

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

Immediate release

MCLEOD CO. HOME AGENT RECEIVES NATIONAL RECOGNITION

CHICAGO--Irene M. Ott, McLeod County home agent, received a distinguished service award at the 32nd annual meeting of the National Association of Extension Home Economists at the Sherman House here Wednesday (Nov. 2).

She was among a group of extension home economists from other states honored at a special Recognition Brunch Wednesday morning. The distinguished service honor is given to extension home economists for serving 10 or more years as educational leaders in helping women to apply the latest research in management, consumer education, housing and home furnishings, child development, clothing and nutrition.

Miss Ott has been a home agent in McLeod County for nine years and previous to that was a home agent in Martin County for three years. She holds the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff. As a home agent she is a joint employee of McLeod County, the University of Minnesota and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. During the time she has been a home agent Miss Ott has helped families find greater satisfactions in living.

She holds a bachelor of science degree with a major in home economics from the University of Minnesota. Last year while on sabbatical leave she did graduate work at the University of Minnesota in home management and consumer education.

Active in professional organizations, Miss Ott has been president and secretary of the Minnesota Association of Extension Home Economists and has served on committees for the National Association of Extension Home Economists. She is a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary Agricultural Extension Service fraternity, and of the Minnesota and American Home Economics Associations.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
Nov. 3, 1966

Immediate release

TV SHOW TO FEATURE HELPS TO THE CONSUMER

With the vast number of products on the market, the average consumer has problems in making wise purchases--and often in knowing the best way to use and care for them.

The many helps offered consumers in buying and decision making by the 91 county extension offices in Minnesota will be featured in a television program, "Serving the Consumer," on the "Town and Country" show on KTCA-TV, Channel 2, Twin Cities, at 9:30 -10 p.m. Thursday, Nov. 17. The show will be aired at the same time by KWCM-TV, Channel 10, Appleton, and WDSE-TV, Channel 8, Duluth. It will be carried on WTCN-TV, Channel 11, Twin Cities, Saturday, Nov. 19, at 9:30 a.m. and on KFME-TV, Channel 13, Fargo, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, at 7:30 p.m.

Appearing with host Ray Wolf, associate professor and extension information specialist at the University of Minnesota, will be three county home agents-- Mrs. Melva Houtcooper, St. Paul; Mrs. Marjorie Hamann, Stillwater; and Mrs. Elaine Klingebiel, Farmington.

The home agents will give demonstrations carrying out the theme, "How does a homemaker decide which is best for her purpose?" Mrs. Houtcooper will compare the quality of various children's sweaters to help the consumer with buying decisions. Mrs. Hamann will give suggestions on selection of such laundry aids as cold water soaps and other detergents and disinfectants; Mrs. Klingebiel will compare costs of turkey roasts with whole turkeys.

Among services to which the home agents will call the attention of viewers are consumer education programs sponsored by the county extension service and publications of the University of Minnesota and the U. S. Department of Agriculture available at county extension offices.

The television program is one of the highlights of Consumer Education Week, Nov. 14-18, designated to inform people of the consumer information available through local county extension offices.

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66-313-jbn

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November 3, 1966

Immediate release

4-H'ERS TO REPRESENT MINN. IN MECHANICAL PROJECTS

Trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, Nov. 27-Dec. 1 have been awarded to three 4-H'ers enrolled in the mechanical projects, according to Stanley Meinen, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

They are Gary R. Garbe, 18, 710 Woodlane Dr., St. Paul, tractor; Duane C. Johnson, 16, Dalbo, electric and Phillip Dietz, 19, Sleepy Eye, shop.

Garbe has always been interested in motors, tractors and farm machinery. He has distributed reflectorized tape for use on tractors in Washington County, used conservation practices while plowing and has given a variety of demonstrations at his local club and other county clubs. A 1966 graduate of St. Paul Park High School, he believes that a careful operator complemented by carefully maintained machinery are more than a match against any accident. He is now a freshman at the University of Minnesota, majoring in agriculture.

Johnson has made 30 electrical items and repaired 22 others. He has built an amplifier, short wave radio, computer game and integrator, an inter-com, a stereo record player and a model electric organ. At the Regional Science Fair in St. Cloud, he won first in his class. This summer he made an air conditioner for his home. The Mille Lacs County youth is a junior at Princeton High School.

Dietz assisted with building the fireplace, cedar lining two closets, installing doors and ash paneling when his family built a new home. The Brown County 4-H'er has made nine large pieces of furniture including a mahogany buffet, cherry coffee table, modern contemporary chair and walnut ottoman. He has won four science fair exhibits. His stereo console exhibit won a purple ribbon at the 1965 State Fair. The 10-year 4-H member is now a sophomore at Stout State University in Wisconsin majoring in industrial arts education.

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November 3, 1966

Immediate release

4-H FOODS PROJECT WINNERS TO CLUB CONGRESS

Three girls who have either created their own recipes, done some comparative food shopping or sought out the how's and why's of food preparation have won trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, Nov. 27-Dec. 1 as state winners.

They are Patricia Geurs, 19, Hamel, winner in foods-nutrition; Becky Ann Smith, 18, Montevideo, food preservation and Myrene Jones, 18, New Ulm, bread.

Deborah Lea Messer, 17, Wadena, will receive a wrist watch as state winner in dairy foods.

Miss Geurs has had the experience of catering a 30th anniversary buffet luncheon with her sister's help. Her foods-nutrition project has taught her about food shopping as well as food values and food preparation. The Hennepin County 4-H'er has attended the Citizenship Short Course in Washington D. C. She is a sophomore at the College of St. Catherine.

Her record of canning a total of 1124 pints and 3056 pounds of food in six years has given Miss Smith a good background for teaching younger members the how's and why's of food preservation. She has represented Chippewa County three times at the State Fair with her jams and jellies. She is now a freshman at the University of Minnesota in secondary education.

Miss Jones was named the outstanding junior leader in Blue Earth County in 1965. In her seven years in foods-nutrition she has created her own bread recipes using soybean flour and has demonstrated on this topic several times at the State Fair. She was a Maryland-Minnesota exchange delegate and served on the Junior Leadership Conference continuation committee. Miss Jones is a freshman at the University of Minnesota preparing for a home economics career.

Besides planning and preparing foods, Miss Messer has learned how to shop for groceries and compare prices. The high school senior has been 4-H secretary, treasurer and vice president of her local 4-H club. She has participated in regional dairy days and has received awards in her dairy foods demonstrations at the Wadena County fair and the State Fair.

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66-314- smk

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MINNESOTA AGENTS HONORED FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

HONOLULU--Three Minnesota county agricultural agents were honored for outstanding service and received Distinguished Service Awards during the National Association of County Agricultural Agents annual meeting here November 1-7.

Floyd H. Bellin, Jr., Fairmont, Martin County agent; Ernest D. Johnson, Redwood Falls, Redwood County agent; and Eldon H. Senske, Albert Lea, Freeborn County agent, were the Minnesotans honored. All are associate professors on the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service staff.

Bellin received a B.S. in 1951 from the University of Minnesota. Named Martin County agent in 1959, he was Le Sueur County agent from 1955-59. He was honored for effective educational efforts in farm and home management, public affairs, comprehensive land-use planning, chemical weed control, fertilizer use and variety comparisons.

His leadership has increased the size and quality of 4-H and Dairy Herd Improvement Association programs. Bellin and local agribusiness leaders have developed educational programs in livestock, crop production and marketing. He was named director of the Minnesota Association of County Agricultural Agents for 1966-67.

Johnson was recognized for effective communication with Redwood County residents. He has been agent there since 1958. Johnson has worked successfully with young married couples to improve farm and home management and has expanded the agricultural, home economics and youth programs in recent years.

A 1951 graduate from the University of Minnesota, Johnson has also done graduate work in economics and agronomy at the University.

Freeborn County agent since 1955, Senske was recognized for his educational work in all phases of agricultural production. Under his leadership, 4-H membership became the largest in southern Minnesota with strong local leaders.

Senske has also worked effectively to increase county industrial development and to stimulate farm and home development. He received a B.S. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1950 and was Becker County agent for two years before taking his present post.

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66-315-dcf

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Immediate release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR

NOVEMBER

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 7 | Cooperative Managers and Directors Workshop, at the Co-op Electric Building, Braham, for Kanabec, Pine, Mill Lacs, Isanti and Chisago counties. |
| 8, 9, 10 | Landscape Design School, St. Paul Campus, Coffey Hall, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. |
| 9 | Cooperative Managers and Directors Workshop, Rushford, at Golfview Cafe, for Houston, Fillmore and Winona counties. |
| 10 | Cooperative Managers and Directors workshop, Plainview, Plainview Legion Clubroom, for Olmsted and Wabasha counties. |
| 15, 22, 29 | Pest Control Short Course, St. Paul Campus, 203 Coffey Hall, 4:30 to 8:30 p.m. |
| 16, 22 | Beef Management School, Hawley, for Becker and Clay counties, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. |
| 17, 23 | Beef Management School, Fergus Falls, for West Otter Tail County, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. |
| 25-Dec. 3 | International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago. |
| 27-Dec. 1 | National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago. |
| 28 | Beef Management School, Madison, for Lac Qui Parle County, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. |
| 28 | Resort Management Institute, Faribault, Lavender Inn. 6:30 p.m. |
| 29, 30 | Soils and Fertilizer Short Course, Minneapolis, Leamington Hotel, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. |
| 29 | Dairy Seminar, Rochester, for Olmsted County, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. |
| 29 | Swine School, Mapleton, for Waseca, Blue Earth and Faribault counties, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. |
| 30 | Dairy Seminar, Forest Lake, for Washington, Chisago, Anoka and Isanti counties, 10 a.m. |
| 30 | Comprehensive Planning Seminar, Owatonna, for Steele, Scott, Wabasha, Le Sueur, Rice and Goodhue counties, 9:30 a.m. |
| 30 | Cooperative Managers and Directors Workshop, Albert Lea, Skyline Supper Club, for Freeborn and Mower counties. |

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66-312-vak

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 7, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

HOG PRODUCERS
ARE EXPANDING,
BUT GRADUALLY

An increased supply adjustment appears to be the trend in the hog industry, according to Kenneth Egertson, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota.

The farrowing increase that began in late 1965 continued during 1966. And the September 1 Pig Crop Report shows further increases are planned.

However, the increase appears to be gradual. And Egertson says the hog industry may now be more stable with fewer "inners" and "outers" to cause extreme fluctuations.

The farrowing increase will probably move the industry into an expansion phase in slaughter--estimated to be 5-9 percent higher than year-earlier levels from October, 1966 through June 1967. With this in mind, Egertson offers some management recommendations:

* Keep hogs moving to market as they approach the 210-220 pound weight bracket this fall. As the period progresses, price differentials will begin to favor lighter hogs.

* Keep facilities full, at least during the spring farrowing period. There seems to be no reason for cutting production during 1967.

* But don't expand in a "helter-skelter" manner. With increasing supplies, prices are likely to decline and a quality product will be at a premium.

-more-

add 1 -- hog producers

Egertson points out that returns to producers have been good so far this year. Production costs have averaged about \$16 per hundredweight. And barrow and gilt prices at eight major markets averaged \$25.10 per hundred during the first eight months of 1966.

But the profit margin will narrow somewhat this fall because feed costs are rising. Higher feed costs will tend to keep hog production increases gradual during 1967.

Farrowings during both spring and summer quarters of 1966 were 8 percent above these same quarters in 1965. Intentions indicate continued adjustment for the September-November and December-February quarters of 1966-67, with farrowings estimated to be six percent above year-before levels.

Egertson suggests that only a moderate increase in 1967 spring farrowing should be expected due to rising production costs, especially feed prices.

The outlook by marketing quarter is as follows:

* October-December -- Slaughter may be 5-8 percent above a year ago and 12-17 percent higher than third quarter levels. But increased population and incomes should keep total demand 1-2 percent above a year earlier.

Prices should range from the current \$22 per hundred to a possible low of \$19 in late December. High corn and supplement feed prices will cut incentive for expansion in the 1967 spring period. However, fall market pig profits look excellent.

* January-March -- Pork supplies should continue to expand, some 5-9 percent above this period in 1966. Barrow and gilt prices should average in the \$20-\$22 per hundred range. Even with prices below the \$26.75 average for 1966, profits look good to excellent in this quarter.

* April-June -- The supply situation will be similar to previous quarter with a 5-7 percent rise over year-earlier levels. Expect some monthly increase in April, but moderate expansion over the quarter. Prices may be weaker in April, but should average \$19-\$22 during the quarter. Profit prospects appear good to excellent.

add 2 -- hog producers

*July-September -- Supplies and prices will depend on actual size of the early spring pig crop. But expansion is expected. Slaughter should be 4-6 percent above a year earlier. Prices should range from \$21-\$23 per hundred.

