at the state event.

Last year nearly 10,500 4-H'ers took part in the festivals in Minnesota, according to Wayne Bath, associate state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, in charge of district and state events.

Share-the-Fun began in 1949 as a Search-for-Talent contest, co-sponsored then, as now, by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Cargill, Inc.

The program promotes fun and fellowship for participants, encourages creativity, gives confidence and develops leadership as 4-H'ers share their talents with others, Bath points out.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 30, 1964

To all counties

ATT: Home Agents

Immediate release

SOME FIRST AID
WILL GIVE NEW LOOK
TO FURNITURE

The scratches and other blemishes that have appeared on your wood furniture can be disguised and in some cases removed with a little first aid treatment.

Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota, gives some suggestions on treating specific blemishes:

Minor scratches and scuffs

. Rub a minor scratch with a Brazil nut or black walnut which has been broken in half. The oil may provide enough coloring to hide the scratch.

. Try coloring the scratch with brown crayon. Or use wax sticks made especially for furniture in wood tones. Fill the scratch with the wax and rub well with your finger. Wipe with a soft, dry cloth.

. To touch up scratches on black lacquered wood, use black paste shoe polish. However, the polish will be shiny when it is buffed, so the repaired area could be noticeable if the furniture has a dull finish. Brown shoe polish rubbed carefully on scratches on furniture in brown shades may help, too.

. To conceal scratches on red-finished mahogany, use new iodine; for brown or cherry mahogany, use iodine that has turned dark brown with age. For maple, dilute iodine about 50 percent with denatured alcohol.

. Dip a pad of felt or wool into linseed oil and then into powdered pumice, then rub until the scratch disappears.

White spots caused by heat or moisture

. Pour a few drops of oil -- salad oil, butter or any liquid oil -- on the spot. Dip your fingertips into the oil and into some salt and rub the area. If the spot persists, cover it with more oil and leave for several hours.

-more-

add 1 - first aid to furniture

. Dampen a cloth in water to which a little household ammonia has been added. Rub the spot lightly, repeating until it disappears. Polish.

. Touch the surface lightly with denatured alcohol, brushing with the grain of the wood. When the spot is no longer visible, wash the surface, dry, wax and polish.

. Stroke spot lightly with cloth moistened with camphorated oil; then wipe immediately with a clean cloth. Avoid using a linty cloth, since fuzz may stick to the wood.

Water marks

. Try the above method with the camphorated oil.

Candle wax

Hold an ice cube on the wax for a few second to harden it, but wipe up melted ice immediately. Crumble off as much wax as you can with your fingers; then scrape gently with a dull knife. Rub briskly with a cloth saturated with furniture polish, wiping dry with a clean cloth. Repeat until the mark disappears.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 30, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

ZINC AND IRON MAY PLAY ROLE IN BEEF FEEDING

Iron and zinc, known for some time to be crucial in swine feeding, may be in for a closer look from cattlemen.

There probably isn't much cause for alarm, as far as iron is concerned, since most feeds seem to contain enough iron for good cattle performance.

With zinc, however, the picture is less clear. And O. E. Kolari at the University of Minnesota says that whether a cattle ration needs additional zinc might be influenced by the mineral content of the soil upon which the plants were raised.

Interest in zinc and iron dates back to early swine research. Young pigs are often given injectable iron to prevent anemia. Swine rations are often supplemented with zinc to prevent swine parakeratosis.

One of the problems with swine is that certain feedstuffs, such as corn-soybean diets, tend to "tie up" zinc, making it unavailable to the animal.

Then a couple of years ago, some scientists in Finland found that adding zinc to a dairy cattle ration could prevent or cure itch and hair slicking. A zinc deficiency apparently resulted in a rough hair coat, hair loss, skin lesions, and retarded growth in calves. Similar symptoms appeared in cows, and were corrected by feeding 300 to 500 milligrams zinc per 1,000 pounds of liveweight.

Kolari and other University of Minnesota researchers started zinc and iron studies with beef cattle in 1962. They used more than 50 steers in two experiments--first as calves and then as yearlings.

