

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 1, 1966

FOR RELEASE 12:00 NOON
MARCH 3, 1966

DEAN DISCUSSES FUTURE AG POLICIES

NEWARK, DELAWARE--Future U.S. agricultural policy must be fashioned in a paradoxical situation which involves an 'embarrassment of plenty' at home while much of the world is hungry.

S. O. Berg, dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, emphasized the world food situation and its effect on U.S. policy here today, March 3, to the Delaware Bankers' Association. He spoke at the 18th annual Agricultural Forum at the University of Delaware.

Berg noted the contradiction of restricting agricultural production at home while millions of people are hungry throughout the world. Any solution to U.S. agricultural problems must recognize fully the continuing U.S. role in the worldwide effort to overcome the widening gap between population and food supply.

This problem will become greater and greater as many underdeveloped nations find it increasingly difficult to feed themselves. In fact, per capita food output in many countries is continuing to fall, he declared.

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In contrast, certain regions of the world--United States, Canada, Western Europe, Australia, New Zealand--have powerful productive economies. These areas utilize modern technology through an educated rural population. Yet these food-surplus regions include only one-fifth of the world population. The remaining four-fifths live in the shadow of near starvation. Most of the world must do a day's work on one half the daily diet of 3,200 calories enjoyed in the United States and Canada.

The situation is complicated because the staggering population surge will push numbers up 150 percent by the year 2,000 in the less developed areas where food supply is already restricted. The population in the well-fed areas, on the other hand, will increase only 40 percent.

This is the backdrop against which U.S. agricultural policy must be fashioned. The restriction of production at home must be viewed in light of the millions of people who face nutritionally inadequate diets, Berg said. While U.S. agriculture can help overcome their plight, extensive efforts must be undertaken with food-short countries to boost their production.

Even though Americans are the best fed people in the world, there still exist substantial pockets of hunger and poverty within our own borders. We must therefore set our own house in order, Berg said, and, at the same time, take affirmative action in seeking solutions to the world's food and fiber needs and despite the great era of prosperity at home, the income of American farmers still lags behind that of other groups of citizens.

Speaking more specifically about the effects of the scientific and technical "revolution" on the nation's farmers, Berg pointed out that American farm productivity has increased by more than 40 percent over the past two decades. Each farm worker now produces for himself and 33 others.

The use of capital inputs has doubled nationally in the past 20 years, while labor inputs have decreased by one-half. In Minnesota, for example, during the same 20-year span "the number of farmers in full-time employment dropped by almost a third, while the number of farms decreased by over a fourth. Farm size went up a fourth."

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STATE RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST EVENTS MARCH 6-8

State champions in the 24th annual 4-H radio speaking contest will be selected during two and a half days of special activities scheduled for district and reserve district winners in the Twin Cities March 6, 7 and 8.

Seventeen district winners, from all parts of Minnesota, will take part in the state finals Monday morning, March 7, in Luther Hall, 1407 Cleveland Ave. N., St. Paul. They will compete for a \$100 cash award for first place and \$50 for second place. This year's topic is "Are the Rights Guaranteed by Our Federal Constitution Consistent with the Needs of Today's Society?"

Nearly 1,500 4-H members, 14 to 19 years of age, have taken part in this year's competition on local, county and district levels.

The Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, sponsors of the contest, have planned two and a half days of special events for the 34 district and reserve district winners, beginning Sunday evening with a reception in McNeal Hall on the St. Paul Campus. At that time the 4-H'ers will meet host families from the Twin Cities with whom they will stay.

A noon luncheon in Luther Hall Monday (March 7) will feature a talk by Elizabeth Covington, a member of the Trail Blazers 4-H Club, Minneapolis. She will speak on her experiences as one of 12 4-H'ers selected from the nation to report on 4-H programs to the President of the United States, leaders in Congress, industry and education.

Governor and Mrs. Karl Rolvaag will be hosts to the group at a reception at the Governor's mansion Monday afternoon. A seminar on human relations at the State Office Building will follow the reception.

Scheduled for Tuesday, March 8, are an assembly program at Alexander Ramsey High School, Roseville, at which the two state winners will give their talks, visits of high school classes, a tour of Temple Israel, Minneapolis, a luncheon at the Temple and a broadcast of the winning speech over WCCO radio at 12:45 p.m. The awards, provided by the Jewish Community Relations Council, will be presented at the luncheon by Philip J. Krelitz, president of the organization.

Competing in the state contest are Tony Courier, Aitkin; Kathy Lofgren, Harris; Nancy Nicholson, Elbow Lake; Tom Gilsenan, 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.

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AG GRAD REUNION SET

Alumni of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture and graduates of the Technical Certificate Program in Agriculture will hold their 75th annual reunion next month.

Reunion festivities are scheduled for Saturday, March 5, and Sunday, March 6, in the St. Paul Campus Student Center.

All former students and friends of the School of Agriculture are invited. The classes of 1941 and 1916 are given a special invitation to celebrate their 25th and 50th anniversaries respectively.

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CLOTHING TO BE SUBJECT OF PROGRAM SERIES

How to get the greatest satisfaction from the clothing purchases you make for yourself and your family will be the subject of a series of four television programs, "How Others See You," on KTCA-TV, Channel 2, St. Paul-Minneapolis, and KWCM-TV, Channel 10, Appleton, on successive Fridays at 9:30 p.m. beginning March 4.

The programs will feature Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. The series is the third segment of "It's a Jet-Age Home," sponsored by the University's Agricultural Extension Service.

Subjects of the programs will be "Clothes and Money" March 4; "Clothes and Children" March 11; "Clothes and Teens" March 18; and "Clothes Today and Tomorrow" March 25.

"Clothes and Money," March 4, will be concerned with some of the keys to stretching clothing dollars and to getting the best quality for the money consumers have to spend.

Viewers will see attractive, easy-care children's clothing with built-in growth features on the second program, "Clothes and Children," March 11. Miss Baierl will explain the role of clothing in the acceptance and approval of children by their peers.

On Friday, March 18, teenage high school and college students will speak up on their attitudes toward clothes, fads and the value they place on wardrobe planning.

The final program, "Clothes Today and Tomorrow," will include discussions of new fabrics and finishes. Mrs. Naomi Hatfield, fashion coordinator for Minnesota Apparel Industries, will discuss changes in fashion and fashion trends.

The clothing series will also be given over KDAL-TV, Channel 3, Duluth, on Sundays at 10:30 a.m. beginning March 13; on KFME-TV, Channel 13, Fargo, Thursdays at 8 p.m. beginning March 17; and on KEYC-TV, Channel 12, Mankato, Fridays at 3:30 p.m. beginning April 22.

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

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Immediate Release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR

MARCH

1-June 30	Artificial Breeding Course, Duluth
5-6	School of Agriculture Reunion and Meeting, St. Paul Campus
7	Seminar on World Agriculture, St. Paul Campus
7-8	State 4-H Radio Speaking Contest, St. Paul Campus
8	Commercial Fruit Growers Short Course, St. Paul Campus
8, 15	Agriculture and International Development Seminar, Morris
8, 15, 22	Communications Seminar, Milaca
8, 15, 29	Current Approaches to Insect Control, Rochester
9	DHIA District Conference, Willmar
9, 16, 23, 30	Farm and Home Development Workshop, Stearns, Kandiyohi Cos.
10	DHIA District Conference, Mankato
11	DHIA District Conference, Slayton
13-April 1	Town and Country Art Show, St. Paul Campus
15	Swine Feeders Day, Waseca
15	DHIA District Conference, Grand Rapids
16	Swine Feeders Day, Lamberton
16	Turf Management Short Course, St. Paul Campus
16	DHIA District Conference, Thief River Falls
16	Co-op Managers and Directors Workshop, Braham
17	Co-op Managers and Directors Workshop, New Ulm
17	Swine Feeders Day, Morris
17	DHIA District Conference, Detroit Lakes
17, 24, 31	Recreational Development Seminar, Grand Rapids
18	DHIA District Conference, Little Falls

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add 1 - March calendar

18 Graduation of 1965-66 Exchange Students, St. Paul Campus
21 Seminar on World Agriculture, St. Paul Campus
21 Area Turkey Meeting, Lewiston
21-23 L P Gas Short Course, St. Paul Campus
21-26 DHIA Supervisor's Training School, St. Paul Campus
22 Area Extension Swine Day, Braham
22 Area Turkey Meeting, Willmar
22 Co-op Managers and Directors Workshop, Austin
23 Co-op Managers and Directors Workshop, Owatonna
23 Area Turkey Meeting, Pelican Rapids
23 District 8 FFA Contest, St. Paul Campus
24 Co-op Managers and Directors Workshop, Northfield
24 Area Turkey Meeting, Thief River Falls
24 Annual Meeting Minnesota Livestock Breeders Ass'n., St. Paul
25-27 Young Adults Citizens Conference, Waseca
25 Area Turkey Meeting, Aitkin
26 Vo-Ag Milk Judging Short Course, St. Paul Campus
28 Area Turkey Meeting, Anoka
29 Water Resources Seminar, St. Paul Campus
29 Co-op Managers and Directors Workshop, Montevideo
30 Co-op Managers and Directors Workshop, Alexandria
31 Co-op Managers and Directors Workshop, Morris
31 Dairyman's Day, Morris
31-June 2 Mechanized Agriculture Graduate Course, Morris
31-June 2 Dairy Husbandry Graduate Course, Willmar
31-June 2 Rhetoric Graduate Course, St. Paul Campus
31-June 2 Sociology Graduate Course, Northfield

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FEDERAL BUDGET CHANGES EXPLAINED

The 1967 presidential budget proposals for cuts and shifts in federal budget support to Land Grant Colleges could severely curtail the University of Minnesota's research, teaching, and extension efforts in certain areas. Unless these funds are restored or replaced from other sources, the Institute of Agriculture will be especially hard hit, Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute, said today in explaining the significance of the proposals.

Estimated cutbacks in funds, distributed on a predetermined formula, total over \$700,000. Cutbacks involved \$190,000 for the Agricultural Experiment Station, \$285,000 for the Agricultural Extension Service, and \$231,000 for teaching in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics and in the Institute of Technology and the College of Liberal Arts.

Some of these cuts probably would be partially offset by increases in special projects, Berg said. These special projects would have to be approved by federal agencies rather than allowing the states to determine the final use of funds. Teaching fund cuts, however, would not be replaced by any offsetting funds.

One of the major effects of the proposals would be to shift discretionary responsibility for managing expenditure of funds from the University to federal agencies, Berg explained.

The specifics for each area of University endeavor follow:

Teaching--The proposed federal 1967 budget would, on the national levels, eliminate \$11,950,000 out of a total of \$14,500,000, or 82 percent, in annual Morrill-Nelson and Bankhead-Jones appropriations for teaching. The funds that remain would be distributed \$50,000 per state.

The University now receives \$281,144 under the Morrill-Nelson and Bankhead-Jones appropriations. The Institute of Agriculture receives \$161,409 of this total and would suffer the greatest loss. Units now receiving the major allotments in

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add 1 - Federal budget changes explained

the Institute are the School of Home Economics and the departments of Agricultural Engineering; Entomology, Fisheries, and Wildlife, and Rhetoric. The effect would be to cut teaching staff and enrollment in several growing curricula.

Agricultural Extension Service--Under the executive budget proposal, the Extension Service would be funded, nationwide, at the same level as the past year. However, there would be a reduction of \$10,000,000 distributed on the basis of population farm income, and other predetermined criteria and an addition of \$10,000,000 for special projects approved by the federal government.

The actual cut in funds provided Minnesota under the present Smith-Lever act formula would be 14 percent or \$285,000. Minnesota could share in the new funds which will be distributed at the discretion of the Federal Extension Service for resource development and work with low-income groups. The Agricultural Extension Service's share could be zero, as much, or more than it now receives, depending on how its proposals were accepted federally.

Agricultural Experiment Station--The proposed 1967 federal budget reduces Hatch Act funds for research 18 percent and makes no appropriations for research facilities. Hatch Act funds are distributed to the states on a formula basis, and their final use is determined by the state experiment station. The proportional reduction for the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station would be \$190,000 for research and \$56,000 for facilities.

The proposed 1967 budget does provide an increase from \$2,000,000 to \$4,910,000 of special grant funds, Berg said. These increased funds would be granted to states through the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Cooperative State Research Service. If Minnesota were to get its proportionate share of the funds, it still would make up only a third of the loss.

At the same time that Hatch Act funds are being reduced, other research carried on cooperatively with the USDA is being curtailed in other 1967 budget changes. Minnesota's famous wheat breeding work would be closed out (\$30,000 cut or all funds for breeding), brucellosis research curtailed (\$5,400 cut), and airsacculitis disease in poultry research eliminated (\$38,900).

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MINNESOTANS PASS UP EARLY SPRING CASH CROP

Demand for maple syrup in the United States is so great that half of our syrup is imported from Canada. The syrup sells for around \$8 per gallon retail and up to \$5 per gallon wholesale.

University of Minnesota Extension Forester Marvin E. Smith says that in spite of good returns and the enormous potential of the industry, only about one percent of the tappable trees in Minnesota are producing syrup. Smith said that Minnesota has enough sugar maple trees to secure an annual income of 20-30 million dollars.

Initial investment for equipment is about \$1.50 per taphole. A big tree can have several tapholes and a good tree will return the initial investment the first year. A slower tree will take about three years.

Equipment consists of spiles (spigots), buckets or plastic bags, an evaporator and a storage tank.

The farmer or producer must tap the tree, collect the sap and boil the sap into syrup. After that he must decide whether to shoot for big profits by bottling and retailing the syrup himself, or sell it to a bulk buyer. Either way the prices received will justify the time and effort spent.

Sap flows during periods of intermittent freezing and thawing. Smith warns the would-be syrup producers to watch the weather instead of the calendar because the first thaw usually gives the best flow of sap.

Information on procedures, markets and equipment is available through University of Minnesota county agents, usually located in the county courthouse.

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March 7, 1966

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

HERE ARE TIPS ON
FIGHTING BATTLE
OF THE BULGE

Still fighting the battle of the bulge and hoping to win before you start looking for spring clothes?

Perseverance and will power are usually the keys to weight control, in the opinion of Home Agent _____.

She adds a warning from Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, that it is not wise to attempt to lose more than 1 to 1½ pounds a week unless you are under the direct and regular supervision of a physician or a dietitian. From 500 to 750 calories less than the amount needed to maintain your weight should bring about a 1 to 1½ pound weekly loss. For a woman, a reducing diet would contain from 1,000 to 1,500 calories daily; for a man, 1,500 to 2,000, depending upon activity, height and build.

Taking some exercise every day is important in weight reduction.

The most important difference between a sensible reducing diet and a normal diet is that the reducing diet has fewer calories, Miss Brill says. A good basic reducing diet of about 1,200 calories should include each day 2 cups of skim milk, 1 egg, 2 generous servings of vegetables (not including corn, potatoes or dried beans), at least 2 servings of fresh, unsweetened fruit, 2 medium servings of lean meat or fish or a cottage cheese or egg substitute, 3 slices of bread (or cereal substitute) with 2 level teaspoons butter.

add 1 - battle of the bulge

Here are some further pointers to help you control your weight:

- . Choose lean meats. Trim off all fat along the edges.
- . Broil, boil, bake or steam in preference to frying.
- . Eat the low-calorie vegetables -- cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, celery, radishes, tomatoes and cucumbers -- as often as you like.
- . Choose salads without dressing and plain foods.
- . Take your serving of vegetables out of the pan before adding butter or other toppings for the rest of the family.
- . Learn to eat fresh fruits without sugar.
- . Avoid gravy and rich desserts.
- . Eat three regular meals a day. Include a protein food and a bulky food such as a fruit or vegetable at each meal. And don't nibble between meals!
- . Stop eating while you're still a little hungry. An extra 100 calories each day will add up to 10 pounds a year.

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To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

CONDUCT HOME
SAFETY HUNT

Each year almost an estimated million persons in the United States will be involved in a potential poisoning accident. Of these, over half will be children under 5.

A 4-H safety project objective is to recognize hazards and correct them on the farm, in the home, on the highway and in the community, says Home (4-H) Agent

Junior leaders can be of key importance during National Poison Prevention Week, March 20-26. These leaders and older members can cooperate in directing hazard hunts in 4-H homes or in the community.

After the hunt, follow these precautions to prevent accidental poisoning among young children and adults:

- Keep household products and medicines out of reach of children. Lock in a cabinet or closet if possible.
- Store medicines separately from other household products.
- Keep all products in their original containers, not in cups or soft-drink bottles.
- Label all products properly. Replace the label if it is illegible.
- Read the label before using.
- Turn the lights on when giving medications to self or others.
- Avoid taking medicine in the presence of children. They will imitate.
- Refer to medicines by their proper name. Never call pills candy.
- Clean the medicine cabinet periodically, discarding old medicine. Flush the unused medicine down the drain, ~~r~~inse the container with water and then discard.

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To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Beef Breeding Herd May Be Good Bet: The longrun demand for feeder cattle is likely to remain strong and could justify consideration of a beef breeding herd. However, some caution is needed, say S. A. Engene and P. R. Hasbargen, University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

Recent cost data for Minnesota shows profits from beef cows won't be high if they are fed feed that has a good market outlet or could be used by fed cattle, hogs, or dairy cattle. Beef cow herds will fit best on farms that have: (1) a sizeable acreage that can be used only for hay or pasture, (2) some low quality roughage, (3) little need for new shelter, and (4) a short labor supply.

* * * *

Tip for Beef Cattle Feeders: Cattlemen in the market for replacement feeders will find them pretty expensive during 1966. But next fall could be a high point for feeder prices this year, according to P. R. Hasbargen and K. E. Egertson, University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

If fed cattle prices reach the expected fall high of \$29 to \$30 per hundred-weight, feeder prices might well be "out of line" at that time. So, if you can find good buys and have the facilities, you could consider buying lightweight feeder cattle sometime this spring.

* * * *

Beef Demand Heads Up: Total demand for fed beef during the first half of 1966 is expected to be six to eight percent above demand for the first half of last year. P. R. Hasbargen and K. E. Egertson, University of Minnesota agricultural economists, say marketings of fed beef will probably increase less than demand. This means 1966 prices should remain above those of 1965, though prices could be weaker about late May if heavier cattle hit the market.

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To all counties
Immediate release

CONSIDER MATURITY
FIRST IN CHOOSING
YOUR CORN HYBRIDS

If you're a Minnesota corn grower about to select corn hybrids for spring planting, remember, satisfactory maturity is one of the most important things to consider.

So important, that University of Minnesota agronomists give satisfactory maturity strong consideration when they rate hybrid corn in performance trials.

The agronomists say corn is mature when it reaches full yield. At this stage of growth, corn kernels accumulate no more dry matter. Ear moisture is directly related to maturity and is the basis for determining satisfactory maturity of hybrid corn.

R. H. Peterson, research fellow; J. C. Sentz, associate professor; and W. A. Compton, assistant professor, in the University's department of agronomy and plant genetics, say late hybrids ordinarily yield more than early ones.

But in cool seasons, such as 1965, the late hybrids are more likely to produce soft corn or have yields cut by early frosts. Thus, late hybrids give slightly higher yields, but you may end up with more problems because of high moisture content.

By choosing hybrids with the right maturity for your area, you are more likely to get these advantages:

* Safer and less expensive storage. Any soft, rotting corn in the spring or added drying costs must be deducted from your per-acre profit.

add 1 - corn hybrids

* Higher quality, with less discount when sold and fewer feeding problems.

* Fewer harvesting problems, with earlier picking during favorable weather and better picker performance.

* Earlier harvesting that can allow for fall plowing of corn stubble.

For help in selecting your corn hybrids, read Miscellaneous Report 28, "Minnesota 1965 Hybrid Corn Performance Trials." The report compares the performance of 100 commercially available hybrids. Tests were conducted by the University at 19 locations representing seven districts in Minnesota.

Ask your county agent for a copy of the report or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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BRIGHTEN MEALS WITH EGGS

Looking for a good food buy? During March, National Egg Month, a dozen eggs in your market basket can add up to a bargain.

Eggs are economical, protein-packed foods that can be made into hearty, appetizing main dishes and glamorous desserts, according to Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. They can star as meat substitutes for Lenten meals, add a touch of glamor to an otherwise ordinary dessert and serve as an early morning eye opener.

The egg is nature's convenience food, containing top quality protein and other nutrients in a handy package. Two eggs will supply a fifth of the daily protein needs of the average woman and a sixth of the recommended daily protein for the average man or 10-year-old child. Eggs also contain substantial amounts of iron, vitamin A, riboflavin and thiamine, Miss Mikesh says. Yet with ~~all the~~ nutrients it contains, one egg has only 80 calories.

Since eggs are high in protein, plan your meals around them. Improve a low protein meal such as a vegetable plate by adding a protein-rich dessert like custard pie.

Anyone can master the art of egg cookery, Miss Mikesh declares, by remembering to 1) choose high quality eggs and 2) cook them at low to moderate temperatures.

Here are some additional tips to success with egg cookery:

- . Add hot liquid a little at a time to beaten eggs, while stirring constantly. You may have a lumpy mixture if you add the eggs at one time to the hot mixture.
- . For biggest volume, have eggs at room temperature before beating.
- . For custards and souffles, set the baking dish in a pan of hot water.
- . Make hard meringues on a dry day and store in a dry place or package in an airtight container and keep frozen until needed. If made on a very humid day, meringues may be gummy.
- . To prevent the white of hard-cooked eggs from turning gray and the yolk from turning green, cook eggs at low to moderate temperatures and cool quickly in cold water.

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Immediate Release

SHOULD YOU GROW YOUR OWN TRANSPLANTS?

As green thumbs begin to itch at this time of year, like many gardeners you may wonder whether you should start your own flower and vegetable transplants.

That depends upon a number of conditions -- whether you have a place for the plant containers, have good light and the proper temperature, says Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. If you can provide the proper conditions, an advantage of starting your own plants is that you can get the varieties you want.

Good distribution and uniformity of light are necessary for success in growing transplants, the University horticulturist points out. If the light comes from only one direction, stems will elongate and bend toward the light, with the result that plants will be spindly.

A night temperature of 50 to 60° F. is preferable, with a day temperature about 5 degrees higher.