Prices appear favorable for at least the first three quarters of 1967. If expansion stays under 10 percent for the late spring farrowing period, price pressure from expanded marketings shouldn't become too severe even in later months. But look for production costs to increase.

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To all counties

Immediate release

MORE STORED CHEMICALS
INCREASE DANGER OF
FIRE HAZARDS

As Minnesota farmers use and store an ever increasing amount and variety of agricultural chemicals, there's also an increased chance of fire hazards.

The best insurance against chemical fires is to store the chemicals in a separate building--not in the granary, machine shed, garage or barn.

John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, and Gerald R. Miller, extension agronomist, recommend that you keep the chemical storage buildings locked and marked with a distinctive, easily-read sign. And never permit smoking or fires in the buildings.

Three types of hazards are associated with agricultural chemicals: 1) the flammable or explosive nature of the chemicals or their solvents; 2) toxic fumes, vapors, dusts and liquids of certain chemicals; and 3) possible after effects of spilling or dispersing chemicals onto vegetation, crops, and farmyards, or into wells and other water supplies.

The specialists give some recommendations on what to do before, during and after a fire in a chemical storage area:

- * Warn employees and families of the hazards of stored chemicals.
- * Have a list of poison control centers, possible antidotes and poison treatments. Get this information from emergency and hospital personnel and doctors.
- * Evacuate all persons in the fire area and all those immediately downwind of the fire. Move these persons out of danger and upwind of the fire area.

add 1 - stored chemicals

* Don't try to extinguish a chemical fire without adequate respiratory protection--a supplied-air device or gas mask with cannisters approved for the vapors. Assume every fire in a chemical storage area is a toxic-producing fire.

* Avoid dispersing chemicals during and just after a fire. Water used in fire-fighting may wash chemicals onto farmyard, pastures or fields, or into feed and water supplies. Chemical fumes can damage vegetation.

* Don't use contaminated areas or commodities until they are determined safe. Have wells and water supplies analyzed by a suitable laboratory. Pasture and field vegetation and feed supplies can also be tested for contamination.

* If containers are damaged by water or fire, don't try to salvage either chemicals or containers. Bury damaged containers and chemicals at least 18 inches deep in an isolated area away from water supplies.

* Wear protective clothing--appropriate gloves and footwear, freshly laundered cap and overalls, and goggles or face shield.

* Avoid skin contact with the containers. Don't breathe the dust or vapors. And wash thoroughly with soap and water before eating or smoking and after disposing of the chemicals.

* Also, pass on information about the fire to your county agent.

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To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF....

Applying fertilizer this fall could mean earlier planting next year, especially if your fields would be too wet for heavy spreading machines in the spring, says Curt Overdahl, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist. Fertilizing now means less compaction, and ruts will be less of a problem in the spring. Also, fertilizer companies frequently cut prices to increase their fall sales.

* * * *

Vo-Ag Scholarships Available. A large number of scholarships in the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics will be available for incoming freshmen in 1967. Application deadline is still December 15, although the mailing of materials to high school counselors and principals has been delayed. The scholarships are open to seniors in the upper one-fourth of the their senior class, who are able to show financial need. This fall 65 freshmen received a total of \$19,700, said College of Agriculture scholarship advisor Ralph Miller.

* * * *

Minnesota 10th in Feeder Cattle. Cattle on feed October 1 in 32 major feeding states totaled about 7.9 million head. This figure was eight percent more than a year ago but five percent less than the July 1 figure. Minnesota was 10th out of 32 with 340,000 feeder cattle, up 13 percent from last year. The 12 North Central states reported nearly 4.6 million head, up 8 percent from a year ago and representing 58 percent of all cattle on feed in the 32 major feeding states.

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November 7, 1966

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents
Immediate release

COUNTY EXTENSION
OFFICE IS CONSUMER
INFORMATION CENTER

Need information on stain removal, buying sweaters, stretching the budget, color choices for you furnishings, better time management?

Your county extension office in _____ in _____ can provide that
(town) (building)
and other consumer information for you, says Home Agent _____.

November 14-18 has been designated Consumer Education Week to inform residents of the consumer information available through local county extension offices in Minnesota.

Consumer education includes more than information on how to buy wisely to get the most satisfaction for money spent, says _____. Consumer information involves the many questions related to decision making, management of time and money that concern every individual and family in daily living. Such information will help individuals, the family and community to use their resources more effectively. Questions may concern use of credit, selection of wallpaper, care of durable press fabrics, planning better meals for the family, good food buys, better lighting for study, insect control -- almost any problem that comes up in the daily round of living.

The consumer education program is carried out by the _____ County Extension Service in many ways, including:

- Special interest meetings open to men and women. (Mention here some you may have had this year and some scheduled for the future.)

add 1 - consumer information center

• Lessons and leader-training meetings for home extension groups. (Tell here what you are working on this year.)

• Office calls and telephone calls.

• Home visits.

• Radio programs, news stories, columns written by agents in local papers.

• Publications published by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A list of consumer information publications is available from the county extension office.

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November 7, 1966

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

(4th in a series on
career opportunities)

OPPORTUNITIES OPEN
THROUGH BUSINESS
PROGRAMS AND SCHOOLS

Numerous opportunities for occupational education are available through business and industry programs, union apprenticeship, privately operated business and occupational schools.

The Armed Forces provide some training, too.

The opportunities for occupational training in business and industry depend greatly upon the size of the company and the type of skills involved, says County Agent _____.

A survey of training programs of a sample of firms operating in the Midwest reveals a number of common characteristics. New employees are expected to possess an aptitude for learning the skills of existing jobs and have basic skills in English, arithmetic and communication (writing and speaking).

Training programs for most lower-skilled jobs usually consist of on-the-job training. This may be a formal program with some classroom instruction or informal work experience under supervision. As the technical nature of the job and skills required becomes higher, training programs likewise become more intensive and specialized.

A large number of companies conduct safety education and general company orientation programs. Retraining programs of one- or two-week duration each year are becoming more numerous as companies upgrade the competence of their employees.

Union apprenticeship is usually distinguished from other on-the-job training programs of industry by the greater length of the training period and the formality of the program. Most apprenticeships are between two and four years in length,

add 1 - opportunities open

although some last as long as eight years. During the period employers provide training and pay an arranged wage in return for the work of the apprentices.

Hundreds of private business, technical and vocational schools operate in the North Central region, providing occupational training for thousands of youth and adults. The categories range from wig-making to medical secretary, from earth-moving equipment schools to linotype operation, and from practical nursing to professional modeling.

Private business or industrial schools make a definite contribution to occupational training in many fields. Courses are usually specific and practical. The primary objective is employability of the graduate. Very often employment leads to further training and specialization within the business or industrial firm.

Correspondence schools provide opportunities for those not near training center and for those whose work schedules or employment situation do not permit attending classes. Not all persons are equally suited to using this method as some seem to require the stimulation of an instructor and classroom situation in order to learn, while others advance rapidly through correspondence.

A person interested in learning what private business, technical and vocational training is available in his community can obtain information by contacting the state department of education. Because of the number and variety of such private schools, prospective students should exercise considerable caution in selecting a school. State departments of education, chambers of commerce and Better Business Bureaus can assist in evaluating the offerings of schools.

For more background information contact your county extension office and ask for the series of leaflets, Occupational Education and Training for Tomorrow's World of Work.

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November 8, 1966

Immediate release

TV SHOW NOV. 10 TO FEATURE FOOD, FIBER COMMISSION

The background purpose and implications of the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber will be discussed on the "Town and Country" television show Thursday (Nov. 10) in the Twin Cities, Appleton and Duluth areas.

Featured on the program will be Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture and chairman of the Commission. The commission is a citizen's group appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson to evaluate our present agricultural and trade policies.

The program will be aired from 9:30 to 10 p.m. Thursday on KTCA, Channel 2 in the Twin Cities; KWCM, Channel 10 in Appleton; and WDSE, Channel 8 in Duluth. It will also be shown Nov. 23 at 7:30 p.m. on KFME, Channel 13 in Fargo, N. D.

Appearing with Dean Berg will be Carl Farrington, vice president of Archer Daniels Midland and a member of the Commission; James Houck, assistant professor of agricultural economics; and LaVern A. Freeh, head of the University's Department of Agricultural Short Courses.

"Town and Country" is a weekly program hosted by Ray Wolf, extension specialist in Information of the University's Agricultural Extension Service.

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Immediate release

4-H'ERS IN VARIOUS PROJECTS TO CLUB CONGRESS

Because of their interest and growth in individual projects, 12 4-H club members have been awarded trips to the National 4-H Club Congress, Nov. 27-Dec. 1, in Chicago.

Receiving trips for their records in the plant science projects are Larry Hollerich, 17, Good Thunder, field crops; Eugene Larson, 19, Springfield, conservation; Tom Lehtinen, 18, Aurora, forestry; Paul Ludeman, 17, Tracy, horticulture and Nylene Chase, 16, Rochester, entomology.

State award winners of trips in achievement and leadership, in addition to those announced previously, are Barbara Souther, 18, 2200 Hoyt Ave. W., St. Paul; Alden Booren, 19, Marine on the St. Croix; Jo Ann Ashing, 15, Fosston and Darvin Lussier, 15, Bemidji.

Also receiving trips to the congress are these state winners and the projects in which they excel: Janis Brown, 19, St. Cloud, horse; Steven Schmidt, 17, North Branch, safety and Thomas Metkowski, 18, Silver Lake, health.

Hollerich has experimented with fertilizers, weed and insect control to note their effects on corn yields. He has served as a club officer and as treasurer and president of the Blue Earth County Leaders' Council. He is a senior at Good Thunder High School.

Larson has planted trees and shrubs, grassed gullies and provided corn and feed for wildlife. The part-time farmer and student at Willmar Community College is an active conservation leader in his club and has been a Redwood County delegate to State Conservation Camp.

Lehtinen has harvested from his timber crops \$1,100 of fuelwood and some \$900 of pulpwood. The past president of the North St. Louis County Federation is a freshman at Concordia College, Moorhead.

Add 1--misc. club congress winners

Ludeman has collected over 100 different flower species and some 400 different plants. He is also a commercial vegetable gardener. The senior at Tracy High School is also a poultry and horticulture club project leader and has been an officer in the Lyon County 4-H Federation.

Miss Chase has a display of some 240 insect mounts, 360 additional insects and three life history mounts. The six-year project member of Olmsted County is a high school senior in Rochester.

Miss Souther has been an active leader in foods-nutrition, clothing and home improvement-family living and has been president and secretary of the Ramsey County Leaders' Council. She is a freshman at Stout State University, Wisconsin.

In his 10 years of 4-H club work, Booren has won the Key Award, McKerrow Scholarship and has attended the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. He is a sophomore at the University of Minnesota majoring in agriculture.

Miss Ashing is a three-year 4-H member in Mahnomen County. This year she is assisting her younger brothers in their 4-H projects. She is a sophomore at Fosston High School.

Lussier's artistic talents have been put to good use making the backdrop for the 4-H dress revue, designing fire prevention posters and constructing promotional materials for Beltrami County. He is a sophomore in Bemidji High School.

Miss Brown received a blue ribbon at the State Fair in 1964 for her demonstration, "Proper Hoof Care." She is a 1965 graduate of St. Cloud Technical High School and a 4-H'er from Benton County.

Schmidt has given pesticide demonstrations more than 20 times in Chisago County. He attended the 4-H Citizenship Short Course in Washington, D. C., and won a trip to the National Safety Congress. The seven-year 4-H'er is a senior in North Branch High School.

Metkowski is presently a freshman at Willmar Community College in pre-veterinary medicine. The seven-year 4-H'er has served on the Health Camp continuation committee and has been editor of the McLeod County 4-H Newsletter.

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GOODHUE COUNTY AGENT ELECTED PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

HONOLULU--G. J. "Dick" Kunau, Goodhue County agricultural agent, was elected president of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents at the organization's annual convention, which ended here earlier this week.

Word of his election was followed by a number of congratulatory telegrams from state and national leaders, including Vice President Hubert Humphrey, U.S. Senator Walter Mondale, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, U. N. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg and Minnesota Governor Karl Rolvaag.

In a wire from University of Minnesota President, O. Meredith Wilson, Kunau was told that "today your peers have bestowed upon you a most signal recognition. Your University is proud, your state is proud."

Luther J. Pickrel, director of the University's Agricultural Extension Service, added his congratulations by saying that "we are very appreciative of the honor you have brought to your fellow extension workers, the Agricultural Extension Service and the University of Minnesota."

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Add 1--Kunau

Kunau has served as county agent in Goodhue County since 1936. He joined the University staff a year earlier and served as assistant county agent in Faribault County.