As calves, the animals ate a ration high in corn silage and low in grain, with a protein supplement and some hay. As yearlings, they were fed high corn finishing rations for an average of 125 days.

-more-

Some of the calves were given 500 milligrams injectable iron at the start and again three months later, and again as yearlings. Others were fed 100 milligrams zinc daily in the protein supplement.

Average daily gains, daily feed intake, and feed per 100 pounds gain differed very little according to whether zinc or iron treatments were used. As yearlings, those treated with zinc gained 2.53 pounds daily and those given iron gained at a rate of 2.59 pounds.

Control steers--without zinc or iron--gained 2.61 pounds daily.

Iron, other than that already contained in standard feedstuffs, apparently isn't needed for cattle, Kolari says. Research at several Universities tends to agree on this point.

With zinc, results have been more variable, which Kolari suggests may be traced back to the mineral content of the soil where the plants grew.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 30, 1964

To all counties

Immediate release

SILAGE PLANNING CALLS FOR LOOK TO SILAGE MAKING

If you've been feeding grass silage during the past winter, a look at the quality as you get near the bottom of the silo now may be a dependable guide for planning this year's silo crop.

If you've had a quality problem, it's probably too much or too little--moisture.

Extension agronomists at the University of Minnesota say moisture is one of the crucial problems with grasses and legumes. Seepage usually occurs when the silage goes over 70 percent moisture.

This seepage can account for a five to seven percent loss of nutrients, on a dry weight basis. It leaches out the water soluble sugars, simple proteins, organic acids and dissolved minerals. This decreases acid production and slows down the preservation process.

To avoid too much moisture, the extension agronomists recommend that you wilt the crop within 60 to 70 percent moisture, add a carbohydrate material to aid in fermentation, or add hay and straw to reduce the moisture content of the freshly harvested material.

Too much air is another problem resulting in poor preservation of plant materials. The forage must be packed to achieve airtight conditions so the bacteria can carry out fermentation. If air is present, a different kind of microorganism will produce undesirable acids or molds.

Losses due to heating can also take place if too much air is present. This results in a "carmelized" condition--a brownish, tobacco smelling silage is low in nutrient value.

-more-

Air is seldom a problem when materials ensiled contain more than 65 percent moisture. Below this level,care must be taken to achieve anaerobic conditions.

Chopping the forage short, usually one fourth of an inch, aids greatly in compaction. Adding water to silage that is too dry (below 40 percent) will also help. A good rule is to add four gallons of water per ton of green material for each one-percent rise desired. The moisture content should be raised to a range of 50 to 70 percent.

When filling the silo, two or three loads of high moisture forage added at the top will also aid in compaction. A plastic cover should be placed on top to keep the air out.

Too low a carbohydrate level is the third major problem to overcome in making grass and legume silage. Carbohydrates are used by the bacteria to produce lactic acid--the main preservative in silage.

Agronomists recommend that some readily available source of carbohydrate be added to stimulate lactic acid formation. Molasses,ground cereal grains, sugar beet pulp, and whey or lactose all help to stimulate lactic acid formation.

Nature plays a big role in silage production, but nature needs your assistance if a high quality silage is going to be produced.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
March 31, 1964 Immediate release

HOLLAND PRODUCES BLUEGRASS VARIETY DEVELOPED IN U. S.

Park bluegrass, a variety developed by the University of Minnesota a few years ago, is now being produced in The Netherlands and Denmark and some may find its way back to the U. S. this summer.

Agronomists H. L. Thomas and Neil Van der Schans at the University point out in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science that 6 million pounds annually, or about 25 to 30 percent of the bluegrass sown in the U. S. in the past three years, has come from Holland and Denmark.

Thomas and Van der Schans say estimates are that the Dutch might export over a million pounds of certified Park bluegrass this year.

In Minnesota, Park is grown principally by the Northern Minnesota Bluegrass Growers Association, a group of 150 farmers mostly in Roseau County. Yields there average about 200 pounds of bluegrass seed per acre.

Since Park was developed, the Minnesota industry has marketed nearly a million pounds of certified seed of that variety annually.

Holland, long known for its turf seed production as well as its tulips, took a keen interest in Park from the start. One seed company there estimated yields of over 1,000 pounds Park per acre.

