

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205  
January 3, 1966

Immediate release

#### NEW WEEKLY TV SERIES ON HOME SCHEDULED

Friday, Jan. 7, marks the debut of "It's a Jet-Age Home", a three-month series on KTCA-TV, Channel 2, from 9:30 - 10 p.m. Sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the series features four programs each on family finances, protein and clothing to be given each Friday.

The same series will be telecast on KFME-TV, Channel 13, Fargo, at 8 p.m. each Thursday beginning Jan. 20, and on KDAL-TV, Channel 3, Duluth, each Sunday at 10:30 a.m. starting Jan. 16.

The first series, "The Family in a Money World", will feature interviews with five families--one in each of the stages of family life. They include an engaged couple, a family with preschool children, a family with grade and high school children, a family whose children are leaving home and a family planning immediate retirement. The series was developed by Mary Ryan and Barbara Killen, University extension consumer marketing specialists.

The first program is intended to help families develop realistic goals consistent with personal values and economic resources. It includes identifying goals, evaluating resources and planning the best way to coordinate the two.

The Jan. 14 program shows how saving and investing can provide for future goals. Where and how to save depends on individual circumstances, the extension consumer marketing specialists point out.

The third program considers the kind of expenditure for which credit is used and why one source is used rather than another. A discussion of why credit is expensive will be included, as well as why more credit will probably be used in the future.

The final program points out how the general economic situation affects a family's earning and purchasing power and how this affects ability to achieve goals.

To supplement these programs a \$2 information kit is offered giving more detail on the aspects of family finances covered in the series. In addition it includes information on the mechanics of budgeting, types of savings and investment institutions, government and self-regulated protection for savings, investments and credit, and influencing factors in the relationship of the individual to the economy.

To order your kit, send \$2 to Jet-Age Home, Dept. M, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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#### COURSE SET ON CARE, MANAGEMENT, SHOWING, DISEASES OF HORSES

An evening course on Care, Management, Showing and Diseases of Horses will be held this winter and early spring at the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota.

The course is offered through the General Extension Division and may be taken for University credit, according to Dr. George Mather, professor of Veterinary Medicine and coordinator for the course.

Sessions will be held Thursday evenings, 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. from Jan. 6 through April 28, in Room 125 in the Veterinary Clinic Building on the St. Paul Campus.

Topics include Feeding and General Care of the Horse, Breeds of Horses and Ponies, Anatomy and Physiology, Horsemanship, Training and Showing, Foot Care and Shoeing, and a variety of health problems relating to horses.

Instructors include staff members of the College of Veterinary Medicine, the Department of Animal Husbandry, and a number of guest lecturers from around the state and nation.

The course fee is \$33 and registration will be held during the first meeting of the course, Jan. 6.

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January 3, 1966

#### U MAKES STUDY OF FOOD SPENDING OF UPPER-INCOME FAMILIES

Upper-income families in the Twin Cities spend about 50 percent more for food than the average family in this area.

In 1964 their outlay for food amounted to an average of \$2,172 compared to \$1,305 by families at all income levels in 1963.

On the other hand, at higher levels of income, a progressively smaller proportion of income went for food.

These facts were brought out in a University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station study conducted in 1965 to determine food expenditures of upper-income families in the Twin Cities. Preliminary data from the survey are reported in the January issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes by Marguerite C. Burk, University professor of agricultural economics and home economics, who directed the research.

Major objectives of the survey were to study the competition for consumers' dollars for food and nonfood items since this information is important to agriculture and to food industries, and to obtain information on consumer behavior of upper-income families. Such information is useful, Miss Burk points out, to develop improved forecasts of the demand for food in this area and in the United States. The survey was designed to overlap key sections of the Bureau of Labor Statistics 1964 survey of 206 families and single consumers at all income levels in the Twin Cities area.

(more)

add 1 --Food Spending

The 1965 survey by the University's Department of Agricultural Economics, under Miss Burk's direction, was the first intensive study of income and food expenditures of relatively high income families in the United States. It was made among 257 families. They included two-person families with before-tax incomes in 1964 of \$8,000 or more and families of three or more members with before-tax incomes of at least \$10,000. After taxes their dollar incomes ranged from \$6,410 to more than \$35,000.

Dollar outlays for food in these upper-income groups varied from \$600 to \$5,300 in 1964. Five percent spent less than \$1,000, and 5 percent more than \$4,000. Six out of 10 families spent between \$1,500 and \$3,000 for food at home and away from home. On the average, the upper-income group used 17.5 percent of their income after taxes for food compared to the national average of 19 percent.

The income of the families in the highest category averaged almost three times as much as that for the below \$10,000 group--yet this top income bracket spent only 1.7 times as much for food. In contrast, nonfood expenditures varied proportionately with income.

For each dollar spent for food by the families who had less than \$10,000 disposable income (after taxes), \$3.60 went for nonfood goods and services. But the ratio for families with incomes above \$20,000 averaged almost \$1 for food compared to \$5.60 for nonfood items.

Spending for eating out varied considerably among families in the top income group, although their purchases for food for home use were not significantly different. Families with incomes above \$15,000 spent, on the average, twice as much for meals and snacks in Twin Cities eating places as families in the \$6,400 to \$10,000 income bracket. The highest income group also reported a high level of spending for food outside the metropolitan area during business travel and vacations.

The highest income group spent much more for fruits, vegetables and prepared dishes than did other families in the study. On the other hand, there was little variation from one income group to the next higher in the at-home food dollars

(more)

add 2--Food spending

spent for other food commodities. Meat took 25 percent of the family food budget-- with 14 percent going for beef. Poultry and eggs averaged 6 percent of food purchases; dairy products (excluding butter), 13-16 percent; cereal products, 13 percent.

When asked if they would like to spend more money to buy the amount and quality of food the family preferred, half of the homemakers interviewed replied they did not need to spend more money. About a fifth of the high spenders for food (\$700 or more per person) indicated they would like to buy more and better meat. Almost three-fifths of the low spenders for food (less than \$350 per person) would like to buy more food. Approximately the same proportion of medium and low spenders for food (from \$350 to \$700 per person) estimated their additional food needs would cost more than \$5 a week.

Preliminary analysis of data from the surveys has brought out several points of major importance to food producers, according to Miss Burk:

. As American incomes rise, still further decline in the relative importance of food is to be expected.

. Higher expenditures for prepared foods for home use and for meals and snacks outside the home by families at high-income levels strengthen the demand for food marketing services. Hence outlays for food marketing services will probably continue to rise in relation to the share of food dollars going to agricultural producers.

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66-2-jbn

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 3, 1966

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of Jan. 10

WOOL, ACRYLIC  
BLANKETS MOST  
SATISFACTORY

Buying a blanket during January sales? Information on the label will give you the best guides to quality.

Appearance is often not a clue to good quality. Research by home economists at the University of Minnesota and South Dakota State University shows that lower cost blankets had a fine appearance when new but did not stand up well after laundering. Within the price range of \$10-\$15, however, it is possible to find a good-quality blanket.

All-wool or 100 percent acrylic (Orlon or Acrilan) are the best choices of fiber for warmth, according to the Minnesota and South Dakota researchers. The acrylics have the added advantage of being highly resistant to moth damage and to shrinkage during laundering. But many of the wool blankets are now treated for resistance to both moth damage and shrinkage. So, if your choice is a wool blanket, check the label to see whether it has been given this treatment.

Rayon is low priced, fluffy and attractive when new but loses much of its attractive appearance after laundering and is also likely to shrink. Nylon is usually used in blends to give strength.

Information on buying blankets is given in Extension Bulletin 301, Blankets for Warmth, Buying and Care, by Suzanne Davison, professor of home economics and Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings, University of Minnesota. The home economists give these tips on buying blankets:

-more-

add 1 - wool, acrylic blankets

. Read the label to find out the fiber content. Research shows that 100 percent fiber content blankets are superior to the blends. But among the blends studied, the 50/50 percent fiber content was found to be the best because there was enough of each fiber to give the desirable qualities of each to the blanket.

. Read the label also for size and for care instructions.

. Check the thickness. The thicker the blanket, the warmer it will be.

. Be sure the binding is firmly woven and is folded under far enough to prevent raveling. Nylon binding is preferable, since it will last the life of the blanket.

. Choose a color to harmonize with the bedroom decorating scheme. Remember that stripes and florals add to the cost.

For more information on buying blankets, get a copy of Extension Bulletin 301 from the county extension office.

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To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

COMPLETE PICTURES OF CHROMOSOMES of chickens, turkeys, pheasants, and other members of the avian species have been drawn out for the first time through research at the University of Minnesota. Poultry scientists Robert N. Shoffner and Awtar Krishan found that the domestic chicken, for example, has 39 pairs of chromosomes (Man has 24 pairs). These basic findings may help explain a number of puzzling findings about intergeneric crosses (such as between turkeys and pheasants); may have implications for hybridization problems in poultry; and may shed some light on certain sex-limited characteristics. Chromosomes are the microscopic, thread-like bodies that carry the genes of heredity. They have been studied far less in birds than in plants, humans and other mammals; special research techniques made possible the findings by Shoffner and Krishan.

\* \* \* \*

NITROGEN LOSSES TO THE ATMOSPHERE from fertilizer may not be serious. Extension soils specialist Curtis Overdahl at the University of Minnesota says some of these losses require a combination of warmth in moisture-saturated soils-- a combination which is rare. That is, nitrogen in ammonium-nitrate can be converted to forms which are volatile, but these conversions are due to bacterial action and don't take place in cold soils. They are most common under warm conditions in water saturated soils, and thus probably don't occur much in Minnesota.

\* \* \* \*

THINKING OF SWITCHING TO MINIMUM TILLAGE? If so, now's a good time to act before corn planting rolls around. Minimum tillage machinery suited to most soils and climatic conditions is now commercially available, according to James Swan, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. You can find equipment for both fall and spring plowed ground. Some systems need little extra gadgetry; those using field cultivators or front or rear mounted corn cultivators need only a hitch and other slight modifications.

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To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

4-H HORSE PROJECT  
FOR ALL YOUTH

The 4-H horse project is the fastest growing project in the United States. Minnesota's enrollment of 3,000 has doubled in the last four years.

The horse project gives urban and rural youth the experience and pride of owning a horse or pony and being responsible for its management, says Osgood Magnuson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. Members learn to raise and train animals and develop a greater love for them.

To enroll in the horse project a boy or girl should be 10-19 years of age, attend meetings of the club, own or manage an animal and keep a project record.

Members must feed, train and care for a mare or gelding themselves.

Closely connected with the project are the horse shows. 4-H members are divided into two age groups, 10-13 and 14-19 in regional and county horse shows.

An exhibitor prepares his own animal for competition in the "halter" and "performance" classes. Members may also enter the gymkhana or "fun" class where they test their horsemanship in such games as the barrel roll or egg and spoon race.

Awards are given to the 4-H'er who place in the blue ribbon group in either the halter or performance classes at the county event. A small trophy is awarded to the top halter showman.

New bulletins have just been released by the State 4-H Office in the horse project. Unit one, on horses and horsemanship, includes information on breeds of light horses, color and color markings, how to judge horses, gaits, equipment, grooming, showing, care and training of horses. Various illustrations and definitions are also included.

Unit two, horse science, explains the behavior and nature of horses, functional anatomy, blemishes, principles of reproduction, inheritance and digestive system, health and sanitation principles and disease problems, external and internal parasites.

For more information on the horse project and new bulletins consult your county agent.

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To all counties  
Immediate release

HIGH HOG PRICES  
EXPLAINED BY ECONOMIST

The average price received for barrows and gilts in 1965 set a new 12-year record, according to Kenneth Egertson, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

Prices for all barrows and gilts marketed in 1965 averaged close to \$21.50 per hundred pounds, compared with \$15.40 in 1964. This represents an increase of almost \$6 per hundred, or 40 percent.

The major factor contributing to this sharp price rise, Egertson says, was an estimated 14 percent reduction in hog supplies per person.

Assuming a hog price response of 2.4 percent to a 1 percent change in supply, Egertson says this means that about 85 percent of the price rise can be credited to lower supplies, resulting both from decreased farrowings in 1964-65 and increased breeding intentions in late 1965.

Another 10 percent of the rise, or 60 cents per hundred live, was due to packers' needs to reduce margins in an effort to gain an increased share of the reduced supplies.

A reduction of approximately 65 percent in farm to wholesale margins was experienced by packers in 1965. The reduction in margins is a normal condition both during seasonally and cyclically short supply periods.

The remaining 5 percent increase in hog prices can be credited to a number of demand factors. Egertson says the most important of these are higher consumer incomes and higher prices of competing products.

A similar strong demand and decreased supply situation will favor hog prices during the first half of 1966, also. Prices should remain above last year's levels and trend between \$22 to \$26.00 cwt., during this period, thus, profit prospects on farrowed pigs look excellent, according to Egertson.

Egertson issued this report in conjunction with Minnesota Pork Week, January 11-18.

# # # #

County agent: The extension dairy husbandmen asked us to bring to your attention the article sent out by the Stearns county extension office to their local papers. It illustrates a way to use local DHIA records in a meaningful press article.

#### AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Stearns County  
St. Cloud, Minnesota

University of Minnesota  
Institute of Agriculture  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
And Stearns County Cooperating

Cooperative Extension Work  
In Agriculture, Home  
Economics and 4-H Clubs  
ALL COUNTY PAPERS Release  
Week of December 20, 1965

#### DAIRY HERD TESTING

The DHIA program in Stearns County reached an all-time high during November with 327 herds and 10,278 cows. The 10,000 cow barrier was broken for the first time, according to the county agent's office, St. Cloud.

During the month, 198 cows were removed from herds. One herd was pretty well disposed by sale and this was largely responsible for 53 cows being disposed of for dairy purposes. Low production took out 79 cows. This is one of the important reasons for having production records on cows, but far from the only one. Culling for low production generally starts after a full year or more of records on all cows in the herd.

After such records are known, herd replacements are generally picked from cows that make 75-100 pounds more fat than the herd average. Heifers from the tag end of the herd, production wise, are generally disposed of.

When such records are known, lead feeding can be started. This is nothing more than tempting higher producers to do still better with heavier grain feeding. Lower producers are cut back on grain and for some the grain is eliminated.

Almost every participating herd owner becomes a better dairyman. He starts to know the individual cows and their off-spring. Careful feeding and management soon get more attention. The final result is an average increase in production per cow of 25-40 lbs. of fat per year. This often makes an increased labor return from a lesser number of cows and does away with the need for a bigger herd, more barn space, an extra silo and sometimes more land.

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To all counties  
Immediate release

SWINE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM  
SHOW BENEFITS TO PRODUCERS

Most hog producers in Minnesota would probably be delighted to save 53 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain put on by their pigs.

This kind of saving is being achieved by hog producers who are performance testing their hogs in the Minnesota Showing Improvement Program, according to Charles Christians, University of Minnesota Extension Animal Husbandman and testing program supervisor.

And he says these results are especially meaningful in terms of the efforts by the industry in Minnesota Pork Week, January 11-18.

Christians summarized the accomplishments of 10 top hog producers since they started testing in 1957. Over that period of time, these 10 producers reduced by 33 pounds the feed required for each 100 pounds gain on their hogs. It meant a saving of \$1.85 for every pig marketed.

Ham and loin percentage increased by nearly two-thirds, adding \$5 to the market value of each hog. Back fat on hogs went down by an average of one-third inch per animal. The average hog became almost three-quarters of an inch longer, and loin area increased by more than a square inch.

These gains, of course, do not come about over night. They are the net result of a series of improvements in breeding and management, and performance testing is one valuable tool in this process.

These 10 producers gather their basic data from tests at the swine evaluation station at New Ulm. About 100 to 150 producers each year bring pigs to the station for testing.

-more-

add 1 - swine improvement program

The station was established in fall, 1957, under a special authorization from the state legislature. Its purpose was to promote the production of the meat type hog and improve the quality of products offered to the consumer, to provide purebred breeders with opportunity to test sample animals for growth rate, efficiency of feed utilization, and carcass excellence. It helps producers select herd sires, and provides information helpful in selling of quality boars.

A producer may take advantage of the swine evaluation station program in two ways.

He can provide a standard market entry, consisting of four market pigs sired by the same boar. Not more than two pigs from one litter can be tested. It is recommended that the market pigs be barrows, but gilts are also accepted.

The other entry is of four boars, with a companion entry of four market pigs sired by the same boar. In this case, the market pigs must be littermates too.

The other is the boar entry. It consists of four boars, with each one accompanied by a littermate market pig. These pigs must come from at least two different litters, and the market pigs may be barrows or gilts.

All pigs in any entry must be from litters of eight or more farrowed. They must average at least 35 pounds upon delivery, and not more than 70 pounds. They must not be over 70 days of age when delivered to the station, and must be accompanied by a health certificate signed by a veterinarian for each entry.

A standard ration is fed each pen of pigs from arrival time until pigs are put on test. Feed requirement will be measured from the time testing starts at an average initial weight of about 60 pounds until they are removed from testing at an average of about 200 pounds. Rate of gain is measured over the same period.

Entry fees include a deposit of \$10 per pen at application time for market pens, and \$50 for a complete boar entry. Costs of testing are offset by income from sale of market pigs and the initial deposit.

Income from boars sold at auction are returned to the breeder after sale and testing costs have been deducted.

Further information on the stations at Austin and New Ulm are available from county extension offices and from the Extension Animal Husbandry office at the University of Minnesota.

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Caption for mat: First two students at the University of Minnesota Technical Institute, Crookston, are Troy Dagen, Karlstad, second from left, and Virginia Ricard, Red Lake Falls. They are flanked by Herman F. Skyberg, University regent, Fisher, far left, and Stanley Sahlstrom, director of the Institute, far right.

#### FIRST TWO STUDENTS ENROLL AT UM TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, CROOKSTON

The first two students at the new University of Minnesota Technical Institute, Crookston, have enrolled for the 1966 fall term when the school officially opens.

They are Troy Dagen, Karlstad, and Virginia Ricard, Red Lake Falls.

The two have been greeted by Director Stanley Sahlstrom of the Institute as "pioneers who will assist in setting up the student activities, government and various other student organizations which will be a part of the college campus life."

The curriculum at the Institute will be a terminal, two-year college program, offering the Associate Degree. It will consist of technical education undergirded by a strong general education program, according to Sahlstrom.

Each student will major either in agriculture or business and will also take the general education courses.

Applications for admission are available in all Minnesota high schools and from the Office of Admissions and Records of the Institute at Crookston. Sahlstrom is urging interested applicants to register early.

Authorized by the 1965 State Legislature, the new Institute has three specific objectives: occupational competency to deal with rapid developments in science and technology; preparation for student employability in today's world; and responsible citizenship and personal growth.

Dagen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Luverne Dagen, is a senior at Karlstad High School and currently president of the Karlstad Future Farmers of America chapter.

Miss Ricard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Ricard, is a graduate of St. Joseph's Academy of Crookston.

Dagen is enrolled in agriculture and Miss Ricard will be in the business curriculum at the Institute.

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#### CHURCH PARTICIPATION STUDIED IN MEEKER COUNTY

When people are saying that "everybody in that neighborhood" is Roman Catholic (or some other denomination), it may be a sign of low over-all religious participation.

And don't blame the dominant religious organization. The problem is that people tend to believe the "everybody" idea, which may be more myth than fact.

University of Minnesota sociologists made a study of religious organizations in Minnesota's Meeker County. In one group of townships, a high proportion of persons, compared with the rest of the county, belonged to the Roman Catholic Church. People tended to talk about this area as "all Catholic."

Nevertheless, fewer than half of the residents in those townships actually belonged to that church. Yet, many Protestant groups thought of this area as outside their responsibility, and non-Catholic residents frequently were not being served by any religious organization.

Sociologist Glenn Nelson, who made the study, suggested more active and cooperative efforts to invite religious participation among residents.

Nelson gathered data from pastors and laymen in 46 of the 52 known congregations in Meeker County.

(more)

He attempted to relate characteristics of religious organizations to their past, their environment and members' interests.

Compared with many areas, Meeker County is high in religious interest. Slightly more than 74 percent of the county population is affiliated with some religious organization. This compares with 71.3 for the state and 63.4 percent nationally.

Affiliation was greater in urban areas of the county (94.1 percent) compared with small towns (79 percent) and open country (62.9 percent).

The difference in affiliation has a parallel in membership trends. Half of the open country churches had lost membership in recent years. Among town and urban churches, more than two thirds had membership increases.