Honors he has received over the years include the U. S. Department of Agriculture Superior Service Award and the National Association of County Agricultural Agents Distinguished Service Award. He was named Goodhue County "Citizen of the Year" in 1963, and was the first Minnesota county agent to be promoted to full professor in the University.

Kunau has a long history of service to the state and national county agent associations. He has been a member of the Minnesota organization since 1935, during which time he served as vice president and president. In the national group, he has served on the Farm Finance Committee, Annual Meeting Committee and the 4-H Youth Committee. He has served as treasurer and vice president of the group, as well as director and vice director of the North Central Region.

He has also served on numerous district and state committees for the University. He was chairman of the State 4-H Advisory Committee for three years and in 1964 was named to the University President's special committee to study Extension activities.

He and his wife live in Red Wing and have one daughter, Mrs. Dennis (Nancy) Haines, who lives in Minneapolis.

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66-321-vak

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Nov. 9, 1966

CONSUMER INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT EXTENSION OFFICES

How can I stretch my shopping dollar? Am I getting my money's worth? How do I launder the new durable press fabrics? How do I select meat by grade? How can I recognize quality in the furniture I buy?

These are a few of the questions asked by American consumers whose expenditures total more than 350 billion dollars annually. A typical family can raise its standard of living as much as 15 to 20 per cent by more careful buying habits, according to extension home management specialists at the University of Minnesota.

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Nov. 14-18 has been designated as Consumer Education Week to inform people of the consumer information available through 91 local county extension offices in Minnesota. This consumer information includes helps on getting the most satisfaction for money spent, as well as wise use of credit, questions related to management, decision making and planning which will help the individual, the family and the community use resources more effectively.

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The wide range of publications written by specialists of the University of Minnesota and the U.S. Department of Agriculture provides another source of objective consumer information. A list of these publications may be obtained free of charge from your local county extension office.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
Nov. 9, 1966

Immediate release

AMATEUR RURAL WRITERS CAN ENTER SHORT-SHORT STORY CONTEST

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Manuscripts will be accepted between Dec. 1, 1966 and Jan. 11, 1967. They should be typed double spaced on standard 8 1/2 x 11-inch paper and mailed to Minnesota Town/Country Art Show Creative Writing Competition, Department of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. An addressed, stamped envelope should be enclosed for return of the manuscript.

Ten stories will be selected by the judges from the entries and printed in a limited edition. Copies will be offered to the public during the Town/Country Art Show on the University's St. Paul Campus next spring.

This is the third year the short-short story contest is being conducted in conjunction with the art show. The creative writing competition is sponsored by the University's Department of Rhetoric and presented by the Department of Agricultural Short Courses. William M. Marchand of the Department of Rhetoric will head the panel of judges.

Entry rules for the short-short story competition are available from the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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66-317-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
November 9, 1966

Immediate release

MINNESOTA 4-H DELEGATES TO CHICAGO

Thirty-eight Minnesota 4-H youths are among some 1,600 delegates representing 50 states and Puerto Rico who will attend the 45th National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, Nov. 27-Dec. 1.

Minnesota will have one of the largest delegations it has had in many years. The awards are given in recognition of their growth, development and achievement in projects, demonstrations and leadership. The young people will compete for national honors including about a hundred thousand dollars in scholarships.

Donors of the expense paid trips are business firms and foundations.

Five of the Minnesota 4-H'ers will receive their trips as sectional winners from blue award groups named in different areas in the nation for excellence in project work. The five sectional winners and their projects are Thomas Lehtinen, Aurora, forestry; David Holtegaard, Rochester, poultry; Deborah Messer, Wadena, dairy foods; Lorna Christenson, Waseca, photography and Martha Nunn, Champlin, dog care.

Delegates who will receive trips to Chicago as state winners and the projects in which they have won their awards are: David Harmann, Litchfield, agriculture; Richard Nystuen, Kenyon, livestock; Carol Olson, Middle River, sheep; Linn Smith, Eagle Bend, swine; Darrell Sunvold, Sacred Heart, beef; Tom Sammon, Faribault, dairy; Patricia Geurs, Hamel, foods-nutrition; Becky Ann Smith, Montevideo, food preservation; Myrene Jones, New Ulm (Blue Earth County), bread.

Carol Gieske, Sauk Centre, home economics; Susan Paulsen, Pipestone, clothing; Alice Zimmerman, Waseca, dress revue; Elaine Hurd, Aitkin, home improvement-family living; Dorothy Jensen, Glencoe, home management; Karen Rasmusson, Fergus Falls, achievement; Elden Lamprecht, Plainview, achievement; Cynthia Karlsson, Roseau, leadership; Thomas Murphy, Blue Earth, leadership; Barbara Souther, 2200 Hoyt Ave. W., St. Paul, achievement-leadership; Alden Booren, Marine on the St. Croix, achievement-leadership; Phillip Dietz, Sleepy Eye, shop; Gary Garbe, 710 Woodlane Dr., St. Paul (Washington County), tractor; Duane Johnson, Dalbo, electric.

Add 1--club congress winners

Larry Hollerich, Good Thunder, field crops; Eugene Larson, Springfield (Redwood County), conservation; Nylene Chase, Rochester, entomology; Paul Ludeman, Tracy, horticulture; Janis Brown, St. Cloud, horse; Steven Schmidt, North Branch, safety; Thomas Metkowski, Silver Lake, health; Darvin Lussier, Bemidji, achievement; Jo Ann Ashing, Fosston, achievement and Susan Shorter, Kenyon, citizenship.

State 4-H staff members Leonard Harkness, Evelyn Harne, Earl Bergerud and Wayne Carlson and Mrs. Mae Kersting, Mahnommen County assistant extension agent and Vernon Hoysler, McLeod County agricultural agent, will accompany the group. Extension home management specialist Mary Francis Lamison will attend part of the congress.

The state winning livestock judging team from Lyon County will attend the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, Nov. 25-Dec. 3. Club members are Douglas Pamp, Garvin; Michael Stassen, Marshall; Clay Minnehan, Cottonwood and Duane Loeck, Balaton. Also attending the exposition is the second place dairy judging team from Stearns County composed of 4-H members Don Ebnet, Holdingsford; John Schwinghomer and Elmer Goebel, Albany, and Dennis Legatt, St. Joseph.

The 4-H Club Congress winners, donors and parents will have a get-acquainted dinner at 6:30 p.m., Friday, Nov. 25, at Hotel Lowry, St. Paul. There will be an orientation session in the afternoon. The group will leave by train for Chicago from St. Paul Saturday morning, Nov. 26, and will return Friday, Dec. 2.

The 4-H delegates will be joined at the congress by state and county 4-H leaders, educators, international guests and leading businessmen and women from more than 57 business firms, foundations, associations and individuals. Members will headquarter at the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

The 4-H'ers will be challenged with the theme of the Congress, "Pursuit of Excellence," as they discuss and analyze important issues affecting the citizens of the United States and their role in world affairs. They will also visit the Museum of Science and Industry, Field Museum of Natural History, Art Institute and other points of interest. Many of the youth will be interviewed for newspapers, magazines, television and radio broadcasts.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
November 9, 1966

Immediate release

PEST CONTROL SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED

State and Twin Cities pesticide operators will be attending a Pest Control Short Course at the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota on three successive Tuesdays in November.

Limited to 50 registrants, the course is designed to help structural or building pesticide operators in three ways:

*Through identification and classification methods it will help the operator understand the problems with which he is working.

*It will promote cautious use of pesticides by presenting the necessary safety measures in using them.

*It will help pesticide operators realize the importance of maintaining good public relations.

The Course is being held November 15, 22 and 29 and will include presentation of certificates to those who complete the course. Certificates are required by law in Minneapolis for pesticide operators.

The Department of Agricultural Short Courses has already received considerable response from throughout the state and especially from Twin Cities pesticide and milling companies, according to coordinator Paul Stegmeir.

Stegmeir said if there were sufficient interest above capacity of the November session, the department was planning to sponsor another pest control short course next spring.

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66-323-11c

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
Nov. 9, 1966

CONSUMER INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT EXTENSION OFFICES

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But they point to a growing youth population with money to spend and little experience on which to base buying decisions. Half of the first-time brides, they say, are teenagers faced with the selection of the furnishings for their new homes. Although there are many competent consumers, even experienced consumers need a source of objective information, with so many new products appearing on the market.

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Immediate release

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66-317-jbn

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

To all counties
Immediate release

BEEF MANAGEMENT
SCHOOLS TO BE HELD
THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA

A series of Beef Management Schools will be held throughout the state during the next three months, it was announced recently by Robert Jacobs, Beef Management School coordinator and extension animal husbandman.

The purpose of the series of three or four sessions is to increase the use of better management practices. The sessions are designed for farmers finishing feedlot cattle for the market.

The first Beef Management School will be held Nov. 22 at Hawley for Becker and Clay counties. Jacobs will speak on beef nutrition and management practices.

The next Hawley session will be Dec. 13, with speakers Donald Bates, extension agricultural engineer, and Richard Hawkins, extension agricultural economist, both of the University of Minnesota. A third session will be held later, at a date to be announced.

Fergus Falls will be the site of a Beef Management School for West Otter Tail and Grant counties, beginning November 23. Jacobs will speak on beef nutrition and management practices. A second session will be held Dec. 14, with Bates and Hawkins speaking on cattle housing and management. The date for a third session will be announced later.

The other Beef Management School scheduled to be begun this year will be at Lyon County, with Yellow Medicine and Lincoln counties participating. The sessions will be held Dec. 9, with speakers Jacobs and Clifton Halsey, civil defense specialist; Dec. 14, with speakers Dennis Ryan, extension agricultural engineer, and a veterinarian from Lyon County; and Dec. 21, with speakers Jacobs and John Lofgren, extension entomologist of the University of Minnesota.

The Beef Management Schools are sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

GROUPING COWS BY
CONDITION CAN CUT
WINTERING COSTS

Grouping and feeding bred cows according to their apparent condition can help cattlemen cut wintering costs and run a more economical calf production operation, say University of Minnesota animal scientists.

In an experiment last year researchers divided cows into two groups--the thinner, lighter condition cows and the fatter, higher condition cows.

The cows' conditions in the fall determined the level of winter feeding. Feeding different amounts according to condition produced savings of 1.4 to 3.1 cents per head (pasture and drylot cows, respectively) daily on the higher condition cows.

Both groups of cows were in desirable condition at the end of the trial and calving performance and average birth weights of calves were normal.

J. C. Meiske and R. D. Goodrich, University animal scientists, conducted the experiment. They say the saving resulted because higher condition cows required less feed to maintain condition.

At the same time, lighter condition cows needed more feed to reach desirable condition for calving. If the cows had been fed together, all cows would have eaten as much as the cows in lighter condition.

Thus cows in higher condition would have consumed more than required. This would have pushed up feed costs, plus the possibility of a detrimental effect on performance of higher condition cows.

-more-

add 1 - grouping cows

The cows were sorted by visually evaluating each cow's apparent condition in mid-November, than were fed medium to poor quality alfalfa-brome hay for 107 days. Trace mineralized salt and a mineral mixture of two parts bone meal to one part salt (by weight) were fed free choice.

As expected, cows fed the most hay gained the most weight. High condition cows ate about 17.5 pounds of hay (dry air basis) per head daily. The pasture group averaged only 11 pounds gain, and the drylot group averaged 41 pounds during the trial.

Lighter condition pasture cows consumed 19 pounds of hay per head daily and gained an average of 58 pounds during the trial. The drylot lighter condition cows consumed 21 pounds daily per head and had an average gain of 86 pounds.

* * * *

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 14, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF....

Efficient Reproduction in Beef Production: Every beef cow carried through the winter represents a feed investment. This means Minnesota cattlemen should plan now to spot the loafers and cull them from the herds by pregnancy checking. Charles Christians, University of Minnesota animal husbandman said a trained veterinarian can pregnancy check cows within 80 to 100 days after the bull has been removed from the herd. The efficiency of the calf crop is the biggest factor affecting the amount of profit from beef cattle operation.

* * * *

Minnesota Turkey Production Up: Minnesota turkey production is expected to be up six percent this year. Despite the increase, Minnesota is expected to drop to second place in turkey production behind California. Minnesota captured first place last year by raising over 15.8 million turkeys, 200,000 more than California. Minnesota is expected to raise 16.8 million turkeys this year, 150,000 less than California.

* * * *

Minnesota 10th in Feeder Cattle: Cattle on feed October 1 in 32 major states totaled about 7.9 million head. This figure is eight percent more than a year ago, but five percent less than the July 1 figure. Minnesota was 10th out of 32 with 340,000 feeder cattle--up 13 percent from last year. The 12 North Central States reported almost 4.6 million head. This is an eight percent increase from a year ago and represents 58 percent of all cattle on feed in the 32 major feeding states.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 14, 1966

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents
Immediate release

**BUY BEST MATTRESS
YOU CAN AFFORD**

Buying a new mattress?