Timing is of prime importance to success in growing your own transplants. Spindly plants result when the time lag is too great between seeding and transplanting.

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add 1 - Should you grow transplants?

Vegetables and flowers that can be started in early March are sweet Spanish onions, cauliflower, cabbage, broccoli, head lettuce, petunias, pansies, verbena, lobelia, scabiosa and annual dianthus. Pepper and eggplant should be started about the middle of March, as should annual larkspur, dahlia, moss rose, spiderplant, and strawflower. Most other summer-blooming annuals can be started by the first of April.

But don't start tomatoes yet, the University horticulturist cautions. It's best to start tomatoes around April 15, allowing about six weeks from the time the seed is planted indoors until the plants are set out in the garden -- about June 1.

Start seeds in peat pots, plastic pans or in shallow flats. Fill the flats with a soil mixture which has been sifted through a quarter-inch mesh screen. A good soil mixture consists of two parts garden loam, one part sand and one part organic matter.

After filling the flat, firm the soil and level it to about 1/4 inch below the top of the flat. Make the rows about 2 inches apart and 1/4 to 1/2 inch deep.

To insure good germination, treat the seed with a protectant dust such as Phaltan, captan or dichlone, adding to the seed packet the amount you can get on the end of a toothpick. Shake the seed packet well so all seeds are treated.

Next scatter the seed uniformly in the row and label each row. Avoid planting the seeds too thickly, since good air circulation around the seed helps to prevent damping-off disease. Cover the seeds lightly with sand, screened soil or peat moss. Water the plants thoroughly through a muslin cloth stretched over the flat, then delay watering until the emergence of the seedlings. Once the seedlings have come up, water the plants well each morning.

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U COUNTY AGENT REPORTS CO-OP CRAFT STORE A SUCCESS

Back in 1959, a group of Park Rapids businessmen and the University of Minnesota county agent in Hubbard County established a store.

The store made \$2,925 that first year. Income has risen every year since and last year totalled \$6,798.

Storekeepers would not usually classify a store grossing under \$7,000 as successful. The Park Rapids Crafts Arcade is an unusual store. It is also a booming success.

Retired and physically handicapped craftsmen are among those who run this store to sell their homemade goods. Children's toys, tools, curios, aprons, dresses, ceramics, leathercraft, wild fruit jellies and wood carvings are among the many products they make and sell. All articles sold in the store are made by the members.

John R. Eix, the county agent, was instrumental in planning and organizing the store. Since then he has furnished marketing and product improvement ideas from the University.

Local businessmen developed the idea as a result of a rural development study group which he sponsored.

At first, it was planned as a one-time hobby craft show, a tourist attraction. Mimeographed sheets showed tourists how to find the homes of craftsmen producing various articles.

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add 1 - Co-op store a success

A year later a new approach was tried. A single retail outlet was selected in an area of heavy pedestrian traffic. The craftsmen who had participated the previous year formed the nucleus of the co-op.

Gross income jumped 35 percent to just under \$4,000 and expenses were down with the centralized operation.

Enthusiasm for the store is high. Mrs. Curtis Cookson, wife of a local farmer and president of the Park Rapids Crafts Arcade, has written a book on her specialty - pine cones. Mrs. Cookson uses the pine cones in decorations and their success in the store inspired her to write the book Cone Creations.

All members of the co-op are voting residents of the area. Each member takes a turn clerking in the store. The member who acts as bookkeeper is excused from clerking duties. At the rate merchandise is sold, the bookkeeper stays busy enough.

Members get a good return from the store. Expenses of operation which are deducted from each member on a percentage basis average about six percent a year.

Membership in the co-op has almost doubled from the original fifteen. The present 28 members include ten associate members.

The success of the Park Rapids store led to the establishment of a similar operation in Nevis, Minn., also in Hubbard County.

Nevis Hobby House began operation in 1962. Membership has remained at 12 since the store began because of a lack of space. Nevis Hobby House has never made less than \$5,600 in any year since it began.

Other stores patterned after the Park Rapids Crafts Arcade have sprung up in Walker and Bemidji.

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FILLERS FOR YOUR WOMEN'S PAGES

Rub white spots on furniture from water or hot dishes with a liquid salad oil or fine machine oil. University of Minnesota extension home furnishings specialists say a little salt on your oily finger will help drive the oil into the damaged finish.

If you want to save time and energy, store the most frequently used pots and pans where they're easiest to reach. Household equipment specialists at the University of Minnesota say the bottom part of wall cabinets, the midway cabinets and the top part of base cabinets are most accessible.

More than half of American women 45 to 54 years old are now in paid employment. Of all women aged 18 to 64, 45 percent are now in jobs. The number of women gainfully employed has almost doubled since before World War II.

The secret of cooking strong-flavored vegetables like cabbage and onions is to cook them quickly in a large amount of water in an uncovered or loosely covered saucepan until they're just tender.

When you buy colored cotton sheets, check the label for the terms "fast color" or "vat dyed." If one of these terms is on the label, you know you can wash the sheets in hot water without a worry.

Food expenditures for the American family (an average of 3.7 persons) averaged about \$1,469 or \$28.25 a week, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

A half grapefruit contains only 75 calories and can supply most of a day's vitamin C requirements.

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66-69-jbn

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

Immediate Release

ANNUAL YAC STATE CONFERENCE PLANNED FOR APRIL

The fourth annual state Young Adult Citizens (YAC) conference will be held April 1, 2 and 3 at the University of Minnesota's Southern School of Agriculture, Waseca.

Theme of the conference is "Building for Life Through YAC."

The purpose of YAC is to develop a program of study and training to help young adults in becoming more informed and effective citizens, explains William Milbrath, extension specialist, young adult program, University of Minnesota.

Sponsor of the program is the University's Agricultural Extension Service.

Highlighting the conference will be Edward Sletton, executive secretary of the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives. He will speak at the annual banquet Saturday evening (April 2). The community service awards will be presented during the banquet program by Joe Clifford, Midland Cooperatives, Inc.

Workshops on program planning, getting and keeping members and community service opportunities will be led by members of the state 4-H staff.

Other events include election and installation of state YAC officers and a tour of the Faribault State School and Hospital for the mentally retarded. Purpose of the tour is to learn about treatment programs and to become acquainted with volunteer service programs of state institutions.

The conference summary will be given by Darla Frautnick, St. James, 1965-1966 state president.

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66-68-smk

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

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA TOWN/COUNTRY ART SHOW OPENS SUNDAY

One of the largest Minnesota Town/Country Art Shows in 15 years will open Sunday noon, March 13, when 321 paintings and pieces of sculpture will go on exhibit in the University of Minnesota's Student Center Galleries on the St. Paul Campus.

The show will continue through Friday, April 1. Hours for viewing the exhibits in the galleries, on the second floor of the Student Center, will be 12 noon to 10 p.m. on Sundays, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. week days and Saturdays.

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.

Sixty-four Minnesota counties are represented this year by 301 amateur artists. All the artists live in rural Minnesota or in towns of 25,000 or less.

On exhibit will be oils, watercolors, pastels, pencil drawings and a few pieces of sculpture. Oil paintings predominate.

The number of new exhibitors is larger this year than it has ever been, according to A. Russell Barton, show coordinator. Among artists who have displayed their works in many of the annual shows and will be represented again are Mrs. Gladys Severson, Nerstrand; Mrs. Jennie Arkins, White Bear Lake; Mrs. Hazel Burtzlaff, Stillwater; Mrs. Beulah Gemmill, Sherburn; Nels Saltnes, Solway; and Ade Toftey, Grand Marais. Mrs. Severson has missed only one show; Mrs. Arkins and Mrs. Burtzlaff have exhibited in every show except two.

Climax of the Minnesota Town/Country Art Show will be a four-day program for rural artists beginning March 29. Highlights of the week will include two evening performances of winning plays in the playwright's competition and a concert by the St. Paul Campus Chorus. Featured also will be gallery tours, lectures, the annual Minnesota Rural Artists' Association luncheon and business meeting and a seminar on short story writing. Winning entries in the short-short story contest held as part of the Town/Country Art Show this year have been reproduced in a limited edition and will be available to visitors.

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66-67-jbn

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

Immediate Release

STRETCH YOUR MEAT DOLLAR

So your food budget is limited and you're trying to stretch your meat dollar!

Learning more about meat cuts is one way, says Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Instead of buying the most expensive cuts of meat, you can often get a more inexpensive cut which will be just as delicious if cooked properly. For example, instead of buying costly loin chops in pork, lamb or veal, ask the meat man to cut shoulder blade steaks for you or rib chops, which are less expensive, equally nutritious and flavorful. If you'd like a beef oven roast and can't afford a standing rib, buy a rump roast in Choice grade, Miss Mikesh suggests. A rump oven roast is economical because there's little waste.

To get a good buy in meat, remember that price per pound isn't the best guide; instead, consider the number of servings you can get out of a pound of meat and figure the cost per serving. Some boned meats -- like ham -- may seem expensive on the basis of price per pound, but actually may cost less per serving than meat with a great deal of waste such as spare ribs, according to the University nutritionist.

Meat with no bone, little connective tissue and fat like hamburger, liver and boned cuts will yield four to five servings a pound; meat with a little bone, connective tissue and fat like round steak, three to four servings a pound; meat with a medium amount of bone, connective tissue and fat, such as chicken, turkey, sirloin steak, pot roast, two to three servings a pound. Meat with a great deal of waste like spare ribs or short ribs will provide only one to two servings for each pound.

Cooking meat just to the desired doneness and no longer and at low temperatures-- from 300 to 325° F. --will prevent the shrinkage that occurs from overly long cooking at high heat. Besides giving you more meat, the low-temperature cooking will also give you a juicier product.

Other ways of stretching the meat dollar are to take advantage of week-end specials whenever possible and to add variety to meals with less expensive protein foods such as fresh, frozen and canned fish; liver; heart; eggs and beans.

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66-66-jbn

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

Immediate release

MEETINGS ON BEAUTIFICATION SCHEDULED IN MINNESOTA

A series of educational meetings on beautification activities at the local level will be held in Minnesota March 20-26 by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and "Keep Minnesota Clean and Scenic, Inc."

The meetings will be during Minnesota Conservation and Wildlife Week and National Wildlife Week. Theme for the week is "Protect Natural Beauty."

According to Earl Bergerud, assistant state 4-H leader and coordinator for the meetings, they will be held at the Southern School of Agriculture, Waseca, March 21; Court House at Montevideo, March 22; Green Hall at University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus, March 23; Court House at Detroit Lakes, March 24; and North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, March 25.

Talks at each session will include "Preserving the Beauty of the Community," by Mervin Eisel, University horticulturist; "Attacking the Litter Problem," by Robert Herbst, deputy commissioner of conservation and chairman of Keep Minnesota Clean and Scenic; and "Resources Available to do the Job," by William Miles, University extension forester.

Each meeting will be preceded by a film, "Heritage of Splendor."

Bergerud and Herbst say the meetings are intended to provide information to all citizens and civic, business and conservation groups and agencies and units of government on principles of beautification and programs which may be activated to preserve and enhance the natural beauty of the countryside.

Programs will be scheduled from 1:30 to 4 p.m. at each location.

All interested persons are invited.

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66-65-jbn

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

To all counties

1966 BEEF DEMAND
EXPECTED TO BE
ABOVE LAST YEAR

Beef producers can look forward to an excellent price year, according to Paul R. Hasbargen and Kenneth E. Egertson, University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

Production will be down and prices higher for dairy products, pork, lamb and cow beef. Consumer income and population continue to grow, military expenditures are high and unemployment levels are low. These conditions will strengthen demand for fed steers and heifers during 1966.

Hasbargen and Egertson estimate total demand for fed beef during January-June will be six to eight percent above demand for the first half of 1965. Marketings will probably increase during the last half of 1966 and demand could be lower than the first half.

The increase in fed beef marketings this year will probably be less than increases in demand. Thus 1966 prices should hold above year ago levels, except for some possible price weakness in the March-May quarter.

Three factors could work to increase fed beef marketings and lower prices, say Hasbargen and Egertson.

* Heifer placements and marketings are running above 1965. On January 1, heifers on feed were 12 percent over year earlier levels, while steers on feed were up only 2 percent. The 500-699 pound weight group--up 24 percent over January 1, 1965--made up most of the heifer increase. And heifers will account for most of the increased marketings through midyear.

-more-

* More "two way" cattle are on feed because of the favorable beef outlook. As slaughter of these cattle is delayed, March-May prices could be lower as these cattle are marketed at heavier weights.

* Heavier market weights are the trend this year. In January, average weights were 10 pounds above a year ago. Around May, weights could be up by 40 pounds and prices could be down significantly during April and May. But prices will likely move up again after midyear.

As long as fed beef prices show strength, prices on heavier feeders will also move up. Replacement feeders will be expensive all year, but may be even more so next fall. If you find good buys and have the facilities, consider buying lightweight feeders this spring.

This year's calf crop will be about a million head lower than 1965, with most of the decrease in dairy calves. By next fall, feeder calf supplies will be relatively tight and choice calves could bring more than \$30.

Contract prices dropped for cattle traded on the futures market--especially for the April and June contract months--after the January 1 cattle on feed report. However future prices are expected to strengthen. If prices for some of the months ahead move above your expectations, consider hedging some of your cattle by selling on the futures market.

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

To all counties

IN BRIEF . . .

Minnesota's Nitrogen-Poor Soils: Many Minnesota soils are low in available nitrogen. This explains why a farmer often gets a big increase in yield after applying nitrogen fertilizer.

John M. MacGregor, professor of soils science at the University of Minnesota, offers some practical advice on different nitrogen fertilizers in a recent fact sheet. Get a copy of Soils Fact Sheet No. 1, "Nitrogen Fertilizers Help Increase Yields," from your county agent. Or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

* * * *

For Better Oat Yields: To get higher yields of oats in 1966, plant as early as possible. H. J. Otto and R. A. Kleese, agronomists, and C. J. Overdahl, soils scientist, at the University of Minnesota, recommend seeding oats at one to two inches with a drill. This method will use about two bushels per acre, while broadcast seeding will take about three bushels per acre. Firming up the seedbed with presswheels can give a more even stand. Get more details from Agronomy Fact Sheet No. 17, "Oat Production in Minnesota." Your county agent will have copies, or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

* * * *

Tip to Sheep Producers: Lamb prices are expected to be higher this year than in 1965 because of continuing decline in number of sheep. S. A. Engene and P. R. Hasbargen, University of Minnesota agricultural economists, say most of the price increase will come during the first half of 1966. They advise sheep producers to push early lambs for the summer market.

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

To all counties
Att: HOME AGENTS

ALLOWANCE NOT TO
PAY FOR JOBS
DONE IN HOME

How early should you teach a child about money? When should he start getting an allowance? Should he be paid for doing jobs around the home?

These are questions many _____ County parents ask.

Start teaching a child about money as early as possible, Home Agent _____ suggests. He can begin to learn about money by having a few pennies in his pocket, by putting money into the collection plate at church, by dropping money into the parking meter, by paying for ice cream. Teaching a very small child about saving will mean nothing until he has learned about spending.

A child who has been given some opportunities to spend money so he knows what money is used for will be ready for an allowance by the time he starts school, according to Edward Pope, human development and human relations specialist with the Federal Extension Service. The amount of allowance to pay will depend upon many factors and varies with families. It also depends upon whether the allowance must include the cost of lunch at school, other school expenses and some clothing items.

If a 10- or 12-year old wants to borrow on his next week's allowance, he will have another learning experience if he is taught that he must pay back the money he has borrowed. As a child gets older a good learning experience is to have him keep a record of his spending so he knows where his money goes.

Many child guidance experts believe that families should consider an allowance a child's right to share in the family income with no strings attached. Some

add 1 - allowance not to pay

families tie an allowance to chores a child does and hold back the payment if the chores are not done. But a child should not have to feel that the allowance is dependent on chores, says the extension human relations specialist. However, every child should have some chores to do as a member of the family--not as a means of earning an allowance. On the other hand, when there are jobs the family would otherwise have to hire done, a child should be given a chance to earn some extra money by doing them -- if such work is within his ability.

Paying a child to get good grades is frowned upon by child guidance specialists. Doing school work and doing chores around the house are part of a child's family responsibility. To pay him for good grades is bribing him and in a sense depriving him of a chance to do a responsible job.

-jbn-

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

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

SPENDING PLAN
CURBS MONEY
DISAPPEARANCE

Whether you have a lot of money or only a little, the secret of making your money do what you want is to set up a spending plan.

4-H members enrolled in the home improvement-family living project may have read these figures on teenage spending in 1965: girls spent \$20 million on lipstick, boys and girls spent \$432 million on snack foods and \$889 million on clothes.

Solving money problems is a matter of deciding what you want most, why you want it and then developing techniques for using money in the ways you want, says Mary Frances Lamison, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

What you want is termed your goals. Goals are sometimes for a short term-- such as attending 4-H camp or buying a tennis racket. The prom, college, marriage are future goals.

A spending plan will help achieve the things you want. A daily record of what you spend will help to classify and allocate money properly. Column headings may include savings, contributions, gifts, clothing, food, personal care, education, recreation and transportation.

After recording your spending for a month you can make a monthly plan for the use of your money and try to balance the income-outgo. Determine your exact income, whether from part-time job or allowance. Then list your "needs"-- things you must buy each week. Remember to list the things you want soon and in the future. Find out what each item will cost.

add 1 - spending plan

After you have a set plan, compare the plan with the ways you actually used your money. You will probably want to make some changes in the plan. But remember-- making plans and keeping records aren't very valuable unless you use and analyze them.

Did you spend more than you planned? Did you spend too much on snacks, recreation or clothing? Change your plan if necessary to have your money help you achieve what you want.

-smk-

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

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

Beef production will keynote the annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association. The meeting is set for Thursday, March 24, on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Lester E. Hanson, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the University of Minnesota, will be moderator of a seminar on beef. He will be joined by Assistant Professors Charles J. Christians, Richard D. Goodrich and J. C. Meiske.

Beef cattle improvement, cow-calf production in Minnesota and the value of soft corn will be covered in the seminar.

Aled Davies, vice president of the American Meat Institute, Chicago, will talk on the expanding livestock products market throughout the world.

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66-72-car

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

Immediate Release

THIRD SEMINAR ON WORLD AGRICULTURE

The third of four seminars on world food problems will be held in the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus Student Center, 8:00 p.m., March 21.

Martin M. Kaplan, chief of veterinary public health of the World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, will speak on the social effects of animal diseases in developing countries.

Kaplan is presently on leave from the WHO, serving as visiting professor at the University of Pennsylvania. His work has gained him honors from veterinary and public health groups in Poland, West Germany and Great Britain.

The four seminars are being conducted under a grant from the Office of International Programs of the University of Minnesota. Previous seminars heard reports on plant sciences and nutritional problems in relation to the world's food supply.

The fourth seminar, set for April 4, will be concerned with economic problems of an adequate world food supply.

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66-71-car

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

Immediate Release

MERIT AWARDS TO RURAL ARTISTS

Twenty rural artists have received merit award ribbons for their works now on exhibit at the University of Minnesota's Town/Country Art Show in the St. Paul Campus Student Center Galleries.

In addition, three artists have been given purchase awards: Frank Globokar, Biwabik, for his oil painting, "The Trappers' Headquarters"; Mary Pratt, Grand Marais, for her oil, "Silence," and Mary McBrady, Graceville, for her oil "Harvest Crops." Their paintings are being purchased by the University's Institute of Agriculture and will be hung on the St. Paul Campus.

Receiving merit awards for oil paintings were Mary Pratt, Grand Marais; Beatrice Windhorn, St. Peter; Vivienne Galowitz, Center City; Mildred Oden, 303-6th Ave. No., Hopkins; James Turkia, Britt; Frank Eisenschenk, Richmond; Mary McBrady, Graceville; Margaret Houchens, 1870 Dodd Road, Mendota Heights; Beulah Gemmill, Sherburn; Maud M. Kelley, Brooklyn Park; Bessie Henson, Pine River; E. Van der Velde Schafer, 4400 Quincy St. N.E., Columbia Heights; Susan Pierson, Truman; Lorene Schumacher, Perham; Ruby Ebaugh, Walker; and Kathy Hovland, Mora.

Merit awards also went to Sam Thiewes, Owatonna, for his ink drawing; to Mavis Biltz, Minnetonka, for her charcoal sketch; Susan Sharp, Pine City, for her watercolor; and to E. Platou Gallaher, Eden Prairie, for clay sculpture.

The award-winning works will be exhibited at the American-Swedish Institute in Minneapolis from April 10 to May 8, according to A. Russell Barton, coordinator of the Town/Country Art Show. They were selected from 326 works submitted by 308 Minnesota amateur artists from rural Minnesota or towns of 25,000 or less.

The Town/Country Art Show, which opened for its 15th year on March 13, will continue through Friday, April 1. It is presented annually by the Department of Agricultural Short Courses with the sponsorship of the Agricultural Extension Service and the General Extension Division.

Hours for viewing exhibits on the second floor of the Student Center are 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. week days and 12 noon to 10 p.m. Sundays.

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66-70-jbn

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

Immediate Release

VO-AG MILK JUDGING SCHOOL SET AT U

Vo-Ag instructors and students will participate in a one-day milk judging school on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus, Dairy Industries Building, Room 15, Saturday, March 26, 8:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon.

The course will cover judging fundamentals, flavor identification and milk judging practice.

Elmer L. Thomas, professor of dairy industries, will conduct the course.

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66-73-car

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

Immediate Release

HOME AGENT TO INDIA AS IFYE

A young Minnesota woman who is now a home agent in Kittson County will go to India in the fall as an International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegate.

She is Glenice Rugland, Hallock, who has been directing the extension home economics program, working with homemakers and with 4-H club members in her capacity as home agent in Kittson County since 1964.

She will leave for India Sept. 11 to spend approximately six months in that country living and working with rural families to obtain an understanding of their way of life and at the same time introducing them to American ideals and customs.

Miss Rugland is the second IFYE from Minnesota to be selected for 1966, according to William A. Milbrath, extension specialist, young adult program at the University of Minnesota. Chosen earlier was Jo Anne Thomas, Owatonna, who will leave April 11 for Turkey. Both young women will have a week's orientation in Washington, D.C., before leaving for their foreign assignments.