Kids in church-going families seemed less inclined to move out of the area. Among church members who were 14 in 1954, 41 percent had left the area when the study was made. For similar people in the general population of the country, out migration from 1950-60 was 58 percent.

Furthermore, Nelson says, the more mobile families who are selective in terms of social economic status in jobs may be less likely to join religious organizations.

Congregations varied on many points, depending on whether they were urban, town or in the open country. Those in town and urban areas were twice as large, as those in open country. Town churches had an excess of aging persons, open country churches had an excess of young people and urban churches were more evenly balanced according to age.

People in open country churches were most alike in national origin, and members of urban congregations were least alike. Also there was more awareness of ethnic background in the open country areas.

Small, open country congregations tended to have an unequal scattering of their membership. This is mostly due to families or individuals who moved to town or a city without transferring formal church membership. (more)

Supporting a pastor is apparently more difficult outside urban areas. Open country and town pastors were more likely to "moonlight"--supplement their income with outside employment. Open country pastors served fewer people in more churches, compared with others, and had the shortest tenure of office.

Based on his study, Nelson has other recommendations which some churches may wish to consider.

1. Organize existing facilities and personnel to eliminate duplication. This may involve more cooperation among clergymen; joint use of existing facilities; larger parishes; and mergers where they are not ruled out by doctrinal considerations.
2. Combine existing organizations where it would benefit both groups. One way is through cooperation of churches on projects and problems (such as community and youth programs) while keeping separate identity. A second is the denominational community church--establishment of a single church for a given area through a merger or agreement of churches of different denominations to be joint affiliates with one or more other denomination in a single church. A third way is through the non-denominational community church and a fourth is the federated church, where two or more jointly employ a pastor, with each maintaining its organization .

Finally, Nelson suggests extending invitations to non-affiliated people to join a church, and advises planning of church facilities and personnel to meet changing needs of people.

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## PUT PORK LOINS IN FREEZER

When your market offers a special on pork loins, you may be wise to take advantage of the good buy and freeze some pork for future use.

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, suggests that you have the meat cut into the size roasts and the number of chops you will use. Package the chops according to the number you need for each meal, separating individual chops by a double layer of the freezer wrap. Wrap the roasts and the chops closely in moisture-vapor-proof wrapping material such as freezer foil. Label the packages with date, cut and number of servings.

Fresh pork will keep at 0°F. or lower for about 4 months.

For the benefit of consumers who may wonder about the amount of fat in pork, Miss Mikesh points out that thanks to the development of meat-type hogs, the pork on today's market yields more edible meat per pound than was the case several years ago. That also means fewer calories per pound. For example, a good-sized pork chop--3-1/2 ounces--has about 240 calories compared with 377 some years ago. An average serving of cooked pork today provides 57 percent less fat, 36 percent fewer calories and 22 percent more protein than indicated in food composition tables in use for many years. In addition, pork supplies a generous amount of all the B vitamins.

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## TWO 4-H'ERS TO ATTEND POULTRY FACT FINDING CONFERENCE

Because of their outstanding achievements in the poultry project, two young people from southern Minnesota have been chosen to represent Minnesota 4-H'ers at the 13th Junior Poultry Fact Finding Conference, Feb. 10-13, Kansas City, Mo.

They are Jeanette Harmon, 19, Utica, and David Holtegaard, 17, Rochester. Melvin Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, will accompany them. Their trip is sponsored by the Minnesota Poultry, Butter and Egg Association, Minneapolis.

The conference is a career guidance program for young men and women expressing an interest in the poultry and egg industry. Purposes of the conference are to stimulate interest in poultry and poultry projects, to help young people realize career opportunities in the poultry industry and to encourage a closer relationship between youth and adults concerned with the poultry industry.

The program is sponsored by the Institute of American Poultry Industries, Chicago; Cooperative Extension Service, USDA, and Office of Education-Vocational Agriculture Branch, Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C. and the National 4-H Service Committee, Inc., Chicago.

During her first two years in the poultry project, Miss Harmon doubled the size of her flock by installing an automatic feeder in the chicken house. She has held many offices in her local club and has won numerous poultry awards at the Winona County Fair. Because she is attending Winona State College, she has divided her flock of 700 chickens with her brothers.

Since 1956 Holtegaard has raised 4,350 pullets and this year has 675 pullets. His exhibits and demonstrations at the Olmsted County Fair have won him trips to the State Fair, certificates and achievement pins in the poultry project. A junior leader in the poultry project, he is also enrolled in the pig, dairy, horse and egg production projects.

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66-6-smk

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## UM HOLDS MEETINGS FOR RETAIL SEED, FERTILIZER, CHEMICAL DEALERS

Retail dealers of seed, fertilizer and agricultural chemicals will have an opportunity to learn the latest research findings through a series of special meetings sponsored in January by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

James Justin, extension agronomist at the University, says the meetings will provide retail dealers with up-to-date information on crop varieties, seeds, soils, fertilizers and control of diseases, weeds and insects.

University soils specialists will discuss "soils, fertilizers and changes in the fertilizer industry," Justin says. Specialists in agronomy will present talks on "new and recommended crop varieties, crop variety surveys, weed control, chemicals and sorghum-sudan grass hybrids."

Justin says, "the current crop diseases and related problems will be discussed by Herb Johnson, extension plant pathologist." Entomologists will speak on the "current insecticide situation."

Dates and places of the meetings include: Fairmont, Jan. 17, Hotel Augusta; Slayton, Jan. 18, Club Royal; Montevideo, Jan. 19, Hotel Hunt; Alexandria, Jan. 20, American Legion Club; Park Rapids, Jan. 25, American Legion Club; Thief River Falls, Jan. 26, American Legion Club; Moorhead, Jan. 27, Holiday Inn.

The meetings will last from 3:30-9 p. m. and the only charge will be for dinner at 6 p. m. The single exception is the Park Rapids meeting which is scheduled from 1:30-5 p. m. For more information about the meetings, see your county agent.

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66-7-dcf

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205  
January 6, 1966

Immediate release

#### PROPERTY TAX SHORT COURSE TO BE PRESENTED BY UM

Local assessors will have an opportunity to extend their knowledge of assessing real and personal properties through a property tax short course offered by the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture.

LaVern Freeh, head of the Institute's Department of Agricultural Short Courses, says the course will be presented at eight locations in Minnesota during January and February.

More than 900 persons enrolled for the property tax short course last year, says Freeh, and even more are expected to attend this year.

The course is designed to achieve three important objectives:

- \* Aid local assessors in understanding their job.
- \* Demonstrate tools for assessing real and personal properties in rural and urban areas and to emphasize cooperation with the county assessing officer.

(more)

add 1 --property tax short course

\* Familiarize local assessors with valuable sources of information to improve tax assessment work.

The fee is \$10 per person for the complete three-day course or for two days of attendance. For single-day attendance, the fee is \$5 per person.

Fees are to be paid when a person registers at the course location and are not due in advance.

All persons enrolling and paying a fee of one day or more will receive an abstract containing the presentations of all speakers participating in the course.

Dates and places of the course are:

		<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>
Milaca	Milaca Methodist Church, 310 NW 3rd Ave.	10, 24, 31	
Hibbing	Memorial Bldg, 5th Ave. E & 23rd St.	11, 25	1
Bagley	Legion Hall, Main Street	12, 26	2
Fergus Falls	Ranch House, Highway 59 SE of town	13, 27	3
Rochester	4-H Bldg, Olmsted County Fairgrounds	24, 31	7
Mankato	Viking Motel, Highway 14 East	25	1, 8
Slayton	Club Royal, Slayton	26	2, 9
Montevideo	Hunt Hotel, Montevideo	27	3, 10

For more information, write the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, 205 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

The property tax short course is presented through the University's Department of Agricultural Short Courses, under the sponsorship of the Agricultural Extension Service, and Department of Agricultural Economics; the Minnesota Department of Taxation; Minnesota Association of Assessing Officers; Minnesota Association of Assessors; Association of Minnesota Counties; and the League of Minnesota Municipalities.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 10, 1966

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

HORSE SENSE  
IN 4-H  
HORSE PROJECT

Because of wide interest in both rural and urban areas, the 4-H horse project is stressing horse safety.

The horse project aims to help 4-H'ers develop leadership, sportsmanship and responsibility in management of a horse or pony, says Osgood Magnuson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Basic safety rules are a must in handling horses. All horse owners and 4-H members should practice these general rules until they become a habit:

- Speak to a horse before approaching or touching him. Never approach a horse directly from the rear.
- Walk beside the horse when leading, not ahead or behind him.
- Use a long lead strap and both hands when leading. Never wrap lead strap, halter shank or reins around your hand, wrist or body.
- Replace any strap when it begins to show signs of wear.
- Adjust the saddle carefully and the cinch tight enough so the horse will not turn when mounted. Soon after starting to ride, dismount and again tighten the saddle girth.
- Dismount and lead a horse frightened by an unusual obstacle or noise. Turn him in a circle and tighten the circle until he stops.
- Hold your mount to a walk when going up or down hills and reduce speed when riding rough ground or in sand, mud, ice or snow.
- Avoid paved roads.
- Know your horse's temperament and reactions. Be a kind, gentle and firm master. Do not be loud or rowdy.
- Ask permission when leading through a group of people.
- Dismount and lead your horse for five minutes each hour on long rides.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 10, 1966

To all counties  
ATT: HOME AGENTS  
For use week of  
January 17, 1966

FOOD PRICES  
MAY GO UP

Some food prices may be up in 1966, but because most people will earn more, they will actually spend less of their take-home pay for food this year than in 1965.

The price increase, furthermore, is not expected to be as large as it was in 1965, according to U. S. Department of Agriculture economists. Price increases will probably be greatest for food purchased and consumed away from home and for these foods consumed at home:

- . Beef, pork, lamb and mutton, since supplies have been reduced.
- . Most canned vegetables except beans, peas and sauerkraut.
- . Canned peaches, pears, sweet cherries and fruit cocktail. Prices of these fruits have already increased slightly and prices will continue at these levels until mid-1966.

But home Agent \_\_\_\_\_ reports that you can look for lower prices on citrus fruits, frozen corn, peas and snap beans than a year ago. Because of the large potato crop, potato prices will be considerably less than they were last year.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 10, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release.

HOG PRODUCERS  
CAUTIONED AGAINST  
OVEREXPANSION

Caution to hog producers: Don't let current high slaughter prices push you into an overexpansion this year.

In the hog industry as a whole, a modest increase in farrowings will return higher profits to hog producers than will a large increase.

Paul R. Hasbargen, University of Minnesota agricultural economist, explains some reasons behind these statements.

During the current strong price period, some "inner-outers" may be jumping back in. This could mean a sharp expansion in farrowings this year and a price decrease in 1967.

The large holdback of gilts and sows during the past few months indicates that farrowings in spring of 1966 may be higher than the five percent intended increase reported by hog producers in the ten corn belt states.

Hasbargen says the actual farrowings in late spring and fall could be doubled the reported amount. And a farrowing increase of this extent could result in sharply lower prices in 1967.

As marketings increase in late 1966 and 1967, Hasbargen says the pattern will be for hog prices to decrease about 2.5 percent for every one percent increase in marketings.

Also, current high retail prices of pork are keeping some consumers away from the pork counter. As consumers shift their preference from pork to poultry and other meats, sizeable cuts in pork prices will be needed before per capita consumption rises from the low level of 59 pounds per person in 1965.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 10, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

UM AGRONOMIST SAYS  
PICK CORN HYBRIDS NOW  
FOR BETTER SILAGE

Even though corn planting time is several months away, farmers will do well to make a five-point check now for selecting corn hybrids that are best for silage.

James Justin, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, advises selecting hybrids that: (1) yield a lot of grain, (2) stand well, (3) have the right maturity for your area, (4) have disease and insect resistance, and (5) hold their ears well until harvest.

Research shows that varieties which utilize the full growing season put more total digestible nutrients into the silo.

Hybrids that mature too early waste part of the growing season, says Justin. Corn hybrids that mature too late don't get a chance to produce all the feed value they are capable of producing. The late maturing hybrids may yield a high tonnage of silage, but too much will be water content.

Justin says, the feeding value of corn silage is best if ears are fully dented at harvest. Earlier harvesting can reduce quality. Fully dented corn is high in carbohydrates and needs no other additives, he points out.

And carbohydrates are essential for good preservation. With fully dented corn, Justin says carbohydrate levels will be high and moisture content will be about right for good preservation.

However, if you have the problem of large silage acreage and still want to harvest most of the corn at the best stage of development, Justin recommends planting several hybrids with different maturity ratings. This method helps assure top quality silage as harvesting progresses.

For more information on selecting corn hybrids for silage, check the latest issue of Miscellaneous Report 28, "Hybrid Corn Performance Trials." See your county agent or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205  
January 10, 1966

Immediate release

## INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR

### JANUARY

- 10, 24, 31 Property Tax Short Course for Local Assessors, Milaca.
- 11 - 14 Agricultural Inspectors Meeting, St. Paul Campus.
- 11, 25, Feb. 1 Property Tax Short Course for Local Assessors, Hibbing.
- 12 Crop Improvement Day, St. Paul Campus.
- 12, 26, Feb. 2 Property Tax Short Course for Local Assessors, Bagley.
- 13-14 Pesticides Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- 13-14 Upper Midwest Trade Seminar, Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis.
- 13, 27, Feb. 3 Property Tax Short Course for Local Assessors, Fergus Falls.
- 18 Minnesota Swine Breeders Meeting and Honor Roll Banquet,  
New Ulm.
- 19-21 Photography Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- 21 Christmas Tree Growers Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- 24, 31, Feb. 7 Property Tax Short Course for Local Assessors, Rochester.
- 25 Water Resources Seminar, St. Paul Campus.
- 25, Feb. 1, 8 Property Tax Short Course for Local Assessors, Mankato.
- 26, Feb. 2, 9 Property Tax Short Course for Local Assessors, Slayton.
- 27, Feb. 3, 10 Property Tax Short Course for Local Assessors, Montevideo.
- 31 Landscape Design Workshop, St. Paul Campus.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205  
January 10, 1966

Immediate release

## TEMPT TEENAGERS WITH BACON, HAM AT BREAKFAST

Do the teenagers skip breakfast at your house?

Do they offer such excuses as "dull foods," "not hungry in the morning," "not enough time"?

Studies show that, for young and old alike, a good breakfast is necessary for maximum mental and physical efficiency, especially during the late morning hours. Yet teenagers are notorious breakfast skippers and as a result are subject to a midmorning slump or midmorning fatigue which deprives them of alertness and makes it difficult for them to concentrate.

But how can teenagers be encouraged to eat breakfast? Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, has a suggestion to mothers: Fry some bacon, ham or pork sausage links. The tantalizing aroma of the meat, she says, will tempt them to eat--even if on the run. Served with often-neglected eggs, the meat will provide the kind of stick-to-the-ribs breakfast teenagers need.

Pork and products like bacon, ham and pork sausage, all good breakfast meats, provide needed energy for the morning hours and, combined with eggs, contribute the protein necessary for growth and for maintenance of body tissues, Miss Mikesh says.

Pork is a good source of all the B vitamins--and one of the best sources of thiamine, important to growth and to proper functioning of the heart, nerves and muscles, the University nutritionist adds. Pork also provides substantial amounts of riboflavin for good vision and niacin for healthy skin. And for mothers who wonder about digestibility of pork, it is one of the most digestible of all foods, ranking about 98 percent in digestibility.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205  
January 10, 1966

Immediate release

#### RAMSEY COUNTY 4-H'ERS HONORED FOR ELECTRIC PROGRAM

Ramsey County 4-H'ers have been cited for having an outstanding 4-H electric program in the state.

The Ramsey County Agricultural Extension Service received a plaque from Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, Penn., at a recent statewide electric conference on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Eighty Ramsey County 4-H members were enrolled in the 4-H electric program. The principal project was the construction and use of electrical timers. An active countywide 4-H committee composed of seven adult leaders skilled in such work as electricity, woodworking and metal working planned and constructed kits. 4-H members met on designated nights and under the guidance of these adult leaders worked on the projects. The timers were made from discarded electric water heater meters donated by Northern States Power Co. The 4-H'ers are now using the timers for electric coffee makers, Christmas lights and other electrical appliances.

The National Electrical Contractors' Association helped sponsor the project and demonstrations were given by Northern States Power Co. and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205  
January 10, 1966

Immediate release

## CROP IMPROVEMENT DAY TO BE JAN. 12

Crop Improvement Day will be held at the Midland Country Club in St. Paul, Jan. 12.

The program is sponsored by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association and the Crop Quality Council in cooperation with the Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

After the morning business meetings, five University professors will discuss crop production in 1966.

Speakers are: New Varieties--Harley J. Otto, extension agronomist; Seed Distribution--Carl Borgeson, associate professor; Chemicals For Weed Control--Gerald R. Miller, extension agronomist; Up-to-Date Fertilizer Practices--Curtis J. Overdahl, extension soils specialist; New Facilities and Projects--William F. Hueg, Jr., assistant director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Minnesota.

The evening program includes dinner, entertainment by the Lamplighters and the presentation of awards. This year the Premier Seed Growers Awards will go to Charles H. Habstritt of Roseau, Merlin L. Knorr of Madison and Lester B. Krueger of Springfield. Leo M. Ashmore of the Tri-County Coop Association, Ulen will receive the Elevator Manager Award. The seedsman honored at the dinner will be the Peterson Seed Company, Savage.

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66-10-car

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205  
January 13, 1966

Immediate release

## 1965 MINNESOTA FARM INCOME REVIEWED

A 14 percent jump in livestock receipts in 1965 led Minnesota farm income to an all-time high, according to W. Keith Bryant, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota.

Sales of Minnesota farm products increased 7 percent last year to <sup>over</sup> \$1.5 billion, a total gain of \$101 million over 1964.

Bryant gives the following breakdown of Minnesota farm income for 1965.

Despite the unfavorable planting and harvesting weather in the state last year, crop production rose 8 percent over 1964. Gains were: barley, 37 percent; oats, 23 percent; hay, 18 percent; and wheat, 4 percent.

Corn yield increased by two bushels per acre to an average of 61 bushels but a decrease in acreage harvested dropped the corn crop two million bushels below the 1964 total of 272 million bushels.

Quality of corn and soybeans were generally lower. Yet, despite some discounting for high moisture, the corn crop averaged \$1.03 per bushel, about the same as the 1964 crop.

A record soybean crop of 58.6 million bushels was harvested last year in spite of September frosts which cut average yields to 18.5 bushels per acre. Soybean acreage, up 11 percent over 1964, offset the decrease in the crop yield. Soybean prices increased two cents per bushel to \$2.51.

The combined marketings of livestock and livestock products showed an average increase of nine percent over 1964. This trend was mainly due to the 33 percent advance in hog receipts over the previous year with a 38 percent jump in the average price per hundred weight to \$20.56. This increase in prices was due mainly to a 14 percent reduction in hog slaughter nationally.

Calf prices suffered a drop of about 10 percent under the 1964 price, but the cattle price was up about 3 percent. Marketings increased also about 3 percent in the state over 1964.

(more)

add 1 -- Minn. farm income reviewed

A national decline of about 9 percent in the sheep and lamb marketings raised the sheep and lamb prices substantially above the 1964 prices. Minnesota total receipts increased still more as the state slaughter ran 8 percent ahead of 1964.

Livestock products forged ahead of 1964 totals with turkeys and dairy products setting the pace. Total milk production ran slightly ahead of the previous year but an increase of about six percent in the price of milk accounted for the major gain in total receipts.

Minnesota led the nation in turkey production last year with a crop of 15.9 million birds. This was the second largest turkey crop for the state, still short of the record 19 million birds produced in 1961. The number of turkeys marketed and a slight increase in prices kept the turkey receipts in line with the general upswing in farm income.

Egg production in Minnesota declined for the tenth consecutive year. Egg prices were also slightly down and egg receipts fell to \$53 million in 1965 from \$56 million the year before.

Cash sales of agriculture products for 1965 show livestock as the major income producer with 39 percent of the cash market. Livestock products accounted for 32 percent and crops for 29 percent of the total 1965 farm income in Minnesota.

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66-15-pjt

## FOOD SUPPLIES AMPLE TO MEET GROWING NEEDS

Plenty of food for your market basket is in prospect for 1966, in spite of increasing demands from a growing population with rising incomes.

Some of this food, though, will carry higher price tags than a year ago.

Most meats will cost more because of the expected decline in per capita supplies. Smaller crops and packs of some vegetables and fruits will make overall prices of canned foods higher. But prices of frozen vegetables, fresh potatoes, fresh citrus fruits and frozen orange juice are expected to average lower than last season.