Then take time to shop carefully and select the mattress that most nearly meets your particular needs for the money you have to spend, advises Home Agent _____
_____. Since you spend about a third of your life sleeping, it is important to have a comfortable bed to help restore your physical well being.

Before you go shopping for a mattress, learn the indications of mattress quality. A new University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service publication, Ext. Bulletin 330, by Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist, discusses mattress construction and gives you specific buying guides. Get a copy from the county extension office.

Price is not the single evidence of quality in a mattress, Mrs. Zabel points out. Standard-size double-bed mattresses vary in price from \$39 for a low-quality product to about \$79 for one of high quality. When spread over 10 to 15 years, the cost per day for good sleep equipment averages only a few cents; hence it is wise to buy the best mattress you can afford.

Often mattresses on sale are specially constructed and brought in as sales promotion items. The quality of a \$39 special sale mattress, therefore, will not be the same as that of a regularly priced \$59-\$69 mattress.

The three types of mattresses on the market today are innerspring, foam, and solid. Foam mattresses are dust and lint free, nonallergenic and lighter than innerspring constructions. They do not collect or retain odors.

-more-

add 1 - buy best mattresses

Degrees of mattress firmness vary from firm, medium firm to extra firm. The best mattress for you is the one that meets your ideas of comfort. Hence the only way to test a mattress for desired firmness is to lie on it. But whatever firmness you prefer, firm, no-sag support is vital for comfort. Children whose bodies are still developing should have very firm mattresses. Heavy adults also need firm bedding.

When you buy a mattress, you should buy the box spring made to accompany it, according to the University specialist. The spring made to go with a mattress will usually be the same price as the mattress. Bedding manufacturers stress that a foam mattress be used with an excellent quality box spring because a foam mattress will conform readily to any imperfections in old springs.

-jbn-

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

5th in Series on
Career Opportunities

H.S. GIRLS NEED
TO PLAN NOW FOR
FUTURE CAREERS

Every girl in junior and senior high school today needs to plan seriously for a career.

Perhaps your reaction to this statement is a shrug of your shoulders and the comment, "I plan to get married, so why worry?"

But most women will have a dual role to play in their lifetime--marriage and paid employment--and the time to prepare for that dual role is now, says Home Agent

The facts show that--married or not--today's young woman is likely to work for a large part of her life. Many a young bride starts--or continues--working while her husband gets a college degree or some specialized training. Predictions are that by 1970 a third of all workers will be women. Most single women will spend 40 years of their lives working; married women without children, 31 years; and married women who go back to work after their children are grown, 27 years.

Half of today's young women will have had their last child by about age 30, and by the time the last child enters school they will have 40 or more years of life before them. Rose Terlin, chief of the Employment Opportunities Branch, Women's Bureau, points out that many families today must have two pay checks to meet the greater economic demands which face them. These demands include the higher cost of education as well as the cost of the great variety of goods and services considered essential to meet the standard of living. Hence the trend is for more and more women to go back to work when all the children are in school.

But because the prevalent idea is still that, for women, paid work is a stop-gap between school and marriage, too many women in their 30's and 40's who return to the labor force are settling for jobs far below their potential, Miss Terlin declares. She warns that unless girls start preparing for their dual role early in their school careers, they will not be able to meet the curriculum requirements for the vocational goal they may eventually choose.

At no time have young women had greater opportunities to achieve excellence in homemaking with less drudgery and to participate in the challenging paid work of the world. But to take advantage of these opportunities it is necessary to start planning now, says _____.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
Nov. 15, 1966

Immediate release

SOILS AND FERTILIZER SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED NOV. 29-30

The 16th annual Soils and Fertilizer Short Course will be held November 29 and 30 at the Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis.

Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture; Werner L. Nelson, midwest director of the American Potash Institute at West Lafayette, Ind.; and Russel Schwandt, Minnesota commissioner of agriculture, will be among the featured speakers.

More than 30 representatives of universities, industry and government will speak at the program.

Topics include fertilizer demand and distribution, micro-nutrient deficiencies, plant analyses, how fertilizers affect animal feed, insecticides and herbicides, grain surpluses and the world food situation, fertilizer materials and placement.

Registration will be in the lobby of the Leamington Hotel from 8:30-10 a.m. November 29. Fee for the course is \$4. All registrants will receive copies of talks and data presented by speakers.

This year's short course also includes a ladies' program with special tours, a luncheon and style show.

The University's departments of soil science and agricultural short courses, and the Agricultural Extension Service are sponsoring the short course in cooperation with the Minnesota Department of Agriculture and the Minnesota Plant Food Association. The latter group's annual meeting will be held during the course.

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66-327-dcf

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

Immediate release

UM STUDENTS TO STUDY AGRICULTURE IN WEST GERMANY

Three juniors from the University of Minnesota have received scholarships to spend 18 months studying agriculture in West Germany.

Announcement of the scholarship winners was made recently by Keith N. McFarland, assistant dean of the Institute of Agriculture and director of resident instruction for the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Beginning in January, James R. Klande, Pine City; Cletus J. Janni, New Ulm; and Wendell E. Engelstad, Kasson, will begin three months of training in language school, seven months in agriculture and one semester in one of West Germany's universities.

The scholarships are sponsored jointly by the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, the Department of Agricultural Short Courses and the Carl-Duisberg Society of Cologne, Germany. Money for the students' trips is partially funded by the France E. Andrews Fund International Student Exchange Scholarships for 1966.

Klande, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Klande, Route 3, Pine City, is majoring in food science and industries in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. He is chairman of the Student Faculty Intermediary Board and president of the Technical Agriculture Commission. He is also a member of Farm House fraternity and two honorary organizations, Alpha Zeta and Iron Wedge.

Janni is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Janni, Route 2, New Ulm, and is majoring in agricultural education. He is a member of Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity and two honorary organizations, Alpha Tau Alpha and Alpha Zeta. He has been a member of the Newman Club and the Agriculture Education Club.

Engelstad, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Engelstad, Star Route, Kasson, is majoring in animal science. He is a member of the Farm House fraternity.

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66-328-11c

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

Immediate release

4-H GIRLS WIN STATE AWARDS IN CLOTHING PROJECT

The ability to create their own fashions has brought state honors to five girls in the 4-H clothing project, Evelyn Harne, associate state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

The girls will receive either a sewing machine or a \$100 scholarship from Dayton's, Minneapolis. They are Ronelle Rogers, 17, Waubun; Angela Paukert, 16, Claremont; Jacqueline Baran, 18, Hinckley; Bernadette Miller, 19, Owatonna; and Peggy Anderson, 18, Garvin.

Miss Rogers is a freshman at Concordia College, Moorhead, majoring in home economics education. She received the 1966 rotating cup for top 4-H'er in Mahnomen County. Throughout her eight years in the clothing project she has made over 167 garments. She feels that the clothing project has taught her not only to sew but how to choose fabrics and accessories.

A six-year clothing project member, Miss Paukert creates and designs her own patterns. In addition to learning correct clothing construction procedures she realizes the financial savings of sewing her own wardrobe--especially important since she has five sisters. The Dodge County 4-H'er is a senior at Claremont Public High School.

As a junior clothing project leader, Miss Baran has held several meetings for younger members in Pine County on choosing dress styles right for the figure, on the importance of pressing and laying the pattern correctly on the material, marking and cutting. The seven-year 4-H'er is a freshman at the University of Minnesota majoring in home economics.

Miss Miller describes her 4-H project as the creative part of her life. She has served as president and reporter of her local club. The Steele County 4-H'er has sewed over 82 garments.

A 1965 winner at the State Fair Dress Revue, Miss Anderson has sewed on a variety of fabrics, using many pattern styles and construction techniques. The 4-H'er from Lyon County is a freshman at the University of Minnesota majoring in fashion design.

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66-326-smk

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

Immediate release

READ LABEL ON TURKEY TO BE SURE OF TENDER BIRD.

If you want to be sure of a tender, meaty bird for Thanksgiving, look for the U.S. grade label on the turkey you buy.

But read the label, too, for such information as the class of turkey you're getting, inspection and weight. The label may also give instructions for storing, thawing and cooking.

The words U.S. Grade A enclosed in a shield indicate that you are getting the finest quality available--a turkey that is well fleshed with a full breast and meaty legs and with no defects such as tears, pinfeathers and bruises. Grade A turkeys must also have been individually inspected to determine that they are wholesome and safe for human food. Look for the inspection mark, which is a circle.

Most turkeys available on Minnesota markets are U. S. Grade A, according to Robert W. Berg, extension poultry specialist and Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. B and C grades, which will be cheaper, may be less well fleshed and may have some minor defects. They are rarely labeled by grade but will be sold under various brand names instead. Turkeys with parts missing or serious skin tears may be purchased at very reasonable prices on some markets.

-more-

Add ~~1--~~read label on turkey

Your clue to tenderness is in the class or name given the bird. Since tenderness will depend on age of the bird, "young hen" or "young turkey" will indicate a tender-meated bird.

Because of the record crop, turkey should be an excellent buy this year. As a general rule, however, the bigger the bird, the better the buy, the University specialists say. In the first place, the larger turkeys are usually offered at a lower rate per pound than smaller turkeys. In the second place, a bigger bird has more meat in proportion to bone.

The advantage of buying a frozen turkey, according to Miss Mikesh and Berg, is that you can be assured of freshness. But avoid buying frozen turkeys with torn wrappings, excessive discoloration or freezer burn.

In deciding how big a turkey to buy, allow a minimum of $3/4$ to 1 pound per serving for turkeys under 12 pounds and for birds weighing 12 pounds or over allow $1/2$ to $3/4$ pound per serving. These amounts, however, will not provide leftovers for a second or third meal.

A small family may want to consider a turkey roast--boneless turkey meat prepared in ready-to-cook form, often sold in a foil pan which can be taken from freezer to oven without thawing.

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

Immediate release

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ANNOUNCES NEW OFFICERS, AWARD WINNERS

D. Bruce Johnstone, Route 5, Excelsior, is new president of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society.

Previously vice president, he succeeds Carl J. Holst, 3750 Abbott Ave. S., Minneapolis.

K. W. Fisher, 2208 Wentworth Ave., South St. Paul, was elected vice president of the society this week.

Named to the executive board were: Mrs. G. C. VanSlyke, Northfield; and Mrs. Wesley McGuire, Cass Lake.

The newly elected officials will take office Jan. 1, 1967.

Twenty members will receive citations and award certificates for special achievement in gardening and horticultural work, the society also announced. Winners of Honorary Life Membership awards are Ruth Tracy, 1407 Arona St., St. Paul; Stella Halderson, 352 W. 4th St., Winona; Mrs. Inga Geving, Thief River Falls; and James D. Winter, 719-5th St., S. E., Minneapolis.

Five persons will receive Distinguished Service certificates: John Fritzen, 215 Snively Road, Duluth; Floyd C. Higbie, 1406 St. John Ave., Albert Lea; Mrs. Lambert Klosowsky, 4211 Miller Trunk Highway, Duluth; Mrs. Norman Flagstad, Roseau; and Mrs. P. E. Ward, 508 S. W. 8th Ave., Austin.

Award of Merit certificates will be presented to 11 winners: Joseph Holger, Rushford; Mrs. Lee Machacek, Sr., Lyle; Mr. and Mrs. Genio Ashford, Lake Crystal; Mrs. William Place, Lakefield; Ernest Strubbe, Alberta; Mrs. Knute Boe, Climax; Mrs. Richard Radniecki, Trail; Mrs. O. M. Wammer, Badger; Mrs. C. E. Sandvig, 4820 Highway 7, Minneapolis; and Arthur Olson, 2513-28th Ave. S., Minneapolis.

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66-329-jbn

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

Immediate release

4-H'ER WINS ESSAY CONTEST

A Wabasha County 4-H'er emphasizing tillage methods, cultivation, mowing, chemical control and proper management of weeds on the farm won first place in the 1966 North Central Weed Control Essay Contest.

Winning the \$25 premium was Charles E. Fick, 18, Plainview. He is a freshman at the University of Minnesota, majoring in agriculture. Second place winner was Harold Matson, 16, Slayton.

The winning paper will now compete with other high scoring essays from several states and Canadian provinces for a \$300 scholarship in the regional contest. The scholarship is given to a 4-H'er entering a curriculum of agricultural science in a recognized school leading to a degree or diploma.

"How We Control Weeds on Our Farm" was the title of the 1,000-word essay.