A Minnesota International Farm Youth Exchange delegate in the 1965 program will be in India until early April -- Richard Krueger of Litchfield.

A graduate of the University of Minnesota, Miss Rugland received her bachelor's degree in home economics education.

She holds memberships in Phi Upsilon Omicron, national home economics professional fraternity; Omicron Nu, national home economics honorary society; Pi Lambda Theta, national honor society for women in education; and the Minnesota Home Economics Association.

For 12 years she was a member of a 4-H club in Roseau County where she grew up on a 540-acre farm. As a 4-H member she held the offices of president, secretary and treasurer and gave many demonstrations at county and state fairs.

The International Farm Youth Exchange program is a two-way exchange conducted by the National 4-H Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to increase international understanding at the family level. In the 18 years of the program 1,500 American youths have gone to live and work abroad -- 50 of these from Minnesota. Minnesota farm families have been host to 128 young people from other countries in the second phase of the exchange.

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66-74-jbn

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

Immediate Release

TOWN AND COUNTRY PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONFERENCES IN APRIL

Financing government will be the subject of five one-day Town and Country Public Affairs Conferences for women to be held in Minnesota in April.

The meetings are sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service to give leaders of various women's groups information on public spending and taxation.

Schedules for the conferences are: April 13, Erie Junior Cafe, Detroit Lakes; April 14, American Legion Hall, Thief River Falls; April 19, Perkins Pancake House, Duluth; April 20, Odd Fellows Hall, Aitkin; and April 21, First Methodist Church, Bemidji.

Similar conferences were held last fall in six locations in the state.

Speakers will be Mrs. Carole B. Yoho, extension specialist in public affairs, Arley Waldo, extension economist in public affairs, and Robert Snyder, extension economist in land use, University of Minnesota.

Subjects for discussion will include the roles played by the federal, state and local governments, services provided by each level, and the policy-making process of formulating tax and spending policies.

Information on the conferences is available from county home agents.

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66-75-jbn

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

Immediate Release

FILLERS FOR YOUR WOMEN'S PAGES --

Studies in the University of Minnesota's food processing laboratory show that onions lose flavor in cooked foods in freezer storage, but cloves, sage, garlic, pimiento and green pepper become stronger in cooked foods in the home freezer.

Adults like foods hot or cold; children like them lukewarm. Dish up food for the children first so it cools before they're ready to eat it, suggest University of Minnesota extension nutritionists.

Don't feed the sink with leftover vegetable juices. Use these as part of the liquid in stews and soups.

Best storage for commercially canned foods is a dry, moderately cool place. Extremely long periods of storage at high temperatures may result in some loss in color, flavor and appearance, although the canned foods will remain wholesome.

Don't waste time when you're cleaning by going back and forth for some cleaning aid. Save your time and energy by packing a basket with cleaning supplies and carrying it with you from one room to another.

Make your housecleaning this year a gradual process instead of the tear-it-all-apart type. Scatter large cleaning jobs throughout the year, suggest extension home management specialists at the University of Minnesota. Make a work schedule, allowing for daily cleaning plus special once-a-week or once-a-month jobs.

To clean small rugs, run the carpet sweeper or vacuum cleaner diagonally across the rug instead of lengthwise. The rug will be less likely to wrinkle.

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66-76-jbn

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

SPECIAL

Immediate Release

SEMINAR SERIES ON TAX POLICIES TO BE HELD THIS SPRING

Tax policies in Minnesota, 1966, will be the subject of a series of public affairs seminars around the state in March and April.

The series is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Cooperative Extension Service, according to Arley D. Waldo, extension economist in public affairs.

Seminars will be held at Rochester, March 22; Mankato, March 24; Marshall, March 29; Morris, March 31; St. Cloud, April 5; Moorhead, April 7; Bemidji, April 26; Duluth, April 27.

Each seminar will feature the same topics. "Survey of Public Spending and Taxation in Minnesota" will be discussed by Carole D. Yoho, extension public affairs specialist at the University.

Rolland F. Hatfield, Minnesota commissioner of taxation, will talk on the Minnesota property tax system and will analyze recent tax proposals.

Waldo will discuss tax revision and future revenue needs.

Interested persons may contact their county extension agents for further details.

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66-77-dcf

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 18, 1966

Immediate Release

CURRENT APPROACHES TO INTERNATIONAL FOOD PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

"Let us beware of acting like a bull in a china shop with our vaunted efficiency as we work with developing nations," said Martin M. Kaplan, chief of Veterinary Public Health, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland.

Dr. Kaplan spoke Monday evening (March 21) at the third of four seminars on world food problems at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

"We may have scientific truths on our side at times, but these may not be precious, or even true, in the eyes of developing countries," Kaplan declared.

Kaplan called "operations research" one of the most promising ways of meeting livestock disease and other agricultural problems in developing countries.

Operations research involves developing ways of determining which alternatives should be used to meet critical problems.

"A crash program in training individuals from developing countries in operations research together with the use of already competent personnel from advanced countries would yield far greater short-and long-term returns than blind continuation of some policies now being followed," he said.

Kaplan related the effects of animal diseases in developing countries to present and future food problems. While some countries reported annual livestock losses of up to 35 percent from disease, he said actual surveys show the total numbers of livestock lost to disease were found to be from 10 to 1,000 percent greater than reported.

Apart from their value as food, Kaplan pointed out that animals provide from 80 to 99 percent of the draft power in developing countries. In some societies, animals represent the fertilizer and fuel supply as well.

Thus, it is a mistake to merely apply the total number of animals against the annual protein requirements of the total population. Without the animals, these people could not grow crops or transport the crops to market.

more

add 1 - International food problems

The social effects of animal disease in many countries reach much farther than direct and indirect relations to the food supply. Various zoonoses (diseases naturally transmitted between animals and man) such as rabies, tapeworm, anthrax, and brucellosis are very prevalent in many areas. Local customs often prevent adequate control measures.

Because of the dependence of many of these societies on their animals, Kaplan said our attempts to control animal disease should consider the relations between the animal and the society.

Kaplan said one of our worst mistakes has been to try to control our problem diseases in foreign countries. We have tried to get foreign countries to control foot and mouth disease. But the mortality from this disease is between zero and two percent, far less than the mortality from other diseases in those countries. We have spent our resources and the resources of other countries to eradicate diseases because they affect our livestock not because the disease is a problem in the developing country.

We have also tried to eradicate many diseases when merely controlling the disease would have given better results for less time and money and allowed the remaining time and money to be spent controlling other diseases. Many diseases which affect the developing countries cannot be eradicated because we cannot destroy the source of infection. Still we waste resources and precious time in the attempt.

We have introduced high quality livestock into the developing countries in an attempt to upgrade the local product. Many of these animals were unsuited to the new environment and failed to produce. Many more were infected with diseases previously unknown in those areas.

The best course, Kaplan said, would be to practice selective breeding with local animals. These animals are adapted to the conditions in those areas and often possess some degree of immunity to local problem diseases.

Kaplan said, "It is a serious error to consider animal diseases and animal production solely in terms of the economics of the West."

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66-78-car

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 18, 1966

SPECIAL

Charles DeGaulle,
subject of Minnesota seminars

NATIONAL SPEAKERS NAMED FOR SYMPOSIA ON DE GAULLE AND FRANCE

How will the international political maneuverings of De Gaulle and France affect Minnesotans, in the near future and in years ahead?

Some views on this question will be stated by three U.S. Government experts during a series of world affairs seminars in northern Minnesota in April.

Seminars on "De Gaulle and France: Challenge for America" are scheduled for Duluth, April 11 and 12; Grand Rapids and Coleraine, April 12 and 13; and Bemidji, April 13 and 14.

Speakers include Robert E. Barbour, French affairs expert for the U.S. Department of State, talking on the diplomatic challenge of France; A. Richard DeFelice, international trade specialist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, on agricultural implications; and William A. Smith, European region official for the Department of Defense, on military problems of the western alliance.

A panel of local experts will discuss these issues with speakers at each location.

Each symposium will feature an evening session and a morning session the following day. Community citizens and area students are invited.

Sponsors are the Minnesota World Affairs Center of the General Extension Division and the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Minnesota; the University of Minnesota, Duluth; the Grand Rapids public schools; Itasca Junior College at Coleraine; Bemidji State College; and the Grand Rapids Dairyland Electric Cooperative.

Persons wishing for more information may contact the Minnesota World Affairs Center at the University's Minneapolis campus; Dean Thomas W. Chamberlin's office at UMD; or offices of the Cooperative Extension Service in Duluth, Grand Rapids, and Bemidji.

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66-79-pjt

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

To all counties
Immediate release

ADVICE ON HANDLING
HIGH MOISTURE CORN
TO AVOID SPOILAGE

Many Minnesota farmers still have high moisture corn on hand and are wondering how to avoid spoilage now that warmer temperatures are coming on.

Harley J. Otto, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, and Donald Bates, extension agricultural engineer, say high moisture corn is not likely to spoil if stored in long, narrow cribs about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

Ear corn with about 35 percent moisture was stored in $5\frac{1}{2}$ -feet wide cribs at the Southern Experiment Station at Waseca with good results. The corn contained 15 percent moisture and no spoilage when removed the next spring. For safe storage in narrow cribs, kernel moisture should not be more than 30-32 percent.

With ear corn stored in wide cribs, either permanent or temporary, spoilage may occur as temperatures rise, especially if kernel moisture is more than 18-20 percent. Otto and Bates say spoilage is almost sure to develop when the average daytime temperature gets above 50° F.

Moving high moisture corn out of wide cribs to some other storage area may help lower moisture content slightly and delay spoilage somewhat. But Otto and Bates say the slight advantage gained probably won't be worth the effort.

-more-

add 1 - handling high moisture corn

They recommend a couple of alternatives to avoid spoilage:

(1) Remove ear corn from the crib, shell and dry it. Ear corn should be shelled before drying because cob moisture is usually 10-20 percent above kernel moisture content.

Shelled corn having 15-16 percent kernel moisture can be stored safely for short periods during winter months. But for longer storage periods, shelled corn should have less than 13 percent kernel moisture.

If you plan to sell the shelled corn immediately as U. S. No. 2 corn, dry it to about 15.5 percent moisture, the highest allowed at this grade. Drying below this point reduces quantity available for sale. Corn with higher moisture content will be discounted and may not be bought in some cases.

Agricultural Engineering Fact Sheet No. 12, "Storing and Drying Wet Corn," can give more details on ear corn storage, ventilators, drying methods and how to figure amount of corn after drying.

(2) Coarse grind the cribbed corn with a hammer mill or burr mill to make ear or grain corn silage for livestock feeding this spring.

Using this alternative, moisture content is important to get high quality silage with minimum loss of feed nutrients.

Ear corn with about 30-35 percent kernel moisture can produce good quality silage if cut into short lengths and ground. And shelled corn, ground with 30 percent kernel moisture, produces good quality silage. If shelled corn is not ground, moisture content should be somewhat higher.

Agronomy Fact Sheet No. 9, "Corn Silage," presents more details on how to figure amount of water to add, how to ensile corn silage, and how to calculate the amount of silage to feed to avoid spoilage.

Ask your county agent for these fact sheets. Or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

U. S. Farm Income Highest in 13 Years: Realized net farm income in the United States hit \$14 billion dollars for 1965, according to estimates by the USDA's Economic Research Service. Last year's figure is a billion dollars above 1964 and the highest since 1952. Outlook for 1966 is even brighter and economists see a gain of a quarter to a half billion dollars over 1965.

* * * *

Fact Sheets for Potato Growers: Information on 1965 potato variety trials and on the characteristics of new and old varieties is available in two University of Minnesota fact sheets. Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist, advises interested potato growers to ask their county agent for Horticulture Fact Sheet No. 4, "1965 Minnesota Potato Variety Demonstrations," and Horticulture Fact Sheet No. 7, "Description of Potato Varieties." Or write for copies to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Details on Weed Control: Faced with weed control problems? Read Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops, 1966." Richard Behrens and Gerald Miller, University of Minnesota agronomists, have revised the publication to include details on weed control chemicals for most all field crops, cultural practices, farm sprayer adjustment, and herbicides descriptions. Get a copy from your county agent or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

SPRING FASHIONS
ARE BRIGHT, CRISP
AND YOUTHFUL

The accent is on youth for spring. Granny, western, baby doll and flapper are the leading silhouettes in clothing fashion trends.

Because teens make up 12 percent of the population and buy 25 percent of the clothing, retailers and manufacturers tend to focus attention on young buyers, says Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Carrying out the youthful look are slender silhouettes, crisp, flat materials and bold, clear colors.

Skinny but shapely characterize the silhouettes of dresses and coats. Chemise trapeze or A-line dresses feature a soft, low neckline. Newness is shown in the sleeve -- puffed short, to the elbow or gathered and ruffled at the wrist. Waistlines are anywhere -- from the gathered shoulder yoke to empire seam below the bust and down to the riding belt at the hipline. Below the hipline are full ruffles, pleats and bias flares.

Coat shoulders are narrow with fitted long sleeves, neat closings, and little or no collar and lapel. A narrow belt placed low is often used.

Suit jackets are either very short or very long. The newest is very short cropped bellboy length or tunic length. The skirts have some shape at the hemline. Suit blouses are trimmed with a soft ringed or cowled neckline.

Materials, crisps and flat such as dimity and dotted swiss, are used in blouses and dresses. Tailored garments, coats and suits, show simple two or three colored checks in houndstooth, window pane and tattersall. Materials are gabardine shetlands, cheviots, twills and ribbed diagonals.

Designers are showing clear colors, especially red-pink, in decorative posy prints, Victorian buds and English garden florals. Pink-mauve stands out and may blend or contrast with yellows, oranges and blues. Grape, green, jade and celery are also included in the spring color wheel. Neutral or cosmetic colors shade to very light or hazy in beiges and greys.

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

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

CHECK INTO
CHARGE ACCOUNTS,
4-H'ERS URGE

Four out of every 10 U. S. high school boys and two from every 10 girls have charge accounts in their own name.

Included in the teenage group are 4-H'ers enrolled in such projects as dairy, beef and swine, who may use a charge account at the local feed company.

Charging is a means of satisfying present needs with future incomes, explains Mary Frances Lamison, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. But a conscientious consumer should look into the kinds and cost of charge accounts.

Charge accounts are of two kinds:

- The 30-day charge account lets the consumer buy and pay later. There may be an interest or service charge if the bill is not paid in 30, 60 or 90 days. Some stores may have higher prices to help cover the cost of this service. Charge account regulations vary from store to store.

- The revolving or "budget" charge account sets a maximum on the amount that can be bought in a month. This amount is agreed upon by the consumer and the dealer. A service charge of 1 to 1½ percent a month is added on the bill for the unpaid balance.

A teenager planning to open a charge account should not charge more than two week's allowance, suggests Miss Lamison. She recommends that a person who does not have a regular income should not open a charge account. Stores in many larger towns have "student accounts" that require the youth to be 16 years old. A maximum may be set on the amount of charging that can be done in one month.

If considering a charge account, make certain that

- You know how much interest, if any, is charged.
- You have shopped around and have chosen the best buy available. Perhaps lay-by or installment plan would be better for your situation.
- Your budget can stand the additional payments.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 22, 1966

Immediate Release

SPECIAL PROGRAM PLANNED FOR RURAL ARTISTS AT U

James Schwalbach, director of extension art and art education, University of Wisconsin, will be the headline speaker at the 15th annual Minnesota Town/Country noon luncheon for rural artists on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Wednesday, March 30.

His illustrated lecture is entitled "Report from Scandinavia: Art and Design in a Democracy." It will be followed by the annual business meeting of the Minnesota Rural Artists' Association.

The luncheon is one of the special events planned for rural artists during the final four days of the University's Town/Country Art Show in the St. Paul Campus Student Center.

New this year will be two evening performances of three winning plays selected in the rural playwright's competition and a concert by the St. Paul Campus Chorus. The three one-act plays will be performed by the Punchinello Players in Punchinello Playhouse, North Hall, at 8 p.m. on March 29 and 30. The plays are "Good Night, Ruth" by Henry Scholberg, Columbia Heights; "The Swing Tree" by Cecil Wade, Foley; and "Green Springs Eternal" by Gladys Jo Estenson, Northfield.

The concert by the St. Paul Campus Chorus, directed by Johannes U. Dahle, will be presented at 8 p.m. Thursday evening, March 31, in the Student Center Ballroom.

Gallery tours will open and close the week's activities. Huldah Curl, University extension coordinator for arts and crafts, will conduct the first tour at 2 p.m. on March 29. Mrs. Marian O. Bagley, assistant professor of related art in the School of Home Economics, will lead the last tour at 10:30 a.m. April 1.

Other events of the week include a short story writing seminar at 2 p.m. in Room 202, Student Center, March 30; a lecture demonstration on clay portraiture by Anne Wolf, Minneapolis, professional sculptor, at 10 a.m. March 31; and a lecture demonstration on portraits in oils by Paul Kramer, St. Paul, professional artist and teacher, at 2 p.m., March 31, Student Center Ballroom.

The program is designed especially for amateur rural artists but is open to anyone interested, according to A. Russell Barton, coordinator of the Minnesota Town/Country Art Show. All events are free of charge except the plays and the luncheon. Reservation for the Wednesday luncheon, accompanied by a check for \$2.25, should be made by March 28 to Town/Country Art Show, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

The University Town/Country Art Show closes at 5 p.m. April 1.

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66-81-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 22, 1966

* RELEASE AFTER 3 p.m. *
* MARCH 24, 1966 *

RETIRED U PROF NAMED TO MINN. LIVESTOCK HALL OF FAME

Dr. Willard Lee Boyd today became the 49th member of the Minnesota Livestock Hall of Fame. He is the former director of the University of Minnesota School (now College) of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. Boyd was honored at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association. His portrait was hung in Peters Hall on the St. Paul Campus of the University and a citation was read commending Dr. Boyd for his contributions to livestock welfare through veterinary medicine.

The citation paid special tribute to Dr. Boyd's early work in the production of hog cholera anti-serum; his research in bovine brucellosis; pyelonephritis and cattle nutrition.

A native of Batavia, Iowa, Dr. Boyd graduated from the Kansas City Veterinary College in 1909. He was appointed to the staff of the University of Minnesota in 1911 and served that institution for 41 years until his retirement in 1952.

The University granted its first degree of doctor of veterinary medicine during Dr. Boyd's tenure.

Dr. Boyd is past president of the American Veterinary Medical Association and the Conference of Research Workers in Animal Disease. He still holds membership in those organizations as well as the Minnesota Academy of Science.

He previously served as a member of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board, the Minnesota State Board of Veterinary Examiners and the Council on Education of the A.V.M.A.

In 1945 he was the A.V.M.A. recipient of the Borden Award.

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66-83-car

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 22, 1966

* FOR RELEASE: AT 4 P.M. *
* WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23 *

CONSERVATION COMMISSIONER CALLS LITTER "NATIONAL DISGRACE"

Litter and unsightliness have become a national disgrace, blighting both cities and countryside, according to Robert L. Herbst, deputy commissioner of the Minnesota Conservation Department.

In Minnesota alone, cleanup costs run about a million dollars annually, he said. Nationally, litter cleanup costs taxpayers some billion dollars a year.

Herbst, also president of Keep Minnesota Clean and Scenic, Inc., spoke on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus March 23 at one of a series of educational meetings on beautification activities at the local level. The meetings are being held at various places in the state during Minnesota Conservation and Wildlife Week and National Wildlife Week (March 20-26) to provide information to private citizens, civic, business and conservation groups and units of government on principles of beautification and programs which may be activated to protect and enhance natural beauty of the countryside. Meetings still to be held are at Detroit Lakes March 24 and at Grand Rapids March 25.

Most Minnesotans agree the state needs tourists, industry and pleasant scenery, said Herbst. Yet litter and unsightliness discourage these very things and can be overcome only by action of concerned citizens.

He urged communities and counties to form committees to help solve these problems through education, cleanup and beautification projects, laws and enforcement, planning and zoning.

Because man depends on soil, water, forests, wildlife, minerals and air for livelihood and well-being, Herbst said conservation of natural resources must be a continuing program.

He commended President Johnson's national beautification program and the anti-litter campaigns of Keep Minnesota Clean and Scenic, Inc., a non-profit state organization formed in 1965.

more

add 1 - Conservation

Herbst noted that favorable public response to last year's anti-litter program saved the Minnesota Highway Department some \$43,466 in costs. He said the money saved can be used for additional road construction.

Litter causes health and safety problems, said Herbst. It forms breeding grounds for insects and rodents and accounts for one-third of the nation's forest fires. Littered lakes and streams are dangerous for swimmers and boaters. And litter lowers property values and mars the beauty of the landscape.

He traced the growing problem of litter and unsightliness to individuals who are selfish, careless and malicious and cited examples:

* At Yellowstone National Park, visitors upset the natural mechanism of geysers by throwing in stones. Park rangers removed the stones, but visitors tore up chunks of blacktop paths. Now one geyser occasionally spews black-colored steam instead of white.

* At Gettysburg National Park, vandals rolled so many rocks and logs onto roads that the historic battleground had to be closed until workmen could clear the rubble.

* At Lake Erie last summer, one-fourth of the lake (2,600 square miles) was unable to support underwater life. Algae and plant growths fed by pollution from cities and farms had nearly choked off the oxygen supply.

For a nation where natural resources are destroyed, the penalty can only be poverty, degradation and decay, said Herbst. Citizens, both individually and collectively, must realize they are responsible for their environment and plan wise use of their resource heritage.

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66-84-dcf

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 22, 1966

Immediate Release

DON'T START TOMATO TRANSPLANTS TOO EARLY

If you're planning to grow your own tomato transplants this year, don't start them too early, or you'll have spindly plants to set in the garden.

That warning is given by O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

It takes about six weeks to grow a good plant for the garden. Since the recommended time for transplanting tomatoes into the garden is about Memorial Day, it's best to seed tomatoes indoors about the middle of April, according to the University horticulturist.

An advantage in growing your own tomato plants is that you can be sure to get the varieties you like.