In spite of a hike in food prices, however, most people will spend a smaller share of their take-home pay for food in 1966 since their incomes will be higher.

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

. Red meat. Smaller total supplies are in prospect. A slight increase in total beef production is more than offset by population growth and smaller imports of beef. Retail beef prices will probably average higher than in 1965 throughout most of 1966.

Because of smaller pork production, retail pork prices are expected to average well above levels of a year ago. However, in the second half of the year prices probably will begin to decline, and by the end of 1966, pork likely will be priced under 1965 year-end levels.

. Fish. The small increase in supplies is not keeping pace with population growth.

. Poultry. Broiler production is expected to increase in 1966, and retail prices for broilers and fryers are expected to decline slightly. Per capita chicken consumption in 1966 will likely reach a new high of around 35 pounds.

Another sizable gain is expected in turkey production in 1966, with the largest expansion, percentagewise, in the small fryer-roaster turkeys.

(more)

add 1 -- 1966 food supplies

. Eggs. Output in all of 1966 may not be up enough to maintain per capita egg consumption at the 1965 level. In the first half of 1966 production is likely to be a little under last year's but after mid-year, laying flocks will probably have been rebuilt and egg output will be above a year earlier. For all of 1966 prices may average about the same as in 1965.

. Food fats and oils. Total supplies of food fats and oils in the 1965-66 marketing year are forecast at about 5 percent above 1964-65. The increase stems entirely from the record 1965 soybean crop. Production of edible vegetable oils (cottonseed and soybean) is expected to increase, but lard output probably will be down significantly. Butter production will be down slightly. During 1966 retail prices of the major food fat products are expected to average slightly below 1965.

. Citrus fruits. Supplies of all fresh citrus fruits except Florida tangerines and limes are expected to be moderately larger than a year ago. California Navels and Florida Valencias comprise most of the increase for oranges. In grapefruit, Florida pink and white seedless account for most of the gain. More Temple oranges, tangelos and lemons are expected than last year. Retail prices for fresh oranges and grapefruit have averaged somewhat lower in recent months than a year ago.

Within the next two years, production of citrus fruits could exceed the pre-freeze record volume of 1961-'62, assuming favorable weather.

. Processed citrus juices. An increase is expected in the output of frozen orange concentrate and canned single-strength citrus juices.

. Fresh deciduous fruits. Fresh deciduous fruits remaining from the 1965 crop consist mainly of apples, pears, grapes and cranberries. The 1966 crop of noncitrus fruits may be about the same as in 1965. Increases are probable, however, in clingstone peaches, Bartlett pears and cherries, which suffered in 1965 because of unfavorable weather. The 1965 record crop of grapes will most likely not be matched in 1966.

Continued large supplies of bananas, mainly from Ecuador, are in prospect, at least until mid-1966.

(more)

add 2 -- 1966 food supplies

Shipments of fresh pineapple from Hawaii to the U. S. mainland probably will continue to increase.

. Processed deciduous fruits. Supplies of canned fruits are down most noticeably for canned peaches, pears, fruit cocktail and cherries. Some increase appears likely in canned pineapple.

Sharp reductions are indicated in the packs of frozen strawberries and cherries.

Supplies of dried fruits are moderately larger for 1965-66, mainly because of increased output of raisins and heavier carryover of other stocks.

. Nuts. Supplies of edible tree nuts will total somewhat above last season, mainly because of the large increase in pecans. Imports of Brazil nuts will probably decrease. Prices of pecans will probably be down somewhat, but most other nuts are likely to cost slightly more.

. Fresh vegetables. Supplies of most vegetables into mid-1966 are expected to be larger than a year ago. Production of cabbage, carrots, lettuce and spinach is up, and storage supplies of onions are unusually large. Potato production was up 52 percent in the West and 29 percent in the Midwest. Sweet potato supplies are also substantially larger than last season.

. Processed vegetables. Total canned vegetable stocks appear to be about the same as last year. Supplies of snap beans, sauerkraut and green peas are much larger than a year ago, and supplies of canned lima beans may be up a little. Because of the smaller stocks of canned tomato items, beets and asparagus, these canned foods will probably be offered less frequently as specials.

Frozen vegetable supplies are larger than last year, mainly due to more green peas, carrots and sweet corn. Prices for frozen vegetables probably will average slightly lower than a year ago.

Dry beans and peas will be in shorter supply this year than last.

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66-14-jbn

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

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INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE  
ST. PAUL 55101

January 17, 1966

County Agent:

Information in the attached article has already been sent to the metropolitan newspapers and broadcast stations and to papers in hometown of new MCIA officers and Crop Improvement Day award winners. This version is for your local use.

Sincerely,

*Phillip J. Tichenor*

Phillip J. Tichenor  
Extension Information Specialist

PJT:jbw

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647- 3205  
January 17, 1966

To all counties  
Immediate release

RECORD 100,000 ACRES INSPECTED  
BY MINNESOTA CROP IMPROVEMENT  
ASSOCIATION

A record 100,000 acres were field inspected in 1965 by members of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association as part of the Association's seed certification program.

Bennett L. Aarestad, Halstad, re-elected as president at the Association's 62nd annual meeting January 12, says the 100,000 acres for 1965 nearly doubles the acreage inspected in 1963.

The Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, the state's official seed certification agency, promotes improved crop production, especially through production and distribution of certified seed varieties.

Other officers re-elected for 1966 include Robert E. Thiel, Wendell, vice president; Bert G. Enestvedt, Sacred Heart, treasurer; and Harley Otto, St. Paul, secretary.

R. S. Rice, Roseau, was a newly elected director. Enestvedt and Aarestad were re-elected as directors for three-year terms.

Other directors include: Dale Kelsey, Lewisville; D. Ken Christensen, Minneapolis; Merlin L. Knorr, Madison; Leslie L. Wright, West Concord; Elmer Bredlie, Eldred; and Herbert W. Johnson, St. Paul, head of the agronomy and plant genetics department at the University of Minnesota. (more)

add 1 --Crop Improvement Day

Ward Marshall, St. Paul, is manager of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

Crop Improvement Day, January 12, was sponsored by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association and the Crop Quality Council, in cooperation with the Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

At the evening banquet, Premier Seed Grower awards were presented to Charles. H. Habstritt, Roseau; Merlin L. Knorr, Madison; and Lester B. Krueger, Springfield. An honorary Premier Seed Grower award went to H. L. Thomas, associate professor in the University's agronomy and plant genetics department.

Leo M. Ashmore of the Tri-County Coop Association, Ulen, received the Elevator Manager Award. The seedsman honored was the Peterson Seed Company, Savage.

At present, the Association has 1,626 members throughout Minnesota participating in the seed certification program. Aarestad says the program is designed to increase the supply of quality field crop seed and make certified seed available to more farmers.

The Association's field inspections and accurate records also maintain the varietal purity and good germination qualities of field crop seeds.

The Minnesota association is also a member of the International Crop Improvement Association, which is composed of seed certifying agencies from the United States and Canada. Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University, is the state's representative on the international association's board of directors.

The seed certification program strives for high quality seeds which are basic to good crop production. New crop varieties grown in 1965 include: Chris wheat; Traverse, A-100, and Chippewa 64 soybeans; Tippecanoe oats and Dixon barley.

For a list of growers supplying certified seed, read the Association's Seed Directory for 1966 Planting. The publication is available from your county agent or write to Ward Marshall, Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 17, 1966

To all counties  
Immediate release

1965 FARM INCOME  
AT INCOME HIGH  
FOR MINNESOTA

Minnesota farm income hit an all-time high in 1965, led by a 14 percent increase in livestock receipts, says W. Keith Bryant, University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

Sales of farm products totaled more than \$1.5 million in 1965, a gain of \$101 million and seven percent above the 1964 level.

Bryant gives the following breakdown of Minnesota's 1965 farm income.

Livestock was the major income producer, accounting for 39 percent of all cash sales of agricultural products for 1965. Livestock products comprised 32 percent and crops made up 29 percent of the state's total 1965 farm income.

Combined marketings of livestock and livestock products were up an average of nine percent over 1964. Most of the increase came from rising hog receipts-- up 33 percent in 1965.

Hog prices averaged \$20.56 per hundredweight during 1965, a 38 percent jump over 1964. The price increase for hogs was due mainly to a 14 percent decline in slaughter nationally for 1965.

Calf prices in 1965 dropped about 10 percent from year earlier levels, but cattle prices averaged about 3 percent higher overall. Cattle marketings in the state also rose about three percent over 1964.

add 1 - 1965 farm income

Sheep and lamb prices rose substantially as the nation's sheep and lamb marketings decreased about nine percent during 1965. Total receipts in Minnesota increased still more as the state's sheep and lamb slaughter ran eight percent ahead of 1964.

Turkeys and dairy products showed the major gains as receipts from livestock products topped 1964 totals. Milk production increased slightly over a year earlier. But the major increase in dairy products receipts came from higher milk prices which were up about six percent.

Minnesota had the nation's largest turkey crop in 1965 as production hit 15.9 million birds. However, the 1965 crop still ran second to the record 19 million birds produced in the state in 1961.

In 1965, the number of birds marketed and a slight price increase meant that total turkey receipts rose about equal to the state's overall upswing in farm income.

Minnesota egg receipts decreased for the tenth straight year. Egg prices dropped slightly and egg receipts declined to \$53 million in 1965, down \$3 million from 1964.

Even though unfavorable planting and harvesting weather plagued Minnesota farmers, crop production was up eight percent above 1964. Barley output increased 37 percent; oats, 23 percent; hay, 18 percent; and wheat 4 percent.

Corn yields rose two bushels per acre and average yield was 61 bushels. But a decrease in acreage harvested put the 1965 production two million bushels lower than the 1964 total of 272 million bushels.

Corn and soybean quality was generally lower. But corn prices averaged \$1.03, about equal to 1964 levels, despite some discounting for high moisture.

A record, 58.6 million bushel soybean crop was harvested in 1965, even though September frosts cut average yields to 18.5 bushels per acre. The decrease in yield was offset by increased soybean acreage, up 11 percent over 1964. Soybean prices averaged \$2.51 per bushel, two cents above 1964.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 17, 1966

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Hog Prices to Hold Strong: Hog prices should remain strong and above 1965 levels for at least another six months, judging from current supply indicators. Kenneth Egertson, University of Minnesota agricultural economist, says current on-farm, pig inventories show that hogs weighing under 150 pounds are 10 percent fewer than a year ago. These pigs will provide marketings from now until June. Thus, slaughter is expected to run from 8 to 15 percent less than a year ago.

Egertson says pork in inventory is also extremely low, so pork available for consumption will be even less than slaughter estimates indicate. With lower supplies, population growth and increased incomes, pork demand should remain at high levels.

Strong hog prices--20 to 25 percent above 1965--and excellent profit prospects should prevail through mid-1966. But Egertson stresses that higher prices could be strong incentive for producers to expand farrowings in 1966.

\* \* \* \*

Oily Smell in Fertilizer?: An oily smell you may detect in a fertilizer mixture is probably no cause for concern, says Curtis Overdahl, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist. Used motor oil and diesel oil are sometimes added in mixtures containing powdery micronutrients--such as boron--to keep the powder from separating out when the fertilizer is spread. A blender may add one to three percent oil to hold the fine powder to the surfaces of the fertilizer granules.

\* \* \* \*

Minimum Tillage Consideration: Farmers considering a switch to minimum tillage would do well to act before planting time arrives, says James Swan, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist. Machinery companies have a wide variety of equipment available, suited to most soil and climatic conditions. Minimum tillage equipment is available for use on both fall and spring plowed ground and some systems require little additional equipment. Example: systems using field cultivators or front or rear mounted corn cultivators require only a hitch and other slight modifications.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 17, 1966

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Adapt for your listening area  
(Dates given in story are for  
KTCA-TV)

PROGRAM TO  
FEATURE MEAT,  
PROTEIN NEEDS

Do you know the best ways to prepare meat for greatest taste appeal and most protein? How important is protein for the different age groups in your family? What are the best sources?

You'll get the answers to these and other questions about protein in a series of four television programs, "Protein--the Key to Life," on (KTCA-TV, Channel 2, beginning Friday, February 4, at 9:30 p.m. and on three succeeding Fridays.)

The series features Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

The protein series is the second segment of the program, "It's a Jet-Age Home," which highlighted family finances in January.

In the first of the programs on protein, "Man and Meat," February 4, Miss Mikesh will explain why protein is important, what the protein needs are for different age groups and how to tell if the family is getting enough protein.

The second program, February 11, "Man Seeks the Key of Life," will tell you how to judge relative value and costs of different kinds of protein foods, how to choose and prepare them--whether you're a gourmet, are cholesterol conscious, health conscious, weight conscious or money conscious.

On February 18, viewers will learn how to use today's lean, meaty pork to advantage, how to select pork cuts and how to garnish pork.

The final program in the protein series, "Keying Your Protein to Beef," February 25, will show how characteristics of beef cuts affect the method of cooking.

-jbn-

NOTE TO AGENTS: Use the schedule of dates that fits your area:  
     Fargo, KEME-TV, Channel , beginning February 17, Thursday at  
        8 p.m.  
     Duluth, KDAL-TV, Channel 3, beginning Sunday, February 13,  
        10:30 a.m.  
     Mankato, KEYC-TV, Channel 12, beginning Friday, March 25, 3:30 p.m.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 17, 1966

To all counties  
ATT: HOME AGENTS  
For use week of  
January 24 or later

USDA RESEARCH  
YIELDS PRODUCTS  
FOR CONSUMERS

Low-calorie peanuts, a low-fat cheese and new convenience foods such as instant dry apple flakes--these are some of the highlights of 1965 research by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to benefit consumers.

Experiments and studies by USDA's Agricultural Research Service during the past year have resulted in a number of new products and processes and more efficient marketing. Much of this research will benefit farmers directly expanding markets for agricultural products, and some of it will lead to new industries that will provide employment for many people, comments Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Some of the new foods developed by ARS scientists will be appearing on your grocery shelves soon; others produced commercially by several firms, may be there already. These are some of the new foods and processes developed by USDA last year:

. Low-calorie peanuts. ARS scientists developed a process for removing about two-thirds of the oil and calories from peanuts. The processed peanuts retained the original flavor, shape and aroma of roasted peanuts.

-more-

add 1 - consumer research

. A low-fat cheese made from skim milk. It looks and tastes like very mild Cheddar but contains only 5 to 7 percent butterfat compared with Cheddar's 31 percent.

. Dry apple flakes for instant use in a variety of foods. Through an improved process these flakes can be made at low cost. The dry flakes can be mixed with water to make applesauce. They have been tried successfully in several commercial products such as dessert and cake mixes. The flakes may find outlets also in apple butter, confections and baked goods.

. Instant sweet potato flakes. These are now being produced commercially. Besides giving consumers a delicious convenience food, this product is providing farmers with an outlet for hard-to-market odd-size sweet potatoes.

. Dehydrated celery made by a process that combines freezing and explosion puffing. The new product shows promise for use in soups, sauces and other processed foods.

. A peach drink with the flavor and aroma of fresh peaches. Peaches too ripe to ship, now largely wasted, are ideal for making the drink.

. Fruit-ice lollipops made with whey. Lollipops can be made more nutritious without changing their flavor by replacing some of the sugar with cottage cheese whey dried by a process developed by ARS.

. A low-cost method of peeling the dark bran from wheat, leaving all the creamy-white inner portion of the kernels, makes a bulgur wheat that is nearly white and more attractive.

. A process for making rice flour from the outer layers of parboiled rice could provide a new outlet for rice as an ingredient in baby foods and in diets for older people. The flour is rich in protein and vitamin B.

Department of Information  
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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205  
January 17, 1966

Immediate release

## DATES SET FOR ENTRIES IN TOWN/ COUNTRY ART SHOW

Dates for entering exhibits in the University of Minnesota's 15th annual Town/Country Art Show to be held on the St. Paul Campus are Feb. 28 through March 5, according to an announcement from A. Russell Barton, art show coordinator.

Any amateur painter or sculptor of high school age or over living in rural Minnesota or in a Minnesota town of 25,000 or less is eligible to exhibit one painting and one piece of sculpture, but no more than one in either medium. The entry must be a recent original work, not a copy. It should not have been exhibited in any previous Minnesota Town/Country Art Show. Photographs are not acceptable.

Art works may be delivered in person or sent by mail to the St. Paul Campus Student Center from Monday morning, Feb. 28, until 5 p.m. Saturday, March 5. Registration blanks and entry rules are available from Minnesota Town/Country Art Show, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101 or by calling 647-3211. Entry fee is \$2.

Unlike most art shows, the Minnesota Town/Country Art Show is not juried. However, merit award ribbons will be given to approximately 20 artists deserving special recognition or encouragement. The award exhibits will be hung in the American-Swedish Institute in Minneapolis from April 10 through May 8.

The Minnesota Town/Country Art Show will be open to the public in the St. Paul Campus Student Center Galleries March 13 to April 1. A special program is planned for rural artists during the final week of the show.

New features of this year's show are short-short story and playwriting competitions.

The Minnesota Town/Country Art Show is presented each year by the Department of Agricultural Short Courses with the sponsorship of the Agricultural Extension Service and the General Extension Division of the University of Minnesota.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 17, 1966

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

4-H FOODS PROJECT  
ATTRACTS URBAN  
AND RURAL YOUTH

Minnesota's 4-H foods program is teaching the why's as well as the how's of cookery to its 23,000 enrolled club members.

An objective of the project open to both boys and girls is to relate principles of food science and nutrition to food planning and preparation, says Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

The project is divided into six units: snacks and little lunches, picnics and suppers, creative foods, quick meals, family meals and outdoor cookery.

Younger members learn to plan, prepare and serve attractive lunches, picnics and suppers. They put together a picnic box or basket and practice the habits of cleanliness and safety. They begin to understand about food science through a section in their foods bulletin, "Let's be curious."

Creative foods, quick meals, family meals and outdoor cookery are the topics for members with more experience in managing at least one aspect of a family's meals. They learn to use different cooking equipment and appliances and continue to work with the planning and serving of meals that include foods from the four food groups.

-more-

add 1 - 4-H foods projects

Short-term goals for older foods members include how to buy economically to cut food costs, how foreign foods can contribute to an appreciation of foods and even other cultures and how to entertain friends and relatives at family meals and other occasions.

The foods project provides excellent demonstration opportunities, Marian Larson, assistant 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota points out. Members might study and show how cheese is made or emphasize some of the basic principles in protein cookery. Or members might show how to make one single dish such as yeast rolls, jelly or jam, a relish plate, open-face sandwiches or apple or ice cream pie.

Junior leaders in the foods project are a gold mine to a 4-H club. As older 4-H'ers they can organize project meetings for the younger members, teaching them such things as the basic principles of food preparation, ~~man~~agement of time as it relates to food preparation, or how to demonstrate. Project meetings can be concluded by 4-H'ers judging the home-prepared products with the help of older members, telling why one is better than the other. Junior leaders can also help the younger girls to plan and prepare a social function for the club--a tea for mothers, lunch for a meeting, or the entire membership might plan a banquet for parents.

-smk-

Department of Information  
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January 18, 1966

Immediate release

## MINN. VEGETABLE GROWERS TO MEET

The annual meeting and institute of the Minnesota Vegetable Growers' Association is to be held Saturday, Jan. 29, at McGuire's Supper Club, West County Road E, St. Paul.

Registration will open at 9:30 a.m. and the program will begin at 10:30 a.m. According to Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota and secretary of the association, there will be no fee for registration. The meeting is open to members and others interested.

Speakers for the all-day institute include T. E. Thomson, director of marketing services, Minnesota Department of Agriculture; and University of Minnesota staff members Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture, David Davis, associate professor of horticultural science and Russell Adams, Jr., assistant professor of soil science.

Robert L. Carolus, horticulturist from Michigan State University, will discuss maximum benefits from irrigation at the opening of the afternoon session at 1:30 p.m. Other subjects will include marketing Minnesota vegetables, keeping pace with changing agriculture, new trends in vegetable breeding and soil pesticide residues.

On display during the day will be commercial exhibits of seed chemicals and equipment.

The annual business meeting of the association will be held following the institute.

Department of Information  
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January 18, 1966

Immediate release

## UNIVERSITY ADVISORY COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

Clem Thurnbeck, Forest Lake, has been elected chairman of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture Advisory Council. He succeeds L. V. Wilson, Owatonna.