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66-331-smk

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

Immediate release

DAIRY DAYS SET FOR WASECA, LAMBERTON

The latest findings in dairy research will be featured at Dairy Days Nov. 30 at the University of Minnesota Southern School and Experiment Station at Waseca, and Dec. 1 at the Southwest Experiment Station at Lamberton.

The Dairy Day at Waseca will be "show style" featuring a series of demonstrations and discussions by University research specialists in veterinary medicine, animal science, agricultural engineering and food science. No formal talks or reports will be given.

The program for the Dairy Day at Lamberton includes a list of scheduled speakers for the morning session and a general panel for questions in the afternoon.

University specialists featured on the morning program include William Mudge, extension dairyman, speaking on dairy cattle management; Charles Young, associate professor of animal science, speaking on dairy cattle breeding; and John Donker, professor of animal science, discussing forage utilization.

In addition, clinics will be set up to answer questions from the participating dairymen on reproductive problems, mastitis and other diseases, insect problems, economic factors in dairy production and records and testing.

This is the first year Dairy Day has been held at Waseca. One has already been held at Grand Rapids and one is scheduled in April at Morris.

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66-332-11c

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

Immediate release

SLOW ROASTING FOR GOLDEN BROWN TURKEY

The key to golden brown turkey that whets everyone's appetite on Thanksgiving Day is roasting it in a slow oven of 325°F.

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, gives these directions for preparing and roasting the Thanksgiving bird:

Rinse the turkey inside and out in cold water and pat it dry. Stuff it lightly with dressing just before roasting, using about a cup of dressing per pound of bird. Do not pack the dressing tightly because it will expand during cooking. Extra stuffing can be cooked separately for the big bird and for a turkey roast.

Insert the legs into the band of skin if it is intact; otherwise, tie the legs together down to the tail for even roasting. Fold the wings back akimbo or tie them flat close to the body.

Place the turkey on a rack in a shallow pan, breast side up. Brush the bird with melted fat. If you use a roast meat thermometer, insert it so the bulb is in the center of the inside thigh muscle or the thickest part of the breast meat, but be sure the bulb does not touch bone.

Cover the breast and sides of the turkey with a loose tent of aluminum foil or with a fat-moistened cloth. When the cloth dries out, dip it into the drippings or in melted fat and replace it. Remove the foil about 20 minutes before the bird is done so the turkey will brown evenly.

Don't add water and don't cover the turkey. When the turkey is two-thirds done, cut the trussing strings or the bridge of skin that holds the legs down. Roast the turkey until the drumstick can be moved up and down or can be twisted readily out of the joint. The meat on the thickest part of the drumstick should yield to pressure. The thermometer should register between 180° and 185°F.

-more-

Add 1--slow roasting for turkey

Here is the approximate cooking time for roasting different weights of stuffed turkey at 325°F: 6 to 8 pounds, 3 to 3 1/2 hours; 8-12 pounds, 3 1/2-4 1/2 hours; 12-16 pounds, 4 1/2-5 1/2 hours; 16 to 20 pounds, 5 1/2-6 1/2 hours; 20-24 pounds, 6 1/2 to 7 hours.

Plan the roasting time so the turkey will be done 20 to 30 minutes before you serve it. This rest period sets the meat and makes carving easier. However, when dinner is set for a definite hour, it's well to start the bird 30 to 40 minutes ahead of schedule in case the turkey may take longer to cook than you estimated.

Miss Mikesh gives these answers to questions homemakers frequently ask:

. The refrigerator is the ideal place to thaw a turkey, but you will need to allow about three days to thaw a 20-pound bird in the refrigerator. To thaw a bird in several hours, keep it in its plastic bag and place it under cold running water. It is safe to hold a thawed turkey 24 hours in the refrigerator before cooking it.

. Partially roasting the turkey the day before will actually not save time. Partial roasting beforehand may produce a drier bird, a warmed-over flavor and be unsafe.

. There is a definite food poisoning hazard in stuffing poultry the night before cooking it.

. Refrigerate the roasted turkey gravy and ~~dress~~ing immediately after the Thanksgiving dinner. If you want to freeze some of the leftovers, do so as soon as possible after dinner--but don't keep it in the freezer over a month or six weeks. Gravy or broth on the turkey will help hold the flavor when cooked turkey is frozen.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

FARMERS ADVISED TO
PLAN INCOME TAX
DEDUCTIONS NOW

Farmers should begin estimating their 1966 tax liability as soon as possible.

Kenneth Thomas, extension agricultural economist, and Harvey Bjerke, farm management extension agent at the University of Minnesota, said the increased earnings in 1966 will mean increased taxes.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture now estimates net farm income of all farmers this year will rise to around 16 billion dollars, the highest on record since 1947.

Thomas and Bjerke say livestock producers will be particularly affected by increased earnings. And variation in timing crop sales could have a marked effect on the tax position of crop farmers.

After estimating tax liability, farmers should consider purchases of machinery and equipment in time to receive the depreciation allowance as well as the investment deduction.

Remember, a total of \$20,000 is the maximum allowable for the seven percent investment credit for the period from October 10, 1966 to December 31, 1967. Purchases of legume seeds, feed, fertilizer, shop tools and repairs can be profitable in high income years.

If income is substantially higher than the previous four years, Thomas and Bjerke advise looking into the possibility of using the income averaging procedure on schedule G to reduce tax payments.

-more-

add 1 - tax deductions

A farmer delaying crop or livestock sales until after the year's end should remember he is not alone. The economists say a high market volume of corn, soybeans, hogs and cattle in January could depress prices in early 1967 and offset tax gains.

Also, Thomas and Bjerke suggest that the 1967 income outlook should be considered in planning deductions for 1966. Recent estimates indicate that 1967 farm incomes may be down five percent from this year. However, the actual amount will vary by type of farm.

For more information on tax management and a budget for estimating your tax liability, get a copy of "Income Tax Management for Farmers" from your county agent.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

REVISED SCHEDULE
ANNOUNCED FOR BEEF
MANAGEMENT SCHOOLS

Some of the dates for a series of Beef Management Schools, scheduled to begin in November and run through February, have been changed, according to Robert E. Jacobs, Beef Management School coordinator and extension animal husbandman.

The revised schedule is as follows:

Madison, for Lac qui Parle County, November 28, December 13, December 19.

Marshall, for Lyon, Yellow Medicine and Lincoln counties, December 9, December 14, December 21.

Hawley, for Becker and Clay counties, December 13, and dates to be announced later.

Fergus Falls, for West Otter Tail and Grant counties, December 14, and dates to be announced later.

Montevideo, for Chippewa and Yellow Medicine counties, December 15, December 20, December 29.

Le Center, for Le Sueur, Scott, Sibley and Nicollet counties, December 15, January 3, January 26.

Mower County, with Fillmore County, January 4, January 10, January 17.

Stearns County, January 11, January 17, January 31.

Redwood Falls, for Redwood and Brown counties, January 12, January 18, January 24.

Litchfield, for Meeker and McLeod counties, January 19, January 26, February 14.

Several other Beef Management Schools have been postponed until later. Schools slated for November 16 and 22 at Hawley and November 17 and 23 at Fergus Falls have been postponed. Dates will be announced later.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Extra Grain for the Top Milk Producers: Time in the milking parlor is often too short to allow the heavy producing cow to eat enough grain to meet her needs. William Mudge, dairy husbandman at the University of Minnesota, says feeding some grain--six to ten pounds per cow per day--on the silage reduces by that much the amount that will be needed in the parlor. Or as the cows leave the milking parlor, the top producers may be let into a separate lot where extra grain can be bunk-fed to them.

* * * *

Using Ear Corn for Beef Cattle Feed: Good beef cattle feed can be made from high moisture ear corn. Richard Goodrich, assistant professor of animal science at the University of Minnesota, says that ground high moisture ear corn silage usually equals crib-stored ear corn in feed value, if made from the same year's crop. Kernel moisture of ear corn should range from 25-32 percent before grinding for ear corn silage. High moisture ears can be left on stalks until frozen. Ice crystals on cobs and kernels mean easier grinding and ensiling, with less clogging of grinders and blower pipes.

* * * *

Pruning for Fireblight: Fireblight may be affecting your tree branches if some of them have dried leaves remaining after normal leaf drop. Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, says fireblight causes infested branches to become discolored and sometimes distorted. These branches should be removed in early winter. Ideally, the pruning cut should be made about six to twelve inches below the affected area of the branch. Disinfecting pruning tools is not necessary during winter pruning.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 21, 1966

To all counties
Immediate release

CATTLE CYCLE
BEGINS END
OF DOWNTURN

Cow and calf slaughter have declined since August, signaling the cattle cycle is beginning the end of the downturn, according to Kenneth Egertson and Paul Hasbargen, extension agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

Heifer slaughter remains above 1965 levels, but the margin of increase is dropping. Placements of light heifers on feed were down 3 percent on October 1, compared with a year ago. This also indicates the start of holdback for herd rebuilding.

However, the national herd will be smaller on January 1, 1967 compared to a year ago. Total cattle numbers should level off during 1967 and begin to increase in 1968.

In general, consumer demand will remain strong during the first half of 1967. Thus beef prices will have to rise to ration out a limited supply.

However, Egertson and Hasbargen say the production mix now puts more emphasis on higher grades while consumer demand is favoring lower grades. Lower beef grades may show relatively more price strength than higher grades in early 1967.

Except from July to September, choice steer prices have declined steadily since last spring. The price differential between wholesale choice and good beef carcasses is likely to remain narrow through the first quarter of 1967.

Egertson and Hasbargen say large marketings of heavy steers are presently keeping pressure on prices of well finished cattle. Also, demand for higher priced meat products has declined.

Choice cattle prices may not improve much from current levels until December because producers intend to market 7 percent more cattle in the present quarter than a year ago. Over this quarter, choice steer prices should average \$26.25 per hundred, about the same as last year, but lower quality cattle prices will be above year-earlier levels.

add 1 - cattle cycle

Consumer attempts to lower food prices could further dampen the demand for high grade beef. And unless producers lower the relative supply of choice and prime beef, these products won't return enough of a price margin to justify added production costs.

Feed lot heifer marketings will drop below year-ago levels in early 1967. But steer marketings will stay 5-7 percent above a year earlier in the January-March quarter. Total fed cattle marketings should average 3-5 percent above first quarter 1966. Also, there's danger that average market weights may increase more than usual this winter and prohibit any sharp advance in choice steer prices.

Total marketings in the April-June quarter of 1967 will likely be slightly under a year-earlier and July-September marketings are expected to about equal year-earlier levels. Choice steer prices are likely to average about \$29 per hundred during second and third quarters next year.

Hasbargen and Egertson offer some management recommendations:

- * If you're buying feeders, remember light cattle usually have an advantage in periods of rising cattle prices.
- * When comparing profit prospects between heifers and steers, realize price differentials will be smaller in 1967 than this year.
- * When comparing profit prospects from different feeder grades, remember price margins on slaughter grades usually narrow as a greater proportion of cattle sell at heavy weights.
- * Sell before cattle put on excess finish because price differentials will be small, feed costs high, cost of replacement feeders rising, and excess beef production will continue to hold down all beef prices.
- * With grain prices moving up, consider using more roughage in the ration. Liberal roughage programs become relatively cheaper as grain prices increase.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 21, 1966

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

(Use after delegates
are selected)

4-H'ERS TO ATTEND
CONFERENCES IN
DECEMBER

_____ County adult and junior leaders will have the opportunity to attend three state 4-H conferences, December 28-30, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Attending from _____ County will be _____.

Some 100 junior and adult leaders will attend the conferences from all parts of the state.

The State 4-H Agronomy Conference and the State 4-H Automotive Conference for adult leaders and the State 4-H Electric Conference for junior leaders are designed to train project leaders to assist and teach the assigned projects and to promote the projects in the counties. Conferences will also give recognition for achievement and leadership in the respective projects.

Sponsors of the agronomy, automotive and electric conferences are the Peavey Company, Firestone Tire & Rubber Company and the North Central Electrical League, respectively.

The agronomy conference will cover such topics as science in 4-H and its relationship to the agronomy project, developments of new crop varieties, certified seed production, the cost of weeds and principles of soil fertility. Tours will be conducted through the University plant science and plant services buildings, the Minneapolis Grain Exchange and the Peavey Quality Control Laboratories.

The automotive conference will include information on automotive safety, care of the automobile, automotive demonstrating, how to organize project groups and tours to the Ford Assembly Plant and other points of interest.

The electric conference will highlight information on understanding electricity, electrical safety, how to give 4-H electric demonstrations and how to conduct electric project meetings. On the schedule of tours are the Rural Cooperative Power Association electric generating plant at Elk River, the Control Data Computing Center and Northern States Power's new office building.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

TOYS IMPORTANT
IN CHILD'S
DEVELOPMENT

When you shop for children's toys this year, don't fall into the trap of buying toys that attract you and may have no appeal for the children.