For dependable, continuous production of high quality tomatoes, Turnquist recommends Fireball, if you want early, medium-size fruits; Moreton Hybrid, a mid-season variety which starts producing as Fireball starts tapering off; and Big Boy, a mid-season to late variety producing large, smooth fruits.

If you've had trouble with tomatoes that crack, you may want to try Glamour and Cardinal Hybrid. If your family prefers mild tomatoes with little acid, plant one of the yellow varieties such as Sunray. Plant Early Salad Hybrid or Tiny Tim if you want some of the small-fruited cocktail or eat-whole tomatoes. One plant may yield as many as 400 fruits.

A good soil mixture for starting tomato seeds is three parts garden soil, two parts organic matter and one part sand. If you broadcast the seed in a flat or a 6 x 6 pan available from greenhouses, avoid getting the plants too thick. After sowing the seed, scatter sand lightly over the top. Planting two or three seeds directly into a 4-inch peat pot has been found successful. After the first true leaves appear, thin the seedlings in the peat pot to one plant and at the appropriate time set the pot directly into the garden. Treat the seed with thiram before planting to help prevent damping-off disease.

Plants will grow best if kept in direct light where there is good air circulation. If they are in a window, set a white cardboard in the back of the container toward the window for better distribution of light.

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66-80-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 22, 1966

Immediate release

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SHIFT SEEN

A major shift in metropolitan area residential development to areas south of the Twin Cities is foreseen in a study of soils and land reported this week.

The study, conducted by the University of Minnesota Cooperative Extension Service and the Twin Cities Metropolitan Planning Commission, concludes that one of the largest reserves of choice land from the standpoint of development costs is in Dakota County.

If residential developers react to development locations and costs as they have in the past, the report concludes, growth of major magnitude south of the Twin Cities will probably occur.

Conducting the study were Lowell D. Hanson, assistant professor of soils; Clement D. Springer, formerly with the Planning Commission; Rouse S. Farnham, associate professor of soils; Alex S. Robertson, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, and E. R. Allred, professor of agricultural engineering.

The study grew out of an effort to relate developmental trends in the Metropolitan area to land and soil characteristics. The report is designed to be a useful reference for community planners, engineers, construction agencies, and others interested in residential area development.

The report, including an interpretive soil map for the metropolitan area, was based upon a secondary analysis and interpretation of existing data from the University, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Minnesota Geological Survey.

"Rapid growth of the Twin Cities," Hanson says, "creates a critical need for knowledge of soils and terrain characteristics for a multitude of public and private land use decisions."

add 1 - soil study

"It appears that data from studies originally carried out to characterize agricultural land may be especially helpful in metropolitan planning, especially for residential development."

Soils in the metropolitan area are grouped into eight groups, according to texture, slope, and internal and surface drainage. In general, sandy and other coarse textured soils are more suitable for residential development than are the fine textured soils preferred by farmers.

The soil groups include:

1. Level to gently sloping sandy soils, with sandy or gravelly substratum.

These are the soils of the Anoka sand plain, extending from Osseo and Brooklyn Center near the Mississippi River on the west to a line roughly parallel to Highway 8 on the east. They also occur in the southern part of Minneapolis and in other areas. They are well suited to most urban development. The sands are easy to compact, easy to drain, have a relatively uniform particle size and a minimum of shrinkage and expansion. A disadvantage is that when vegetation is disturbed, sand blows and collects in yards and may have an abrasive effect on buildings. Also, home sites on these soils are often less scenic than those on rolling sites.

2. Level to gently sloping soils, with silty or loamy surfaces and with sandy or gravelly substratum.

These are soils with rapid drainage and firm foundation material, but without the coarse, sandy surface of the first group. They predominate in northern Dakota County and are extensive in the southern three-fourths of Washington County. A small belt extends westward from Minneapolis through Hopkins and Minnetonka, and another area follows along the Minnesota River in northern Scott County. These soils are easily adaptable to most urban and agricultural uses, and the terrain is more attractive to many home buyers than group I.

add 2 - soil study

3. Rolling to hilly soils with sandy to loamy surfaces and with coarse substratum.

These are much like group 2 soils except the terrain is more rolling. They occur in northern Dakota County, (mixed with group 2 soils) in western Minnetonka Village, and in St. Paul. These areas, with proper subdivision and design, offer high value lots with vistas and an environment that encourages variety among housing styles.

4. Level to gently rolling medium to fine textured soils with slope of less than 12 percent.

Having finer texture and irregular topography, these soils are quite different from the first three groups. They are harder to drain, have higher water content, scarce level land, and sharp changes in soils within a short distance. Thus, site development costs are higher on these soils than on sands. But they do have advantages in scenic views, topographic variety, and are fairly adaptable with establishing and maintaining lawns, shrubs and gardens.

5. Rolling to hilly soils, medium to fine textured, with slopes over 12 percent. These rolling wooded hills are among the most scenic areas in the Twin Cities, but put stiff demands on developers. Thus, development will probably be restricted to fairly low intensity uses such as recreation, large residential lots, or certain types of institutions. This kind of land is found in Hennepin and Scott Counties and to some extent in Ramsey and Washington Counties. It is often concentrations of hills and ridges along streams and lakes.

6. Level wet soils, and adequately drained soils subject to flooding.

These soils include the peats and poorly drained wet sands in the Anoka Sand Plain north of the metropolitan area, wet sand-peat complexes, river bottoms and potholes. Development costs are very high on these soils, because of poor foundation conditions, needed protection against flooding if needed, problems with on site sewage disposal, basement construction, and high road construction costs. They are, however, often usable as playgrounds, athletic fields, shopping centers, parking lots, or as sites for truck crops and sod production.

Add 3 - soil study

7. Nearly level, fine textured soils. These are soils developed from lake-laid deposits. They occupy a relatively small total area but involve drainage difficulties and special engineering problems for foundations of large buildings.

8. Soils with shallow bedrock. This shallow bedrock appears to present problems, but most soils in this group are suitable for excavation with heavy equipment.

The report contains considerable detail on each of the soil groups and should therefore be especially useful for builders.

Copies are available from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

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66-82-pjt

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 24, 1966

SPECIAL

Immediate Release

ENIGMATIC, CHARISMATIC CHARLES DE GAULLE SUBJECT OF SEMINARS

To millions of his French countrymen he is a charismatic leader of a prospering nation.

To his political foes, he is a baffling adversary.

To much of the world--including Minnesota and the U.S.--he remains an enigma.

And a nagging question to Western diplomats is simply this: To what extent does Charles De Gaulle speak for public opinion of the Fifth French Republic? If he were to pass from the scene tomorrow, would present French policies continue?

Northern Minnesotans will debate just such questions as these at a series of world affairs seminars in northern Minnesota. The seminars will be at Duluth, April 11 and 12; Grand Rapids and Coleraine, April 12 and 13; Bemidji, April 13 and 14.

Subject of the seminars is "De Gaulle's France: Challenge for America," and they will feature experts on France from the U.S. Departments of State, Defense, and Agriculture.

According to William C. Rogers, director of the University of Minnesota World Affairs Center which is one of the seminar sponsors, it would be a mistake to view De Gaulle's policies as his alone.

"Even if he disappeared, his policies wouldn't all disappear with him," Rogers states.

"Remember, France has suffered repeated humiliation since 1939. But the French are proud people who don't want to relinquish their place in the sun. They don't want to submit to what they regard as American domination of the free world, and De Gaulle does represent a significant segment of French opinion on this point.

"Yet, as a powerful personality," Rogers continues, "De Gaulle is able to carry policies beyond what most Frenchmen desire. Most Frenchmen would not want to sacrifice the gains of the Common Market and other cooperative endeavors in exchange for a feeling of national pride that an independent policy gives."

more

add 1 - De Gaulle

There may be stormy months ahead for the Atlantic Alliance, Rogers believes. He says the differences between France and the U. S. are somewhat comparable to the Sino-Soviet split, but not nearly as serious to the countries involved."

However he is evaluated by other nations, De Gaulle is ushering France through a prosperous age. France in the late 1950's had the newest and most modern automobile plant in the world. Its agriculture, while not without problems, is producing beyond national needs and France is now a food exporting nation.

Speakers at the seminars will include Robert E. Barbour, French affairs expert for the U.S. Department of State; A. Richard DeFelice, international trade specialist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and William A. Smith, European region official for the Department of Defense, on military problems of the western alliance. A panel of local persons will discuss these issues with speakers at each location.

Sponsors are the Minnesota World Affairs Center of the General Extension Division and the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Minnesota; the University of Minnesota, Duluth; the Grand Rapids public schools; Itasca Junior College at Coleraine; Bemidji State College; and the Grand Rapids Dairyland Electric Cooperative.

Persons wishing for more information may contact the Minnesota World Affairs Center at the University's Minneapolis campus; Dean Thomas W. Chamberlin's office at UMD; or offices of the Cooperative Extension Service in Duluth, Grand Rapids, and Bemidji.

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66-86-pjt

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 28, 1966

To all counties

Immediate Release

TECHNOLOGY BRINGS
RAPID CHANGE TO
SUGAR MAPLE COUNTRY

When thinking of maple syrup, most persons still have visions of trees tapped with wooden spiles and of the syrup-gatherer tramping through the snow, carrying buckets on a yoke across his shoulders.

But technology is rapidly changing maple syrup gathering and production, according to Marvin E. Smith, University of Minnesota extension forester.

Today, the successful maple syrup producer depends on ingenuity and help from research and industry to produce a better product at lower cost and with less work.

Portable gas-engine drills have replaced the hand brace and bit to speed and lighten the job of tapping hundreds or thousands of sugar maples to collect the first sap flows that make high quality syrup.

Instead of buckets, many producers now use plastic bags or plastic pipelines to collect the sap and keep sap quality high by admitting ultraviolet rays of sunlight.

Smith sees plastic tubing as a major breakthrough for more efficiently collecting and transporting sap. The tubing is laid along the ground from tree to tree and connected to the taphole by a short drop line. A gravity flow system carries the sap from tree to main collection tank.

-more-

add 1 --technology brings

The plastic pipeline is a closed system, minimizing microbial infections and keeping sap clean and free of foreign matter. And freedom from contamination is of utmost importance for producing high quality syrup.

In addition, records show plastic tubing systems can cut labor costs of syrup making as much as 40 percent, says Smith.

Now more attention is given to managing the sugar maples. The ideal tree is large, deep crowned with full rounded top. With large trees, more than one tap can be made and sugar content is high. Properly managed, trees grow rapidly, and resist insects and diseases. Also, tapholes heal quickly.

Research has identified the taphole as a primary source of infection of the sap. Two basic practices are now recommended for reducing growth of micro-organisms in the taphole:

- * Rinse the power-drill bit and the taphole with a 10 percent chlorine solution. And wash metal and plastic spiles with hot water. Then rinse them with a 20 percent chlorine solution before driving them into the taphole.

- * Place a germicidal pellet into each taphole before inserting the spile. These chemical pellets dissolve slowly and prevent micro-organism growth. Use of pellets has increased sap yield as much as 50 percent and sap flows freely for a longer period of time, says Smith.

At the saphouse, newly-gathered sap is filtered and cooled in covered storage tanks on the cold north side. Some operators now use ultraviolet lamps inside storage tanks to keep sap quality high. And equipment--from spile to storage tank--is kept clean by washing with chlorine solutions.

Covered evaporators are a recent innovation and eliminate the dense steam that used to fill the saphouse. A removable steam hood completely covers the pans and steam escapes up a vent parallel to the smokestack. With a tight saphouse, the syrup maker can work in heated comfort.

-more-

add 2 -- technology brings

The conventional partitioned evaporator, developed around 1900, is still standard in the maple industry. But now many producers also use auxiliary, gas-fired finishing pans. Heat is easily controlled and brings partially processed sap to uniform standard syrup density.

The Brix hydrometer is a common test instrument for reading the syrup's sugar content directly at room temperature. The thermometer is another standard test instrument. And thermister switches can now actuate valves to automatically draw off syrup of predetermined density.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 28, 1966

To all counties

Immediate Release

IN BRIEF....

Oats as a Companion Crop: To get a good forage crop, much depends on the oat variety you plant as a companion crop, say H. J. Otto and R. A. Kleese, agronomists, and C. J. Overdahl, soils scientist, at the University of Minnesota.

Avoid a vigorous, late-maturing oat variety because it competes too heavily with forage plants. Instead, for the best companion crop, choose an oat variety that matures early and resists lodging.

* * * *

Spoilage in High Moisture Corn: With warm temperatures coming on, many farmers are wondering how to avoid spoilage in high moisture corn. Harley Otto, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, and Donald Bates, extension agricultural engineer, say high moisture corn won't spoil if stored in narrow cribs about 4½ to 5½ feet wide. With ear corn in wide cribs, spoilage will probably develop as average daytime temperatures get above 50° F., especially if kernel moisture is more than 18-20 percent.

Otto and Bates give a couple of ways to avoid spoilage: (1) Remove ear corn from the crib, shell and dry it. Or, (2) Course grind the cribbed corn to make ear or grain corn silage for livestock feed. Your county agent can give more information on these alternatives.

* * * *

On Using Herbicides: Thinking of using weed control chemicals this spring? First consider how serious your weed problem is, says Gerald R. Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. In fields where weeds have been controlled well for a number of years, timely cultivations may be enough to keep down weeds. But in fields with dense weed stands or perennial weeds, prepare a good seedbed, then apply herbicides.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 28, 1966

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate Release

READ LABEL ON
THE HAM YOU BUY

Ham, beef, lamb, turkey, chicken--take your pick for your Easter dinner.

If ham is your choice, be sure to check the label so you know what you're getting. Most hams today are labeled either fully cooked or cook-before-eating. If the ham does not carry a label, ask your meat man for the kind you want so you'll know how to prepare it, suggests Home Agent _____.

Most retail stores sell two kinds of ham--fully cooked or cook-before-eating. Although fully cooked hams and canned hams are safe to eat without further cooking, the flavor and eating quality are considerably improved if the hams are heated. They will require about two hours or more to heat through completely, depending on their size. Recommended baking time for fully cooked ham is 10 minutes per pound for a whole ham; 14 minutes a pound for a half ham; 12 to 15 minutes a pound for a roll-shaped boned ham. Heat a 6-pound canned ham 15 to 20 minutes a pound, an 8- to 13-pound canned ham 10 to 15 minutes a pound.

Since cook-before-eating hams are only partially cooked, they should be baked until the meat thermometer registers 160° F. Hams with moisture added should also be cooked. Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, recommends this timetable for cook-before-eating ham: whole ham, 18 to 20 minutes per pound; half ham, 22 to 25 minutes per pound; roll-shaped boned ham, 30 minutes per pound. Because today's hams are given a mild cure, the former practice of parboiling ham to eliminate some of the salt is not necessary.

Bake all hams uncovered at an oven temperature of 325° F., fat side up.

Cured hams--including canned hams 3 pounds or larger--should be refrigerated. Most canned hams less than 3 pounds need not be refrigerated, however. Leftover canned ham also needs refrigeration to be safe.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 28, 1966

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate Release

WISE SHOPPING
MEANS BIG SAVINGS
TO TEENAGERS

When you spend your money for a new spring outfit, are you investing in items that will give the best possible return?

Consider your personality type and the activities in which you participate. Then determine how the outfit will fit into your wardrobe, where you will buy it, what savings you can make by careful shopping and expected performance.

Some 17,000 Minnesota 4-H clothing girls develop and practice skills in choosing garments they buy, according to Evelyn Harne, associate state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Once you have decided on your needs, remember that clothing can be purchased from many types of stores. Speciality shops offer limited kinds of wearing apparel, often of exclusive design. The consumer can shop in a leisurely manner assisted by an attentive sales person.

Department stores offer a wide range of prices and merchandise. They provide many personal services such as charge accounts, free delivery and flexible return.

Chain stores purchase in large quantities and have a general policy of fairly low mark-up. The range of quality and price is generally narrow and customer service is limited.

Discount houses often deal with end-of-the-season merchandise, sample items, and odd sizes. Very limited services are provided, but often real savings can be made.

Mail-order catalogs picture items and provide information about the color, fiber, weave, finish, size range and cost of the garment. Liberal return privileges are given on goods which aren't considered satisfactory.

Factory outlets dispose of samples, unsold merchandise, goods returned on resale and goods classified as seconds, irregulars or mill ends.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 29, 1966

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA TO TAKE PART IN NEW APPROACH TO 4-H WORK

Minnesota has been selected as one of six states in the nation to take part in 4-H Operation Expansion -- an experimental new, broader and more adventurous approach to 4-H work.

Three counties -- Beltrami, Dakota and Redwood -- are taking part in the pilot program of extending participation to more of their young people 9 to 19 years of age. Special emphasis will be placed on adapting programs to meet the needs and interests of suburban, urban and rural non-farm youth.

Operation Expansion is an effort to involve more young people and adults in an expanded 4-H educational program, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, explained. The project will be concerned with four phases: 1) increasing membership in already existing clubs; 2) organizing new 4-H clubs; 3) offering a variety of short-term programs appealing to youth who have not previously participated in 4-H activities; and 4) expanding adult participation in a greater variety of leadership roles.

At the present time about two-thirds of the 54,401 young people enrolled in 4-H clubs in Minnesota are from the farm. Non-farm rural members number 10,674; urban members 4,926 and suburban, 1,750. The emphasis on appealing to more rural non-farm and urban youth is in line with population changes. Census figures for 1960 show that the number of 9 to 19-year-olds on the farm is decreasing, while the number of urban and rural non-farm youth is steadily increasing.

This past year nearly 14,000 adults were active in the 4-H program in Minnesota as leaders, giving guidance to members in their programs, activities and projects. According to Harkness, this is the largest number of adults who have ever worked with young people in the 4-H program. An important objective of Operation Expansion is to involve still more adults in working with youth.

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66-88-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 29, 1966

Immediate Release

STATE FFA CONVENTION SET FOR MAY 1-4

Nearly 2,500 boys from rural Minnesota will be on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota May 1-4 to take part in the 1966 Future Farmers of America (FFA) State Convention and Leadership Training Program.

The four-day meeting will kick off Sunday evening with a talent show and a pageant by state officers, and wind up Wednesday with a training session for newly elected state FFA officers. Theme for this year's event is "Agriculture Is More Than Farming."

An annual highlight is the hand milking contest between the State Star Dairy Farmer and Minnesota's Princess Kay of the Milky Way. This unique event will take place on the athletic field near the St. Paul Campus gym on Tuesday at 8:45 a.m.

Monday's events will include judging contests, the third annual Creed Contest, an awards luncheon honoring State Farmers, District Star Farmers and National FFA Foundation Award winners, and special educational classes for delegates and advisers.

The educational classes will allow faculty members to explain career opportunities for agricultural college graduates.

The delegates will leave the campus Monday evening for the 30th annual convention banquet in Aldrich Arena. Governor Karl Rolvaag, Mayor Vavoulis of St. Paul and National FFA Student Secretary Joseph Detrixhe, Ames, Kansas, will be the principal speakers.

Another banquet highlight will be the presentation of the FFA Chapter Sweethearts.

On Tuesday a dutch treat noon luncheon and meeting will be held for chapter members and advisers who are involved in the state-wide FFA duck and pheasant raising and releasing program.

Other special features will include a student panel review of FFA's "Living to Serve" activities on Tuesday morning, a parliamentary procedure contest, a public speaking contest and the State FFA band and chorus concert.

State convention band director is David Gleason of Howard Lake. L. G. Peters of Sanborn will direct the state chorus.

Statewide FFA activities related to Keep Minnesota Clean and Scenic and Natural Beauty Programs will be kicked off officially at the Monday morning (May 2) briefing session for sentinels in Green Hall, St. Paul Campus. Anti-litter bags will be distributed at that time to chapter delegates.

Vehicle safety check and fire safety programs will be officially launched at the Monday morning (May 2) briefing session for chapter secretaries in McNeal Hall.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 29, 1966

Immediate Release

BUY HARDY ORNAMENTALS

Check carefully before you buy nursery stock this spring to be sure you're getting varieties adapted to Minnesota and to conditions in your own home yard.

That advice comes from Leon C. Snyder, head of the University of Minnesota's Department of Horticultural Science.

Frequently shrubs ordered from southern or eastern nurseries are unsuitable for planting in Minnesota; in cold winters they either die back or flower buds are damaged. Many broadleaved rhododendrons and flowering shrubs such as the flowering quince, rose of Sharon and some forsythias would fall into this category, Snyder said. It is much safer to order ornamentals from local nurseries acquainted with Minnesota conditions, he pointed out.

Many shrubs and trees formerly grown only in more temperate climates are now showing some promise for Minnesota, as indicated by results in the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum where more than 2,500 species and cultivars are under test. Among these are the Mollis azalea, the Beatrix Farrand forsythia and the Umbrella and Star magnolias. These have shown sufficient hardiness to recommend them for trial plantings in protected sites.

Among varieties of woody shrubs tested and found to be hardy in Minnesota, Snyder recommends these: Shubert chokecherry, a small tree or large shrub with purple leaves; Toba hawthorn, a small tree with double pink flowers similar to Paul's Scarlet hawthorn; Enchantment mockorange, which does not become leggy like many mockoranges; hybrid lilacs; Claveys Dwarf honeysuckle, a compact shrub growing to a height of 5 feet, useful in hedges or for foundation plantings; and flowering crabapples.

Few ornamentals combine as many desirable qualities in a single variety as flowering crabapples, Snyder believes. Three varieties developed and introduced by the University of Minnesota are Flame, Radiant and Vanguard crabapples. All three are fully hardy, with foliage of a reddish cast, white and rosy blossoms in spring and bright red fruits in autumn.

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66-85-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 29, 1966

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA BEAUTIFICATION MEETINGS RESCHEDULED

New dates have been set for two educational meetings on beautification activities at the local level, according to Earl Bergerud, assistant state 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota and meeting coordinator.

The meetings will be: at Green Hall at University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus, April 14; and at the Courthouse in Detroit Lakes, April 15. The program lasts from 1:30 to 4 p.m. at each location. The University's Agricultural Extension Service and Keep Minnesota Clean and Scenic, Inc., are conducting the meetings.