New vice chairman of the Council is Richard Bonde, St. Paul. H. J. Sloan, director of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station, continues as executive secretary.

New members of the Advisory Council elected to the executive committee include George Pederson, St. Paul and Mrs. Del Krenick, Madison Lake. Mrs. Roy Olson, Route 5, Stillwater, continues as a member.

The Council's functions are twofold:

1. Aid the University in keeping informed about the needs in agriculture and related industries, forestry, home economics and veterinary medicine.
2. Advise the University concerning ways and means of improving the effectiveness of its services.

The Council consists of 18 members, including 11 nominated by various state-wide agricultural organizations and 7 named at large.

Delegate members include Clarence Myers, Blue Earth, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation; Edwin Christianson, St. Paul, Minnesota Farmers Union; Holgar O. Warner, Harris, Minnesota State Grange; Robert Backstrom, Warren, Minnesota Crop Improvement Association; R. H. Bonde, Minnesota Dairy Industry Committee; Clem Thurnbeck, Minnesota Poultry Industry Council; L. V. Wilson, Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association; Lloyd Bachman, Minneapolis, Minnesota State Horticultural Society; Mrs. Roy Olson, Minnesota Home Economics Association; Dr. F. W. Gehrman, Wayzata, Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society; and Mrs. Del Krenik, Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

Members at large include: Ray Wood, Cloquet, Diamond Match Co.; George Pederson, Twin City Milk Producers Association; Ron Kennedy, Minneapolis, F. H. Peavey Co.; Dean McNeal, Minneapolis, Pillsbury Co.; John Schwartau, Red Wing; Robert Odegard, Princeton; and one member to be named.

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66-19-hbs

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Immediate release

## UM FORESTERS' DAY SET FOR JAN. 22

Old-time logging days will be relived on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus on Saturday, Jan. 22, when forestry students compete in log chopping, bucking, pole climbing and other events common to early loggers in the state.

On Friday night, Jan. 21, preceding Foresters' Day, Cliff Ahlgren, research associate for the University and director of the Superior-Quetico Wilderness Research Center on Basswood Lake, will speak on "Ecology Research in Wilderness Areas." His talk will be at 8 p.m. in the St. Paul Campus Student Center.

Foresters' Day activities will begin at 10:30 a.m. Saturday with a logger-style bean feed in Luther Hall near the St. Paul Campus. At 1:30 p.m., student-faculty skits will be presented in the auditorium of Green Hall.

Following the skits, the foresters will crown their queen, "Daughter of Paul."

Candidates are Sue Cin, freshman, Alberta; Jane McAlpine, sophomore, St. Paul; Kerry Menge, sophomore, Hopkins; Cande Michel, freshman, Omaha; and Lynn Stauffacher, sophomore, Minneapolis.

Also, the "Son of Paul" award will go to an outstanding senior member of the Forestry Club. The candidates for this award are David L. Miller, Minneapolis; and Vince Mann, West Chicago.

Field events will consist of log chopping, one and two-man log bucking, pole climbing, match splitting, egg throwing, tobacco spitting, log throwing, traverse, chain throwing and a tug-of-war. Girls will compete in snowshoe races and water boiling contests.

Concluding the day's activities will be the Stump Jumpers' Ball in the North Star Ballroom, at 9 p.m., featuring Harry Strobel and his orchestra.

The public is invited to attend any or all events of the day.

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66-17-pjt

Department of Information  
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St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205  
January 18, 1966

Immediate release

## AMOUNT SPENT FOR FOOD UP IN 1965

Americans spent about 6 percent more for food in 1965 than the year before, and they'll continue to spend more in 1966.

But the percentage increase won't be as great--probably not over 4 percent above 1965 figures.

Higher retail food prices, greater total consumption of food because of population growth and more marketing services accounted for the fact that food expenditures rose more than usual in 1965.

Actually, the percentage of income being spent for food declined slightly in 1965 because food expenditures did not rise quite as fast as income, according to Mary Ryan, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Income after taxes was up 6 1/2 percent in 1965 over the previous year and expenditures for food were up about 6 percent. The percentage spent for food is expected to decline slightly in 1966.

The American food bill in 1965 was about \$85 1/2 billion, Miss Ryan reports. Another \$12 billion went for alcoholic beverages.

For each person, expenditures averaged about \$439. Per family food expenditures averaged \$1,469 for the year or \$28.25 a week. However, simple averages per person don't apply to different sized families, Miss Ryan warns.

As the family increases in size, total food expenditures increase, but not in proportion to the number of persons. Thus single consumers spent an estimated \$675 for food in 1965 compared to about \$570 per person for a two-person family and \$285 per person for a family of six or more. Total family expenditures are estimated at \$1,140 for two-person families but \$1,995 for families of six or more. The range was from \$22 to \$38 a week per person, depending on family size.

Food expenditures also vary with size of family income, vocation of family head, number of earners in the family, family preferences and location.

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66-16-jbn

Department of Information  
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St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205  
January 20, 1966

Immediate release

## LANDSCAPE DESIGN WORKSHOP SCHEDULED

A workshop in landscape design will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Jan. 31-Feb. 2, according to an announcement from LaVern A. Freeh, head of the Department of Agricultural Short Courses.

Purpose of the short course is to help landscape designers keep pace with the changing needs of the times and to give them an opportunity to have design problems of various types analyzed by experts. Changing styles in business structures and homes and the trend toward more family living out of doors have dictated changes in landscape design, says C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota and coordinator of the program.

Landscape architects who will conduct the workshop sessions are Mrs. Jane Smith, Jane Smith Associates, Lansing Mich.; William Nelson, Jr., Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Illinois, Urbana; and Marvin Wehler, Franz Lipp Associates, Chicago. The workshop program will include instruction in drafting and training in residential design.

Luncheon speakers during the three-day event will be Robert J. Forsyth, associate professor of related art in the School of Home Economics, and Robert W. Snyder, extension economist in land use, University of Minnesota; and Vicki Klein, lighting consultant, Northern States Power Co. Their subjects will range from art in landscape composition to future land use and garden lighting.

The workshop is sponsored by the Minnesota Association of Nurserymen, the Twin Cities Nurserymen's Association, the University's Department of Horticultural Science and Agricultural Extension Service.

Some 70 landscape designers from Minnesota and neighboring states are expected to attend the three-day sessions.

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66-23-jbn

## TIME TO PRACTICE NEGLECTED ART OF PRUNING

Those shade trees you expect to enjoy next summer would benefit by some pruning this winter, a University of Minnesota horticulturist declared today.

Late winter--by the middle of February or first of March--is a suitable time to prune shade trees. Actually, they may be pruned any time during the winter when the snow isn't too deep or the weather too frigid for the person doing the pruning.

Leon C. Snyder, head of the University's Department of Horticultural Science, says pruning is necessary to good tree care; yet it has become a neglected art. Some home owners wait until a tree is in real trouble before they prune. But Snyder points out that a little judicious pruning every year from the time a tree is planted can do much to shape a tree and prevent future weaknesses.

Young trees need to be pruned to prevent a weak framework from developing, to provide balance to the growing crown and to remove branches that may cross and rub each other or that may interfere with traffic. If young trees are properly pruned, the mature tree will require a minimum of pruning. Then pruning of mature trees may often be limited to the removal of dead or broken branches or to the thinning out of an overly dense crown.

Snyder recommends removing a few branches at a time over a period of several years rather than cutting out an excessive amount of wood at one time. He gives these further tips on pruning:

- . Always use sharp tools.
- . Make all cuts clean. Never leave unsightly stubs that may become focal points for entering disease organisms.
- . Paint all wounds over 1 inch in diameter with an antiseptic tree wound paint.
- . Always keep the natural form of the tree in mind when pruning. If you do a good job of pruning, it should not be evident that the tree has been freshly pruned.

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January 20, 1966

Immediate release

### UNIVERSITY AGRONOMIST NAMED PREMIER SEED GROWER

H. L. Thomas, associate professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota, has been named Honorary Premier Seed Grower by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association. Announcement of his selection was made by Bennett L. Aarestad, president of the association.

Each year the association honors several individual producers as Premier Seed Growers. In addition it selects one or more persons connected with research and teaching for the Honorary Premier Seed Grower award.

A native of Michigan, Thomas received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from Michigan State University and Ph. D. from the University of Minnesota. He was on the University of Illinois staff for two years and then with the University of Minnesota as Grant County agricultural extension agent from 1933 to 1935. He was associate conservationist with the Soil Conservation Service from 1935-1943 and was with the Bureau of Plant Industry in St. Paul in 1943-1944. He returned to the University in 1944, specializing in plant breeding and applied statistics. He is the author of more than 40 research papers and two books, Introduction to Applied Statistics and A History of Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

One of the better known developments in plant breeding in which he cooperated is Park bluegrass.

Premier Seed Growers previously announced were Charles H. Habstritt of Roseau, Merlin L. Knorr of Madison and Lester B. Krueger of Springfield. Leo M. Ashmore of the Tri-County Coop Association, Ulen, received the Elevator Manager Award.

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66-21-hbs

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January 20, 1966

Immediate release

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\* CORRECTION \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

In the release sent to you January 18 headed

AMOUNT SPENT FOR FOOD UP IN 1965

paragraph 5 incorrectly stated that the amount of the American food bill was \$85 1/2 million.

Paragraph 5 should read:

The American food bill in 1965 was about \$85 1/2 billion.

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66-24-jbn

Department of Information  
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Institute of Agricultural  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 24, 1966

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Livestock Protection From Fallout: Posters are being distributed to livestock owners in Minnesota giving advice for the protection of animals during nuclear attack. Clifton Halsey, rural civil defense agent at the University of Minnesota, urges all livestock owners to place a copy of this poster in the barn. He says nuclear attack is possible as long as nuclear weapons exist and in such a situation, there would be no time to contact the county agent for instructions.

\* \* \* \*

Soybean Output Soars: Just 20 years ago, the nation's soybean production was less than 25 million bushels, says David Briggs, University of Minnesota biochemistry professor. By 1958, the soybean crop hit 550 million bushels and in 1964, production jumped to 700 million bushels. Output for 1965 is expected to be 840 million bushels, more than 33 times the 1945 crop.

Briggs says the best estimates indicate the United States produces about 70 percent of the world's soybeans. Most of the nation's soybean crop that is not exported is crushed to extract the edible oil. During 1963, more than 3.5 billion pounds of soybean oil were consumed in the United States as shortening, margarine, and as liquid cooking and salad oils.

\* \* \* \*

Tips on Dairy Cow Rations: Are you feeding your cows soft corn, or corn silage containing limited amounts of corn grain? William Mudge, University of Minnesota extension dairyman, says to remember these rations are low in energy. More grain than usual must be fed to meet the dairy cows' needs. Heavy producing cows offer the best market for high moisture corn, so feed them plenty. Don't let the cows lose flesh or drop in milk production, says Mudge. To make sure you're feeding enough, gradually increase the amount of grain fed to fresh cows until milk production reaches a peak and levels off. With this method, use a milk scale to check daily milk weights. And note how fresh cows respond to the increased amounts of soft corn.

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Department of Information  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 24, 1966

To all counties  
Immediate release

HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS  
URGED TO APPLY  
FOR COLLEGE NOW

High school seniors planning to attend the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, University of Minnesota next fall are urged to apply early.

John A. Goodding, assistant director of resident instruction, says admission is now based on the student's record up through and including his junior year of high school. Thus applications can be accepted earlier than in past years.

August 15, 1966 is the deadline for applications for fall quarter enrollment. But Goodding encourages students to make earlier applications for better results.

Early applications allow the college more time to evaluate the student's record and plan for fall enrollment, says Goodding. And it helps students to start planning for entering college.

Application forms are available from the high school principal or counselor. The student fills out the first two pages and the counselor or principal completes the remaining pages.

The student must also include a ten dollar check to cover costs of examining the records, says Goodding.

After evaluating the student's record, the college informs each student whether or not he qualifies for admission. Those qualified are told when to attend the two-day Orientation-Registration Program on the St. Paul Campus.

For the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, the two-day sessions will be held the first two weeks of August and September. Goodding says each student must attend one of the two-day sessions to take placement tests and register for fall classes.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 24, 1966

To all counties  
Immediate release

1966 BARLEY SEED  
HAS HIGH LEVEL OF  
LOOSE SMUT INFECTION

Loose smut infection in barley in 1965 was the highest in 15 years or more, says H. G. Johnson, plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

Seed certification organizations in Minnesota and North Dakota have temporarily doubled the allowance to eight percent for loose smut in certified seed to provide sufficient seed for the 1966 crop.

If the seed meets required standards in other respects, Johnson says seed lots with low percentages of loose smut infection can be used for planting. Barley seed with high percentages of smut infection should be used for feed or sent to market.

The important step now is to have seed tested before any investment is made for cleaning, grading or purchasing seed.

The test does not control the disease, but shows the percentage of embryo infection for individual lots of seed. Knowing this percentage can guide the farmer in deciding which seed lot to use for the 1966 planting.

Farmers should consult their county agent for information about the test, says Johnson. For more information about loose smut infection, ask your county agent for Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 6, entitled "Barley Smuts." Or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

-more-

add 1 - 1966 barley seed

Johnson says the 1965 growing season was cool and moist. Loose smut infection tends to increase when these conditions occur at flowering time for barley.

The rise in smut infection was expected. But to find out the extent of smut increase, seed samples from throughout Minnesota were tested in St. Paul. Here's the test results:

- \* Twenty percent of the samples had more than 10 percent of embryos infected.
- \* Thirty percent of the samples had 5 to 10 percent infection.
- \* Half of the samples had less than five percent of the embryos infected.

Tests at Fargo which predominantly represent the Red River Valley, showed even higher infection rates. Johnson reports the Fargo tests showed 40 percent of the samples had greater than 10 percent infection.

Johnson says the highest infection in a single sample was 28 percent at St. Paul and 40 percent at Fargo.

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To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

4-H'ERS RECORD  
AND REPORT  
WITH PHOTOGRAPHY

Photography is a way of communication to many 4-H'ers who catch the action at holiday celebrations or while working on their 4-H projects.

Some 4,000 Minnesota 4-H'ers participating in the photography project learn the fundamentals of picturetaking and the how's and why's of photographic procedures and processes, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

The 4-H project is divided into four units. Well illustrated and accurate leader and member manuals accompany each project unit.

Unit one, Adventures with Your Camera, covers basic camera operations and elementary picturetaking with a camera which has fixed focus and one shutter speed.

Unit two, Challenges in Picturetaking, emphasizes picture story telling, basic picture composition and use of light, picture evaluation and an introduction to adjustable and automatic cameras.

Unit three, Exploring Photography, covers the adjustable camera, various films and the relationship between light and exposure. Members learn techniques of taking close-up pictures, color slides and making contact prints.

Unit four introduced this 4-H year, Mastering Photography, uses the knowledge and skills gained in previous units to master more advanced techniques in picture-taking and darkroom procedures. Members work with such devices as an electronic flash, multipleflash, photofloods, filters and telephoto lenses. This unit also emphasizes junior leadership responsibilities. Some emphasis is given on career opportunities for 4-H club members who have mastered the technology of photography as a tool for recording and reporting.

Photography supplements other projects, adds \_\_\_\_\_. With the experiences gained in the photography units, the 4-H'er can record all details, important changes and shoot "before" and "after" pictures in other projects. The member can build his photography project and keep track of his other projects by mounting the pictures in an album.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 24, 1966

To all counties  
ATT: HOME AGENTS  
For use week of  
January 31

SALMON HEADS  
LIST OF FEBRUARY  
PLENTIFUL FOODS

Canned red salmon can put variety into your February meals and be easy on the budget.

Because of the record 1965 pack, you'll see lots of canned red salmon on your grocer's shelves this month. In fact, it is the leading item on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for February. Other foods on the plentiful list for the month -- and for your shopping list -- are prunes and prune products, fresh grapefruit, fresh oranges, onions and potatoes, reports Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

A can of salmon offers many possibilities for dinner and luncheon menus. Make a hot salmon loaf with peas, or fry some salmon croquettes. A salmon salad makes an appetizing luncheon dish, as does creamed salmon on toast.

A good prune crop this year and last will make prices for all prune products reasonable. How long has it been since you served a prune whip or a prune cake to your family?

-more-

add 1 - salmon

February is the peak month for seedless grapefruit. Production this year is 12 percent above average. Look for firm, fairly smooth-textured fruit, heavy for their size. Russeting -- a reddish brown or reddish yellow over the normal color -- does not affect the flavor. But avoid a soft discolored area at either end, since such softness and discoloration may indicate decay which may affect the flavor.

The orange crop, too, is above average -- the largest since the 1962-63 season. Although more than 200 varieties of oranges are grown in the United States the seedless Navel and the juicy Valencias dominate. One orange will supply the needed vitamin C for the day, and half a grapefruit will supply most of a day's vitamin C requirements.

Most of the late summer onion crop, which soared 16 percent above last year's, is stored for winter use; hence there will be plenty of onions for soups, chowders, dips, stews, roasts and casseroles. In addition to combining onions with other foods, remember that they are a treat served as a vegetable with a cream or cheese sauce.

Cost-conscious consumers can look for attractively priced potatoes as the record fall crop moves from storage into retail markets. Sweet potatoes also are in good supply and should be good buys.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
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St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205  
January 25, 1966

Immediate release

#### FIRST AID AND MEDICAL SELF HELP COURSES READILY AVAILABLE

Accidents never happen at a convenient time or place. Winter weather in rural Minnesota increases chances that an accident could be serious. A child swallows a bottle of aspirin; a heart attack or stroke hits an elderly member of the family; an expectant mother goes into labor--the roads will not be passable for hours because of drifting and blowing snow--what do you do?

Clifton Halsey, rural civil defense agent at the University of Minnesota, urges all families to have at least one member of the family trained in first aid.

Halsey said that courses in first aid and medical self help are readily available through local chapters of the American Red Cross and civil defense agencies.

These courses provide information on what an individual can do to keep stricken persons alive until the doctor comes. Treatments for stroke, heart attack, burns, fractures, shock, frostbite, wounds, poisoning, emergency obstetrics and child care are covered in these courses.

Most of these courses are free, although some have a nominal charge, Halsey said.

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66-27-car

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205  
January 25, 1966

Immediate release

#### GARDEN STORE OPERATORS' SHORT COURSE

A one-day short course for garden store operators is scheduled for March 1 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus, La Vern A. Freeh, head of the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, has announced.

The short course is designed to serve the needs of individuals who operate garden centers by providing information on plants, pesticides and sales techniques. The program has been planned by members of the University staff in consultation with representatives of the garden store industry, Freeh said.

Sponsors of the event are the University's Department of Horticultural Science and the Agricultural Extension Service. Horticulturists and other staff members will speak at the morning session. In the afternoon a panel of representatives of garden store operators will answer questions.

Fee for the short course is \$5. Information is available by writing to the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

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66-26-jbn

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Immediate release

## BOY AND GIRL CHOSEN AS 4-H HOLSTEIN AWARD WINNERS

A 4-H boy and girl who together own a total of 42 registered Holsteins have won the 1965 state 4-H Holstein Contest.

Award winners are Ruth Lorenz, 18, Wells and Paul Trapp, 18, Hastings.

The junior Holstein champion program recognizes outstanding dairy project work in 4-H and FFA. The award is based on the Holstein herd which members 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.

Prizes will be awarded to the winners at the Minnesota Holstein-Friesian Association annual convention in Stillwater, March 5.

Miss Lorenz has exhibited her animals at the State Fair eight of her 10 years in 4-H. At the State Fair she received blue ribbons on all of her animals and for three years placed first in her class. She has been an active junior leader in the dairy project and has held various offices in her local club. In 1964 she was chosen attendant to the Faribault County Dairy Princess. A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lorenz, she is now a freshman at Westmar College, Le Mars, Iowa.

Trapp has been a 4-H member for nine years and has completed 30 dairy projects. He has exhibited at the National Dairy Show in Waterloo, Iowa, and the International Show, Chicago. A four-year member of the Dakota County 4-H dairy judging team, he was named top individual judge at the State Fair twice. In 1964, he received a trip to the 4-H Dairy Conference in Chicago. An active junior leader, he was a member of the Dakota County 4-H Federation Board and served on various county committees. In FFA, he was named Regional Star Dairy Farmer and holds a State Farmer degree. A member of the Minnesota Junior Holstein Association, he has served as a director and its vice president. He is the son of the Henry Trapps.