Most youngsters will give definite clues to their varied play interests, according to extension family life education specialists at the University of Minnesota.

The best way to choose toys suitable to a child is to study him to find out what his interests are, as well as the general level of his skills. To be a good plaything, a toy must fit in with a child's current interests. It must also be within his level of skill to handle; otherwise he will not or cannot play with it.

Consider the age of the child. Toys should be suitable for the capabilities of his general age group. Many toys have tags or labels that give such information.

Because good toys carefully chosen will provide children with lasting benefits as well as immediate delight, money spent on them is a wise investment in developing their interests and abilities. Children need toys, the University specialists say, to satisfy the urge to be active as well as for all the exploring, experimenting, discovering and creating that is a part of growing. Since toys are the tools of play -- an important part of a child's daily living -- selection of his toys is just as important as proper choice of a mother's household equipment or a father's work and hobby tools.

Every child needs toys to contribute to his balanced development and his interest in active, physical play (push-and-pull toys, sports equipment); creative, constructive and manipulative play (blocks, construction toys, drawing and painting equipment, hobby kits); imitative, imaginative, dramatic play (dolls, housekeeping equipment, trains, costumes); and social play (games).

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

Immediate release

4-H SHOP ENTHUSIASTS WIN STATE AWARDS

Because of success and growth in their projects, seven 4-H boys have been given special recognition in the shop project.

They are David H. Kitchell, 17, Ada; Rolf Naley, 17, Eagle Bend; Robert Norell, 16, Darfur; Richard Sandberg, 16, Granite Falls; Loren Hafterson, Jr., 17, Robbinsdale; Wayne A. Edwards, 16, Bemidji; and Tom Tiffany, 16, Redwood Falls.

They will receive cash awards from the Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.

Kitchell, a six-year shop project member, has made a total of 50 articles and repaired 26 others. The Norman County 4-H'er has made such practical articles for use on the farm as a 15 1/2-foot truck box, loading chute, shop cabinets and calf creep feeder. As a junior leader he has held shop demonstrations for younger members and with a group of 4-H boys rebuilt three loading chutes for the county fair. He is a senior at Ada High School.

Naley has been in the shop project for nine years. He has progressed from building a simple birdhouse to designing his own furniture for the home. The Todd County youth has helped refinish the woodwork in the recreation room of the family's new home. In 1965 he was chosen one of the top eight shop project members in Minnesota. He has received the 4-H Key Award and has held most of the local club offices. He is a senior at Eagle Bend High School.

-more-

Add 1--shop project winners

A six-year shop project member, Norell has made or repaired over 200 articles. The Watonwan County 4-H'er has constructed such things as a bookcase, Chinese checker board, lamp, coffee table, large wooden cabinet, leather belt, billfold, leather gun belt and holster.

Sandberg's first project was to make a lamp from plywood scraps on a lathe. This year the Chippewa County youth helped his father construct a new all-purpose farm building. His future plans are to construct some lawn furniture and build an outdoor fireplace. The junior at Granite Falls High School has twice won educational trips to the State Fair.

In his four years of shop work Hafterson has made a step table, drop leaf table, gun cabinet and china cabinet. The blue ribbon State Fair winner won a trophy with his work from the Archer Daniels Midland Cooperatives. The 4-H Key Award winner from Hennepin County was a delegate to the Citizenship Short Course in Washington, D.C., this summer. He is a senior at Robbinsdale Senior High School.

Edwards has been enrolled in the shop project for four years. He has made 41 articles including a bookcase, coffee table, study table, serving tray, gunrack and several decorative and utility shelves. He has been treasurer and president of his local club and vice president of the Hubbard County 4-H Federation. He is a junior at Bemidji High School.

Tiffany has sent a 4-H exhibit to the State Fair for four years in a row. His shop projects include making a sheep trimming stand, walnut lamp, walnut chest of drawers and mahogany chest. As a senior in Redwood Falls High School he has served as president, secretary and vice president of his local club. The five-year shop project member is a 4-H'er from Redwood County.

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
November 22, 1966

Immediate release

UM ANNOUNCES NEW PROGRAM IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The University of Minnesota has established a new Enrichment Program in International Affairs for students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, it was announced recently by Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction and assistant dean of the Institute of Agriculture.

The new program, which replaces the minor in International Agriculture, is open to undergraduate students in agriculture and home economics. It will go into effect spring quarter.

The purpose of the program, according to John Blackmore, director of International Agricultural Programs, is to help students prepare to meet the challenge of our changing world by acquiring a broad grasp of the world's food problems.

"The program in international affairs is designed to broaden students' education by acquainting them with countries where economics, beliefs and social organization are unlike those in this country," he added. "It is also designed to help the student gain a better understanding of situations and technical problems that have created the existing world food shortage."

Add i--international affairs program

Students who enroll in the new program will be required to earn 18 credits in at least three academic areas, with a minimum of five credits in each area. This requirement is in additon to their major and all-College requirements.

One of the three areas is to be selected from a professional discipline within agriculture, but outside the student's major field. The other two areas can be chosen from sociology, economics, history, geography, Latin American studies, Asian studies, business administration, anthropology, political science or a foreign language.

In addition, a student will be required to participate in at least one of three seminars to be offered each year for seniors. The seminars, which carry two credits each, deal with the relationship of either plant sciences, animal sciences or social sciences to world food supply problems.

According to Blackmore, the study of a foreign language may be included as one of the three international concentration areas, but students will be urged to extend their foreign language study through at least three quarters.

Students who complete an approved study program in international affairs will receive a special certificate.

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
November 22, 1966

Immediate release

BEEF CATTLE FEEDERS DAYS SCHEDULED

A series of three Minnesota Beef Cattle Feeders Days will be held in December at University of Minnesota branch experimental stations at Morris, Waseca and Lamberton.

The first Feeders Day will be held Dec. 1 at Morris, with subsequent meetings Dec. 7 at Waseca and Dec. 8 at Lamberton. These are the first Beef Feeders Day programs presented at Waseca and Lamberton.

The morning sessions of the series will include presentations of the latest research in the beef cattle feeding field. The afternoon programs will feature reports on nutrition and a period for questions from the participating beef feeders.

Special guest speaker at the Lamberton program will be L. B. Embry of South Dakota State University, speaking on "Corn Silage in Feedlot Programs."

Minnesota Beef Cattle Feeders Days have already been held at Crookston and Rosemount.

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66-334-11c

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
November 25, 1966

For immediate release

UM ECONOMISTS PREDICT FEWER, LARGER DAIRY FARMS

Most cows on Minnesota dairy farms give more milk, are part of larger herds, and are located in more specific dairy areas than they were 20 years ago. And these trends are expected to continue.

According to agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota, the future should bring an increase in herd size (because of mechanization), a reduction in the number of farms, and increasing financial pressure on small inefficient operators.

J. V. Bambenek, research assistant, and S. A. Engene, professor of agricultural economics, feel that dairying in Minnesota will probably exist on even fewer farms with more cows per farm. And not only will production per cow increase, but production will probably concentrate into the central and southeastern counties.

Minnesota dairymen increased milk production 23 percent in the past two decades. And while production increased from 8.6 billion pounds in 1945 to 10.5 billion pounds in 1965, the number of dairy cows was reduced from 1.6 to 1.2 million during the same period, which means milk production per cow increased considerably.

The economists point out that most of this 23 percent increase occurred in the central part of the state, with small increases in the rest of southern Minnesota. Dairying declined, however, in the northern half of the state.

In 1965 the average production per cow in Minnesota was 8,550 pounds--3,375 pounds above the 1945 level. High counties in 1965 were Meeker and Carver with 9,800 pounds per cow.

Differences among areas in production per cow is increasing. In 1965, the average production per cow in the central and southeastern counties was more than 2,000 pounds above levels in counties in the northern part of the state.

Milk production is now concentrated on fewer farms than it was 20 years ago. In 1965 the number of cows was down by 26 percent, but 42 percent fewer farmers had dairy cows. The number with herds of less than ten cows was down by 68 percent and the number with from 10-19 cows was down by 48 percent. Many more farmers now have herds with 30 cows or more. About five percent of the cows of this state are in herds of 50 or more.

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66-338-vak

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

*RELEASE: After *
* 6 p. m. Monday, *
* November 28 *
* *

FOURTH SCHOLARSHIP GIVEN TO MINN. AT CLUB CONGRESS

CHICAGO--A Minnesota youth says he "feels good" as he was selected today (Nov. 28) as one of six 4-H'ers in the nation to receive a \$500 scholarship for his work in the health project.

He is Thomas Metkowski, 18, Silver Lake. His scholarship and trip to Chicago are sponsored by Eli Lilly and Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

The McLeod County youth is the fourth Minnesotan to win a \$500 scholarship at the National 4-H Club Congress here.

Metkowski has always been concerned about human and animal health. He believes that 4-H'ers become consciously aware of good health habits through their 4-H health program. He has held all of the offices in his local club, served on many club committees, has been president of the McLeod County 4-H Federation and on the State 4-H Health Camp Continuation Committee, assisted with the dairy project and is managing editor of the McLeod County 4-H Newsletter.

A 1966 graduate of Silver Lake High School, he is presently a freshman at Willmar Community College looking toward a career in veterinary medicine.

His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Leo Metkowski.

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66-337-smk

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

* RELEASE: *
* After 7 a. m. *
* Monday, Nov. 28 *

STATE 4-H'ER RECEIVES NATIONAL CLUB CONGRESS SCHOLARSHIP

CHICAGO--A third Minnesota 4-H member received a \$500 scholarship as a national award today (Nov. 28) at the National 4-H Club Congress being held here.

David Holtegaard, 17, Rochester, received one of six scholarships of \$500 each given for achievements in the poultry project. The awards are sponsored by Heisdorf & Nelson Farms, Inc., Kirkland, Wash.

The Olmsted County youth is attending the congress as one of 12 sectional winners from a blue award group named in the nation for excellence in poultry project work.

Holtegaard has been enrolled in the 4-H poultry project for eight years and in the egg production project for two years. His average savings from egg production are \$1,000 per year. New methods and management have led him to increase his flock to 650 chickens. He has used his poultry know-how to teach livestock demonstrating to some 10 younger members in Olmsted County. He was selected as a delegate to the 1966 Junior Poultry Fact Finding Conference. Now a senior in Rochester's John Marshall High School, he plans to major in engineering or agriculture at a Minnesota college. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Holtegaard.

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66-336-smk

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
November 25, 1966

* RELEASE: After *
* 7 a.m. Tuesday, *
* Nov. 29 *
* ** ***** **

NATIONAL 4-H SCHOLARSHIP GOES TO MCLEOD CO. 4-H GIRL

CHICAGO--Her skills in home management have paid off for 18-year-old Dorothy Jean Jensen of Glencoe in the form of a \$500 scholarship.

She was named one of eight national winners in the 4-H home management program. The award was announced today (Nov. 29) at the 45th National 4-H Club Congress which she is attending as Minnesota state winner in the home management program.

Her trip and scholarship are awarded by Tupperware.

Home management is a new awards area this year. Selection of the eight national winners was made on the basis of how 4-H members had integrated management in all their home economics projects.

Miss Jensen has learned through her 4-H management program how a time schedule has helped her to get important things done. She has learned new modern laundry methods for today's fabrics and how color can work for the individual in planning a clothing wardrobe or furnishing a home. She is a project leader in clothing and foods-nutrition in McLeod County. Her research and study projects have included laundry products, electrical equipment, car costs and family meal plans and costs.

A freshman in home economics education at the University of Minnesota, she is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Jensen of Glencoe.

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
November 28, 1966

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR

DECEMBER

- 1 BEEF FEEDERS DAY, Edson Hall Auditorium, Morris, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 1 DAIRY DAY, High School Auditorium, Lamberton, 10 a.m. to 3:15 p.m.
- 1 LOGGERS WORKSHOP, Forest Research Center, Cloquet, 1:30 to 4:30 p.m.
- 1 LOGGERS WORKSHOP, University Agricultural Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, 7 to 10 p.m.
- 1 MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS OF COOPERATIVES WORKSHOPS, VFW Building, Pipestone, for Pipestone, Lincoln, Murray, Rock and west part of Nobles counties, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 2 MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS OF COOPERATIVES WORKSHOPS, American Legion, Okabena, for Jackson, Cottonwood and Nobles counties, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 2, 9, 16 SWINE SCHOOL, Dodge Center, for Dodge and Olmsted counties, 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 6, 13 SWINE SCHOOL, Mapleton, for Waseca, Blue Earth and Faribault counties, 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 6, 13 DAIRY SEMINAR SERIES, 4-H Fairgrounds, Rochester, for Olmsted county, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 6, 13, 20 SOILS WORKSHOP, Townhouse, Ormsby, for Watonwan, Martin, and Blue Earth counties, 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 6 SWINE SCHOOL, Belle Plaine, for Carver, Scott, McLeod and Sibley counties, 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 7 DAIRY FORUM SERIES, Court House, Glenwood, for Pope and Douglas counties, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 7 RECORDS AND RECORD ANALYSIS, Watonwan (tentative)
- 7, 14, 21 SOILS WORKSHOP, Spring Valley, for Fillmore and Mower counties, 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 7, 14 DAIRY SEMINAR SERIES, Forest Lake, for Washington, Chisago, Isanti and Anoka counties, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 7, 8 SWINE SCHOOL, Willmar, for Kandiyohi county, 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 7, 8 SWINE SCHOOL, Hector, for Renville county, 9:30 to 3 p.m.