Litter and unsightliness are now a national disgrace and can only be overcome by action of concerned citizens, according to Robert L. Herbst, deputy commissioner of the Minnesota Conservation Department and president of Keep Minnesota Clean and Scenic, Inc.

He urges communities and counties to form committees to help solve these problems through educational programs, cleanup and beautification projects, laws and enforcement, planning and zoning.

Herbst will speak at both meetings on "Attacking the Litter Problem." Other speakers include Marvin Eisel, University horticulturist, on "Preserving the Beauty of the Community;" and William Miles, University extension forester, on "Resources Available to do the Job."

Bergerud said the meetings will provide information about beautification principles and programs which can be put into effect to preserve and enhance the natural beauty of the countryside.

The meetings are intended for all interested citizens; civic, business and conservation groups; and personnel of government agencies and units.

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66-89-dcf

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 31, 1966

Immediate Release

SCHOLARSHIPS GIVEN TO 4-H'ERS IN BREAD AND FOODS

Because of her emphasis on home preservation in the foods project, a Carlton County 4-H'er has received a \$300 college scholarship. Three other 4-H girls received \$100 scholarships for their achievements in the bread project.

Loretta Colberg, 19, Cloquet, received the foods scholarship from Ball Bros. Co., Inc.

Recipients of the bread award are Maureen Crummy, 18, Argyle; Mary Dvorak, 17, Adams and Kathryn Pribyl, 18, Maple Lake. The Peavey Company is donor of the scholarships.

Miss Colberg has been a 4-H'er for eight years. During the seven years as a foods project member she prepared 3,285 meals. She has learned how home preserved foods contribute to well balanced meals. She held workshops for younger members, teaching them meal preparation and preservation skills. She is a freshman at the University of Minnesota, Duluth Campus, majoring in home economics.

Miss Crummy is a seven-year Marshall County 4-H'er. Through her 4-H experiences she has learned chemical reactions that take place in a yeast product, why breads may fail and the place of bread in the daily diet. Her particular interest is in nationality breads. A freshman at the University of Minnesota, she is majoring in home economics education.

Miss Dvorak, a 4-H'er for the past eight years in Mower County, has learned the skills of bread making and meal preparation. As a three-year junior project leader she taught younger club members the principles of bread making. She is a home economics freshman at the College of Saint Teresa, Winona.

Miss Pribyl carried the foods and nutrition project with special emphasis on bread making for nine years. As a beginner 4-H'er she prepared simple dishes and helped with meal planning. Her demonstrations at the Wright County and State Fairs showed how to make bread and serve an attractive, well-balanced meal. She is a freshman at the University of Minnesota, majoring in medical technology. 66-91-smk

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 31, 1966

* DO NOT RELEASE BEFORE *
* 6 P.M., SAT., APRIL 2 *

WINONA COUNTY YOUNG ADULT RECEIVED COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD

WASECA -- A Young Adult Citizens (YAC) group that aided flood victims last spring received a top community service award here this evening (Sat., April 2) during the annual banquet of the state YAC conference (April 1-3).

The Winona County YAC group was honored with the first place community service cash award of \$50. Kandiyohi and Cottonwood County YAC groups won second and third prizes of \$25 and \$10 respectively.

The awards are given to stimulate community service activity on the part of each YAC group in the state. Sponsor of the award is Midland Cooperatives, Inc.

The Winona County YAC worked closely with the Red Cross and the Salvation Army in making and packaging food for spring flood victims of Winona last year. Another project was working with local 4-H'ers to prepare the 4-H building for the county fair. The Winona County young people also made favors for rest home patients, shut-ins, mentally retarded children, crippled children and adults and planned a 4-H recreation training meeting for 4-H junior and adult leaders.

The Kandiyohi County YAC group continued to visit monthly with patients of the Willmar State Hospital. They sponsored a square dance for a visiting high school band, conducted the county tractor pulling contest and painted the addition of a country church. They also sponsored an award for the best 4-H reporter of the year.

The Cottonwood County YAC club arranged for 30 junior and senior high school youth to tour the Jackson Vocational School. Members provided dress material for the senior citizens of the Windom Senior Citizens Center to sew various articles for the Willmar State Hospital and the Faribault School. They also made all arrangements for some 50 local residents to attend a play at the Guthrie Theatre in Minneapolis.

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66-92-smk

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 31, 1966

Immediate Release

PRUNING IS FIRST STEP TOWARD GOOD FRUIT

There's still time to prune apple, plum and other fruit trees in the home yard or orchard -- but prune them as soon as possible.

Delaying pruning until after buds have opened may reduce the vigor of the tree, according to Neil Miles, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

A good pruning job is the first step toward an abundant crop of good fruit, free of insect or disease blemishes. That is why fruit trees should be pruned on a regular basis, once a year or every other year, the University horticulturist says.

Purposes of pruning are to develop well shaped trees with strong scaffold branches, well spaced along the central leader; to remove dead, broken and weak branches; and to open the crown of the tree, making it possible to apply sprays effectively.

Unpruned trees have small, poorly colored, poor quality fruits. Moreover, the crown becomes so thick with leaves it does not allow sprays to penetrate into the inner portion of the tree where many of the fruits are borne. The result may be wormy fruit, even though a spray program was carried out.

A pair of good pruning shears and a pruning saw are the basic tools needed for pruning. Keep these tools sharp so you can make clean cuts that will heal over quickly.

In pruning, never leave stubs protruding from the trunk, cautions Miles. Make the pruning cut flush with the trunk of the trees. Such wounds will be covered by new bark, often within the current growing season.

Paint large wounds more than 2 inches in diameter with a suitable wound dressing. Asphalt emulsion paints and orange shellac are good materials. Avoid using household paints or similar products, as many paints injure the tree or impair the natural healing process.

Information on how to prune is given in a University of Minnesota publication, Pruning Fruit Trees, Extension Folder 161. Free copies are available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101 or from county extension offices.

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66-90-jbn

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 31, 1966

Immediate Release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR

APRIL

1-3	Young Adult Citizens Conference, Waseca
1-June 3	Home Economics Graduate Course, Brainerd
2, 19, 26	Farm Equipment Adjustment Seminar, Waseca
4	Institute of Agriculture Advisory Council, St. Paul Campus
4	Winter Seminar on World Agriculture, St. Paul Campus
5-6	Arrowhead Institute, Duluth
5	Town and Country Public Affairs Seminar, St. Cloud
7	Town and Country Public Affairs Seminar, Moorhead
11	FFA Crops Judging and Farm Mechanics Contest, Waseca
12, 19, 26	Agriculture and International Development Seminar, St. James
13	Town and Country Public Affairs Conference, Detroit Lakes
14	Town and Country Public Affairs Conference, Thief River Falls
14	Meeting on Beautification, St. Paul Campus
15	Meeting on Beautification, Detroit Lakes
17-22	National 4-H Conference, Washington, D.C.
19	Town and Country Public Affairs Conference, Duluth
20	Town and Country Public Affairs Conference, Aitkin
20-21	FFA Judging Contest, Morris
21	Town and Country Public Affairs Conference, Bemidji
21-28	Northland Recreational Conference, Loretto
23	Annual Reunion--College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics, St. Paul Campus
25-28	Minnesota State Fire School, St. Paul Campus
26	Town and Country Public Affairs Seminar, Bemidji
27	Town and Country Public Affairs Seminar, Duluth
29	Ecological Conservation Conference, St. Paul Campus

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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March 31, 1966

Immediate Release

YOUR TREES MAY NEED DORMANT SPRAY

Were your trees or ornamental shrubs infested with insects last year?

To prevent a return of such pests, a University of Minnesota horticulturist recommends applying a dormant spray.

Dormant sprays, applied now, will control aphids, leaf rollers, mites and scale insects on fruit trees, evergreens, shade trees and shrubs, according to Neil Miles, extension horticulturist. Eggs of these insects which overwinter on the bark and bud scales will be killed by these sprays.

Dormant oils and dinitro sprays are the best materials to use, Miles says. They should be applied as soon as weather conditions are favorable -- in early spring when freezing temperatures are not expected for at least a 24-hour period. However, if the spraying is delayed until buds have opened, foliage will be injured.

Miles urges caution in applying the sprays, since dinitro sprays will leave a yellow residue that can discolor the siding on your house.

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66-94-jbn

STORM STOPPED; MEETING RESET

Among other things, the March blizzard this year forced postponement of the annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association.

The meeting is now set for April 12 at 10 a.m. in Peters Hall on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

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66-94-car

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 4, 1966

Immediate Release

FERTILIZING IMPORTANT IN TREE CARE

Worried about that shade tree because the foliage was sparse and light green last year, and new growth seemed weak?

Leon C. Snyder, head of the University of Minnesota Department of Horticultural Science, says these are all signs that point to a need for fertilizer. On the other hand, if leaves were dark green and there was vigorous new growth each year, fertilizer is usually not needed.

In nature, tree leaves drop to the ground and decompose, renewing soil fertility. But landscaped areas do not get this soil fertility because fallen leaves are raked up and removed, dead branches are pruned and hauled away, Snyder explains. In addition, trees must compete with lawn grasses for moisture and minerals. Often the root zone area is covered with paved driveways and sidewalks, limiting the soil area in which tree roots can develop. To compensate, addition of fertilizer is necessary.

Early spring -- up to early May -- or late fall is the best time to apply fertilizer to the trees. Except in unusual cases, fertilizing the trees only once in every three or four years should be sufficient.

A complete fertilizer comparatively high in nitrogen such as 10-8-6 is recommended for evergreens and a 10-10-10 analysis for deciduous trees. The amount of fertilizer to add will vary with the size of the tree and the nature and fertility of the soil, Snyder says. A general guide is to use from 2 to 4 pounds of a complete fertilizer for each inch in diameter of the trunk, measuring the tree at breast height. Thus a 12-inch tree might require 24 to 48 pounds of fertilizer, depending on the soil and the rate of desirable growth.

The punch-bar method will place the fertilizer in close proximity to the feeding roots. Dig holes about 18 inches deep at intervals of 2 feet in a band just under the outermost branches. Then place about 1/4 cup of fertilizer in each of these holes and fill with a suitable compost.

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66-96-jbn

Department of Information
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April 4, 1966

Immediate Release

U PUBLICATION GIVES RECOMMENDED VEGETABLE VARIETIES

If you wait impatiently each year for the carrots in your garden, you can solve your problem by planting a new hybrid carrot this year.

O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, reports that Pioneer Hybrid, one of the first hybrid carrots available for the home garden, reaches edible size more quickly than most carrots because of its hybrid vigor. In shape and quality it resembles the popular variety Nantes.

Pioneer Hybrid was rated high in both yield and quality in variety trials conducted in Minnesota last year by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with home and commercial gardeners.

Vegetable varieties tested in 1965 and found suitable for planting in Minnesota are listed and described in a newly revised University Agricultural Extension Service publication, Extension Folder 154, 1966 Vegetable Varieties.

Turnquist, who is author of the publication, recommends that gardeners plant some of the newer tested varieties that are adapted to Minnesota. Many of these are better producers, more disease resistant and of higher quality than older varieties.

Among some of the newer varieties the University horticulturist suggests for Minnesota home gardens are: Spartan Arrow snap bean, a good freezing variety with attractive green round pods averaging 6 inches long; Fulton lettuce, a new early Iceberg-type producing compact, uniform heat-resistant heads; Sweetpod Sugar pea, with edible pods 4 to 4 1/2 inches long; Anoka potato, a smooth, uniform white potato of good cooking quality; Spring Gold sweet corn, an early hybrid with 7-inch long ears maturing in 67 days; Illinichief Super Sweet corn, a new hybrid twice as sweet as normal sweet corn; Early Fireball tomato, a variety developed by the University of Minnesota, similar to Fireball, but larger and earlier.

1966 Vegetable Varieties, Extension Folder 154, is available free of charge from county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. # # #

66-97-jbn

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 4, 1966

Immediate Release

STEPS TO SOLVE WORLD FOOD PROBLEMS OUTLINED AT U

There could come a time within the next twenty years when, even with our full agricultural capacity engaged, there would not be enough food for the developing nations.

Nathan M. Koffsky, director of Agricultural Economics in the Office of the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, outlined the world food problem and some steps to correct it at the last of four seminars on world food problems sponsored by the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus Committee on International Programs.

Speaking Monday evening (April 4) on the St. Paul Campus of the University, Koffsky said that the developing nations must increase their agricultural capacity by producing greater yields on existing acreage.

Unless the developing nations improve their ability to feed themselves, the next generation could well be worse off than this one, Koffsky commented.

The developing nations have a birthrate twice that of the already developed nations and a food-population problem is two bladed. Population control would help these countries over the long run, Koffsky said.

more

add 1 - World food problem

He proposed seven points which would aid the developing nations achieve agricultural production consistent with their food needs.

1. The cultivators of the land must be given the incentive to raise their production. This means that prices and incomes to cultivators needs to be high enough to encourage them to increase food production. In some areas this may call for land reforms so that the fruits of increased production are passed on to the cultivator.
2. Fertilizer, pesticides and improved seed should be made available on reasonable terms.
3. Economic and political stability are necessary to the progress and change in those countries.
4. Education should not only include improved literacy and communication, but should be vitally concerned with improved agricultural practices.
5. Credit not only should be extended to the countries, but also should be made available at reasonable rates to the agricultural producers so they can purchase the supplies and equipment necessary to increase production.
6. Marketing and transportation systems need to be improved to permit the flow of farm produce to the cities and the flow of consumer goods and supplies back to the countryside.
7. Agricultural research is vital to developing countries. These countries must sustain an agricultural development rate of 4 percent per year if they are to adequately feed their people. Their present rate of 2 1/2 percent per year is not sufficient to feed their populations at an adequate diet level.

"It will not be easy to achieve a four percent rate," Koffsky said. "This is higher than the developed nations as a group have had, but it has been accomplished in recent times by some less developed nations."

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66-95-car

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 4, 1966

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents
Immediate release

WASH ELECTRIC
BLANKETS -- DON'T
DRY-CLEAN

Before you store your electric blanket for the warm weather, wash it -- don't dry-clean it, advises Home Agent _____.

Laundering directions that came with the blanket should be followed carefully. Just in case yours are misplaced, follow these general washing instructions.

Pretreat soiled binding or spots with a paste of detergent and water. Disconnect all removable electric parts. Dangling electrical parts may be tied loosely in a washcloth or small towel.

If the blanket is wool, wash according to soak methods recommended for any wool blanket, omitting any stretching or wringing. Fill the washer with warm water not over 100°F. Add a mild detergent and dissolve it by machine agitation. Stop agitation. Put the blanket in the water, moving it about until it is thoroughly wet. Allow it to soak for 7 minutes; then turn it over by hand and let it soak another 7 minutes. Spin out the water and allow the washer to fill for the rinse. When the agitation starts, stop the action and let the blanket soak for 5 minutes, turning it once or twice by hand. Spin out the rinse water.

For fabrics other than wool, use warm water and a mild detergent, and agitate the blanket in the washer for 2 minutes or soak it for 10 minutes. Advance the washer control to spin and complete the cycle. Fill for the rinse and

add 1 - wash electric blankets

agitate for 2 minutes. Spin again. A fabric softner may be added to the last rinse. Omit stretching or wringing which might damage the fine wires.

Do not tumble dry unless the directions specify. If the blanket can be tumble dried, turn the temperature control to medium heat and preheat the dryer for 5 minutes with five or six bath towels in it. Add the blanket, tucking the warm towels into the folds. Tumble dry for about 10 minutes. The bath towels will absorb moisture from the blanket, speeding the drying process. Remove the blanket while it is still slightly damp and finish drying in the air. Over-drying may harm the heating elements.

Do not use clothes pins when line drying an electric blanket.

-smk-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 4, 1966

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

AREA WORKSHOP
HELD FOR
4-H JUDGES

A 4-H judging workshop for trained home economists and agriculturists in the surrounding area who are interested in judging 4-H exhibits at county fairs is scheduled for _____ at _____ f m
(date) (place)
_____.
(time)

Purposes of the workshop are to discuss the philosophy of 4-H judging, to talk specifically about judging demonstrations and to prepare workshop participants for county fair judging, says Evelyn Harne, associate state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

University of Minnesota extension specialists will lead discussions on 4-H exhibits during the afternoon session. Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist; Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist; Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist; John Lofgren, extension entomologist and James Justin, extension agronomist, will provide guides for judging exhibits in clothing and dress revue, home improvement-family living, foods-nutrition and foods-science, entomology and agronomy, respectively.

Extension specialists will also participate in a panel discussion on how to judge 4-H demonstrations.

For further details contact your county extension office.

(Add if appropriate.) Reservations must be made with your county agent if you plan to attend a workshop in Marshall, Fergus Falls or Waseca.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 4, 1966

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

SHARE-THE-FUN
FESTIVAL FOR
COUNTY 4-H'ERS

_____ County 4-H'ers are "learning by doing" in preparation
for their countywide Share-the-Fun festival, which will be held _____
in _____.
(date, hour)
(place)

This year some 12,000 Minnesota 4-H members are participating in a program that gives them an opportunity for creativity and sheer fun, as well as expression of their talents, says Stanley Meinen, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Events featured in the county, district and state 4-H Share-the-Fun program each year include musical, dramatic, folk dancing and novelty numbers.

(Describe county Share-the-Fun selections.)

Each county may nominate three acts for possible participation in the district show in July. The final selection for one county act to participate in district festival will be made by a state selection committee. The committee will choose a variety of different kinds of acts contributing to a well rounded district show. Participants in district auditions will attend an afternoon workshop providing helpful performing hints and familiarizing them with audition facilities, says Meinen.

Two older 4-H members from participating counties will be chosen by the state committee to serve as masters of ceremonies at the district event.

Approximately 16 to 18 acts will be selected at district auditions for a state Share-the-Fun program to be given during the Minnesota State Fair.

Sponsors of the program since 1949 are Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 4, 1966

To all counties

PEACE CORPS SEEKS
VOLUNTEERS TO HELP
FARMERS IN INDIA

The Peace Corps is racing against time to help India become agriculturally self-sufficient.

But more volunteers are needed to speed an agricultural revolution that will keep food production from lagging behind India's yearly 10-million population increase.

To succeed, the revolution needs at least 350 volunteers--with every type of agricultural background--by this summer. _____ County Agent _____ has been asked to help encourage volunteers to join the Peace Corps.

In recent years, food production has not kept pace with India's growing population--already larger than that of Africa and Latin America combined. And the 1966 food shortage is termed the worst in more than 50 years.

The Peace Corps is trying to attract experienced and retired farmers and rural young people with strong agricultural backgrounds who are willing to spend two years helping to improve farm methods in India, and 15 other Latin American, African and Asian countries that have requested aid.

Agricultural economists say India has the right proportion of land, water and sunshine to become self-sufficient in food production. And Peace Corps' experience has found the Indian peasant is willing to change when shown a better way.

Peace Corps volunteers and agricultural scientists will help villagers discover and adopt improved seeds, fertilizers, minor irrigation, construction of food storage facilities, and selective breeding of livestock and fisheries.

Persons interested in participating in the Peace Corps' agricultural programs in India, or in any of 15 other countries should contact _____, Agricultural Extension Agent, at _____.

* * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 4, 1966

To all counties

STATE'S FARMERS PLAN
FOR LESS CORN; MORE
SOYBEAN AND OAT ACRES

Minnesota corn acreage will decrease slightly in 1966, but soybean and oat acreage will be somewhat above last year if the state's farmers proceed with intentions expressed about March 1.

C. W. Estes, statistician with the State and Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, gives some highlights of the U. S. Department of Agriculture report released March 18 on farmers' intentions for spring planting.

The report presents the acreage that farmers intend to plant this year compared to acres planted last year, said Estes. Actual acreage planted in 1966 could be higher or lower than figures given in the report.

Weather conditions, economic factors, labor supply and agricultural programs, as well as the report itself, could alter farmers' intentions and change planting plans, he noted.

Corn is Minnesota's most important crop in acreage and value of production, said Estes. According to the state's farmers reporting, corn acreage will drop two percent.

If intentions hold, about 5,635,000 acres of corn will be planted in 1966, compared to 5,750,000 in 1965. This would be seven percent below the five-year average. In the United States, 1966 corn acreage will be 68,384,000; two percent above 1965, but three percent below average.

Minnesota is the nation's leading oat producing state, said Estes, and right now it appears plantings will increase two percent over 1965. This would mean 3.3 million acres in oats for 1966.

-more-

In the United States, the March report indicates oat acres will be 24.7 million, one percent down from last year and 17 percent below average.

The report shows Minnesota farmers intend to: increase barley acreage eight percent and reduce flax acreage 11 percent, cut durum acreage 24 percent and increase other spring wheat acreage five percent.

Sugar beet acreage is expected to be 126,000 for this year, about equal to 1965. The report indicates potato acreage will be about the same as last year. Minnesota farmers will harvest some 3.5 million acres of hay in 1966--about the same as in 1965--if plans are carried out.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 4, 1966

To All Counties

IN BRIEF.....

Benefits of Preemergence Herbicides: Preemergence herbicides are weed control chemicals applied just after the crop is planted, but before it comes up. Gerald R. Miller, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, cites some advantages.

Preemergence herbicides can help: Save field time because chemical is applied at planting time, cut down early season weed competition, reduce number of cultivations required, and control weeds better in the row.

* * *

Advice on Pig Identification: Hog producers looking for a system to help identify their pigs may find the answer in a recent University of Minnesota fact sheet.

C. J. Christians, R. L. Arthaud and R. E. Jacobs, extension animal husbandmen, say ear tags aren't suited for permanent identification because they fall out too easily. For white swine breeds, ear tatoos are permanent and easy to read. Ear notching is also permanent, low cost and easy to read.

For more details, ask your county agent for Animal Husbandry Fact Sheet No. 2, "Methods of Pig Identification." Or write to the Bulletin Room University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

* * *

Atrazine and Residue Problems: You can get full-season weed control in corn by using atrazine. But Gerald R. Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says atrazine can often carry over into the following year.