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January 25, 1966

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## INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR

### FEBRUARY

- Jan. 31-Feb. 2 Landscape Design Workshop, St. Paul Campus.
- 1 Aerial Sprayers Short Course, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis.
- 1 Co-op Managers and Directors Workshop, Heron Lake.
- 1 Beef Series School, Hinckley.
- 1, 8 Farm and Home Development Workshop, Lac Qui Parle, Chippewa Counties.
- 1, 8, 15 Communications Seminar, New Ulm.
- 1, 8, 15 Swine School, Freeborn County.
- 2, 8 Beef Series School, Zumbrota.
- 2, 9 Swine School, Howard Lake.
- 2, 9 Dairy Management School, Glenwood, Hector, Fosston, Moose Lake, Hamburg.
- 2, 9, 16, 21 Crops and Soils Workshop, Waseca.
- 3 Midwest Concrete Drain Tile Mfg. Conference, St. Paul Campus
- 3, 10, 17 Swine School, Steele County.
- 3, 10, 17 Dairy Management School, Plainview.
- 3, 8, 10, 17 Dairy Management School, Detroit Lakes.
- 3, 10, 17, 24 Crops and Soils Workshop, Renville, Kandiyohi Counties.
- 3, 10, 17, 24 Dairy Management School, Hastings.
- 4, 11, 18 Crops and Soils Workshop, Foley.
- 4, 9, 16 Swine School, Mower County.
- 7 Winter Seminar on World Agriculture, St. Paul Campus.

(more)

**FEBRUARY**

- 8-10 Landscape Design School, St. Paul Campus.
- 8,15,22 Approaches to Insect Control, St. Paul Campus.
- 8,15,22 Farm and Home Development Workshop, Waseca.
- 9,16,23 Farm and Home Development Workshop, Northfield.
- 10 Lamb Feeders Day, Morris.
- 10 Co-op Managers and Directors Workshop, Fairmont.
- 10,17,24 Farm and Home Development Workshop, Albert Lea.
- 11,18,25 Farm and Home Development Workshop, Rushford.
- 14 - 25 Lumberman's Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- 15 Barrow Show, Montevideo.
- 15 Grain Marketing Short Course, Lamberton.
- 15 Sheep Management School, Red Lake Falls.
- 16 - 17 Beekeepers Short Course, Crookston.
- 17 Beef Series, Fertile.
- 17 Grain Marketing Short Course, Marshall.
- 17 - 19 Spring Barrow Show, Albert Lea.
- 17, 24 Crops and Soils Workshop, Chippewa County.
- 18, 25 Crops and Soils Workshop, Swift County.
- 19 - 24 Red River Valley Winter Shows, Crookston.
- 22 Grain Marketing Short Course, Marshall.
- 22 Crops and Soils Workshop, Marshall.
- 23 Crops and Soils Workshop, Wheaton.
- 23 - 24 Swine Schools, Ormsby, Jackson.
- 24 Crops and Soils Workshop, Glenwood.
- 25 Crops and Soils Workshop, Braham.
- 25 - 26 Beekeepers Short Course, Morris.

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January 27, 1966

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\* For release: \*  
\* Friday, January 28 \*  
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## U OF M PROFESSOR OUTLINES CANADA THISTLE CONTROL PROGRAM

URBANA, ILL.--Infestations of only two Canada thistle plants per square yard can reduce a wheat crop by 18 percent and thick infestations can destroy a whole crop, Richard Behrens, professor of agronomy and plant genetics at the University of Minnesota, related these research findings today at a meeting of the 18th Custom Sprayers' Training School in Urbana.

He told the Illinois group that this year Minnesota farmers, educators and industries will begin an intensive program to control the Canada thistle. Existing methods are sufficient to make the program a success, he said.

Behrens outlined procedures which have been effective in controlling the weed. He said that chemicals are effective but crops cannot be planted following many chemical treatments for several years. Behrens pointed out that it is worth the effort to eradicate dense stands of thistle because a heavy infestation of thistle would not permit planting anyway.

Land taken out of production for various government programs can be cultivated with duckfoot shovels about every three weeks. Behrens said that this method would reduce stands of Canada thistle about 75 to 90 percent if done from immediately after harvest one year to freeze up the next year.

He said that practices have been developed which will permit the planting crops and still give substantial reduction of thistle stands. Chemicals such as 2,4-D or MCPA and dicamba can be used in most small grains except spring barley. Behrens said that the combination of MCPA and dicamba (Banvel-D) is more effective than 2,4-D or MCPA used alone.

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66-31-car

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Immediate release

#### 4-H'ERS TO AIR OPINION IN DISTRICT CONTEST

Sixteen district events are scheduled for February 10-19 in the 23rd annual statewide 4-H radio speaking contest, according to an announcement from Mrs. Sue Fisher, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

County winners will give original speeches 5 to 7 minutes long over local radio stations. The subject for this year's contest is "Are the Rights Guaranteed by Our Federal Constitution Consistent With the Needs of Today's Society?" The contest is sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota.

District contests have been scheduled as follows:

Feb. 10, KVOX, Moorhead, 3:10 p. m.

Feb. 12, KATE, Albert Lea, 10 a. m. ; WJON, St. Cloud, 10 a. m. ; WCMP, Pine City, 11 a. m. ; KOZY, Grand Rapids, 11:05 a. m. ; KAGE, Winona, 1 p. m. ; KWOA, Worthington, 1:15 p. m. ; KOTE, Fergus Falls, 2 p. m. ; KDHL, Faribault, 2:35 p. m. ; KWLM, Willmar, 3:35 p. m. ; KDAL, Duluth, 5 p. m.

Feb. 14, KUOM, St. Paul, 12:30 p. m.

Feb. 19, KMHL, Marshall, 10 a. m. ; KNUJ, New Ulm, 12:30 p. m. ; KILO, Grand Forks, 1:45 p. m. ; KWAD, Wadena, 2 p. m.

District champions and reserve champions will be awarded expense-paid trips to the University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus, to participate in the state radio speaking events, March 7-8. Only district winners will compete in the state contest. The trips are sponsored by the Jewish Community Relations Council.

Other awards given by the Council include \$100 in cash to the state champion, \$50 to the reserve state champion and \$5 to each county winner. The state champion will also receive \$50 and the reserve state champion \$25 to purchase books for his school or public library.

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Immediate release

#### AGRICULTURE EXCHANGE STUDENTS FROM TEN COUNTRIES AT U

Fifty one students from 10 foreign countries are now studying at the University of Minnesota in the second phase of their exchange program.

The students arrived in April 1965 and have spent the last nine months on farms in Minnesota. They will spend the winter quarter studying basic agriculture courses and will then work for six months in agriculture before returning to their homes.

All but four of the students are from Western Europe. West Germany tops the list with twenty one students, followed by six from Finland. Five are from the Netherlands, five are from Norway, four are from Denmark, and three each are from England and Sweden. Two are from South Africa, and Ceylon and Tanzania are each represented by one.

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66-29-car

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January 27, 1966

SPECIAL  
Immediate release

## NATIONALLY KNOWN HOME ECONOMIST DIES

Mrs. Clara Brown Army, professor emeritus of home economics education at the University of Minnesota, nationally known in her field, died Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 26, at the age of 77. She lived at 2117 Dudley Ave., St. Paul.

Memorial services will be held Friday, Jan. 28, at 2 p.m. at Unity Unitarian Church, Portland and Grotto, St. Paul. Memorials are preferred to University of Minnesota Memorial Fund, in honor of Clara Brown Army.

For 38 years Mrs. Army was a member of the University of Minnesota staff in home economics education and had counselled thousands of students preparing to teach home economics. She was appointed an instructor in 1915 and retired with the rank of professor in 1953. She held a bachelor's degree from the University of Minnesota and a master's degree from Columbia University.

Mrs. Army became well known for her work in evaluation and curriculum development. She was listed in Who's Who. As a tribute to her achievements she was named consultant on President Roosevelt's advisory committee on education in 1937 and in 1940 was asked to serve with the U. S. Office of Education during a year's leave of absence from the University. She made a survey of liberal arts colleges for the North Central Association and the American Home Economics Association in 1942-43.

Active in many professional organizations, Mrs. Army had been president of the Minnesota Home Economics Association and chairman of the education section and of the evaluation committee for the American Home Economics Association. She had also served on the research committee of the American Vocational Association and the state committee in charge of the course of study for home economics.

She had continued her professional interest after her retirement, spending considerable time in consultation and in reviewing manuscripts. She organized a seminar for wives of foreign students at the University three years ago and continued to be the spirit behind this project, sponsored by the alumnae chapter of Phi Upsilon Omicron.

Numerous articles written by Mrs. Army have appeared in professional journals, including the Journal of Home Economics. She was the author of a number of books on home economics teaching, including Effectiveness of the High School Program in Home Economics, a research report of a five-year study of 20 Minnesota schools, and Evaluation in Home Economics.

Surviving Mrs. Army are two stepsons, Frederick P. Army, 1452 Hythe St., St. Paul, and Deane Army, Madison, Wis., and a step daughter, Dorothy W. Army, East Lansing, Mich.

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66-jbn

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 31, 1966

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

4-H'ERS CATCH  
THE ACTION  
WITH CAMERAS

With the right flash technique you can take exciting pictures anywhere, anytime, indoors or out.

Taking flash pictures with your camera is as simple as squeezing the shutter release, once you know the rules, comments Gerald McKay, extension specialist in visual education at the University of Minnesota. McKay gives these basic points of flash photography to amateur photographers and 4-H members.

- Have fresh "flash" batteries in your camera or flash unit.
- Set the camera for flash (bulb or electronic).
- Know the type of film for flash you use.
- Shoot from the proper distance, and set the camera for the distance from which you are shooting.

To help separate the subject from the background some of these rules will help:

- . Move the subject away from the background so the background becomes under exposed.
- . Use a plain background. Avoid dark or brightly colored walls.
- . Use a bounce-flash technique to include the background and add dimension to the subject. To shoot a bounce flash, aim the flash unit at the ceiling instead of the subject. It provides soft, even, glare-free lighting.

When shooting an informal group, aim the flash at the back row to get the most uniform distribution of light. But arrange a posed group in a semicircle so each person is about the same distance from the flash.

Avoid hot spots and light reflections in pictures by aiming the flash at an angle to shiny surfaces. When taking mirror pictures, stand at an angle to the mirror to reduce reflections and to get better lighting, or bounce the light from a wall or ceiling. Focus on the image in the mirror.

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January 31, 1966

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of Feb. 7

OUTLOOK GOOD IN  
NEW HOUSEHOLD  
EQUIPMENT

Consumers should have no trouble getting new household appliances this year -- many of them with new features -- at little or no advance in prices.

In contrast to most other consumer products, a steady price decline has been the rule for appliances, television and radio in the last five years, resulting in a decrease of more than 10 percent since 1960. Over the past year price declines on appliances ranged from 1/10 percent for kitchen ranges to more than 7 percent for room air conditioners.

If you are in the market for new appliances, be sure to evaluate the new accessories, urges Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota. Frequently a rise in price is related to an engineering change in top-of-the-line models or an accessory that may or may not have advantages for you. Later such accessories may be included in less deluxe models with lower price tags.

Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_ reports these new features you should be aware of if you're in the market for household equipment this year:

. Vacuum cleaners. The new cordless vacuum cleaner is around \$50 higher than the regulation type. Running time is less than an hour and recharging time is about 17 hours.

Now available for homes is the built-in vacuum cleaning system, with a permanently installed heavy-duty unit in the basement and tubing to various outlets in the house. Consumers' Union tests, however, showed that good upright vacuum cleaners are still the most satisfactory for rug cleaning.

-more-

## add 1 - household equipment outlook

. Refrigerators. Emphasis is being placed on design and styling. Some decorator models are startling as well as costly. The no-frost refrigerator is still higher in price than the manual defrost and automatic defrost types, but lower than when it was first introduced. Cost of operation is greater for this feature. Other special features available include automatic ice makers, a seven-day meat keeper, adjustable shelves and increased movability of the refrigerator.

. Ranges. Easy cleaning is stressed through removable Teflon-coated panels or removable oven liners, intense heat self-cleaning ovens, lift-off oven doors and oven rack supports, lift-off top heating units and cooking surfaces.

More ranges are featuring programmed cooking, no-turn broilers and meat probes.

High oven ranges appear to be increasing in sales. The capacity of some of these ovens may be small. Before buying a high-oven range, evaluate disadvantages as well as advantages. One problem might be the possibility of knocking over surface utensils or igniting clothing in reaching across the units or burners to get to the oven. Another consideration might be lack of clearance for tall utensils beneath the oven or when the oven door swings open.

. Electronic ranges or microwave ovens. One manufacturer plans to test-market a new microwave oven in spring for about \$400. Up to this time the few home ranges available have been around \$800 or higher. Such an oven would probably be an auxiliary unit in the home to heat food quickly. (Hamburger heats in 20 seconds.) The disadvantage is that foods do not brown.

. Washing machines and dryers. Purpose of the improvements now being made in washers is to provide homemakers with choices of spins and speeds to fit requirements for laundering articles of many kinds of man-made fibers. A major technological breakthrough is beginning in production of washers with solid-state controls allowing for many settings within set limits for agitation and spin speeds. These controls will probably appear in a major number of home washers in the next few years.

An electronic "sensing" device is generally available in dryers produced by most companies. This unit measures the moisture content of clothes and shuts off automatically when the clothes are dry.

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To all counties  
  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Free-Stall Housing for Cows: Installing free-stall housing for dairy cows can give three distinct advantages over conventional loose housing, says D. W. Bates, University of Minnesota extension agricultural engineer. First, free-stall housing requires 75 percent less bedding. Second, cows keep much cleaner. Third, cows can be kept in a warm environment. These stalls are separate compartments which cows can enter or leave at will.

Bates gives details on free-stall housing in a revised edition of "M" Sheet No. 138, "Free-Stall Housing for Dairy Cattle." Get copies from your county agent or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Smut Infection in 1966 Barley Seed: Loose smut infection in the 1965 barley crop was the highest in 15 years, says H. G. Johnson, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist. Right now, it's important to test barley before investing money for cleaning, grading or purchasing seed. The test won't control the disease, but shows the percentage of embryo infection in individual lots of seed. Seed lots with low percentages of loose smut infection can be planted, says Johnson. But barley with high percentages of smut infection should be used for feed or sent to market. Ask your county agent for information about the test.

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Functions of the Egg: Propagation is the egg's natural function. But for centuries, man has used eggs as food. Melvin L. Hamre, University of Minnesota extension poultry specialist, says eggs improve many foods. Used in cake baking, eggs exert a binding action. They can leaven five to six times their weight in other ingredients, and thus retain air beaten into the mixture. Because of their fat content, eggs have considerable emulsifying and shortening action. And eggs improve food flavors and give a pleasing color.

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To all counties  
Immediate release

OVEREXPANSION  
NOW COULD CUT  
1967 HOG PRICES

"Easy does it!" That's the watch word for hog producers considering expanded farrowings. Overexpansion now could sharply reduce pork prices in 1967.

For the hog industry as a whole, a modest increase in farrowings will return higher profits than will a large increase.

Kenneth E. Egertson and Paul R. Hasbargen, agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota, point out some factors that could mean expanded farrowings.

During the current strong price period for slaughter pigs, some "inner-outers" may be jumping back into production.

And large holdbacks of gilts and sows during the past few months indicates farrowings may be higher next spring than the five percent intended increase reported by producers in the ten corn belt states.

Actual farrowings in late spring and fall could be up as much as twice the reported amount, and result in sharply lower prices in 1967.

Egertson and Hasbargen said that as marketings increase in late 1966, prices should drop 2.0 to 2.5 percent for every one percent increase in marketings.

Until then, the economists predict exceptionally good marketing conditions with pork prices hanging up around the \$25 cwt. mark for most of the year. The expected high of \$27 is predicted in the January-March marketing quarter.

add 1 - overexpansion

Prices are expected to drop slightly to a \$25 top in the April-June quarter and a \$24 high in the July-September quarter. After September prices will be largely dependent on farrowings this spring and could stay high if farrowings are held to a 4-8 percent increase over last year.

Egertson and Hasbargen advise hog producers to watch the hog futures market. If futures prices look higher than expected for late 1966 and early 1967 producers might check with a local broker and get details on the program. Selling the hogs on futures means that the producer will raise the pigs for a contract market price, and the removal of price uncertainty will permit better financial planning.

Hog producers should keep close control of production costs. Egertson and Hasbargen say management details are sometimes neglected when pork prices are high. They recommend making a better effort than usual to save pigs for market, since returns will be higher than last year.

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Immediate Release

## TV SERIES TO STRESS PROTEIN

Importance of protein in building and repairing body tissues from infancy to old age will receive emphasis in a series of four television programs, "Protein, the Key of Life," on KTCA-TV, Channel 2, beginning Friday, Feb. 4, at 9:30 p.m.

Sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the series features Verna Mikesh, University extension nutritionist. The protein series is the second segment of the program, "It's a Jet-Age Home," which during January highlighted family finances. The program on protein will be presented each Friday through Feb. 25.

The first program on protein stresses the role of protein in nutrition, requirements of different age groups and the world protein shortage. A guest on the show, Mrs. George Arms, St. Paul, will tell of the difficulty of getting sufficient protein in Africa.

The Feb. 11 program will suggest protein sources for the weight conscious, money conscious, cholesterol conscious, health conscious and the gourmet. Miss Mikesh will compare nutritional value and costs of different protein foods and give tips on selecting and preparing them.

"Keying Your Protein to Pork," Feb. 18, will highlight selection and preparation of various pork cuts. Raymond Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University, will discuss the new lean pork on the market.

"Keying Your Protein to Beef" will be the subject of the final program in the protein series, Feb. 25. Sandra Sime, home economist with the National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago, will show how to identify various cuts of beef and how to adapt the cooking method to the cut.

The series will also be given over KDAL-TV, Channel 3, Duluth, Sundays at 10:30 a.m. beginning Feb. 13; KFME-TV, Channel 13, Fargo, Thursdays at 8 p.m. beginning Feb. 17; and on KEYC-TV, Channel 12, Mankato, Fridays at 3:30 p.m. beginning March 25. The new educational television station in Appleton, Minn., KWCM-TV, Channel 10, will relay the KTCA-TV program each Friday at 9:30 p.m.

A protein packet of facts and recipes is available free of charge by writing Jet-Age Home, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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Immediate Release

## FEDERATED GARDEN CLUBS TO HAVE LANDSCAPE DESIGN WORKSHOP

Some 50 members of Minnesota garden clubs will study landscape design on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Feb. 8-10, according to La Vern Freeh, head of the Department of Agricultural Short Courses.

The Landscape Design School is the second in a series of four planned and sponsored annually by the Federated Garden Clubs of Minnesota, Inc., and the University's Department of Horticultural Science for garden club members in Minnesota.

Mrs. Bertram J. King, Edina, is chairman of the landscape design study course.

Speakers for the three-day school include University horticulturists Leon C. Snyder, head of the department, C. G. Hard and Robert Mullin; Milton Krona, landscape architect, and Leon C. Snyder, Jr., of the Minnesota Department of Conservation; Dale A. Connolly, landscape designer, Birch Lake Nursery; and D. T. Wreisner, highway architect, Minnesota Department of Highways.

Objectives of the series of landscape design courses are to educate garden club members and the public to know good landscape architectural practice, to guide garden clubs and members to make changes in surroundings that will make them more beautiful, more useful and more easily maintained and to stimulate interest in broader community planning.

Garden club members who are interested in registering for the school should contact officers of their local garden club. Information about the courses is available from local garden clubs or by writing Department of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Registration fee for the Landscape Design School is \$10. Advance registration is necessary.

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Immediate Release

#### 4-H'ERS CAN APPLY FOR INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

4-H Club members 17 to 19 years of age who would like to participate in a new short-term international exchange program should apply by Feb. 10, William Milbrath, extension specialist in young adult programs at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

Interested 4-H'ers should secure detailed information from their local county agents. Application forms are available from the State 4-H Club Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Participants will assume their own expenses for the entire trip.

The two-month 4-H Member Exchange was begun in 1965 on an experimental basis with England-Wales, Scotland and Ireland. The exchange has been broadened this year to include Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru, Colombia, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands and Spain.

The 4-H'ers will leave Washington, D.C., about June 24 enroute to their assigned countries where they will spend nearly two months with host families in rural areas. After that, participants will take a 10-day tour of nearby areas. The return to the U. S. is scheduled for Aug. 28. Consultation and orientation sessions will be conducted at the National 4-H Center in Washington prior to the departure and following the return of the group.