(more)

add 1 --Institute of Agriculture Calendar

- 7, 14 SWINE SCHOOL, St. Peter, for Nicollet, Le Sueur and Sibley counties, 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 7 BEEF FEEDERS DAY, Agricultural Experiment Station, Waseca, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 8 MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS OF COOPERATIVES WORKSHOPS, Presbyterian Church, Dawson, for Lac qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, Chippewa, Swift and Big Stone counties, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 8 DAIRY FORUM SERIES, City Hall, Hastings, for Dakota and Washington counties, 10:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 8 BEEF FEEDERS DAY, Agricultural Experiment Station, Lamberton, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 8, 15 SOILS WORKS HOP, Court House Meeting Room, Detroit Lakes, for Becker and Mahnomen counties, 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 8 RECORDS AND RECORD ANALYSIS, Sibley (tentative)
- 9, 14, 21 BEEF MANAGEMENT SCHOOL, Marshall, for Lyon, Yellow Medicine, and Lincoln counties, 10 a.m. to 3p.m.
- 9 MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS OF COOPERATIVES WORKSHOPS, National Guard Armory, Olivia, for Renville and Kandiyohi counties, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 12 MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS OF COOPERATIVES WORKSHOPS, New Public High School, New Ulm, for Brown, Nicollet, Blue Earth and Watonwan counties, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 13 MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS OF COOPERATIVES WORKSHOPS, City Hall, Sauk Centre, for Stearns and Benton counties, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 13 SWINE SCHOOL, Norwood-Young America, for Carver, Scott, McLeod and Sibley counties, 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 13, 19 BEEF MANAGEMENT SCHOOL, Madison, for Lac qui Parle county, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 13 BEEF MANAGEMENT SCHOOL, Hawley, for Becker and Clay counties, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 14 BEEF MANAGEMENT SCHOOL, Fergus Falls, for West Otter Tail and Grant counties, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 15 COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING SEMINAR, Legion Hall, Thief River Falls for Pennington, Roseau, Kittson, Marshall, Red Lake and East and West Polk counties, 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 14 DAIRY FORUM SERIES, Alexandria, for Douglas and Fope counties, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

(more)

add 2 --Institute of Agriculture Calendar

- 14 MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS OF COOPERATIVES WORKSHOPS, U. S. Army Reserve Center, Buffalo, for Wright, Hennepin and Sherburne counties, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 15 SWINE SCHOOL, Ormsby, for Martin, Blue Earth and Watonwan counties, 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 15 DAIRY FORUM SERIES, Armory, Hutchinson, for McLeod and Meeker counties, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 15 SHEEP SCHOOL, Owatonna, for Steele and Dodge counties.
- 15, 20, 29 BEEF MANAGEMENT SCHOOL, Montevideo, for Chippewa and Yellow Medicine counties, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 15 BEEF MANAGEMENT SCHOOL, Le Center, for Le Sueur, Scott, Sibley and Nicollet counties, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 16 SHEEP SCHOOL, Waseca, for Waseca, Blue Earth, Le Sueur and Steele counties.
- 16 MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS OF COOPERATIVES WORKSHOP, Edgewood Cafe (6 mi. south of Cannon Falls on Highway 52), for Rice, Dakota and Goodhue counties, 9 a.m. to 3p.m.
- 16 DAIRY FORUM SERIES, Foley, for Benton county, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 27 FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA WORKSHOP, Northstar Ballroom, Student Center, St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota, 7:30 to 9 p.m.
- 28 VO-AG SPECIAL SHORT COURSE, Gortner Auditorium, Snyder Hall, St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota, 9a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 28 ANNUAL FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA FOUNDATION MEETING, Student Center, St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota, 3:30 p.m.
- 28,29 ELECTRICAL CONTROLS CONFERENCE, Agricultural Engineering Building, St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

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

To all counties
-
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H RING BELLS
FOR
HOLIDAY SPIRIT

As Minnesota 4-H boys and girls prepare for the holiday season, many of them repledge their hands to larger service in their homes and communities.

4-H club members enrolled in the health project spread their kindness through the community by caroling in nursing homes, donating plants and gifts to the needy and making holiday placemats for the local hospitals. Last year in Todd County needy families and senior citizens received cards and food from the Burtrum Boosters 4-H Club members.

Older 4-H members or junior leaders can give their time and know-how to instruct younger children in the sewing of small clothing gifts, decorating of Christmas cookies or the baking of fancy breads.

In Renville County the Cairo Sharpshooters 4-H Club members plan to spread the season's happiness by giving free coffee to travelers at night during holiday weekends.

Because of the usual amount of snow in North St. Louis County, the Subettes 4-H Club members will distribute holiday flags for safety. The 4-H'ers attach small red flags to car antennas. The flags can be seen by approaching cars at intersections where snowbanks are over 10 feet high. In Dakota County 4-H'ers will place sand boxes along the local highway at various slippery spots.

Other 4-H youth contributed these ideas to increase the season's joy: broadcasting a Christmas radio or TV program, presenting a program for children or adults in state hospitals or schools, packing boxes for the local welfare office or helping decorate the community tree.

-smk-

NOTE TO AGENT: Substitute Christmas activities of clubs in your own county for the examples used in this story.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

HOME MANAGEMENT
IMPORTANT DURING
HOLIDAY SEASON

It's not too soon to start thinking about your Christmas and New Year entertaining.

When planning for your company meals, remember that it's the association with family and friends that is most important, not the holiday food or type of service.

Mary Frances Lamison, extension specialist in home management at the University of Minnesota, reminds holiday planners to serve easily prepared foods, simplify cleaning, plan the conversation and activities and concentrate on being rested.

Each family must consider his own method of detailed planning. She suggests following these two steps: plan the menu, plan the responsibilities of the whole family and indicate through a column chart the time and job for each member.

When planning the menu consider the family's budget, family food likes, preparation time and abilities of family members. Try to exclude most last-minute preparation. The chart could be discussed at the family council to help younger members understand the amount and importance of their work. Include in the column chart such things as: cooking of meat, preparation of vegetables, unmolding of salad, baking of bread or rolls and making and serving the dessert. Don't forget to include member's names and the clean-up committee.

Before the day arrives, the column chart might be hung in the kitchen to indicate each member's responsibility and length of job preparation. Because the whole family shares in the work and responsibility each will gain a feeling of being needed by the group and of his own worth to the family.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
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To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Fewer, Larger Dairy Farms in Sight: Most cows on Minnesota dairy farms give more milk, are part of larger herds, and are located in more specific dairy areas than they were 20 years ago. And these trends are expected to continue, according to agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota, S. A. Engene, professor of agricultural economics, and J. V. Brambenek, research assistant. They feel that dairying in Minnesota will probably exist on even fewer farms with more cows per farm. Production per cow will increase, and production will probably concentrate into the central and southeastern counties.

* * * *

Estimate Tax Liability Now: Farmers should begin estimating their 1966 tax liability as soon as possible, so they can offset increased earnings in 1966 by deductible purchases. For information on tax management and a budget for estimating your tax liability, ask your county agent for a copy of "Income Tax Management for Farmers."

* * * *

Facts about Minnesota Agriculture Available: The Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota has recently published "Facts about Minnesota Agriculture," a 16-page booklet containing information varying from the number of people living on Minnesota farms to maps showing the areas where production of various agricultural products is concentrated. For a copy of "Facts about Minnesota Agriculture," write the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101. Your county agricultural agent also has copies.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 28, 1966

To all counties
Immediate release

UM ECONOMISTS GIVE
REASONS FOR KEEPING
LOW-PROFIT BEEF HERD

A lack of alternative uses for land, labor, machinery and available farm buildings may be sufficient reason for continuing a beef cow enterprise--even though it seems to bring the farmer little or no profit.

In a study of beef cattle operations in north central and northeast Minnesota, A. R. Wells, research assistant, and S. A. Engene, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota, studied records of 94 farmers having herds ranging in size from 16 to 231 cows.

They found that 1964 gross returns, which averaged \$78 per cow on these farms, did not cover the market value for all resources used. In fact, their figures show that if the farmers had paid market prices for everything, average costs would have exceeded returns by \$33.

But the economists explain that there are certain factors that enter into the decision to keep such a herd.

One factor is that the beef herd can give some return for resources that might not have a market otherwise. For example, their figures show that the average herd produced a return to feed of \$36 in 1964.

For some farmers, this may be a good price--especially if no ready markets are available for his feed, and if there are no possible alternative uses for his land.

Similarly, part-time farmers may look upon the beef herd as a means of marketing labor which would otherwise be idle. Also, farm buildings and some equipment may be available but with no alternative uses.

-more-

add 1 -- low profit beef herds

The economists list another factor affecting the decision to retain a low-profit beef herd. While the returns may not exceed the cost in a given year, average returns over a period of years may be sufficiently higher. For example, beef cattle prices were unusually low in 1964. But over an eight year period, average gross returns were \$94 per cow, or about 20 percent above the 1964 return.

Higher average returns over a period of years, coupled with a return for resources such as land, labor, equipment and buildings--for which there were no alternative uses--may mean that the beef enterprise will increase the net return from the entire farm.

Should a farmer in north central or northeastern Minnesota consider starting or expanding a beef cow herd? Not unless he can wean a 90 percent crop of good quality calves of about 450 pounds each, and keep total costs per cow below \$100.

These two factors, the economists explain, along with other good management practices, can help make the beef cow herd a profitable enterprise.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 28, 1966

To all counties
Immediate release

GET READY FOR
WINTER STORMS

Farmers should prepare now--before winter storms threaten to block roads--to stock up on food, fuel and medicines, advises Clifton Halsey, rural civil defense agent at the University of Minnesota.

Follow weather reports to know what conditions to expect, especially if you're planning a trip away from home. And have a good battery-operated radio with extra fresh batteries.

Listen for stockmen's weather warnings, says Halsey, and expect to be snowbound for several days if a bad storm is moving into the area. Try to move foraging stock to feed and water supplies. And keep a three to five day reserve supply of feed concentrates on hand. Dairy farmers should plan to have acceptable facilities for emergency milk storage.

Every family should have at least one member skilled in first aid and a supply of first aid materials. Immunize family members against preventable diseases, such as tetanus, polio, diphtheria and smallpox. And have a week's supply of special medicines for those who need them.

Recent surveys show most farm families have enough food on hand for a couple of weeks. But make sure persons on special diets also have a week's supply in reserve. If an ice storm threatens, store extra water and know how to make sure water is safe to drink.

Refill your fuel tank often enough to have a week's supply in reserve. Kerosene or gas lanterns and camp stoves with extra fuel can be useful. And have flashlights and lanterns with fresh bulbs and fresh batteries.

Standby generators can insure against power outage during ice and sleet storms. Halsey recommends keeping generators in good condition to make sure well pumps, milkers and other electrical equipment will operate.

For more information, ask your county agent for emergency bulletins, such as "Last Minute Preparation for Storms and Fallout," and "Family and Farm Defense Handbook,"

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 28, 1966

To all counties
Immediate release

STANDBY GENERATOR
CAN GIVE INSURANCE
AGAINST POWER OUTAGE

Electric outages are quite rare, but interruptions can mean inconvenience, as well as considerable economic loss. Standby generators offer a way to make sure electrical equipment will keep operating.

Donald W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, says the costs of standby generating equipment can be considered much the same as fire, wind and accident insurance.

In deciding whether to buy, balance the installation and maintenance costs of standby generating equipment against possible losses and inconvenience caused by occasional service interruptions.

Standby generating equipment is of two general types--engine-driven and tractor-driven. Both types can be stationary or portable units. And engine-driven units can be either manual or automatic start. The type to buy depends on your needs and the amount you want to spend.

Bates says tractor-driven units have two advantages over engine-driven units. They cost about half as much for a given capacity, and most farm tractors are in good condition meaning less starting difficulty than with an engine that is seldom run.

Engine-driven units are permanently installed and are independent of an outside power source. Install engine-driven units in a building or shelter, preferably heated for easier winter starting.