Residues can be expected to be less than usual after years of above-average rainfall. However, Miller says the safest practice is to plant corn on the same fields you treated with atrazine the year before. Avoid planting oats, soybeans, sugar beets and other sensitive crops in these fields.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 4, 1966

To All Counties

BEEF COWS CAN
DIFFER GREATLY
IN PRODUCTION

The best producing beef cows in your herd can outproduce the lowest producers by \$500 or more during their lifetime of production, says C. J. Christians, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

Beef cows can differ substantially in their ability to produce faster growing calves, he points out. The difference is emphasized in the records of two production-tested cows at the Oklahoma Experiment Station.

The study compared 12 calves produced by each cow during her productive life. Cow A did wean one more calf than Cow B. But more important, the 12 calves studied from Cow A averaged nine days younger at weaning, gained two-thirds of a pound more per day, and weighed 144 pounds more than Cow B's calves, says Christians.

Over her productive lifetime, Cow A produced 2,148 pounds more calves at weaning age--the equivalent of four more calves at 538 pounds each--than Cow B. And at a value of 25 cents per pound, Cow A produced \$537 more income than Cow B.

The results illustrate the extreme differences found among cows in the same herd and maintained under the same conditions.

Christians says the best way for Minnesota cattlemen to measure their cow herd performance is to enroll in the Minnesota Beef Improvement Program and keep accurate calving records this spring.

Enrollment in the program doesn't cost--it pays, says Christians, because low performing cows can be identified and culled. And replacement stock can be selected from the best producing cows.

Your county agent can give more information on the performance testing program.

* * *

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 4, 1966

To all counties

For use when and if
appropriate

See note at bottom
of page

TV COURSE IN
LANDSCAPE IDEAS
BEGINS THIS MONTH

If you want to beautify your home yard this summer, you can get some valuable suggestions from a nine-week television series, "Landscape Ideas," to start on KTCA-TV, Channel 2, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Wednesday, April 20, at 9:30 p.m., announces County Agent _____.

The series, sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service, will feature C. Gustav Hard, extension horticulturist, in a half-hour program.

The University horticulturist will give demonstrations and timely tips on these subjects: April 20, Starting Plants Indoors; April 27, Pruning; May 4, Planning the Landscape; May 11, the Home Lawn; May 18, Planting in the Landscape; May 25, Roses; June 1, Summer Gardening; June 8, the Patio; June 15, Vacation Gardening.

A study guide will be available before the programs begin to viewers who request it from the county extension office.

-jbn-

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

Appleton, KWCM, Channel 10, Wednesdays at 9:30 p.m.
beginning April 20 (same as KTCA-Channel 2)

WTCN-TV, Channel 11, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Sundays, 10:30 a.m.,
beginning June 5

KDAL-TV, Channel 3, Duluth, Sundays, 10:30 a.m., beginning
June 5

KFME-TV, Channel 13, Fargo -- dates not set as yet

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 5, 1966

Immediate Release

SOYBEANS INCLUDED IN 1966 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

Soybeans weren't considered part of the feed grain program in past years. But for 1966, they are.

Minnesota farmers have a chance to participate if they sign up for the voluntary feed grain program before April 15, says Richard O. Hawkins, University of Minnesota extension agricultural economist.

He says that continued strong demand for soybeans was a prime consideration behind the U.S. Department of Agriculture's decision to include soybeans in the 1966 feed grain program.

Carryover supplies of soybeans will be quite low this year, so USDA modified the feed grain program and recently raised the support rate from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bushel to stimulate increased acreage for soybean production, points out Hawkins.

A farmer must sign up for the voluntary feed grain program and divert the required minimum 20 percent of his feed grain base acreage to conserving uses.

Then he can plant soybeans on permitted feed grain acreage and receives either the support rate for the beans, or the market price -- whichever is higher, says Hawkins.

The farmer also earns a 30 cent per bushel support payment for corn that would otherwise be grown on these acres. The direct support payment is made on the projected production of 50 percent of the feed grain base.

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St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 5, 1966

Immediate Release

HERE ARE TIPS ON KEEPING EASTER FLOWERS

Whether you buy a flowering plant or cut flowers to decorate your Easter table, a little attention to their needs will keep them fresh longer.

Potted plants now on the market are generally more attractive in shape and better quality than they were a few years ago, according to R. E. Widmer, professor of floriculture at the University of Minnesota.

Most flowering plants will last longer if they are purchased when they are partially in bud. Exceptions are the hydrangea and the potted chrysanthemum, which should be in flower. The hydrangea should be fully colored, since color will not develop in the home as well as in the greenhouse.

Widmer gives these three rules to extend the life of a flowering plant: 1) keep the plant in bright light; 2) water as soon as the soil is dry to the touch, but drain any water that may be in the saucer after the plant has absorbed all the moisture it can take; 3) keep the plant at cool night temperatures -- approximately 60° F. Be sure to punch a hole in the decorative foil at the bottom of the pot so moisture can drain out.

When potted roses have finished blooming, they may be planted in the garden after cutting off the dead bloom. Most of the roses available now are the floribunda types like Garnet which do well in the home garden, Widmer says.

The University floriculturist also has some tips on keeping cut flowers fresh longer. His first suggestion is to remove the bottom inch or two of the stems with a sharp knife -- not scissors -- before putting them in water. Use the preservative sent by the florist -- especially for roses. Otherwise, change the water daily, keeping the level in the container high enough so all stems can take up moisture. Should you receive an arrangement in a block of plastic, be sure to keep the block moist by adding water so the flowers will not dry out.

Place the stems of cut roses in warm water (about 100° F.) upon unpacking them and let it cool naturally. The air bubbles will then be forced out so stems can take up the water necessary to keep them fresh. Widmer says this technique is particularly helpful in reviving wilting roses or those that bend just below the blossom.

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66-99-jbn

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April 5, 1966

Immediate Release

4-H JUDGING WORKSHOPS PLANNED FOR APRIL, JUNE

Seven workshops for trained home economists and agriculturists who are interested in judging 4-H county fair exhibits are scheduled for the months of April and June throughout Minnesota.

Purposes of the 4-H judging workshops are to discuss the philosophy of 4-H judging, to talk specifically about judging demonstrations and to prepare workshop participants for county fair judging, says Evelyn Harne, associate state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. The workshops are held every third year.

There will be no discussion of open-class judging.

Workshops are planned for Marshall, April 12, Club 59; Fergus Falls, April 14, Ranch House; Grand Rapids, April 15, North Central School and Experiment Station, Administration Building; Waseca, April 27, School of Agriculture; Thief River Falls, June 7, Courthouse; Duluth, June 8, University of Minnesota, Duluth Campus, Old Main Auditorium and St. Paul, June 9, University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus, North Hall.

University of Minnesota extension specialists will lead discussion groups on 4-H exhibits during the afternoon session. Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist; Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist; Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist; John Lofgren, extension entomologist and James Justin, extension agronomist, will provide guides for judging exhibits in clothing and dress revue, home improvement-family living, foods-nutrition and foods science, entomology and agronomy, respectively. They will also participate in a panel discussion on how to judge 4-H demonstrations.

Reservations must be made with your county agent if you plan to attend a workshop in Marshall, Fergus Falls or Waseca.

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66-98-smk

Department of Information
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April 7, 1966

Immediate Release

STATE YAC OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1966-67

New state president of the Minnesota Young Adult Citizens (YAC) for 1966-67 is Mark Babcock, Lonsdale.

Other officers elected at a recent meeting are William May, Farmington, vice president; Helen Edwards, Utica, secretary and Karen Klutz, St. James, treasurer.

Purpose of the YAC is to develop, with the assistance of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, a program of study and training for young adults to make them more informed and more effective citizens, says William A. Milbrath, extension specialist, young adult program, at the University of Minnesota.

Babcock replaces retiring state president Darla Frautnick, St. James.

Babcock, past president and secretary of the Rice County YAC, is a member of the Rice County Executive Committee and is Southeast District president. He is an active adult 4-H leader and while a 4-H'er earned the 4-H Key Award.

May, two-year member of the Dakota County YAC, is the Central District YAC president. He graduated from the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota. He was active in FFA and received the State Farmer Degree.

Miss Edwards, a three-year member of the Winona County YAC, is treasurer of the Southeast District YAC. She has been a 4-H member for the past eight years and is now the secretary of the Winona County 4-H Federation.

Miss Klutz, member of the Watonwan County YAC, is secretary of the Southeast District YAC. She has served her local community YAC as treasurer and community service chairman.

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66-102-smk

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April 7, 1966

Immediate Release

U TECHNICAL INSTITUTE GETS FIRST SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS

The University of Minnesota Technical Institute - Crookston, scheduled to open next fall, has received its first scholarship grants.

A \$3,000 scholarship fund was presented to the Technical Institute by the First National Bank and the Polk County State Bank of Crookston in cooperation with the Bremer Foundation, St. Paul.

Regent Herman Skyberg received the scholarship funds on behalf of the University of Minnesota.

Marvin R. Campbell and Clifford H. Zaffke, presidents of the banks, made the presentation to Skyberg.

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66-101-car

Department of Information
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April 7, 1966

Immediate Release

MINN. 4-H'ERS TO NAT'L 4-H CONFERENCE

Four rural young people will represent the 55,000 Minnesota 4-H'ers during the 36th National 4-H Conference at the National 4-H Center in Washington, D.C., April 17-22.

They are Thomas R. Schulz, 17, Sebeka; Kathe Kae Krieg, 18, Alberta; Howard Untiedt, 18, Edgerton and Vernae Lynn Thostenson, 19, Breckenridge. William Milbrath, extension specialist, young adult programs at the University of Minnesota, will accompany the group.

Delegates to the national conference were selected because of their service to local 4-H club and county organizations as officers and junior leaders. The selection was also based on achievement in project work.

Sponsor of the trips each year is the Minnesota Bankers' Association.

Theme of the conference is "Young Citizens' Quest in a World of Opportunity." On April 20 at the national conference the 4-H delegates will visit Minnesota congressmen and senators in their offices on Capitol Hill. They will also visit the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Purposes of the national conference are to give delegates an opportunity to learn more about national issues and problems, to increase their understanding of democratic values and citizenship responsibilities and to give them greater appreciation of the nation's capital, its monuments and shrines.

All four delegates have been local 4-H club officers and officers of their county 4-H federation.

more

Schulz, as president of the county 4-H federation, has helped on program planning, junior leadership constitution and loan and education committees. This year he is carrying the beef project, junior leadership, potatoes and corn. A member of the Jolly Jets 4-H Club for five years, he has been awarded three beef project medals and herdsmanship awards at the Wadena County Fair. He has won four showmanship trophies and two trips to the State Fair in livestock judging. A senior at Sebeka High School, he is a member of the National Honor Society, FFA, and photographer-reporter of the school paper.

Miss Krieg is a 10-year member and demonstration leader of the Baker Go-Getters 4-H Club of Stevens County. Her projects have included clothing, foods, home improvement-family living, food preservation, bread, conservation, beef and junior leadership. She has received county awards in foods, clothing and junior leadership projects. A senior in high school, she was secretary of the Minnesota Association of the Future Homemakers of America.

Untiedt is historian and photographer of the Burke Block Busters 4-H Club. A 10-year member of 4-H, he has included among his projects beef, dairy, home yard improvement, garden, photography, potatoes, sheep, shop and junior leadership. He has been voting delegate to the State Junior Leadership Conference and county leaders' council president. At the 1963 State Fair he won a purple ribbon on a parliamentary procedure demonstration. He is a winner of the T. A. Erickson certificate for outstanding citizenship and leadership in Pipestone County.

Miss Thostenson is an 11-year member of the Sunnyside 4-H Club of Wilkin County and secretary of the county 4-H federation. This year she is enrolled in foods, conservation, civil defense and junior leadership. She feels that demonstrating has been the main activity of her 4-H career. She won a purple ribbon at the 1963 State Fair on her demonstration, "You CAN Survive," acquainting citizens with the persisting danger of a nuclear attack and their responsibility to their country to prepare for such an attack. Most rewarding in her 4-H career was a blue ribbon demonstration at the 1964 State Fair on flag etiquette. On the basis of scholarship, citizenship, personality and leadership, she was voted Miss Breckenridge High School

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 11, 1966

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release
(use if appropriate)

YOUTH ATTENDS
4-H EXCHANGE
IN GEORGIA

_____, _____, member of the _____
(name) (address)
4-H club has been selected to represent _____ County in the 1966 Minnesota-
Georgia 4-H exchange.

Delegates are selected on the basis of their longtime 4-H record and their interest and participation in citizenship and leadership activities.

This is the second year of the six-year 4-H exchange program with Georgia. The program is sponsored by the Minnesota and Georgia Agricultural Extension Services.

The trip is an educational opportunity for members to share 4-H ideas and experiences, says Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. The 36 member-delegates will also receive citizenship and leadership training.

Participants will travel by chartered bus from St. Paul to Georgia. Upon arrival in Georgia the Minnesota 4-H members will go directly to the nationally known Rock Eagle 4-H Center in Atlanta where they will join selected Georgia 4-H members for a citizenship short course. Following the short course they will spend several days with host families throughout Georgia. They will conclude their Georgia trip with a weekend in Atlanta returning to Minnesota in time to participate in the Minnesota 4-H Junior Leadership Conference, June 22-24.

Burton Olson, Benton County extension agent, and Mrs. Olson will accompany the group.

In previous years Minnesota has conducted statewide exchanges with Mississippi, Manitoba and Maryland.

Next year Georgia 4-H delegates will spend two weeks in Minnesota on a return trip.

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 11, 1966

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H GIRLS EDUCATED
IN WISE SHOPPING

When shopping for a special article that has meant some previous penny pinching, don't rush right out and buy the first one in sight. Instead do a little looking at the label, price, quality and style.

This is one aspect of skillful buying that some 10,000 Minnesota 4-H girls learn through the home improvement-family living project.

A wise buying rule is to invest in the best quality one can afford says Home (4-H Club) Agent _____. It may be better to buy a few items of high quality than many bargains.

When purchasing any item, 4-H'ers and others should know exactly what they want, where to find the article, when to shop, why they made this particular choice and how to get the most value for their money.

Here are some rules that smart shoppers can follow when purchasing these items:

- Look for such characteristics as price, warranty and free service period, availability of service, ease of cleaning and the U. L. tag or seal when purchasing an electrical appliance.

- Consider these pointers when buying tableware: open stock of pattern; harmonizing design and color in dishes, glasses and silverware; ease of cleaning; quality of materials and functional design.

- Look for these points when buying table, bathroom and bed linens: quality of material, pattern on the straight of the material, ease of laundering, correct sizes, washfast colors, straight hems and selvages and quality of workmanship.

Government bulletins, magazines, newspapers or booklets and leaflets published by the manufacturer are reliable sources of information on intended purchases.

Comparative shopping can be done in almost any area -- food, clothing, cars, furniture and 4-H project equipment.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 11, 1966

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

CHECK COMFORT
OF EASY CHAIR
BEFORE BUYING

Before you buy an easy chair for your home, give it the "sit test."

If the chair is to be used by one member of the family especially, it's important for that person to try it out before buying to see if it is really comfortable for him, says Home Agent _____.

She gives these pointers to keep in mind in selecting a comfortable easy chair:

- . Sit in the chair -- but remove your coat first, since it can give you a false feeling of padding that isn't there.
- . While sitting in the chair, check the depth of the seat. It should be deep enough from front to back to fit your legs from knee to hip -- but not deeper.
- . Check the height of the seat from the floor. It should be high -- or low -- enough for your feet to reach the floor comfortably. The seat should not sink down so far that your knees are above your hip joints more than 1 to 2 inches.
- . Check the pitch in seat and back for comfort. A high back will make a comfortable head rest.

While attractive, comfortable easy chairs are desirable for every home, comfort in a chair is a "must" for anyone with a physical disability such as arthritis, multiple sclerosis or the loss of a leg or arm, since that person is likely to spend more time sitting down. Before buying a chair for anyone physically disabled, if possible have him sit in the chair to test it for comfort, suggests Mrs. Marion Melrose, home economist in rehabilitation at the University of Minnesota. Otherwise, take measurements of the individual from the hips to the knees and from the knees to the bottom of the foot, and use these measurements to be sure you are getting a chair that fits. If you are buying a high-backed chair, you should also have the measurements from hips to the top of the head.

add 1 - Check Comfort of Easy Chair

Besides keeping in mind the pointers in buying any easy chair, consider these additional tips in selecting a chair for someone with a disability, Mrs. Melrose suggests:

- . Avoid down cushions. Firm all-spring construction is best, but firm foam cushions over very firm springs are also acceptable.
- . Check the arms of the chair to be sure they are high enough and forward enough for good leverage when a person rises from the chair. Arms should not be padded too heavily or softly but should be firm enough to furnish a good hand grip.
- . Be sure the chair is heavy enough to be stable when it is leaned upon at any point by a person standing or walking. However, it should not be so heavy it cannot be moved easily.
- . Avoid swivel chairs for persons who need support in getting up or sitting down. They do not provide sufficient stability.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 11, 1966

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

CAREER OPENINGS
SHOWN TO GIRLS
DURING H. E. DAY

Some 450 senior high school girls, parents and other interested adults from all parts of Minnesota will have the opportunity to explore all fields of home economics at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus on the annual Home Economics Day.

H. E. Day is scheduled for Saturday, April 23, from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Purpose of H. E. Day is to introduce high school girls to many possibilities for careers in home economics.

The guests will be welcomed to the campus by Keith McFarland, assistant dean and director of resident instruction of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota and Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics.

The afternoon program will give girls an overview of the courses offered in textiles and clothing, foods, nutrition and food service management, related art, household equipment, education, home management and family living. Several new specializations will be introduced for girls interested in the natural sciences, arts or social sciences. Special exhibits will be displayed and demonstrations will be given by staff members and students in all divisions of home economics.

The visiting girls will have a conducted tour of the campus and home economics building and will attend a punch party and movie. They will be entertained during their noon luncheon at the Student Center's North Star Ballroom by the Punchinello Players and the St. Paul Campus Choir.

-smk-

Note: Add names of girls from your town or county who are going, if you know them.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 11, 1966

To All Counties

IN BRIEF.....

Farmer's Share of Food Dollar: The nation's farmers received 39 cents of the consumer's food dollar spent during 1965, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The farmer's share of the 1965 food dollar was up two cents from 1964. The 1965 increase was the largest since 1951 and the first rise since 1960. USDA reports the 1965 share equals that received from 1957-59, but is still below the 40 to 43 cents received from each food dollar spent from 1954-58.

* * *

Controlling Corn Rootworms: Corn rootworms have now spread into most of Minnesota's corn producing areas. They can cut yields an average of eight to nine bushels per acre and heavy infestations can even kill corn plants.

John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist, recommends three ways to combat the corn rootworms that are resistant to pesticides: Plant other crops, rather than corn, on heavily-infested fields. Plant early to reduce the damage. And properly apply certain phosphate insecticides.

For details on the chemicals to use, see Entomology Fact Sheet No. 14, "Controlling Corn Rootworms." Ask your county agent for a copy, or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

* * *

Ways to Reduce Chemical Residues: Are you all set to apply weed control chemicals this spring? Gerald R. Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, suggests some ways to cut down the chance of residues:

Apply only the recommended amount for your soil type. Use band applications over the crop row, instead of broadcast applications. Plow and till the soil well before planting. Rather than atrazine alone, use a recommended combination of chemicals, such as equal parts of atrazine and linuron as a preemergence treatment on corn.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 12, 1966

Immediate Release

TECHNOLOGY CREATING RAPID CHANGE IN MAPLE SYRUP INDUSTRY

Ask a person to picture a maple syrup producer and most will see a man tapping wooden spiles into sugar maples or tramping through snowy woods with buckets swinging on a yoke across his shoulders.

This traditional picture is badly outdated because technology is rapidly changing maple syrup gathering and production, says Marvin E. Smith, University of Minnesota extension forester.

The successful maple syrup producer of today depends on ingenuity and innovations from research and industry to produce a better product with less work and lower costs.

The hand brace and bit have given way to portable gas-engine drills which make an easier and faster job of tapping hundreds, and even thousands, of sugar maples to collect the first sap flows that produce the best syrup.

Even the traditional bucket is being replaced. To collect the sap, many producers have turned to plastic bags or plastic pipelines to keep sap quality at its best by admitting ultraviolet rays of sunlight.

The switch to plastic tubing for collecting and transporting sap has meant a major breakthrough in efficiency of production, says Smith. The tubing is connected to the taphole by a short dropline. Then a gravity flow system carries sap from the tree to the main collection tank.

Plastic pipelines form a completely closed system, cutting microbial infections and contamination of the sap to a minimum. And clean sap is of utmost importance for producing high quality syrup.

Plus keeping sap free of contamination, plastic tubing systems can reduce the syrup-maker's labor costs as much as 40 percent, points out Smith.

more

add 1 - Maple syrup industry

Producers now give more attention to proper management of their sugar maples. They strive for large, deep crowned trees with full rounded tops. With large trees, more than one tap can be made and sugar content is high. With good management, trees grow rapidly, resist insects and diseases, and tapholes heal quickly.

Research has found the taphole to be a primary source of infection of the sap. Now two basic methods are becoming standard practice to reduce growth of micro-organisms in the taphole:

* The power-drill bit and taphole are rinsed with a 10 percent chlorine solution. Metal and plastic spiles are washed in hot water and rinsed in a 20 percent chlorine solution before being driven into the taphole.

* Or, producers can put a germicidal pellet into each taphole before inserting the spile. The chemical pellet dissolves slowly and prevents micro-organism growth. Use of pellets can increase sap yield up to 50 percent and keep sap flowing for a longer time, says Smith.

Newly-gathered sap is filtered and cooled in covered storage tanks. Some producers are now using ultraviolet lamps inside the tanks to keep sap quality high.

Because dense steam was used to fill the saphouse, syrup-making was a fairly uncomfortable job. Now, covered evaporators with removable steam hoods completely covering the pans let steam escape up a vent beside the smokestack. Saphouses can be built tight and the syrup maker can work in heated comfort.

Developed about 1900, conventional partitioned evaporators are still the industry's standard. But many producers have added gas-fired finishing pans because heat is easy to control and partially processed sap can be brought to uniform standard syrup density.