Sponsor of the 4-H Member Exchange is the National 4-H Club Foundation in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service.

The 4-H Member International Exchange provides opportunities for 4-H'ers to learn a foreign language, broaden their concepts of American culture as well as that of their host country, Milbrath says. The young people will pursue their own educational interests while away.

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66-34-jbn

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Immediate release

## YOUNG 4-H'ER WINS STATE WEED CONTROL CONTEST

State winner of the 1965-66 North Central Weed Control Essay Contest is Mervin Floodman, 12, Zimmerman.

He will receive \$25 and a chance to compete for a \$300 scholarship in the regional contest, Wayne Carlson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

The contest has been sponsored by the North Central Weed Control Conference since 1953. This year 12 4-H'ers and other youth participated in the contest throughout the state writing on the topic, "How We Control Weeds on Our Farm."

Mervin, an active 4-H'er in conservation and safety, attends the 8th grade in Elk River Junior High School. In 1965, he represented Sherburne County at the State Fair, demonstrating in conservation.

"We fight weeds in many ways on our farm to keep them under control. We plow, disk, springtooth, harrow, cultivate, hoe, pull them out, mow on uncultivated areas, and use herbicides," explains Mervin in his 1,000-word essay.

He believes that in order to make weed control easier, farmers should be able to identify weeds and know their growth habits. Annuals live only one year and should be destroyed before going to seed. Biennials are controlled by 2,4-D sprays and cultivation. Perennials, the hardest weeds to control, are fought by constant hoeing, cultivating and use of herbicides.

When using chemicals on the farm, he suggests that farmers read the label, take into consideration the type of weed to be destroyed, the field crop and type of soil to be sprayed.

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Immediate release

### DIET EFFECTS ON RUMEN FERMENTATION IN YOUNG CALVES

Hay may not have much effect on the establishment of rumen fermentation in young calves, according to Donald Otterby, assistant professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota.

Otterby fed two groups of calves in an experiment to determine whether the presence of hay in the diet of young calves causes earlier rumen fermentation. One group received an all starter ration fed free choice; the other group received free choice hay and four pounds of starter per day. All calves were fed six pounds of milk daily for the first month, three pounds per day from 31 to 35 days and none thereafter.

Earlier studies showed that rumen fermentation is usually established by three to four weeks of age and Otterby's study confirmed the earlier findings. In addition, he found that the presence of hay in the diet had very little effect until the calves were consuming about a half pound of hay daily. This occurred at about 8 weeks of age.

Besides the findings on rumen fermentation, Otterby said that by twelve weeks of age the calves fed all starter weighed about 20 percent more than the calves fed hay.

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66-32-car

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205  
February 3, 1966

Immediate Release

### SHEEP AND LAMB FEEDERS DAY AT MORRIS FEB. 10

Sheep and lamb feeders will have an opportunity to learn about the latest research findings during the 39th annual Sheep and Lamb Feeders Day at the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment Station in Morris, February 10.

The day's program will be held in Edson Hall Auditorium and starts at 10 a.m. Research reports by University specialists will deal with:

- \* Sheep management practices in Minnesota.
- \* Stilbestrol for suckling lambs and feeders.
- \* Comparison of urea; soybean meal and alfalfa; and dehydrated alfalfa as components of lamb finishing rations.
- \* Hay and beet pulp pellets for ewes.

L. E. Hanson, head of the University's Department of Animal Husbandry, will speak on past and future research programs.

Charles Berg, a flock owner from Chokio, will talk about his first year in the sheep business. Art Moyer, a lamb feeder from West Fargo, North Dakota, will speak on feed lot problems and economics.

A lamb dinner will be served at noon. Interested farmers are invited and urged to bring their questions, suggestions and neighbors.

# # #

66-41-dcf

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205  
February 3, 1966

Immediate Release

#### WINNERS NAMED IN SHORT-SHORT STORY COMPETITION

Nine winners have been selected in the short-short story contest conducted for the second year as a special feature of the University of Minnesota's Town/Country Art Show on the St. Paul Campus.

Winners in the competition and the titles of their entries are: Mabel N. Andersen, Baudette, "The Soldering-Man"; Steven E. Einhorn, Winona, "The Part-Time God"; Harriet Brownlee Johnson, St. Cloud, "Concession"; Kenneth A. Laux, Le Sueur, "The Passing of Old Splinter Mouth"; D. E. Miller, Willmar, "Odyssey"; Skip Oliver, Ah-gwa-ching, "The Littlest Teddybear"; Paul Summer, Ely, "The Intruder"; Galen Hanson, Benson, "Day of Dread Assaults"; and Richard Petty, Plainview, "The Lost Ring."

The winning entries were selected from among 100 stories submitted, according to A. Russell Barton, art show coordinator. Contestants were from 52 counties, ranging from Lake of the Woods County in the north to Rock County in the southern part of the state. Young people as well as senior citizens were represented in the competition, which was open to amateur writers of high school age or over who are residents of Minnesota communities of 25,000 or less.

The nine stories will be reproduced in a limited edition and offered to visitors at the time of the annual Town/Country Art Show on the St. Paul Campus in March.

The short-short story contest was sponsored by the University's Department of Rhetoric and presented by the Department of Agricultural Short Courses. Judges were Richard O. Horberg, Andrew King, John F. White, Rebecca Mayo and Karen Garvin, rhetoric staff members.

66-39-jbn

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205  
February 3, 1966

Immediate Release

## WORLD'S FOOD PROBLEM DISCUSSIONS SET

Four internationally-recognized scientists from Mexico City, Geneva, Switzerland, Washington, D.C. and Vanderbilt University, will address four special seminars on the "World's Food Problems" at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus, during the next two months.

Announcement of the series was made by John Blackmore, director of International Agricultural Programs, and A. F. Weber, professor and head, Department of Veterinary Anatomy and chairman of the St. Paul Campus International Programs Advisory Committee.

The seminars will acquaint Minnesotans with the problems faced in the worldwide effort to provide food for a world population expected to double by the year 2,000. They will also point to the potential of developing markets for Minnesota food products. The problems are especially acute in many under-developed areas where population is already badly outstripping food supplies, Blackmore and Weber said.

Dates, topics and speakers for the Monday evening seminars are as follows:

\* Feb. 14, "The Plant Sciences and the World's Food Supply", Edwin J. Wellhausen, associate director of agricultural sciences, Rockefeller Foundation, Mexico City. Wellhausen is responsible for developing one of the world's principal corn germ plasm banks. The bank supplies material widely used in many tropical countries.

\* March 7, "Nutritional Problems and the World's Food Supply", William J. Darby, chairman, Department of Nutrition and director, Division of Nutrition, Vanderbilt University. He has directed surveys on nutrition in the Phillipines, Ethiopia, Equador, Lebanon, Jordan and Nigeria.

\* March 21, "Social Effects of Animal Diseases in Developing Countries", Martin M. Kaplan, chief of veterinary public health, World Health Organization, Geneva.

\* April 4, "Economic Problems of an Adequate World Food Supply", Nathan Koffsky, director of agricultural economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and specialist in economic forecasting and agricultural outlook.

# # #

66-40-hbs

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205  
February 3, 1966

Immediate Release

Bernard J. Conlin has been appointed an extension dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture. He received an appointment to this position in January 1966 after serving as a research assistant in dairy husbandry since Sept. 1962.

He received his master of science in dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota in 1963.

Prior to his appointment at the University of Minnesota in 1962, Conlin worked as a research assistant at the University of Wisconsin and as a field representative of the East Central Breeders Cooperative, Waupun, Wisc., from June 1958 to July 1960.

His experience with foreign agriculture includes an evaluation of agriculture in the Soviet Union, which he visited in 1959.

# # #

66-38-chr

## HOW MUCH FOR FOOD FOR YOUR FAMILY?

How much of the household budget goes for food for your family? And how does that amount compare with what other families spend?

Some U. S. Department of Agriculture findings may supply some answers to give you a basis for comparison.

In the first place, the number of children and their ages make a tremendous difference in how much an individual family spends on food, according to Mary Ryan, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. As the family increases in size, total food expenditures increase, although not in proportion to the number of persons. Also affecting food expenditures are size of family income, vocation of family head, number of earners in the family, family preference and location.

In 1965, food expenditures for the American family (an average of 3.7 persons) averaged approximately \$1,469 or \$28.25 a week, according to USDA estimates.

But the simple averages of expenditures per capita can't be applied to different-sized families.

Last year single consumers spent an estimated \$675 for food compared to about \$570 for each individual in a two-person family and \$285 per person for a family of six or more. The total family food expenditures ranged from \$22 to \$38 a week, depending upon family size -- or approximately \$1,140 for two-person families, but \$1,995 for families of six or more for a year.

Using a moderate-cost food plan for good nutrition (based on September 1965 food prices), USDA economists figure it costs about \$4 a week to feed an infant. But by the time the child is ready for school -- 5 or 6 years old -- he's eating close to \$6 worth of food each week.

The cost of food to meet his needs grows right along with the youngster. At 6 to 9 years, his food bill is \$7.10. From that point on, costs will vary with boys and girls. The food bill for girls from 9 to 12 years will be \$8.20; for boys, \$8.30; from 12 to 15 years, \$9 for girls, \$9.80 for boys.

The peak of food costs for a boy comes in his late teens -- when he needs more food than at any other time in his life. On a moderate-cost food budget, it takes about \$11.20 to feed a 15- to 20-year-old youth, compared to \$9.20 for a girl in that age range.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 7, 1966

To all counties  
Immediate release

FARM PLANNING  
FOR 1966: CROPS  
AND LIVESTOCK

Farmers planning for 1966 should be more optimistic than in some recent years. In 1965, realized net income of the nation's farmers was the highest since 1952. And the outlook for 1966 is even better.

University of Minnesota agricultural economists S. A. Engene and P. R. Hasbargen say farm costs will creep upward during 1966, but not enough to seriously affect planning. They outline some considerations in planning for 1966.

Crop Planning: The feed grain program is somewhat different this year. Decide whether to participate or not, and if so, to what extent. Estimate your gains: diversion payment, payment-in-kind, reduced costs, conservation and fertility benefits, and labor savings. Estimate the losses: reduced value of production and conservation costs.

First do the estimating for the 20 percent minimum participation and then for greater degrees of participation. See which plan will give the most returns for your operation. To help make these estimates, a crop planning worksheet is available at your county extension office.

Wheat program changes make it more attractive to stay within your allotment, say Engene and Hasbargen. However, additional diversion of wheat acreage will not be eligible for additional payments this year.

add 1 -- farm planning

Many corn growers are considering the shift to narrow rows. Yields will probably increase, but research results are not conclusive as to how much. Remember that a shift to narrow rows will add costs because of equipment changes.

For large farms, consider 8 or 12 row equipment. Harvesting equipment should handle at least three rows. And the picker-sheller or combine may be more favorable than the picker for narrow rows. With this change, drying equipment may also be needed. For smaller farms, the shift may not be profitable, especially if most corn is fed on the farm.

Livestock Planning: The strong pork prices and high profits of 1965 are now tempting hog producers to expand production. Producers should keep in mind that overexpansion in the hog industry will decrease prices.

The December 1 national pig crop report showed hog producers planned to increase December-May farrowings by six percent over last year. Current reports indicate the farrowing increase in late spring could be well above six percent.

Engene and Hasbargen recommend getting hogs to market by late summer, if possible. They say fall and winter prices probably will be lower, and a sharp decline could develop in 1967.

The University economists say the beef cycle has passed its peak and the number of cows on hand is down. Slaughter will remain high through 1966 but increased demand should keep prices rising over the next two years. However, beef demands may slack off somewhat next winter if hog prices decrease.

Cattle feeding profits should be good in 1966. The fed beef market will hold strong, but feeder prices will also remain high.

Dairy prices are expected to rise slightly in 1966, but Engene and Hasbargen say production efficiency should be stressed before increased volume. The dairy options in the new farm legislation will tend to discourage increased production if dairymen approve the proposals. Farmers affected will probably not vote on the proposals until late 1966 or 1967, but in the meantime, dairymen are urged to study how the proposals will affect their operation.

add 2 -- farm planning

Lamb prices this year are expected to be higher than 1965 because of continuing decline in sheep numbers. Most of the price increase will come during the first half of 1966 and the University economists advise sheep producers to push early lambs for the summer market.

Turkey and broiler production will move upward in 1966 and prices will decline somewhat. This same general pattern will also be true for eggs. With specialized egg producers taking an increasing share of the market, Engene and Hasbargen say there is little place for the small farm flock.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 7, 1966

To all counties  
Immediate release

USING PESTICIDES  
AROUND POULTRY  
REQUIRES CAUTION

Minnesota poultrymen might well wonder, "Why the great concern about pesticide residues in poultry products."

The plain fact is that poultry are as vulnerable to pesticide residues as any other plant or animal food product, says Melvin L. Hamre, University of Minnesota extension poultry specialist.

If birds get even a small amount of certain pesticides from their feed or water, it's enough to cause residues in the body tissues and egg yolk. Recent research shows that once these residues are absorbed into the body tissues, they are relatively long-lasting. And the Federal Food and Drug Administration has established a zero tolerance for chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides in eggs and poultry meat.

The contaminated eggs or birds cannot be moved to market and no indemnification program exists to offset losses resulting from contamination due to residues.

Proper management can do much to prevent contamination of poultry products and can help protect the flock owner and the poultry industry from economic losses, says Hamre.

Each flock owner must take responsibility to use chemicals properly. The poultryman should read the label instructions carefully, understand them and follow the directions to keep his poultry products free of residues, advises Hamre.

add 1 -- safe use of pesticides

The most hazardous pesticides from the residue standpoint are the chlorinated hydrocarbon compounds. This group includes DDT, lindane, chlordane, benzene hexachloride (BHC), heptachlor and others.

These compounds and others are not approved for use around poultry and should never be used where they may contaminate the birds, or their feed, water or environment, says Hamre.

For the latest recommendations on appropriate pesticides to use, consult Entomology Fact Sheet No. 17, "Insect Pests of Poultry." Get copies from your county agent or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 7, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF...

Choose Corn Hybrids Now: For better silage next fall, select corn hybrids now, says James R. Justin, University of Minnesota extension agronomists. Choose a hybrid that: (1) yields a lot of grain, (2) will stand well, (3) has the right maturity for your area, (4) has good disease and insect resistance, and (5) will hold its ears well until harvest.

You can get more information from the latest issue of Miscellaneous Report 28, "Hybrid Corn Performance Trials." Ask your county agent for a copy or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

About Poultry and Pesticides: Poultry are vulnerable to pesticide residues, says Melvin L. Hamre, University of Minnesota extension poultry specialist. And chlorinated hydrocarbon compounds are the most hazardous from the residue standpoint. A zero tolerance has been established for these pesticides in eggs and poultry meat.

This pesticide group includes DDT, lindane, chlordane, benzene hexachloride (BHC), heptachlor and others. These compounds and others are not approved for use around poultry. See Entomology Fact Sheet No. 17, "Insect Pests of Poultry" for up-to-date information on approved pesticides. Get copies from your county agent or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

State's Farm Income: Minnesota farm income hit an all-time high in 1965, led by a 14 percent jump in livestock receipts, according to W. Keith Bryant, University of Minnesota agricultural economist. In the state, total sales of farm products topped \$1.5 billion. That's a gain of \$101 million and seven percent higher than 1964. Livestock accounted for 39 percent of all cash sales and was the major income producer. Livestock products comprised 32 percent and crops made up 29 percent of the state's cash sales of farm products.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 7, 1966

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

FIRE PREVENTION  
POSTER CONTEST  
OPEN TO 4-H'ERS

"Keep Minnesota Green" is the theme of the fire prevention poster contest now open to all Minnesota 4-H youth.

Posters should emphasize causes of forest fires, damage caused by fires and prevention of forest fires, says Wayne Carlson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Posters, 11 inches by 14 inches, must be submitted to the county extension office by April 1, 1966. Name, age, address, 4-H club and county should be on the back of the poster.

One county winner will be selected from each age group, 9-11, 12-14 and 15-19. They will receive Keep Minnesota Green Award certificates.

State winners will be presented plaques at the State 4-H Conservation Camp in June. The youngest state winner will also receive a three-speed English bicycle and the two older winners, \$50 savings bonds.

One of the three state winning posters will be reproduced on a printed book cover distributed to business groups and schools. The artist will be given an additional \$50 savings bond.

Posters will be judged on the basis of originality, neatness, message and artistry.

The contest is a cooperative project of Keep Minnesota Green, Inc., the Agricultural Extension Service, the St. Paul Association of Insurance Women and the Minnesota Conservation Department.

Contest awards are donated by the St. Paul Association of Insurance Women.

-smk-

Department of Information and  
Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 7, 1966

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

MANY NEW  
DEVELOPMENTS IN  
HOUSING MATERIALS

Planning to build, remodel or refurbish your house?

Then you should know about some of the new developments in housing, suggests

Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Here are some new products and materials to keep in mind:

. Exterior wall finishes. Drop siding and shutters of solid vinyl in colors that permeate the material; drop siding of plastic-coated hardboard or gypsum board that does not have to be painted; aluminum siding with textured or embossed finish.

. Roofs. Asphalt shingles with an adhesive edge which the sun helps to set so the shingles become wind and water tight.

. Doors. Wood veneer for folding doors and partitions; pre-finished metal skin over a core of honeycomb-type fiber that deadens sound.

. Windows. Windows that resemble the double-hung type but may be rotated for easier cleaning of the outside of the glass.

. Interior wall finishes. Wallboard with finishes resembling fabric or wood; transparent vinyl as a protective film for real fabrics used as wall coverings; mosaic tile in the form of wallpaper.

-more-

add 1 - housing materials

. Flooring. Synthetic flooring materials that resemble the color and texture of natural flagstone and cobblestone, and a wood-grained pattern that comes in plank-like strips; laminated oak blocks in prefinished 9-inch squares; cork flooring with a transparent vinyl surface; mosaic tiles set in rubber or vinyl squares, easy to clean; epoxy liquid flooring which dries in a day to withstand traffic and has no seams or cracks.

. Ceilings. Acoustical panels in a wide range of designs and textures; better designed translucent panels concealing lighting units.

. Bathrooms. A bathtub with textured surface to give a firm footing.

. Electronic gadgetry. Automatic controls to turn lights on at dusk and off in the morning, to pull curtains at night and in the morning, to sound an alarm when the light beam is interrupted and to record telephone messages; closed circuit television to monitor the nursery; thermostats that not only activate heating or air conditioning but that sound a fire alarm when there is overheating; more control of lighting from central switches and control to change the intensity of the lighting in a room.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 7, 1966

To all counties  
Immediate release

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FOR 1966: CROPS  
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# # # #

MEETING OF ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE, INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE  
(Heads of Departments and Superintendents, College of Veterinary Medicine)

Monday, February 14, 1966, 8:15 A.M.  
210 Coffey Hall

AGENDA

RESIDENT INSTRUCTION

Instructional Seminar

RESEARCH

Research Grants

Proposed Federal Budget FY 1967

Staples Demonstration Farm

Green house lighting

CONTINUING EDUCATION

Technical Service Act Proposals

Soil Conservation Planning

Great Lakes Commission

Proposed Federal Budget FY 1967

Extension Departmental Integration

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

Resource Development

OTHER BUSINESS

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 14, 1966

To all counties  
Att: Home Agents  
Immediate release

PLAN BREAKFASTS  
FOR EYE APPEAL  
AND NUTRITION

Having breakfast trouble at your house? The teenagers say they haven't time to eat -- and other family members say they're not hungry?

Yet breakfast skippers are likely to have mid-morning fatigue and, according to studies, also have slower mental reactions. Skipping breakfast does not mean a loss in weight for those who are trying to reduce, since missing a meal merely increases the appetite for the next one.

A good breakfast should include about a third to a fourth of the day's food requirements, says Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Protein and vitamin C, the two nutrients teenagers are lacking, fit in well with breakfast menus.

Breakfast should include food from the four food groups. Fruit will provide a large share of vitamin C. High in this vitamin are oranges, grapefruits, strawberries and cantaloupe.

For protein and energy, homemakers can serve eggs or meat such as bacon or sausage. Milk and peanut butter are good and economical protein sources. Milk-- as a beverage, on cereal, in soup, as a creamed dish or in cheese or ice cream-- will supply calcium.