(more)

add 1 -- Park bluegrass

In the spring of 1961, Dutch growers bought 50 pounds of foundation Park seed from the University of Minnesota Agronomy Seed Stocks. This was seeded on nearly 9 acres and the production was largely slated for planting for production of certified seed.

Estimating on the basis of nearly 900 pounds per acre in 1962 and 1963, Thomas and Van der Schans say, this could lead to over a million pounds of certified Park for export from Holland in 1964.

The agronomists say that whatever effect the Holland production will have on Minnesota producers remains to be seen. Annual use of bluegrass in the U. S. is about 20 million pounds, and the use is going up as a result of landscaping of new homes, industrial plants and recreation areas.

Currently, only 2 or 3 million pounds of improved bluegrass varieties are sown annually, with wild bluegrass accounting for the other 17 to 18 million. The agronomists suggest that wild bluegrass sales may suffer most as Holland-grown Park bluegrass comes to the U. S.

64-90-pjt

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
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Immediate release (with mat)

CUTLINE: 1. to r., Mary Ann Schubert, Buffalo; Donald Untiedt, Edgerton; Beverly Shelstad, Doran; and Dean Schutte, Osseo, are Minnesota delegates to the National 4-H Club Conference in Washington, D.C., in April.

4-H DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

Four Minnesota young people will represent more than 54,000 4-H club members in the state at the National 4-H Club Conference in Washington, D. C., April 18-24.

They are Mary Ann Schubert, 19, Buffalo; Dean Schutte, 18, Osseo; Beverly Shelstad, 17, Doran; and Donald Untiedt, 18, Edgerton. Wayne Bath, associate state 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota, will accompany the group.

One of the highest awards that can come to a 4-H'er is to be chosen a delegate to the conference, according to Bath. Selection is based on service to the club and county as officers and junior leaders, and on records, skills and achievements in specific projects. The Minnesota Bankers' Association sponsors the trips.

In 1962 Miss Schubert received the Danforth award and was chosen outstanding junior leader in Wright County. For two years she won state honors for her leadership work. In one year alone she boosted her club membership from 6 to 24. She is now a registered cosmetologist in Buffalo.

Schutte, a past president of his local club, earned the Key Award in 1962 when his land judging team also placed first in state competition. Twice he was a Hennepin County delegate to the State 4-H Health Camp. During 10 years of club work, Schutte exhibited, demonstrated and judged at the State Fair 11 times. He is a freshman at the University of Minnesota.

Miss Shelstad, another University of Minnesota freshman, plans a career in home economics. For five years she was chosen to exhibit and demonstrate at the State Fair. She received the Key Award, was elected president of her local club and was a delegate from Wilkin County to the State Health Camp in 1962. Miss Shelstad was club project leader in clothing, home assistance and health.

Untiedt was a Minnesota delegate to the National Club Congress in Chicago in 1960--another of the highest honors in 4-H. He has received State Fair trips for 10 demonstrations and two judging events. His junior leadership demonstration received a purple ribbon at the last State Fair. Past president of his local club in Pipestone County for two years, he also received a state citizenship award. Untiedt is a sophomore at the University of Minnesota. ###

64-88-blk

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
March 31, 1964

Immediate release

GRADUATE LEVEL COURSE IN DAIRY HUSBANDRY SET AT WASECA

Eight county extension agents and 12 vocational agricultural teachers from south central and southeastern Minnesota have enrolled in a newly-established graduate level course in dairy husbandry, to be conducted at the University of Minnesota's Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca, during the academic spring quarter, 1964.

The course, for three graduate credits, is titled "Methods of Improving Dairy Cattle; Application of Genetic Principles to Breeding and Selection."

Instructor for the course is Charles Young, associate professor of dairy husbandry at the St. Paul Campus.

The class will be held one late afternoon and early evening weekly for 10 consecutive weeks, starting March 31 and ending the first week in June.

Arrangements for the course were handled cooperatively by General Extension, Agricultural Extension, the Graduate School, the Department of Dairy Husbandry and the St. Paul Campus Professional Improvement Committee.

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64-89-pjt