The Brix hydrometer is now a common test instrument to read the syrup's sugar content directly at room temperature. Thermometers are also standard test instruments. Now, thermister switches can operate valves that automatically draw off syrup of predetermined density.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 12, 1966

Immediate Release

UM DAIRYMAN RECEIVED SPECIAL USDA MERIT AWARD

Ralph W. Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, recently received special recognition for outstanding cost reduction achievement from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

He was one of 12 USDA employees from throughout the nation to receive an individual Special Merit Award for cost reduction. President Lyndon B. Johnson and Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman both attended the award ceremonies in Washington, D.C.

Wayne's award was given to recognize his initiation and leadership in converting the recordkeeping for the University's Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) program from hand processing to automatic data processing.

Under leadership of extension dairymen at the University, the switch to automatic data processing enabled the Agricultural Extension Service to expand both the total DHIA program and the herd management educational program.

This expansion of the DHIA program would have cost \$51,500 if records had been hand processed, but with automatic data processing, the Extension Service saved this amount.

Automatic data processing of records resulted in an expanded DHIA program-- from 4,454 dairy herds with 115,496 cows to 6,051 dairy herds with 184,752 cows.

The conversion also doubled the time field supervisors could spend on herd management educational efforts, which in turn produced increases of 866 pounds of milk and 42 pounds of butterfat per cow on test.

The production increases meant more efficient dairy operations and higher net and gross incomes for Minnesota dairymen.

Wayne has been a University extension dairyman since 1945 and holds B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University. In 1957, he received a USDA Superior Service Award.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 12, 1966

Immediate Release

CONFERENCES TO STRESS EXPANDED EXPORT MARKETS

Two special conferences, designed to explore plans and potentials for expanded Upper Midwest foreign trade, have been scheduled for May 18-19 at the Capp Towers Motor Hotel, Minneapolis.

The Upper Midwest Conference on Agricultural Export Trade will take place both days and the Upper Midwest Conference on Industrial and Commercial Exports on one day, May 18.

The two conferences will meet together for two sessions, featuring Hugh Galusha, president of the Federal Reserve Bank, Minneapolis, and Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman at noon and evening, respectively.

The University of Minnesota and the Minnesota World Trade Association are co-sponsoring both events with the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the agricultural conference and the U.S. Department of Commerce for the commercial and industrial conference.

Others participating in the joint meetings include O. Meridith Wilson, president, University of Minnesota; Robert Bunker, president, Minnesota World Trade Association; John Carroll, chairman, Upper Midwest Regional Export Expansion Council; and Karl F. Rolvaag, governor of Minnesota.

The conferences will feature an impressive list of government and business leaders. Included are Iowa Governor Harold Hughes; Sherwood O. Berg, dean, University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture; Nathan Koffsky, director of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture; Dorothy H. Jacobson, assistant secretary for International Affairs, U.S. Department of Agriculture; D. Gale Johnson, University of Chicago; Clarence Eskildsen, associate administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; E. Norman Eck, North Central Credit and Financial Management Association; William B. Farrell, Minnesota Department of Business Development; and many local leaders.

A panel of agricultural economists from the state universities of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Iowa will summarize the conference the second afternoon.

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66-105-hbs

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

Immediate Release

NEW PROJECTS REPORTED AT U LANDSCAPE ARBORETUM

Progress in the continuing development of the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum has been evident this past year in the growing number of special projects and increased interest of the public.

Some 30,000 people visited the arboretum last year, studying plant materials in natural landscape groupings and observing the variety of plants available for landscaping.

Among the special projects either started or continued have been testing ground covers for highway slopes and landscaping; starting a hedge area; planting ornamental grasses; reorganizing the rose area; expanding the vine collection; and making new trails and roads.

Testing ground covers adapted to Minnesota conditions is on a fairly high priority list at the arboretum, according to L. C. Snyder, head of the University's Department of Horticultural Science and superintendent of the arboretum. "The need for good ground covers in this area is probably greater than for any other group of plant materials," he says. A hundred and eight metal-edged beds are now providing planting space for ground covers.

more

'add 1 - U landscape arboretum

A listing and descriptions of some of the ground covers that have been tested are included in the latest progress report of the arboretum, Agricultural Experiment Station Miscellaneous Report 69, University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum. Single copies of the report are available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Testing hedges adapted to Minnesota conditions is a current project at the arboretum. A hedge area, enclosed with a border of Black Hills spruce, will cover 1 1/2 acres and include about 90 different hedge materials when the planting is complete, Snyder reports.

The rose area is being reorganized with a 3-foot retaining wall surrounding it. A trellis will extend along one side of the wall for climbing roses. Groups of old-fashioned roses will be replanted in formal beds separated by grass pathways which will connect with the shrub and species roses.

Some 70 clematis and other vines have been planted in the trellis area. This coming spring and summer the clematis should make a showy display, Snyder says.

A network of trails now under construction will permit visitors to enjoy the arboretum with a minimum of interference from automobile traffic. Approximately a half mile of new trails was developed in one addition during the past year, and woodchip trails have been laid to connect the trellis area with the main parking lot.

Final grading operations and gravelling will be completed this spring on 1 1/2 miles of new road, making the total road system within the arboretum about 3 miles.

At the end of the 1965 growing season, the arboretum had over 8,000 cultivated plants representing more than 2,500 species and cultivars in the various plant collections. In addition, more than 400 native species are now growing in the arboretum. An important objective of the arboretum is to carry on research in testing and developing hardy ornamentals for home landscaping.

The arboretum is located 2 miles east of Victoria or 4 miles west of Chanhassen on State Highway 5.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 14, 1966

Immediate Release

LANDSCAPE SERIES TO START ON TV

Whether you need to improve your home lawn or your landscaping, want to learn how and what shrubs and trees to prune, build a patio or grow roses, you'll get some practical how-to-do-it tips in a weekly series of half-hour programs on KTCA-TV, Channel 2, St. Paul-Minneapolis, and KWCM, Channel 10, Appleton, beginning Wednesday, April 20, at 9:30 p.m.

C. Gustav Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, will conduct the series, "Landscape Ideas," for nine weeks, through June 15, giving demonstrations and timely tips on gardening and landscaping.

Following is the schedule of subjects: April 20, Starting Plants Indoors; April 27, Pruning; May 4, Planning the Landscape; May 11, the Home Lawn; May 18, Planting in the Landscape; May 25, Roses; June 1, Summer Gardening; June 8, the Patio; June 15, Vacation Gardening.

A study guide will be available to viewers who request it from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. Ask for "Landscape Ideas Study Guide."

The series will also be given over WTCN-TV, Channel 11, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Sundays at 10:30 a.m. beginning June 5; KDAL-TV, Channel 3, Duluth, Sundays at 3 p.m. beginning June 5; KFME-TV, Channel 13, Fargo, Tuesdays beginning May 3, time to be announced.

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66-109-jbn

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 14, 1966

Immediate Release

STATE FIRE SCHOOL SET AT U

Volunteer and paid fire fighters from over 700 fire departments will attend the 15th Minnesota State Fire School at the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

The four day school begins Monday, April 25, and runs through Thursday, April 28. Courses of instruction include fire inspector training, officer training, and basic and advanced firefighting.

Mayors and city officials of the towns which send firemen to the school will be feted on Wednesday, April 27. They will view exhibits and demonstrations of equipment and techniques.

Rescue and firefighting equipment -- such as resuscitators, rescue saws, protective clothing and pumps -- will be demonstrated. A high altitude rescue demonstration will be given by the Blooming Rescue Team.

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66-107-car

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 18, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Ready Your Garden For Planting: As soon as your garden area dries off, prepare the soil for early planting, says Orrin Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Plow or spade about three or four bushels of rotted manure, peat or compost into each 100 square feet of area. Mix the organic matter into the soil to an 8 or 10 inch depth.

Turnquist advises applying three to five pounds of complete fertilizer per 100 square feet of surface. You can use a 10-10-10 analysis, or 8-16-16 or 5-20-20. Rake the plant food into the top inch or two of the soil so it's available to the young seedlings.

* * * *

Don't Forget Dry Roughage for Lambs: Corn silage can be a good, economical roughage in lamb finishing rations, provided you include a small amount of dry alfalfa hay or dehydrated alfalfa. Harley E. Hanke and Robert M. Jordan, University of Minnesota animal husbandmen, say feeder lambs apparently crave some dry roughage and make better gains when they get it, according to research results in 1964 and 1965.

When lambs were fed corn silage rations without any dry roughage, they scoured more initially, gained slower and showed less profit. But with a half pound of dry roughage in the daily ration of corn silage, shelled corn and protein supplement, feeder lambs made faster gains and returned more profit.

* * * *

Stilbestrol for Suckling Lambs: Implanting your young lambs with stilbestrol can increase weight gains significantly, according to research at the University of Minnesota during 1964 and 1965. But to get the weight gains, Robert M. Jordan and Harley E. Hanke, animal husbandmen, say it's important to implant lambs at the right age.

All lambs were grain fed and implanted with three milligrams of stilbestrol. Lambs treated at 8 to 10 weeks of age gained at about the same rate as untreated lambs. But when given stilbestrol implants at 12 to 14 weeks of age, the lambs showed significantly faster gains.

* * * *

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 18, 1966

FOR RELEASE: Following
A Major Local Disaster

USDA DEFENSE BOARD
ACTIVE IN RECENT
_____ DISASTER
(type)

The recent _____ disaster tested the readiness of the _____ USDA
(type) (county)
Defense Board to respond to an emergency.

After first reports of the approaching _____, chairman
(disaster) (name)
of the Defense Board, called a meeting in the ASCS offices. Board members formed
plans to tour the disaster area to find out what assistance was needed by area
farmers.

After a survey of the _____ area, the Defense Board met _____
(disaster) (date)
to draw up reports and maps to designate the stricken areas. Damage estimates
were made to determine the need for state and federal assistance.

Plans were made to coordinate the Board's recovery activities with those
of local Civil Defense officials.

On _____, _____ days after the height of the emergency, Defense
(date) (number)
Board members met to organize various programs into a total recovery effort.

Numerous problems developed because _____ were destroyed and
_____. Defense Board members worked on a special _____
project to use state and federal aid to help farmers repair the property damage.

Board members furnished technical advice to farmers and local government
and helped organize recovery efforts to overcome the _____ damage.
(disaster)

The _____ USDA Defense Board's ready response to the _____
(county) (type)
disaster can be traced to a continuing planned educational program which trains
board members to deal with rural emergencies.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 18, 1966

To all counties
Immediate release

SPRING RAINS MAY
START EARLY WHEAT
RUST INFECTIONS

Farmers in the North Central States, which include Minnesota, depend on spring rains to start their wheat crop growing. But these rains may also carry rust spores that start early rust infections in spring wheat.

In cooperation with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, J. B. Rowell, plant physiologist, and R. W. Romig, plant pathologist, with the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service, conducted a three-year study of spring rains in Minnesota.

In the North Central spring wheat region, rust infection is most likely during the first month of the wheat growing season. Air masses from the Gulf of Mexico that bring moisture to the area may also carry rust spores picked up while passing over grain areas in the southern United States.

The scientists collected fungus spores of both leaf and stem rusts from spring rain samples in early May when the first seedling leaves were the only receptive wheat foliage in Minnesota.

Continued observation showed that susceptible wheat varieties developed initial rust infections when the spores were washed from the air by rain.

If temperature and moisture conditions are favorable when rust infects the wheat seedling leaves, the initial infection sporulates and rust spreads rapidly.

During the two seasons rain samples were collected, U. S. Weather Bureau maps showed that air masses moved from the Gulf of Mexico to Minnesota. The air masses may have picked up wheat rust spores while passing over active stem rust centers-- Texas and Oklahoma during one season and eastern Arkansas during another.

The scientists say detection of rust spores in early spring rains may help to forecast wheat rust epidemics.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 18, 1966

To all counties

FOR RELEASE: Following
A Regular Board Meeting

_____ COUNTY
USDA DEFENSE BOARD
MEETS IN _____
(town)

"Natural and man-made disasters often strike without warning and cause serious problems for the disaster victims," said _____, chairman of the _____ County USDA Defense Board.
(county)

At a board meeting _____, _____ explained that the Defense Board and U. S. Department of Agriculture agency personnel are sources of aid for the disaster victim.
(date) (name)

He said the Defense Board and USDA agency members have the authority to grant assistance and put emergency recovery programs into effect.

The _____ County USDA Defense Board can help in three main areas, points out _____. The board helps feed the hungry, aids and advises farmers who had crops or livestock destroyed, and provides emergency loans to farmers having damaged or destroyed property.
(county) (name)

"To help overcome the disaster, the U. S. Department of Agriculture furnishes emergency information to rural residents, and this information comes primarily through our County Defense Board," said _____.
(name)

He encouraged rural residents to make plans before an emergency strikes. _____ said bulletins and information on emergency farm planning is available from _____, County Extension Agent, at _____.
(name) (name) (town)

Another source of emergency information is the Civil Defense office at _____.
(town)

At the meeting, board members also discussed board functions and future plans for _____ and _____.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 18, 1966

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

OBSERVE BIKE SAFETY RULES

More than half of all bicycle accidents occur during spring and the vacation months of June, July and August. Four out of five of those accidents involve violations of the rules of the road.

Before youngsters take to the street or highway, parents should teach them basic traffic rules, County (4-H) Agent _____ urges. Reminding children to ride bikes carefully, courteously and thoughtfully will help to reduce possible bike accidents.

Many Minnesota 4-H clubs stress bicycle safety in their programs. The 10 4-H clubs in Minnesota cited for their outstanding work in the safety project emphasized bicycle safety during club meetings, in discussion groups and through poster safety. The seven 4-H'ers who attended National Safety Congress participated in reflectorizing bikes for their local safety activity.

Here are some rules for bicycle riders:

- Be sure your bike has adequate reflective tape and lights when riding at night. Wear light-colored clothes. Reflectors on the back of the bike should be seen from 300 feet and lights on the front of the bike from 500 feet.
- Keep your bike in good repair.
- Know the traffic rules and observe them at all times. When crossing a busy section, walk your bike. Do not ride on the sidewalks.
- Use the proper hand signals at all times. Observe all traffic signs and signals.
- Use care when passing other riders or standing vehicles.
- Keep two hands on the handlebars. Clowning on a bike is dangerous to yourself and others. Use carriers or baskets for books and packages.
- Do not hitch rides on cars and trucks. Your own pedal-power is safer.
- Be alert.
- Stay on the right side of the road.
- Be courteous, cautious and keep bicycle under control at all times.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 18, 1966

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET
IS TOOL TO YOUR
NEEDS AND WANTS

So you're having trouble meeting your expenses -- or, once they're met -- finding enough money left to buy that piece of furniture you really need, the new car you'd like or the vacation trip the family wants!

Keeping a household budget may be one answer to your problems, suggests Home Agent _____. Although many families shy away from the idea of keeping a budget, it's actually a tool to help the family spend money wisely in order to help them get what they want and need, _____ says.

An advantage of a budget is that it can cut out inefficient spending and give the family more for its money. It's actually a way of seeing that the family has money when it needs it.

A workable budget needs to be custom-made for the family who is to use it. It must be based on family income, spending, the family's needs and wants.

The first step in making a budget is to decide what the family wants and needs -- that is, to set up goals. Some may be goals for the future, some for the present. Since this is a family project, it's important to listen to suggestions from the children as well as the adults. Remember that if you keep the goals realistic, they are easier to attain. For example, if the family wants a fancy boat but is buying a house, this may not be the time to even consider a boat. Or if you have too many steaks this week, you may crowd out that new TV set for next year.

add 1 - household budget

Step two is to estimate the amount of income you expect to have in the planning period -- whether you are keeping the budget for a week, a month or a year. It may be easier to start by keeping the budget for a short period. Take taxes into consideration, insurance premiums, mortgage payments, food, clothing and other expenses. Add up large irregular expenses, divide by 12 and set aside that amount for each month. Include the allowance for every family member. Designate a certain amount for a fund for emergencies that may arise such as illness or a car accident.

As step three, take a look at all parts of the budget and see where you can adjust, if your spending exceeds your budget. You may have to do a better job of grocery shopping -- shopping for more weekend specials, for example.

To see how the budget is working, have each member of the family keep records of spending. Have a safety spindle on the desk and place all receipts on the spindle. At intervals record the expenditures; then you can tell how well the budget is working for you. Do the recorded receipts cover essentials like food, shelter and clothing, but leave enough for those things you want most? If not, examine your buying habits and try again to work out a plan that will give you what you need and some of the things you want.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 18, 1966

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

HOME ECONOMISTS
NEEDED FOR
PEACE CORPS

Home economists are urgently needed for the Peace Corps, Home Agent _____
_____ has announced.

The demand for women with degrees in home economics is greater than it has ever been. The stepped-up requests for home economists are stimulated by the food problems that now confront many nations, according to Mrs. Marie Christenson, president of the Minnesota Home Economics Association. For that reason, home economists with training in nutrition are especially needed. However, practically every specialization in home economics is in demand in the Peace Corps. For example, home economists work in the areas of child care, home management, home improvement, sanitation and hygiene, home arts, clothing, prenatal and postnatal care, as well as food and nutrition.

Approximately 300 home economists are currently serving as volunteers in the Peace Corps. But there are not enough home economists to fill the requests for summer programs this year, Mrs. Christenson said.

This summer home economists are being recruited for Peace Corps programs in these countries: Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Nepal, Peru and Sierra Leone. Training for these programs will begin in June, July or August.

Applications are available from the local post office or by writing to the Peace Corps, Washington, D. C. 20525.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 19, 1966

* For release: *
* Thursday, April 21, 3:00 p.m. *

BOYD INSTALLED IN LIVESTOCK HALL OF FAME

Dr. Willard Lee Boyd today became the 49th member of the Minnesota Livestock Hall of Fame. He is the former director of the University of Minnesota School (now College) of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. Boyd was named to the Livestock Hall of Fame last month and was officially installed today at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

At the ceremonies, his portrait was hung in Peters Hall on the St. Paul Campus and a citation was read commending Dr. Boyd for his contributions to livestock welfare through veterinary medicine.

The citation paid special tribute to Dr. Boyd's early work in the production of hog cholera anti-serum; his research in bovine brucellosis; pyelonephritis and cattle nutrition.

A native of Batavia, Iowa, Dr. Boyd graduated from the Kansas City Veterinary College in 1909. He was appointed to the staff of the University of Minnesota in 1911 and served that institution for 41 years until his retirement in 1952.

During Dr. Boyd's tenure as director of the School of Veterinary Medicine, the University of Minnesota granted its first degree of doctor of veterinary medicine.

Dr. Boyd is the past president of the American Veterinary Medical Association and the Conference of Research Workers in Animal Disease. He still holds membership in these organizations as well as the Minnesota Academy of Science.

He previously served as a member of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board; the Minnesota State Board of Veterinary Examiners and the Council on Education of the A.V.M.A.

In 1945, he was the A.V.M.A. recipient of the Borden Award.

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66-110-car

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 19, 1966

Immediate Release

PLANT ADAPTED VARIETIES OF FRUIT IN YOUR GARDEN

Planning to grow some fruit in your home garden this year?

If you want your dream of mouth-watering, luscious fruits to come true, be sure you choose varieties adapted to your locality.

Not all fruits will do well in Minnesota, cautions Neil Miles, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. For example, cultivated blueberries and blackberries, peaches and sweet cherries are not recommended for planting in this state because they are not winter hardy. Climbing strawberries are also a poor investment.

In recent years, interest in growing cultivated blueberries has increased considerably. But with Minnesota's severe winters, growing cultivated blueberries and blackberries cannot be recommended unless you are willing to give plants the necessary winter protection, Miles says. Even native Minnesota blueberries often kill back to the snow line.

Nevertheless, the number of fruits Minnesotans can grow is increasing, thanks to the efforts of University of Minnesota horticulturists in testing and developing adapted varieties. As a result of their fruit breeding projects, the first apricots were introduced to Minnesota several years ago. University horticulturists developed the hybrids Moongold and Sungold specifically for the Minnesota climate by combining some of the desirable characteristics of cultivated apricots, grown successfully only in more temperate regions, with some of the tree hardiness of the wild Manchurian species.

Among other fruits developed by the University that are suitable for backyard growing Miles lists these: apples - Oriole, Beacon, Haralson, Fireside, Regent; crabapples - Centennial, Chestnut; pears - Parker; hybrid plums - Redglow, Superior; cherry plums - Deep Purple; pie cherries - Northstar, Meteor; gooseberries - Welcome; red currants - Red Lake; raspberries - Latham, Itasca; strawberries - Trumpeter; grapes - Bluejay and Red Amber.

Minnesotans who would like to start a fruit planting this year will find helpful a University Agricultural Extension Service publication, Fruits for Minnesota, 1966, Horticulture Fact Sheet No. 3. This publication lists nearly a hundred varieties of fruit recommended for Minnesota, along with the areas of the state where they are adapted. Copies of the fact sheet are available free from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101 or from county extension offices.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 19, 1966

Immediate Release

H. E. DAY OFFERS CHALLENGE TO HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS

Some 450 senior high school girls, parents and other interested adults are expected to attend annual Home Economics Day, Saturday, April 23, on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Purpose of H. E. Day is to introduce high school girls to the many possibilities for careers in home economics.

Keith McFarland, assistant dean and director of resident instruction of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, and Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, will welcome the guests to the campus.

The morning program will include a conducted tour of the campus and the home economics building, a punch party and movie. The girls will be entertained during their noon luncheon at the North Star Ballroom, Student Center, by the Punchinello Players and the St. Paul Campus Choir.

The afternoon program will feature an overview of the courses offered in textiles and clothing, foods, nutrition and food service management, related art, household equipment, education, home management and family living. Several new specializations will be introduced for girls interested in the natural sciences, arts or social sciences. Special exhibits will be on display and demonstrations will be given by staff members and students in all divisions of home economics.

Co-chairmen for H. E. Day are Mrs. Virginia Nagle, assistant professor, and Mrs. Dorothy Verstraete, instructor, University School of Home Economics.