To round out the energy needs and add important iron and vitamins, serve enriched and whole grain breads such as rolls, muffins, coffeecake, pancakes, waffles and cereals.

add 1 - plan breakfasts

Add interest to breakfasts by trying these ideas:

- Serve hot cereal with sliced peaches, cooked prunes, pineapple chunks or other fruit.
- Serve cold cereal with a scoop of ice cream and fresh fruit.
- Try omelet with cranberry sauce, fried eggs with melted cheese or scrambled eggs with dried beef.
- Make a coffeecake from refrigerator biscuits.
- Try toasted waffles with strawberries.
- Vary toast with a special butter spread. Blend equal amounts of butter with brown or white sugar or honey; flavor with grated lemon or orange rind. cinnamon or instant coffee.
- Serve in the kitchen buffet style, an ideal solution for a family with different morning schedules.

-smk-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205  
February 14, 1966

Immediate Release

## SHORT COURSE FOR COMMERCIAL FRUIT GROWERS

The annual short course for commercial fruit growers will be held Tuesday, March 8, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus, La Vern A. Freeh, director of the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, has announced.

The short course is sponsored by the University's Department of Horticultural Science.

Registration will begin at 9 a.m. with the program scheduled for 9:30 a.m. in the St. Paul Campus Student Center.

Subjects to be discussed include safety for the spray operator, foliar analyses of Minnesota apple orchards, effect of soil cover on soil moisture and farm management in fruit production.

Speakers will be Warren Lawson, Minnesota Department of Health; University of Minnesota horticulturists E. T. Andersen, David Wildung and G. S. Howell, and R. O. Hawkins, University extension farm management specialist. Neil Miles, extension horticulturist at the University and executive secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' Association, will moderate a panel on apple thinning.

Presiding at the morning session will be L. C. Snyder, head of the University's Department of Horticultural Science, and at the afternoon session, G. F. Harms, Red Wing, president of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' Association.

Fee for the short course is \$2.

Further information on the Commercial Fruit Growers' Short Course is available from Department of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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66-44-jbn

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205  
February 14, 1966

Immediate Release

## HOW MUCH ARE YOU SPENDING FOR CLOTHING?

Americans are spending more of their dollars for clothing than they have for many years.

As a result of rising incomes, U. S. families are buying more and better quality clothing, according to Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. They are also buying many of the new and improved textile items now on the market. Part of the increased purchase of clothing is also due to the expanding proportion in the population of 15- to 24-year-olds, the age group with maximum clothing expenditures.

Total expenditures for clothing and shoes in 1964 was over \$33 billion. Per person expenditures for clothing amounted to \$174. Per capita expenditures in constant dollars was the highest since 1929 -- 7 percent higher than in 1963 and 4 percent above the previous all-time peaks in 1943 and 1946. The recent increase in spending for clothing may be the start of an upward trend, Miss Scheid says.

Closely related to the amount of income spent for clothing is the price of clothing. The next few months may see price advances for certain apparel, particularly for shoes, children's clothes and some men's wear. Increased shoe prices of 50 cents to \$1 a pair may appear with the spring lines on low- and medium-priced shoes and as much as \$2 on more expensive footwear. Prices for children's clothing may be 5 to 10 percent higher in spring than they were last year. Prices for other clothing are expected to change very little.

Miss Scheid points out, however, that in recent years the price of clothing has risen more slowly than most other goods. From September 1964 to September 1965 the consumer price level for clothing rose 1.2 percent in contrast to a 1.7 percent rise for all items.

Among the new and improved products for which consumers will be spending their clothing dollars in spring and summer are more easy-care items such as permanently pressed slacks and permanent-press shirts for men and boys; more stretch cottons, especially in sports clothes; more shrink-resistant wool garments that can be laundered at home; leather substitutes for low-priced shoes and the leather substitute Corfam in shoes with higher price tags.

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66-42-jbn

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205  
February 14, 1966

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\* FOR RELEASE: TUES., FEB. 15 p.m. \*  
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## MANY FACTORS TO CONSIDER IN SELECTING SHADE TREES

KANSAS CITY, MO. - Whether a shade tree will serve its function well in a particular location depends upon careful choice of variety and proper care to keep it in top condition.

Hardiness, longevity, mature size, adaptability to the site and freedom from insects and diseases must all be considered in selecting shade trees, according to L. C. Snyder, head of the Department of Horticultural Science at the University of Minnesota. Snyder spoke here today at the meeting of the Golf Course Superintendents' Association of America.

Hardiness is the ability of a plant to thrive on a given site, but it involves much more than resistance to low temperature, Snyder declared. The American arborvitae, for example, can withstand winter temperatures as low as  $-125^{\circ}\text{F}$ . without injury, providing the drop in temperature is gradual. But if the drop in temperature is sudden, it can be killed at temperatures above  $0^{\circ}\text{F}$ . Hence to assure success with this species, it is necessary to select a site where temperature changes are gradual, such as a north slope.

One answer to the problem of getting hardy trees and shrubs, the horticulturist emphasized, is to purchase nursery stock as near home as possible or from an area with similar latitude and climate.

Slower growing species are generally longer lived and structurally stronger than fast growing species. Various poplars and silver maple are recognized as fast growing but relatively short lived. Although the silver maple is actually not short lived, it is subject to breakage by winds and ice storms as it reaches maturity. Slower growing species like the oaks, hard maples and ash are longer lived and usually more desirable.

(more)

## add 1 -- Selecting Shade Trees

Plantings should always be in scale with the surroundings; yet mature size of trees is often forgotten when selecting various species. Although large, open areas can take large trees, smaller varieties are needed near buildings. Flowering crabapples and other small, ornamental trees are appropriate at the edge of woods or as a border for a fairway.

Adaptability to the site, one of the most important factors in selecting trees, involves knowledge of the soil type, soil pH, soil moisture and exposure to wind and sun. A study of trees in nature will help in choosing trees for a given situation, Snyder explained. Thus if the site is poorly drained and wet for much of the year, select trees which normally grow in swamps or river bottoms subject to periodic flooding.

Snyder listed these species as useful in wet soils if the seed source comes from near by or from an area with a similar climate: tamarack, river birch, black ash, red maple, black spruce. Red maple requires an acid soil for best growth; sugar maple thrives only where the soil is deep, fertile and well drained.

Susceptibility to wind breakage should be another consideration. Green ash, hackberry and burr oak have a sturdy, wide-angle branching habit and generally resist wind. On the other hand, Idaho locust, silver maple and basswood are examples of trees to avoid in windy locations.

Don't forget the insect and disease problem when you select trees, the University of Minnesota horticulturist warned. The choice of a tree species based on insect or disease resistance must be made for each area. It is always safer to plant a variety of species than just one kind, he pointed out. Certain tree species like the American chestnut have been practically eliminated because of the ravages of disease. Since Dutch Elm disease has been destructive in some places, it would be unwise to continue planting large numbers of American elms in those areas. Black locust and its cultivars should be avoided where the locust borer is a problem. Where there has been an invasion of bronze birch borer, planting the European White Birch or the native Canoe birch would be asking for trouble. But the River birch might be used because it shows considerable resistance to this insect.

Although general tree care starts with the selection of the right tree, continuous annual attention is required to keep trees attractive and healthy. Good care should include proper pruning, fertilizing, watering and control of insects and diseases.

# # #

66-45-jbn

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
S. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 14, 1966

To all counties  
Immediate release

TESTED BOAR SALE  
AT NEW ULM FEB. 24

The Minnesota Swine Producers' Association will sponsor a Tested Boar Sale February 24 at the Brown County Fairgrounds in New Ulm.

The sale, beginning at 1:30 p.m., will feature four "station" and 40 "on-the-farm" performance tested boars of all major breeds.

C. J. Christians, University of Minnesota extension specialist in animal breeding, says the sale offers producers and breeders an excellent opportunity to purchase top quality herd boars with complete performance records and at reasonable prices.

Arno Moenning, sales manager, reports the minimum selling price established for the boars is \$85.

Christians, also supervisor of the Minnesota Swine Improvement Program, says all boars on sale have met rigid requirements for growth rate, feed efficiency and meatiness.

Littermate market pigs tested at the station have met the following carcass certification standards: less than 1.6 inches of backfat, more than 29 inches in length, more than four square inches of loin eye, and more than 14 percent ham of liveweight.

The market pen of four pigs had to weigh 200 pounds within 175 days and gain 100 pounds with less than 325 pounds of feed.

For more information about the New Ulm sale, write C. J. Christians, 101 Peters Hall, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 14, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . .

Apply For College Now: High school seniors with plans to attend the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, University of Minnesota next fall should apply early.

John A. Goodding, assistant director of resident instruction, says August 15, 1966 is the deadline for applying for fall quarter. But he urges students to apply early for better results. Application forms are available at the student's high school. Students fill out the first part and then give the forms to their high school principal or counselor to complete. To cover costs of examining the records, each student must include a ten dollar check with the application.

\* \* \*

What About Narrow Row Corn? Many corn growers are considering the shift to narrow rows this spring. University of Minnesota agricultural economists S. A. Engene and P. R. Hasbargen say yields will probably increase, but research results are not conclusive as to how much. One thing is sure, a shift to narrow rows will add costs because of equipment changes.

For large farms, Engene and Hasbargen advise considering 8- or 12-row equipment. Harvesting equipment should handle at least three rows. The picker-sheller or combine may be more favorable than the picker for narrow rows. With this change, drying equipment will likely be needed. The shift will not be profitable for most farmers with small acreages, especially if most corn is fed on the farm.

\* \* \*

Ringworm More Likely in Winter: Ringworm can infect cattle at any age, but it usually attacks calves, says Raymond Solac, University of Minnesota extension veterinarian. The fungus causing ringworm thrives in damp, dark places. Thus, infection is most frequent on stabled cattle in winter. Sunlight and fresh air can hold down growth of the fungus. But to get rid of ringworm, Solac says first treat infected animals. Then disinfect barns, pens and all equipment to cut down chance of reinfection.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 14, 1966

To all counties  
Immediate release

SYNCHRONIZATION PRODUCT  
ENABLES CONTROL OF CATTLE  
AND SHEEP BREEDING CYCLES

A new synchronization product which can be fed to beef cattle and sheep will provide farmers with mass control of these animals' breeding cycles, says C. J. Christians, University of Minnesota extension specialist in animal breeding.

The product, called Medroxyprogesterone acetate, has been cleared by the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

It is the first synchronization product for beef cattle and sheep that can be used as a feed additive. The product is a synthetic derivative of progesterone and the tradename is "Repromix."

Christians says that use of Repromix with effective artificial insemination programs will give farmers a tool for producing more uniform animal crops for selection and breeding.

For breeding cattle, the approved feeding to synchronize estrus and ovulation is 180 to 250 mg. of the product per head per day for 18 to 30 days. To bring ewes into heat at the same time, the recommended feeding is 50 to 100 mg. per head per day for 14 to 21 days.

Christians points out that a combination of artificial insemination and estrus synchronization will enable beef cattle and sheep producers to increase the number of offspring from top performance tested sires and to improve the average merit of their breeding herd.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 14, 1966

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

4-H BOYS CREATIVE  
IN SHOP PROJECT

From cedar chests, coffee tables and bookcases to barbecue sets and fiber-glass chairs, 4-H shop boys contribute their hands to better living in the home.

Some \_\_\_\_\_ 4-H'ers in \_\_\_\_\_ County are taking the shop project, reports \_\_\_\_\_ (app. no.) \_\_\_\_\_.

The purpose of the 4-H shop project is to help club members learn the basic skills required in the care and use of common tools, make useful articles and keep farm and home equipment in good repair, says Stanley Meinen, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

The shop project is divided into three phases: beginner, junior and advanced. Members work with such woods as pine, walnut, cedar, birch, ash, mahogany or cherry.

Beginners make one or more simple articles of wood such as a cutting board, bread board, book ends, tie rack or knife rack.

Junior members construct three or more articles of wood such as shop tools, bird houses, lawn ornaments, small tool chests or simple furniture.

Advanced shop members refinish or construct articles useful for self or family. Three of the state blue ribbon shop project winners helped build new homes, garages and lake cabins. They poured concrete driveways, cedar-lined closets, made a fan for the attic, finished doors and sealed the inside of cupboards. As active junior leaders, they helped younger members with records and organized training meetings.

4-H'ers can demonstrate in the shop project. Subjects cover hand-made games, wood chisel use, constructing border fences, cord repair, workbench lighting, tool and electric safety, and furniture refinishing.

The shop project can be of benefit to other projects in constructing equipment such as a sheep trimming stand, loading chute or bird houses.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205  
February 15, 1966

Immediate Release

## WORLD FAMINE POSSIBLE IF AG. PRODUCTION NOT INCREASED

Unless immediate progress is made in increasing food production, the world is apt to experience one of its greatest famines in history within the next ten years.

That belief was expressed by Edwin J. Wellhausen, associate director of Agricultural Sciences, Rockefeller Foundation, Mexico City. He spoke at the first of a series of "World Food Problems" seminars on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota. Subsequent seminars will be held on March 7, March 21 and April 4.

Wellhausen pointed out that world population will double by the year 2,000, but that food production will not keep up unless immediate urgent steps are taken. Three alternatives are available, he said.

First, developed countries like the United States could go all out to produce enough to feed the world. However, farm capacity and world food distribution and shipping facilities are not sufficient to do the job.

Second, the rate of population growth could be reduced. If the nutrition level is to be raised, the rate of population growth would have to be slowed down considerably. Population control could overcome food deficits, but this is not likely in the immediate future.

Third, the rate of food production could be increased in the underdeveloped countries where population is growing the fastest. Here a dynamic and rapid impact can be made. To do this would require an increase of over 2 percent in average annual growth rate of agricultural production to reach accepted standards of nutrition.

Wellhausen pointed to spectacular gains in Mexico, Taiwan, Chile, Greece and other southern European countries as examples of what can be done.

(more)

## add 1 -- World Famine Possible

"Food production can be doubled in all less advanced countries and tripled or even quadrupled in some through the widespread use of modern scientific production methods," he said. "Agriculture in most of these countries is still bound by ancient traditions. It has not yet become of age. The potential is very great."

To meet the problems of world food production, Wellhausen suggested that U.S. institutions such as the University of Minnesota could do certain things.

1. Stimulate speedier action toward solutions by helping make people in developing countries aware of their situation. With few exceptions, leaders of a country are not aware that their food problems are steadily going from bad to worse. Some real well-planned education needs to be done.

2. Help meet the serious world-wide shortage of people with training required to plan, implement and carry out programs to increase food production. The training now received in U.S. universities does not prepare a man or woman for the immediate job ahead in the less-developed countries. Special programs are needed.

3. Be influential in reorienting U.S. agriculture to produce what the less developed countries really need. Up to now it has been a question of getting rid of surplus production.

"The U.S. corn belt could render a real service to the less developed world by producing more soybeans and making them available in the form of 'soy protein'", he said. He then suggested that some of the U.S. corn production be diverted to soybean production.

4. Help develop programs of research in food technology in under-developed countries. Here is the place to put to work some real good chemists, he said.

5. Provide scientific knowledge on the genetic improvement of rice, maize, wheat and sorghum. For example, if the genes governing drought resistance could be identified and manipulated at will in the development of high-yielding drought resistant varieties, a substantial amount of certain foods could be produced in many countries of light rainfall. Scientists at institutions such as the University of Minnesota can make real contributions in areas such as these.

# # #

66-45-hbs

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205  
February 21, 1966

Immediate Release

## GARDEN STORE OPERATORS TO GET LATEST GARDENING INFORMATION

Retailers of plants at garden centers will get information to help solve many of their day-to-day problems at the seventh annual University of Minnesota Garden Store Operators' Short Course on the St. Paul Campus Tuesday, March 1.

Following a welcome by Luther Pickrel, director of the University's Agricultural Extension Service, Ronald Brown, assistant professor of rhetoric, will discuss ways of creating an environment for sales.

Other speakers on the program will be University horticulturists Richard Widmer, O. C. Turnquist and Neil W. Miles and Phillip Harein, extension entomologist. Their subjects will include bedding plants, vegetable plant sales, pesticides and garden insects.

At the afternoon session questions from those attending will be answered by a panel composed of Les Johnson, Donaldson's-Golden Rule, Minneapolis, and George Wyberg, Farmers Seed and Nursery, Faribault.

Objective of the short course, according to C. G. Hard, coordinator for the program and extension horticulturist at the University, is to provide garden store operators with information on the rapidly changing technology in gardening and to help them meet the increasing competition for dollars spent in garden centers.

Sponsors of the one-day event are the University's Department of Horticultural Science and the Agricultural Extension Service. The course is presented through the Department of Agricultural Short Courses.

Fee for the short course is \$5.

# # #

66-46-jbn

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205  
February 21, 1966

Immediate Release

#### 4-H BOY AND GIRL RECEIVE SCHOLARSHIP

Because of their 4-H records in achievement, participation and leadership, two 4-H'ers will receive \$150 college scholarships from Watkins Products, Inc., Winona.

They are Adele Swenson, 18, Glenwood, and Elden G. Lamprecht, 18, Wabasha.

Each year only one Minnesota boy and girl is chosen for this high award, says Marian Larson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Miss Swenson is a mathematics freshman at Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S. D. As a Pope County 4-H'er, she was active in demonstrating and radio speaking. She has served as an officer of her club and as junior project leader in clothing, home improvement-family living and recreation.

Lamprecht, a freshman at the University of Minnesota, is majoring in veterinary medicine. During his nine years as dairy project member, he learned the principles and skills of cattle selection, management and showmanship. As a member of the Wabasha County dairy judging team, he gained practical experience in selecting good quality dairy cattle. He has served as camp counselor, dairy project and recreation junior leader.

# # #

66-47-smk

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205  
February 21, 1966

Immediate Release

### EVENING CLASSES TO BE OFFERED IN HOME ECONOMICS

Four evening classes in related art will be given in the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics during spring quarter from March 28 to June 11, according to an announcement from the Division of Related Art.

This is the first time evening classes in related art have been offered by the School of Home Economics.

The courses are Crafts, Home Economics 25, on Monday and Wednesday evenings from 6 to 9 p.m.; Interior Design/Techniques, H. E. 122A, 7 to 9 p.m. Monday and Wednesday; Advanced Costume Design, H. E. 125, 6 to 9 p.m. Monday and Wednesday; and Purchasing Home Furnishings, H. E. 127, 6 to 9 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday. Instructing the courses will be related art staff members Richard A. Abell, Robert J. Forsyth, Homa Amir-Fazli and Juliette Myren.

All classes will be held in McNeal Hall on the St. Paul Campus.

The courses are intended primarily for teachers interested in in-service training or for those taking graduate programs. HE 122A, 125 and 127 carry graduate credit. Registrants must meet certain prerequisites but need not be majors in home economics.

Further information about the courses is available from School of Home Economics, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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66-48-jbn

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 21, 1966

To all counties  
ATT: HOME AGENTS  
Immediate release

MANY CAREER  
OPPORTUNITIES FOR  
WOMEN WITH TRAINING

What are the prospects and opportunities for women in employment outside the home in the years ahead?

A recent projection of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor suggests that almost half the people added to the labor force from 1964 until 1970 may be women, reports Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_. Today more than half of American women 45 to 54 years old are in paid employment. In fact, it is in this middle period of a woman's life that she is now most likely to be at work.

The most important occupational fact women and girls should recognize is that there is a rising demand for those with specific skills and high levels of education and a decreasing demand for the unskilled, according to Mary Keyserling, director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. Thus education and training will become more essential than ever before.

Career opportunities will be greatest in the professions, in clerical and service occupations. Below-average increases are expected for sales persons and in factory workers.

-more-

add 1 - career opportunities

The professions are expected to experience the largest demand of all occupational groups. The shortage of teachers and social workers, for example, is becoming increasingly acute.

Because of Medicare, a greatly expanded work force will be needed in every health field. In nursing alone, the need is almost staggering, says Miss Keyserling. By 1970, 850,000 registered nurses will be needed. To hold the present level, we will need 3,600 more doctors a year.

In the years ahead opportunities will arise for nonprofessional aspects of many professional jobs--such as in the health fields--to be assumed by persons less highly trained, under supervision. Hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, and laboratories for example, will find it possible to use sub-professional aides to a greater degree.

The demand for clerical workers, who numbered almost 11 million in 1964, may rise to over 14 million by 1975. A rapid expansion is expected in finance, insurance and other industries employing many clerical workers.

The service group will continue to include a relatively high proportion of women workers. Creation of many of the new service jobs will involve development of specialized training and higher labor standards. Programs of training in which the Extension Service has cooperated in various states are for homemaking teachers, who teach good housekeeping practices to residents of housing projects; for home nursing aides; and home management aides. Studies are in progress to learn what is needed to upgrade occupations in home-related services.

Today's young women face unparalleled opportunities to participate in the challenging work of the world if they choose -- and if they prepare themselves by getting as much education and training as possible, says \_\_\_\_\_.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 21, 1966

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Adapt for your listening area with the proper stations and dates. Dates given in the story are for KTCA-TV.

TIPS TO BE GIVEN  
ON BUYING AND  
CARE OF CLOTHING

The clothes you choose and wear have an important bearing on the impression you make on others.

This fact will be brought out in a series of four television programs, "How Others See You," on KTCA-TV, Channel 2, beginning Friday, March 4, at 9:30 p.m. and continuing on three successive Fridays at that hour, announces Home Agent

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The series, sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service, features Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist.

"Clothes and Money" will be the subject of the first program, March 4; "Clothes and Children," March 11; "Clothes and Teens," March 18; and "Clothes Today and Tomorrow," March 25. The clothing programs comprise the third segment of "It's a Jet-Age Home," which highlighted family finances in January and protein in February.

Planning your clothing purchases may take as much time as the actual shopping, Miss Baierl will point out in the first program in the series. She will discuss how to keep the clothing budget in balance by staggering purchases, knowing how and when to take advantage of sales, selecting good quality clothes and keeping them wearable.

add 1 - buying and care of clothing

Mothers who ask whether they should sew for the family will get some answers on the program, "Clothes and Children," March 11. Viewers will see attractive, easy-to-care-for children's clothing with built-in growth features.

Teenagers in high school and college will discuss their attitude toward clothes, wardrobe planning and fads on the March 18 show, "Clothes and Teens."

"Clothes Today and Tomorrow," last of the series, will be concerned with new fabrics and finishes, present and future fashion trends. Guest on the show will be Mrs. Naomi Hatfield, fashion coordinator for Minnesota Apparel Industries.

A packet of five folders on choosing, buying and caring for clothes and particular fabrics is available free of charge by writing Jet-Age Home, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

-jbn-

NOTE TO AGENTS: Use the schedule of dates that fits your area:

Appleton, KWCM, Channel 10, Fridays at 9:30 p.m.,  
beginning March 4 (same as KTCA).

Duluth, KDAL-TV, Channel 3, Sundays at 10:30 a.m.,  
beginning March 13.

Fargo, KFME-TV, Channel 13, Thursdays at 8 p.m.,  
beginning March 17.

Mankato, KEYC-TV, Channel 12, Fridays at 3:30 p.m.,  
beginning April 22.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 21, 1966

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

BREAKFASTS KEEP  
TEENAGERS ALERT

Good looks, pep and energy often begin at the breakfast table.

That is one of the facts \_\_\_\_\_ County 4-H members learn when they take the 4-H foods project. This project stresses the principles of nutrition as they relate to good health, physical fitness and attractive appearance at all stages of life, says Home (4-H) Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Many 4-H foods project members encourage breakfast eating. Demonstrations and project talks stress the importance of breakfast to meet the increased demands of rapid growth during the teenage years.

Breakfast skippers usually experience mid-morning fatigue, have poorer attitudes toward school work and lower scholastic achievement, according to some studies. And contrary to what many teenagers and adults think, skipping breakfast doesn't mean a loss of weight. In fact, Iowa breakfast studies show that those who skip breakfast usually make up for lost calories by eating more at the next meal.

To be mentally and physically active, teenagers and others should receive about a third to a fourth of their day's nutrition for breakfast.

The size of the breakfast depends on the activities involved. Light breakfasts include fruit, cereal or bread and milk. Medium breakfasts contain fruit, bread, egg and milk. Fruit, cereal, bread, eggs or meat and milk are included in heavy breakfasts.

add 1 - breakfasts

Breakfasts should be planned around the basic four food groups. Teenage diet are especially low in calcium and vitamin C.

Milk adds calcium, vitamin A, riboflavin and protein. Citrus fruits give a large share of the vitamin C. Meat and eggs provide protein, B vitamins and iron. Enriched or whole grain cereal supplies energy, B vitamins, iron and protein.

If you don't enjoy the ideas of breakfast, plan it around a favorite protein dish, even though it's not usually served for breakfast. Hamburgers, milk shakes, peanut butter sandwiches and hot dogs all contribute to protein needs.

-smk-

NOTE TO AGENT: Add local material whenever possible in the project stories we send you. Here, for example, you might mention some of the demonstrations or exhibits your county 4-H'ers have planned on better breakfasts.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 21, 1966

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Nation Has Fewer, But Larger Farms: Number of farms in the nation has dropped 20 percent since 1959. At the same time, farms of today are 20 percent larger. A USDA Crop Reporting Board survey reports operating farms will number 3,286,000 in 1966. That's down 819,000 from the 4,105,000 farms operating in 1959.

The average farm of 1966 will have 305 acres. In 1959, farms averaged 288 acres in size. From 1959 to 1966, total land in farms declined less than three percent in the nation--from 1.18 billion to 1.15 billion acres.

\* \* \* \*

Keep Eye on Hog Production Costs: Keep a close watch on your hog production costs. Carelessness with costs often occurs when pork prices are high, say University of Minnesota agricultural economists Kenneth E. Egertson and Paul R. Hasbargen. They say producers sometimes will cut back protein or neglect other management details. Actually, producers should make a better than normal effort to save pigs, because returns for the effort are better.

\* \* \* \*

Outlook for Farm Exports: United States' farm products appear to have a bright future on the export market, says Richard O. Hawkins, University of Minnesota agricultural economist. Some reasons are the rising world population, continued food shipments to developing nations through the Food For Peace Program, and the expanding incomes and economic activity in industrialized nations.

In recent years, about 20 to 25 percent of the nation's total crop production has been exported. In the past two years, exports have been at record highs and average annual volume was twice that exported from 1950 to 1955. The USDA estimates that exports of farm products will reach new highs during the 1965-66 fiscal year.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 21, 1966

To all counties  
Immediate release

MINNESOTA SOILS  
REQUIRE NITROGEN  
FOR HIGHER YIELDS

More and more Minnesota farmers are realizing the importance of nitrogen. The state's farmers now use about 52,000 tons of nitrogen in fertilizers annually-- a striking increase from the 1,000 tons used just 20 years ago.

Minnesota soils supply most of the 16 nutrients needed for normal plant growth, but are deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. And a shortage of any element at any time in the plant's life means lower yield and quality.

John M. MacGregor, University of Minnesota professor of soil science, outlines some things to consider when buying and applying nitrogen fertilizer.

He says crop yields will be about the same no matter which form of nitrogen fertilizer is used. Thus, effectiveness need not be considered when choosing the fertilizer form.

The important thing is to get good advice on the rate, time and method of application. MacGregor advises using soil tests to find the best rate per acre.

Cost Per Pound: Buy nitrogen by the pound. Nitrogen contents differ from 16 to 82 percent, so it's little help to compare price differences per ton. To convert the price per ton to price per pound, multiply the percent of nitrogen times 20. Divide this number into the price per ton. The result is the price per pound of nitrogen.

Plant Use: Apply nitrogen to crops like corn--not legumes. Be sure plant population is sufficient to use the nitrogen. During early growth, plants use rather small amounts of nitrogen. But plant needs increase rapidly after the first month. And it's now common to sidedress or topdress nitrogen after the crop is up.

add 1 - Minnesota soils

Application Time: Apply before July, if possible. Nitrogen applied the previous fall or in early spring before seeding, can increase yields as much as sidedressing or topdressing, except on sandy soils. MacGregor says medium to heavy-textured soils seem to hold nitrogen and release it to plants when needed.

If you apply nitrogen in the fall, mix it into the soil to prevent losses. Excessive rains in late fall or early spring can cause a slight loss of fall-applied nitrogen, even on heavy soils.

Distance From Plants: Nitrogen dissolves in water and moves easily through the soil with moisture movement. This means nitrogen doesn't have to be close to growing plants. In fact, most nitrogen fertilizers are fairly concentrated and will burn seeds or plants if applied too closely.

Never place nitrogen fertilizers closer than an inch from the seed, warns MacGregor. Highly concentrated forms, such as anhydrous ammonia, must be placed even farther away.

Yield: Measure effectiveness by yield--not appearance. Nitrogen's effect on yields is greatest for the first crop. The carryover effect of nitrogen to crops on the same land in following years depends on three things: (1) original rate of nitrogen applied, (2) the soil's need for nitrogen, and (3) yield of the first crop.

Other Elements: Balance nitrogen with phosphorus and potassium. If you're applying nitrogen, also test your soils for phosphorus and potassium. Adding nitrogen to the soils increases crop growth, but the increased growth will remove extra phosphorus and potassium. Also, localized areas of high-lime soils in western Minnesota may need zinc.

Rising Acidity: Most nitrogen fertilizers used in Minnesota produce a small, gradual increase in soil acidity. This means lime must eventually be applied to neutralize the nitrogen treatment on the acid soils of eastern Minnesota.

add 2 - Minnesota soils

A table showing the amount of lime needed to neutralize a pound of nitrogen in the different fertilizers is included in Soils Fact Sheet No. 1, "Nitrogen Fertilizers Help Increase Yields."

This publication contains further details on how to make best use of nitrogen fertilizers. Get a copy from your county agent or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205  
February 23, 1966

Immediate Release

## PLANTING TIPS FOR BETTER OAT YIELDS

Oats yielded an average of 55 bushels per acre in Minnesota last year.

University of Minnesota extension agronomists Harley J. Otto, Curtis J. Overdahl and Roger A. Kleese report that some farmers harvested up to 100 bushels, nearly double the average. Otto, Overdahl and Kleese offer some hints for higher yields.

Plowing makes a better seedbed than disking. If possible plow in the fall and have a warm, dry seedbed ready to go early in the spring.

Plant oats as early as possible. Planting with a drill at one to two inches is best. Firming the seedbed with presswheels will help give more even stands when oats are planted with forage crops.

Seeding by drill will use about 2 bushels per acre; broadcast will require about three.

Oats respond well to fertilizer but the price of oats does not justify large investments in fertilizer. Drill applications are most efficient for phosphorus and potassium and small amounts of nitrogen. Potassium and phosphorus applications after tillage and planting have proved unsatisfactory but nitrogen can be topdressed after planting, especially when rain will move it down into the soil.

If legumes are seeded with oats, fertilizer applications should take the legumes into consideration. Legumes do not have the same requirements as oats.

A good stand of high quality oats will go a long way in weed control. Supplemental control can be provided with chemicals. MCPA is best for broadleaf weeds. MCPA and dicamba will give good results in wild buckwheat and smartweed if the oats are not undersowed with legumes.

For further information ask county agents for Agronomy Fact Sheet-17 or write the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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66-51-car

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205  
February 23, 1966

Immediate Release

### HOME ECONOMICS WORKSHOPS TO BE GIVEN THIS SUMMER

Six special workshops will be offered by the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota this summer in related art, household equipment, clothing and education.

The workshops are in addition to regular summer school courses in all divisions of home economics.

Four of the workshops are scheduled for June 13 through July 16, Roxana Ford, assistant director of the School of Home Economics, has announced. These include Construction and Refinishing of Home Furnishings, planned for homemakers, extension workers and high school teachers; Homes of the World, a study of home design in selected regions of the world; Consumer Selection Guides for Household Equipment; and College Curriculum in Home Economics.

Given June 30 to July 15 will be Purchasing Home Furnishings, a study of use, cost and appearance of furnishings, and Recent Developments in Clothing Construction, including newer construction techniques and management of time and materials.

Each of the workshops will carry three credits. All-day sessions will be held Monday through Friday.

Details on cost and other information are available from Director, Summer Session, 6605 Johnston Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455

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66-50-jbn

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205  
February 23, 1966

Immediate Release

## DISTRICT 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Seventeen young people have been named district winners in the 24th annual statewide 4-H radio speaking contest.

They will be contenders for the state title in the finals scheduled for March 7 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus. The 17 champions were selected from county winners who competed in district events conducted over local radio stations. All gave original talks on the subject, "Are the Rights Guaranteed by Our Federal Constitution Consistent with the Needs of Today's Society?"

District champions, as announced by Mrs. Susanne Fisher, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University, are: Tony Courier, Aitkin; Kathy Lofgren, Harris; Nancy Nicholson, Elbow Lake; Tom Gilseman, Wayzata; Ruth Lovander, Willmar; Rebecca Hruska, Waterville; Alan Olson, Randall; Carolyn Kilgore, Rose Creek; Jean Abrahamson, Slayton; Connie Kurpius, Ada; Jeanette Zabel, Plainview; Sandra Peterson, Duluth; Maurice Milsten, Middle River; Sondra Maruska, Angus; Michael Gilliland, Pipestone; Kathy Westergren, Bertha; and Kathryn Urban, Lewisville.

Reserve district championships went to Barry Tolbert, Anoka; Mary Lund, Bemidji; Margaret McAndrews, Rosemount; Claudia Swanson, Welch; Becky Krenz, Truman; Mary Turck, Litchfield; Larry Meyer, Dalbo; Larry Behnken, Eyota; John Borgos, Fergus Falls; Jim Lewis, Jr., Sherman, S.D. (Rock County); Susan Emerson, Wolverton; Gale Nordling, Hallock; Janice Hove, Gully; Deborah Messer, Wadena; Anne Fyrand, Hazel Run; Elaine Sponberg, Mankato. Emerson Morris, Grand Marais; and Janice Maloney, Chisholm, tied for reserve championship in their district.

Champions and reserve champions will receive all-expense paid trips to the Twin Cities in March for two days of planned activities.

The trips and other awards are provided by the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota, which sponsors the annual 4-H radio speaking contest with the University's Agricultural Extension Service.

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66-49-jbn

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 28, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

SOYBEANS SEEN AS  
MINNESOTA CROP  
WITH BRIGHT FUTURE

If you were asked to choose the Minnesota crop with the brightest future, you would most likely say soybeans. And a look at the past supports this choice.

During World War II, soybeans were grown on a few scattered fields in Minnesota. In 1960, the output was about 41 million bushels from 2.1 million acres. By 1965, Minnesota farmers planted soybeans on a record 2.9 million acres and harvested some 57 million bushels.

And the rise in income from soybeans has been more spectacular than the rise in acreage. In 1960, soybeans contributed \$87.6 million to gross farm receipts in Minnesota. Last year, soybean production added a record \$136.8 million.

James Houck, University of Minnesota agricultural economist, has begun a study of world demand for soybeans and soybean products and gives some findings.

The rising soybean production in Minnesota is part of a nationwide trend. In the United States, soybean production hit a record 840 million bushels last year. That's an increase of 20 percent over 1964.

Houck also found that soybean producers are quite dependent on the world market. In recent years, about 27 percent of the nation's total soybean production was sent abroad as whole beans. The beans move into dollar markets without export subsidy.

-more-

add 1 --soybeans has bright future

About 14 percent of soybean meal production and about 10 percent of the United State's output of soybean oil is also exported for dollars. In addition, 13 percent of soybean oil produced is shipped overseas under the Food For Peace program.

The strong demand for soybean meal is the major factor keeping soybean prices above the \$2.25 per bushel support rate, says Houck. Most soybean meal is sold for livestock feed in the United States and in industrialized countries, such as those of Western Europe.

Right now, the demand for soybean oil is the only negative aspect of the whole soybean market situation, says Houck. Currently there seems to be some downward pressure on oil prices, because demand for oil is weaker than demand for meal and other soybean products.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 28, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Keep Nitrogen From Burning Plants: Most nitrogen fertilizers are fairly concentrated and will burn seeds and plants if applied too closely. John M. MacGregor, University of Minnesota professor of soil science, warns that nitrogen should never be closer than an inch from the seed. Highly concentrated forms, such as anhydrous ammonia, should be placed even farther away. MacGregor says nitrogen dissolves in water and moves easily through the soil with moisture movement. This means nitrogen will still be effective if kept an inch from growing plants.

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New Synchronization Product Released: A new synchronization product that can be fed to beef cattle and sheep has been cleared by the Federal Food and Drug Administration. C. J. Christians, University of Minnesota extension specialist in animal breeding, says the product will give farmers mass control of beef cattle and sheep breeding cycles. It's a synthetic derivative of progesterone and the tradename is "Repromix." Christians says that by using Repromix along with an effective artificial insemination program, a farmer can: (1) produce more uniform animals for selection and breeding, (2) increase the number of offspring from his top performance tested sires, and (3) improve the average merit of his herd.

\* \* \* \*

Hybrid Corn Performance: In Minnesota, it's hard to overemphasize the importance of planting a corn hybrid with adequate maturity. R. H. Peterson, J. C. Sentz and W. A. Compton, University of Minnesota agronomists, say adequate maturity is the first thing to consider in choosing corn hybrids. Before choosing a hybrid for spring planting, see Miscellaneous Report 28, "Minnesota 1965 Hybrid Corn Performance Trials." Ask your county agent for a copy or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 28, 1966

To all counties  
ATT: HOME AGENTS  
Immediate release

MARCH IS  
EGG MONTH

During March, National Egg Month, what better time to feature eggs in a variety of ways at family meals? Eggs are included in the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for the month.

The versatility of eggs, their economy, food value, ease of preparation and taste appeal make them a good answer to the question, "What shall I cook?" Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_ points out that the top quality protein and other nutrients in eggs make them an especially adaptable food to serve in main dishes during Lent and at any other season of the year.

In addition to eggs, keep in mind the other foods on the USDA's plentiful list for March: peanuts and peanut products, fresh oranges, red tart cherries, prunes and prune juice, potatoes and rice.

Celebrate National Peanut Week March 2-12 by making a batch of peanut cookies and peanut brittle and serving the youngsters all the peanut butter sandwiches they want. Because of the record production of peanuts last year, high quality peanuts and peanut products are in especially good supply. Don't think of peanuts and peanut butter as merely confections; they can make a contribution to the protein in the diet.

Plentiful supplies of fresh oranges should make prices of this fruit reasonable through March. Canned red tart cherries continue to be a good buy, as do prunes and prune juice. For a salad, try pitted prunes stuffed with cottage or cream cheese.

add 1 -- egg month

January storage stocks of potatoes are expected to be especially high. Weight watchers need to remember, points out \_\_\_\_\_, that potatoes aren't fattening--it's the gravy or the butter that makes calories mount up. One medium-sized baked potato contains 90 calories--about the same as a banana--and provides approximately a fourth of the daily recommended allowance of vitamin C.

When you plan casseroles and other main dishes, count on rice from this year's record production to come to your aid as an extender or an accompaniment. And on blustery March days, try satisfying the hearty appetites of your family with a delicious old-fashioned rice pudding.

-jbn-

Note to agent: This is a good month to plug Ext. Bulletin 314, Let's Have Eggs.

Department of Information  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 28, 1966

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

#### 4-H'ERS PLANT SPRING FLOWERS

Early-bird gardeners and ambitious 4-H'ers can have a riot of color in their spring flower gardens if they start seedlings indoors.

Dates to sow seeds indoors vary from the first of March till the middle of April, says C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. The dates for plantings depend on the rate of seed germination and growth.

Flowers that can be started indoors include Univin dahlias, marigolds, morning-glories, petunias, snapdragons, strawflowers, zinnias and torenias.

A satisfactory soil mixture is equal parts of coarse sand, leaf mold and good garden soil. For drainage, place some dry leaves, sand or pebbles in the bottom of the plant container.

When filling the planters, either flats or clay pots, press the mixture down gently with the base of a glass tumbler. When using a clay pot, sow the seeds thinly on the surface. If using flats, space the rows 1 1/2 to 2 inches apart across the width of the flat.

Cover the seeds with soil sieved through a tea strainer or a 1/8-inch screen. Cover the plant containers with a sheet of glass or plastic or moistened paper and keep them in a sunny room, about 68° F.

After planting, if the surface becomes dry, submerge the pots in water and remove as soon as moisture shows on the surface or water carefully with a fine spray. When a second pair of leaves appears transplant the seedlings to peat pots, plant bands, clay pots or another flat. Space them at 2-inch intervals.

add 1 -- 4-H'ers plant spring flowers

Make sure the frost season is over before transplanting to the garden. Transplanting should be done on a cloudy day or in the late afternoon. Keep as much soil around the young plants as possible. Dig holes for the plants a little deeper than they were in the flats or pots. For the first few days shade the seedlings with flower pots or berry boxes and give them a little water.

Flower gardening is one aspect of the 4-H horticulture program. Extension 4-H bulletin 62, Flower Gardening, gives more information on annual and perennial flowers.

- smk -