Student members of the planning committee include Marilyn Clausen, Albert Lea; Sandra Thompson, Puposky; Nancy Gassner, Owatonna; Gayle Callstrom, Goodhue; Karen Shortley, Mound; Jean Hartwig, Darwin; Kathryn Heinen, Richfield; Mary Skalet, St. Louis Park; Mary Beth Wood, Edina; Nancy Bahnemann, West St. Paul; and Julie Carlson, 3926 Girard Ave., Lynn Grimm, 5324-29th Ave. S., and Carolyn Johnson, 4513-30th Ave. S., Minneapolis.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 19, 1966

Immediate Release

NEW FORAGE PELLETTING PLANT ALMOST READY

June 1 is still the target date for beginning operations at the new alfalfa pelleting plant in Thief River Falls, according to Chuck M. Will, assistant county agent for Pennington County.

Will expects this plant to boost the economy of the Thief River Falls area. As more land comes out of soil bank in the next few years, the farmers can grow alfalfa instead of surplus grain, he said.

Even though alfalfa from a radius of 100 miles will be used, Will expects the pellets to find markets far from the Thief River Falls area. He reported that Midwestern feedlot operators were interested and that the pellets may also be sold in Europe and Alaska.

Paul Stelmaschuk, former county agent in Pennington County and now the area development agent at the University of Minnesota, was instrumental in starting the project. As the county agent, he provided information on production and marketing which enabled the co-op members to decide what kind of plant they wanted to operate. The co-op was formed as a result of a Rural Area Development Conference sponsored by the University.

Stelmaschuk said that hay which was confined to the Thief River Falls markets will now bring outside money into the area. The mere presence of a successful plant operation should also help to remove some of the uncertainties about alfalfa as a cash crop.

Pelletized forage is in demand by many feedlot operators because of increasing mechanization since the pellets are more convenient to handle than baled hay.

The pelletizing plant will employ about 15 persons at peak operation and is expected to produce about 4 tons per hour.

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66-113-dcf

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

Immediate Release

LINCK NAMED TO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION POSITION

Albert J. Linck, professor of plant pathology and physiology, has been appointed an assistant director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Minnesota.

The Agricultural Experiment Station is the unit which administers research in agriculture, forestry, and home economics in the Institute of Agriculture and in some phases of veterinary medicine.

Linck will cooperate with Experiment Station Director H. J. Sloan and Wm. F. Hueg, the other assistant director, on a wide variety of research administration activities, including assistance to departments and liaison with other units of the University and outside agencies supporting research.

He will also continue to teach plant physiology for the immediate future.

Linck, who has been on the University staff since 1955, has been a teacher and researcher specializing in the field of plant physiology. He has done extensive studies on translocation of organic and inorganic compounds, mechanism and action of herbicides, and temperature effects on plants.

He is a member of numerous scientific organizations and has served as president of Gamma Alpha, national scientific society. In 1962 he received an award with Richard Behrens and Robert Anderson for the best research article in Weeds, a scientific journal.

His college education was at Ohio State University, where he received his B.S. in 1950, M.S. in 1951 and Ph.D. in 1955.

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66-114-pjt

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

Immediate Release

SHORT-TERM PROGRAMS PROVIDE LEARNING EXPERIENCE FOR 4-H

Short-term 4-H programs will provide new learning adventures for young people in a number of Minnesota counties this spring and summer.

These programs, in the nature of short courses, will last from 5 to 12 weeks. They are open to all youth 9 to 19 years of age whether enrolled in the year-round 4-H program or not. This experimental approach to 4-H will be tried in three pilot counties, Dakota, Redwood and Beltrami, although some other counties in the state are also adopting the plan.

The short courses to be offered will vary from county to county, but will include bicycle care and safety, babysitting, outdoor cooking, beautifying your home (indoor and outdoor flower gardening), family life education, conservation, automotive, make-a-dress workshop for junior and senior high school girls, money management, knitting, small engines.

The young people enrolled in these short-term 4-H programs will carry on the work with the help of adult leaders, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Most of the programs will begin immediately after the close of school.

Purpose of these pilot programs is to extend participation in 4-H to more young people in Minnesota counties. Special emphasis is being placed on adapting programs to meet the needs and interests of suburban, urban and rural non-farm youth.

This experimental new, broader and more adventurous approach to 4-H has been called 4-H Operation Expansion. Beltrami, Dakota and Redwood counties are among 21 counties in six states in the nation taking part in this pilot project.

Young people who are interested in the short-term 4-H programs should check with the county extension office for further information.

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66-115-jbn

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

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FUTURE FARMERS RECEIVE AWARDS

More than 100 young Minnesotans from 75 Future Farmer of America chapters throughout the state were recently named winners of some \$2,800 in FFA awards.

They will be honored at a noon awards luncheon on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota May 2 and 3 during the state FFA convention.

Two \$100 National FFA Foundation Awards are new this year and emphasize the theme of this year's convention, "Agriculture is More Than Farming." Awards and winners are: Ornamental Horticulture--Rodney Karnitz, Belle Plaine; and Home Improvement--George Bakeberg, Howard Lake.

Included in the remaining National FFA Foundation Awards of \$100 each are:

Farm Mechanics--John Borchert, Owatonna; Farm and Home Electrification--Gary Wilson, Owatonna; Soil and Water Management--Charles Fick, Plainview; State Star Dairy Farmer--Jerome Bunkowski, Perham; State Star Livestock Farmer--Richard Nystuen, Kenyon. The \$100 Farm Safety Award went to the Faribault chapter.

The \$75 national awards are: Star Beef Farmer--Verlon Ponto, Okabena; Star Crops Farmer--Brent Aarestad, Halstad; Star Hog Farmer--Greg Merkel, Fairfax; Star Poultry Farmer--Raymond Mussel, Jr., Plainview; Star Sheep Farmer--Jerel Bottelson, Albert Lea; Star Forestry Farmer--Ronnie Tobkin, Perham.

Minnesota FFA Foundation Awards:

Regional Star Dairy Farmer--Henry Weber, Fertile; Gene Robben, Staples; Gregory Bakeberg, Howard Lake; Tom Metkowski, Silver Lake; Mike Ambrose, Jackson; Stanley Wolter, Waconia; and Lynn Sathre, Adams.

Regional Soil and Water Management--Robert Jerger, Barnesville; Phillip Damhof, Willmar; and Frank Bexdicek, Jackson.

more

add 1 - FFA awards

District Star Farmers--Homer Grinde, Thief River Falls; Roy D. Nord, Bemidji; Ole Jallo, Alberta; Robert Olson, St. Francis; Dennis Kohlman, Appleton; Robert Bollesen, Tyler; James Ladlie, Albert Lea; and Jerry Kimmes, Hastings.

Other Regional Awards:

Farm Mechanics--Arlan Larson, Climax; Ronald Bucholz, Perham; John Erickson, Willmar; Michael Allen, Canby; Gary Erdman, Jasper; and David Cordes, Kenyon.

Farm and Home Electrification--Gary Wittnebel, Alexandria; and James Edmonson, Howard Lake.

Farm Safety--the Fertile, Stillwater, Ortonville, Sleepy Eye and Pine Island FFA chapters.

Beef Farming--James Todahl, Fertile; David Steinbrecher, Motley; Marlin Flatau, Perham; David Finger, St. Francis; Glen Rouse, Olivia; Robert Traxler, Le Center; and Kerry Kronebusch, Lewiston.

Crops Farming--John Thompson, Barnesville; Larry Gilbertson, Forest Lake; Paul Dillon, Canby; Jerry Ploehn, Jackson; Ivan Otto, Belle Plaine; and Jack Cordes, Kenyon.

Hog Farming--Dean Wang, Halstad; Harold Ward, Motley; Wayne Lepper, Hawley; Robert Larson, Willmar; James Hulke, New Ulm; and Richard Nagel, Arlington.

Poultry Farming--Ronnie Johnson, Perham; James Larson, Willmar; Donn Cunningham, Hector; Lyle Meyer, Worthington; and Robert Blume, Faribault.

Sheep Farming--Steven W. Anderson, Halstad; Paul McWhorter, Alexandria; Jerome Diers, Howard Lake; Larry Strand, Boyd; Robert Ewert, Mountain Lake; and Elmer Sanford, Northfield.

Forestry--Roger Hyska, Willow River.

Livestock Farming--Harold Gast, Fertile; Kenneth Kephart, Motley; Steve Lamon, Hawley; Donald Witte, Atwater; David Rieke, Fairfax; Jim Baumgard, Okabena; and Paul Johnson, Blooming Prairie.

more

add 2 - FFA awards

Ornamental Horticulture--Pat Scherber, Monticello; and John Sandgren, Hector.

Home Improvement--Joseph Cronin, Motley; Gayle Sitter, Ortonville; Edmund Fosness, Fairmont; and James Ertl, Waconia.

Creed Speaking--Lowell Thompson, Ada; Carl Nord, Bemidji; Alan Damlo, Perham; Marvin Madsen, Atwater; Lee Hertling, Renville; Stanley Tofteland, Luverne; Larry Olson, Winnebago; and Warren Hoppe, Lewiston.

Parliamentary Procedure (chapter awards)--Halstad, Brainerd, Wheaton, Foley, Redwood Falls, Mountain Lake, Faribault and Mabel.

Public Speaking--Richard Applequist, Fertile; Roy Nord, Bemidji; Gary Sauter, Moorhead; Pat Dearing, Monticello; Gary Verzalik, Olivia; Jim Lewis, Jr., Jasper; Perry Tilleraas, Blooming Prairie; and Roy A. Johnson, Red Wing.

Concrete Improvement--Kieth Lindgren, Kennedy; James Fairchild, Hibbing; Dale Cuperus, Wheaton; Harvey Zander, Howard Lake; Keith Radel, Redwood Falls; Stephen Bedow, Tyler; Roger Timm, Mankato; and Oswald Landson, Spring Grove.

Chapters receiving \$150 and bronze plaques for showing the greatest interest and having made most progress in growing more and better home-grown feeds are New Ulm, Faribault and Le Center. The awards are made by the National Dairy Products Corporation through its Minnesota division, the National Butter Company and Kraft Foods Company.

The Canby, Faribault, Forest Lake and Stillwater chapters were named first place winners in the 1965 State Chapter Contest. Each chapter receives a plaque donated by the St. Paul Chapter, Alpha Gamma Rho Fraternity.

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66-116-dcf

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 25, 1966

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

CHECKLIST FOR
PERFECT SWIMWEAR

Before long swimmers, water skiers, sun bathers or splashers will be looking for the perfect suit for their summer fun. But the wise shopper should first check out various swimsuit features for durability and serviceability.

Wise shopping is one aspect of clothing selection that 4-H girls and future homemakers should practice now, says Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Before buying a swimsuit or any purchase, consider the cost, style, workmanship and fiber content.

If you're a good swimmer or water skier, select a swimsuit with wide shoulder straps. One or two-piece styles will suit the sunbather or splasher.

When checking for workmanship, notice the cut of the suit, kind of knit or weave, seams, built-in foundation, closures, trim and overall appearance.

Swimsuit fabrics have their own advantages and disadvantages. Wools give excellent wear, hold their shape well, either wet or dry. Cool cottons wear well and are good for sunbathing but may mildew if not taken care of properly.

Spandex is strong, lightweight and has the necessary stretch for a close-fitting swimsuit. It resists perspiration, cosmetic oils and lotions.

Very strong, wet or dry, nylon should be washed alone since it takes on the color and soil of other fibers. Polyesters are strong, wrinkle-resistant and may take on the appearance of wool, silk or cotton. Acrylics are lightweight, warm, and have a dry, pleasant feel. They dry quickly and are resistant to damage by sunlight, moisture and moths.

Many swimsuit fabrics are a blend of two or more of the above fibers. When combined in the best proportion, the good qualities of each fiber are then present. Some examples of good blends for swimsuits are 50 percent polyester with 50 percent acrylic or 75 percent polyester with 25 percent wool.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 25, 1966

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

RAISINS, HONEY
MAY PLENTIFULS

Raisins, grape juice, honey -- these are among the abundant foods and good buys you'll find at markets during May, announces Home Agent _____.

Because of the bumper grape crop last year, there are raisins in plenty for snacking, for cookies and cakes. California's production of raisins this year amounted to 272,000 tons -- the largest since 1952.

Grape juice carries the lowest price tag since 1961. It makes a nutritious appetizer, is a refreshing between-meal drink and is a colorful addition to other fruit juices and fruit punches.

Since Minnesota is one of the leading honey producing states, you'll find plenty of honey in local markets this month.

Honey makes a delicious topping for hot biscuits and toast. A honey spread for pancakes and waffles can be made by blending together equal amounts of honey and butter. Try a Minnesota honey sundae for dessert -- honey poured over vanilla ice cream topped with a sprinkling of chopped sunflower seeds.

Cakes and cookies made with honey are noted for their keeping qualities. However, if a cake or cookie recipe calls for sugar and you wish to use honey instead, the general rule is to reduce the amount of liquid by one quarter of a cup for each cup of honey used. It's best, though, to use recipes that specifically call for honey.

Store honey covered in a dry place at room temperature. If it crystallizes, simply place the container in a pan of warm water until the crystals disappear.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 25, 1966

To all counties

IN BRIEF....

Time is Right for Lawn Seeding: If you're planning to seed a new lawn this spring, do it between April 15 and May 10. Gus Hard, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist, says late seeding can mean excessive weed competition.

For sunny lawns and heavy soils, seed 60 to 80 percent Kentucky bluegrass, such as Park variety. Use fescue grasses for the rest of the mixture.

For shady lawns and sandy soils, seed only 30 to 40 percent Kentucky bluegrass and 60 to 70 percent of creeping red fescue. Hard says new lawn is tender, so use it sparingly and begin mowing when the grass is about three inches tall.

* * *

Improved Pasture is Good Investment: Cattle will soon be on pasture for the summer. James Justin, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, says permanent pasture with quite a few weeds and short grass probably won't produce much meat or milk.

A few dollars per acre spent to fertilize your pasture is a good investment. Justin says an improved pasture raises milk and meat output and more than pays for the fertilizer cost.

He also says many pasture weeds can be easily controlled with 2,4-D or other herbicides recommended in Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops, 1966." Get a copy from your county agent or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

* * *

Test for Phosphorus and Potassium Too: Adding nitrogen to your soils will increase crop growth. But the increased growth also removes extra phosphorus and potassium, says John M. MacGregor, professor of soil science at the University of Minnesota. So when you test for nitrogen content, test for phosphorus and potassium too. Then balance nitrogen fertilizer with phosphorus and potassium applications. MacGregor says localized areas of high-lime soils in western Minnesota may require added zinc.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 25, 1966

To all counties

NEW DRUG DEVELOPED
TO PREVENT LEGUME
BLOAT IN CATTLE

A new drug to prevent legume bloat in cattle has been developed by Erle E. Bartley, dairy scientist at Kansas State University.

The drug is called "poloxalene" and, if used correctly, is said to be 100 percent effective in preventing cattle bloat. The drug is dry and can be spread over grain as a topdressing.

Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, says the bloat preventive could easily be given to dairy cattle getting a daily grain ration. But giving the drug to pasture cattle would be more difficult.

To prevent bloat, the drug must be fed to cattle a few minutes before they are pastured or fed freshly cut legumes. And it must be fed daily--10 grams for animals weighing less than 1,000 pounds and 20 grams for larger animals.

Cattle bloat causes nearly \$100 million in losses annually for United States livestock producers. And losses from bloat are even more serious in New Zealand, Australia and South America.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 25, 1966

To all counties

ENTOMOLOGIST EXPLAINS
USDA RULING ON USING
ALDRIN AND DIELDRIN

Considerable confusion has been created by misleading releases to newspapers and radio stations about the U. S. Department of Agriculture's cancellation of certain uses of aldrin and dieldrin.

John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist, says the USDA ruling cancels use of aldrin and dieldrin as foliar applications or postemergence sprays for grasshopper, cutworm and army worm control on corn, soybeans and small grains.

But aldrin can still be used as a soil treatment to control soil insects in corn.

And aldrin and dieldrin can be used as a seed treatment on vegetables, grains and forages. Dieldrin may still be used on tree fruits, such as apples and plums.

On January 31, the Pesticide Regulation Division of USDA's Agricultural Research Service announced the cancellation of certain uses of aldrin and dieldrin on a number of field and vegetable crops. The ruling was effective about March 1.

USDA officials said some uses of these insecticides were cancelled because more sensitive residue-detection procedures indicated aldrin and dieldrin can produce illegal residues on certain crops and in milk of cows fed these crops.

According to USDA, the ruling cancelled use of aldrin as a foliage treatment on corn and all uses of aldrin other than seed treatment on crops that included: alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, grass, millet, milo, pasture grass, small grains (barley, oats, rye and wheat), soybeans and sugar beets.

Use of dieldrin, other than seed treatment, was cancelled for such crops as: corn, grass, millet, milo, pasture grass, small grains (barley, oats, rye and wheat), soybeans and sorghum.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 25, 1966

To all counties

PEACE CORPS
EXPANDS INDIA
FARM PROGRAM

The Peace Corps plans to send a second group of 500 agricultural workers to serve in India to help overcome that nation's food shortage.

_____, _____ County agricultural agent,
(full name) (county)
says this latest announcement means the Peace Corps proposes to have 1,000 more volunteers in India by next January.

Just last month, Peace Corps Director Jack Vaughn announced plans to send the first group of 500 volunteers. India now has nearly 700 Peace Corpsmen, more than any other country. The two increases would raise the total to 1,600 volunteers.

_____ is one of the nation's 4,000 agricultural extension
(agent's last name)
agents helping the Peace Corps attract experienced and retired farmers and rural young people who are willing to serve two years improving farm methods in India.

Volunteers will work with farm families and in communities to raise farm production and promote feeding programs for the needy, expectant mothers and pre-school children.

Experience has shown that Indian peasants are willing to change when shown a better way. Poultry raising and egg marketing are examples of successful operations Peace Corps volunteers have helped initiate in India.

On poultry farms that were assisted or initiated by volunteers, the number of chickens increased from 65,000 to 280,000 birds during 1964. Output rose to 650,000 birds in 1965 and egg production jumped from 366,000 to more than one million eggs weekly.

Persons wanting more information about the Peace Corps' agricultural programs in India or any of 15 other countries should contact _____,
(full name)
Agricultural Extension Agent, _____.
(town)

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 26, 1966

* FOR RELEASE: After 8:30 p.m. *
* Monday, May 2 *

ARLINGTON BOY NAMED 1966 STATE STAR FARMER

Richard Nagel, 18-year-old member of the Arlington-Green Isle High School Future Farmers of America chapter, was named Minnesota's 1966 FFA State Star Farmer Monday evening.

He received a \$200 cash award and a plaque from the National and State FFA Foundations. The award was presented at the annual State Future Farmers of America banquet in Aldrich Arena in St. Paul.

The banquet was part of the annual Minnesota FFA convention on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Selected from a group of 275 State Farmers, this year's top Future Farmer is the son of Mrs. Frieda Nagel of Arlington. He has three sisters and five brothers. His agriculture instructor and FFA advisor is R. J. Vossen and his high school superintendent is G. E. Henderson.

He completed four years of vocational agriculture in Arlington-Green Isle High School and has increased his net worth by \$3,531.02 during the past four and a half years.

Richard, his widowed mother and 8-year-old brother live on their 153-acre farm which has been in the family more than 100 years. Richard's father died in 1961.

The 147 tillable acres were rented to neighbors until 1963. Since then, Richard has rented the entire farm acreage, buildings and equipment from his mother on a cash basis.

He has purchased more than \$5,000 worth of machinery since taking over management responsibilities. He borrowed money from the local bank and Production Credit Association.

Richard owns 177 head of hogs and 1300 bushels of corn and soybeans. His farm equipment is valued at \$8,939.

more

add 1 - State star farmer

He has served as chapter vice president, district sentinel of the FFA, chairman of the Supervised Farming Committee and represented his chapter at the National FFA Convention. This was his first State FFA convention and he is the chapter's first state farmer.

A member of the FFA chapter soils, meats and general livestock teams, Richard was named star chapter farmer and green hand and served as vice chairman of the local anti-smoking educational committee.

He has been a 4-H member for six years, is a church choir member and holds membership in the Minnesota Swine Breeders' Association and the Poland China Association.

Named Regional Star Farmers at the banquet were: Arlan Larson, Climax; Bryan Voelker, Bertha; Jerome Bunkowski, Perham; John Erickson, Willmar; Glen Rouse, Olivia; Jerry Ploehn, Jackson; Richard Nagel, Arlington-Green Isle; and Mike Thill, Winona.

Fourteen adults were named State Honorary Degree Farmers for their years of service to FFA members. They were:

Harley Hanke, assistant professor, West Central Experiment Station, Morris; Orin Hanson, manager of Agriculture and World Trade Departments, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis; Emery Krech, president, Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructors' Association, St. James; Fred Lammers, past president and board member, Minnesota State Fair, Stillwater; Clifford Markuson, manager, American Dairy Association of Minnesota, St. Paul; Duane J. Mattheis, State Commissioner of Education, St. Paul; Earl Northouse, Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, Sacred Heart.

Harry A. Olson, father of state FFA president, Parkers Prairie; Wayne Olson, State Commissioner of Conservation, St. Paul; A. A. Paciotti, editor of THE AG MAN, Alexandria; A. G. Sandahl, vocational agriculture instructor and FFA advisor, Glencoe; A. R. Schmid, associate professor, Agronomy and Plant Genetics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul; John Shelstad, vocational agriculture instructor, FFA adviser and retiring member of State FFA Board of Directors, Kenyon; David Stone, KSTP Radio-TV, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 26, 1966

Immediate Release

REGISTRATION FOR EXPORT CONFERENCES ARRANGED

Business men and other leaders planning to attend either the Upper Midwest Conference on Agricultural Trade or Industrial and Commercial Exports May 18-19, Capp-Towers Motor Hotel, Minneapolis, may obtain advance registration forms and programs from the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

The two conferences, held simultaneously, will feature leading government officials and business leaders who will look at the nation's and area's potential for foreign trade. Several governors, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, three undersecretaries in the U.S. cabinet, and local and national business leaders will speak.

The conferences are being sponsored by the University of Minnesota, the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Minnesota World Trade Association. Other cooperators include the Upper Midwest Regional Export Expansion Council, the State of Minnesota, the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, the St. Paul Area Chamber of Commerce, the North Central Credit and Financial Management Association, the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives, and the Minneapolis Grain Exchange.

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66-117-hbs