Engine-driven manual-starting units are suited to places where a tractor is unavailable and can usually be put into operation more quickly than tractor-driven units.

add 1 - standby generator

Engine-driven automatic units are most expensive and are generally used where the service must not be interrupted or only for a short time. The engine starts automatically in case of outage. Thus the unit must be capable of starting and operating all electrical equipment in use when the outage occurs, unless an automatic sequence starting system is provided to give full-load service.

A double-pole, double-throw switch is essential to connect standby generator to the existing wiring system. The switch is installed between the power supplier's meter and the service entrance.

The switch's ampere rating (100, 200, or 400 amperes) must equal that of the service entrance unless your system has pole top metering. In this case a special switch may be used. Bates stresses the importance of consulting with your power supplier before purchasing or connecting a standby generator.

The double-throw switch prevents power from feeding back into the power line and endangering lives of linemen working to restore power. And when power service is restored, the switch keeps the farm service system from reenergizing accidentally and burning out the generator.

Bates says the part-load system is practical for most farm units. With this system, only the most essential electrical equipment operates at one time. Following an outage, equipment is turned on after the generator is operating and load is limited to generator capacity.

Restarting is the biggest concern, says Bates, because electric motors need about three times or more current to start than to run. He advises starting the largest motor first and letting it come to speed before connecting other loads.

To figure the generator capacity needed for an emergency, add up the wattages of all lights, appliances and motors that must operate at one time. Then get a generator of this capacity or larger.

Generator output is usually measured in watts or kilowatts. Some may be rated in kilo-volt-amperes or volt-amperes. Multiply these ratings by 0.8 for the power output in kilowatts and watts, respectively.

For more information about standby generators, read Agricultural Engineering Fact Sheet No. 3, "Standby Electric Generators." Your county agent will have copies, or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
November 29, 1966

Immediate release

FARMER TELLS EXPERTS HOW HE GROWS CORN

A corn grower from near Moweaqua, Illinois told a group of fertilizer and soils experts meeting in Minneapolis earlier this week how he increased his per acre corn yields from 91 bushels in 1960 to 200 bushels in 1965.

Clyde Hight, who now farms over 800 acres of corn, spoke Tuesday (Nov. 29) at the 16th Annual Soils and Fertilizer Short Course.

Attending the two-day meeting were about 700 members of the fertilizer industry, farmers and university and government representatives.

Hight told the group that while he has managed to more than double his corn yields, "it didn't happen over night." It took five years of following a planned program involving increased fertilizer applications, chemical weed and insect control, early planting, higher plant populations and using a hybrid that would perform under these intensified practices.

He was farming 320 acres in 1960, with 200 acres in corn. His average yield that year was 91 bushels per acre, which wasn't satisfactory. So he decided to do something about it.

In 1961 he went to work on an 80-acre plot using intensified growing practices. The result: an average yield of 138 bushels per acre with a net profit of nearly \$50 per acre.

"With these results under our belt," he said, "we decided to put the program to work on the whole farm."

His average yield on the entire farm in 1962 was 140 bushels and the net income went up to over \$60 per acre. In 1963, the yield went to 157 bushels and net income climbed to \$82.

-more-

Add 1--farmer tells experts

He bought and rented additional land in 1964, jumping his over-all corn acreage to 400. It was a dry year, but the original 80-acres still average 163 bushels and the home farm of 200 acres averaged 143 bushels. But the 197 acres which had just come into the program needed building up.

By 1965 he had bought more land and put 557 acres into corn. That year he invested in 20-inch row equipment and put his entire crop in narrow rows. In addition, the stalks from the 1964 corn were shredded and fertilizer was applied.

Heavy rains drowned out about 18 acres of the crop, which he replanted in June. That fall he harvested 550 acres. The original 80-acre plot averaged 211 bushels per acre. The first 388 acres averaged 201 bushels, and the entire crop averaged 181 bushels.

Looking back, he explained: "We built this program over a number of years. Each year we moved up, with the exception of 1964 which was extremely dry. And each year we added to the fertility base of the soil and also learned more about handling our ground.

"As the fertility came along, we increased our populations (28,000 plants per acre in 1965), changed our hybrids, changed our tillage practices and finally our row width.

"Our corn acreage is now over 800 acres and we have stepped up our fertilizer application a little bit. Some fields get a little different treatment than others--it's all a matter of what they need."

What about this year's crop? Early results indicate a good response, even with the unfavorable growing conditions caused by heat and drought in the area.

The Soils and Fertilizer Short Course is sponsored each year by the University of Minnesota departments of soil science and agricultural short courses and the Agricultural Extension Service. Cooperating are the Minnesota Department of Agriculture and the Minnesota Plant Food Association.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
November 29, 1966

Immediate release

SUPPLEMENTED GROUND OATS CAN BE GOOD FINISHING FEED

MORRIS--Ground oats, when properly supplemented, can be a satisfactory feed for finishing cattle, according to feeding trials at the University of Minnesota's West Central Experiment Station here.

Visitors to the Beef Cattle Feeders Day at the experiment station today (Thursday, December 1) heard University animal scientists discuss results of animal nutrition research and how to apply research findings to a practical feeding program.

H. E. Hanke and R. E. Smith of the Morris station, and J. C. Meiske, R. D. Goodrich, L. E. Hanson and O. E. Kolari of the University's animal science department, conducted the two-year project.

In the ration experiments, 72 calves were tested on three rations that differed basically in the ingredient used to supply the grain portion: 1) ground shelled corn, 2) 50 percent ground shelled corn and 50 percent ground oats, and 3) ground oats. Protein was equalized in the three rations.

Average daily gains were 2.31 pounds per head for calves on ground shelled corn, 2.23 pounds per head for those on the corn-plus-oats ration, and 2.10 pounds for calves on ground oats.

Calves fed the corn-plus-oats rations and the ground shelled corn showed best feed efficiency--747 and 759 pounds per 100 pounds gain, respectively. On ground oats, the calves needed 808 pounds per 100 pounds gain.

-more-

Add 1--supplemented oats

In the trial, oats were worth 92.3 percent as much as corn when feed costs per 100 pounds gain was used as the criteria.

Cattle fed ground shelled corn had heavier carcass weights--686 pounds--than calves fed corn-plus-oats--653 pounds--or those fed ground oats--610 pounds. The corn-fed cattle also had slightly larger rib-eyes.

Calves fed ground oats had the least fat cover, lowest marbling score, lowest grade and significantly lower dressing percentage than cattle on ground shelled corn and the corn-plus-oats ration.

Corn-fed calves returned \$54.81 above feed costs, while cattle receiving corn-plus-oats returned \$43.68 and those on ground oats paid back \$36.07.

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

* FOR RELEASE: *
* After 7 p.m. *
* WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30 *

MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS RECEIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

CHICAGO--Minnesota 4-H'ers received two scholarships for their achievements in citizenship and home economics here today (Nov. 30) at the National 4-H Club Congress.

Susan Kay Shorter, 18, Kenyon, was named regional winner of an \$800 scholarship provided by Successful Farming magazine through the Edwin T. Meredith Foundation.

Mary Jane Pribyl, 20, Maple Lake, was named national winner of a \$500 home economics scholarship for former 4-H'ers provided by the Pyrofax Gas Corporation.

These awards bring to eight the number of national scholarships won by Minnesota 4-H'ers here this week--totalling \$4,300.

Miss Shorter has carried a variety of home economics and other projects including health, safety, conservation, entomology, soil and water conservation and junior leadership. She has received various soil conservation awards and the Danforth Leadership Award. As a junior leader she assists younger members with demonstrations, records and club conservation activities. She has made a wildlife file with over 1200 cards in 14 categories of all the animals she has seen in Minnesota.

The Rice County 4-H'er is a freshman at the University of Minnesota majoring in pre-veterinary medicine. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Shorter, rural Kenyon.

Miss Pribyl is a junior at the University of Minnesota, majoring in home economics education. She hopes to study for a master's degree in foods. The Wright County former 4-H'er has received various college scholarships and is a member of Sigma Epsilon Sigma, national honorary sorority for freshman women. During her 4-H career she was president of the Wright County 4-H Federation, was named a state delegate to Camp Miniwanca, Mich., for her leadership, was a recipient of the God-Home-Country award and the Danforth Award and was chosen Wright County Outstanding Junior Leader. She was also organizational chairman of the Wright County Young Adult Citizens.

Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. James F. Pribyl.

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66-331-smk

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
November 29, 1966

* RELEASE: After *
* 7 a.m. Wednesday, *
* November 30 *

MINNESOTA RECEIVES SIXTH 4-H SCHOLARSHIP

CHICAGO--Minnesota's state 4-H achievement winner received a \$500 scholarship at the National 4-H Club Congress which he is attending here.

Eldon Lamprecht, 19, Plainview, was one of 12 achievement winners in the nation chosen for the award. The Ford Motor Company Fund, Dearborn, Mich., is donor of the scholarship.

The Wabasha County youth is the sixth Minnesota 4-H member to receive a \$500 scholarship award at the Club Congress.

Lamprecht is a sophomore in pre-veterinary medicine at the University of Minnesota. He has had five years of leadership experience and has carried such projects as dairy, conservation, shop, agronomy and health in Wabasha County. He has attended the National Dairy Congress in Chicago and was the recipient of a \$150 Watkins Scholarship.

The National Honor Society member is on the board of directors for the Junior Holstein Friesian Association of Minnesota. His record in selecting dairy animals, herd management and showmanship earned him a purple ribbon at the Minnesota State Fair.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Forest Lamprecht, rural Plainview.

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66-329-smk

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
November 28, 1966

Immediate release

FREEZE NOW TO SAVE TIME LATER

Getting ready for the holidays need not be a hectic last-minute race to get cooking and baking done if you go on a freezing spree, once Thanksgiving is past.

The type of entertaining you expect to do during the Christmas season will help determine what you want to bake and freeze ahead.

Be sure to package whatever you freeze in moisture-vapor-proof wrapping or good freezer containers, advises Mrs. Shirley Munson, assistant professor of horticulture, in charge of the University of Minnesota's food processing laboratory.

Mrs. Munson suggests some foods that can be prepared in advance and frozen now to save time later:

- . Unfrosted bars and cookies of all kinds. Store them in tin cans, with sheets of saran-type film or aluminum foil between layers to prevent drying out.
 - . Cookie dough. After shaping the dough for refrigerator cookies into the desired size, wrap in freezer paper. When ready to use, remove from the freezer, slice with a sharp knife and bake. Drop-cookie dough may be packed in freezer containers and frozen. To use, thaw the dough until it is soft enough to drop on cookie sheets.
 - . Breads, plain and fancy rolls. Package in polyethylene bags or in heavy-duty aluminum foil for freezing. Thaw in the original wrapper at room temperature. Do not frost until ready to use since frosting dries out when frozen. Bread and rolls will be less crumbly if baked at 400° F. for a shorter time.
 - . Baked pies, baked and unbaked pie shells, graham cracker and cookie crusts. Pumpkin, mince, chiffon and fresh fruit pies all freeze well. When ready to use, let the baked fruit pie stand at room temperature for half an hour; then heat it until warm in a 350° F. oven on the lowest shelf.
- Always include egg white or whipping cream in chiffon pies to prevent "weeping" during thawing. Do not freeze the meringue toppings on pie.
- . Homemade candies. Store in tin cans or use good moisture-vapor-proof wrapping over boxes. Do not remove the wrap until the candy has warmed to room temperature--about 4-8 hours-- to prevent chocolate from turning white or other damage from condensation.
 - . Casserole dishes and baked beans. It is better to undercook foods to be frozen in combination dishes. Dishes containing macaroni, spaghetti, noodles or rice freeze well, but diced or cubed potatoes become mushy.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 5, 1966

To all counties
4-H News
Immediate release

SENSIBLE DIET
FOR NEW YEAR

The beginning of a new year is an excellent time to start a new you.

The figure-conscious 4-H or teen-age girl realizes that her figure may be the total picture seen by most people. Her figure may affect the way she feels and acts, the friends she makes and the fun she gets from life, says Marian Larson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

If you have many pounds to lose, reduce with the advice of your doctor. If you plan to lose a few pounds a week and are sincere about having a new year, a new you, follow these basic steps:

- Check with your doctor. He can tell you if you are in good physical condition, the number of calories to include in the diet and if exercise or other extra physical activity is desirable.

- Keep a two-day food and activity diary and calculate the calories. This record will be the basis from which to start in building your own food plan to help give you the figure you want.

- Take it off slowly. A pound or two a week is plenty.

- Exercise regularly. Exercise uses calories and helps in weight control. The more calories you use the more food you can eat and the more free choice you have.

- Choose low calorie foods in your diet. Avoid added fats, gravies, sauces, fried foods, fatty meats, sweets, pastries, cookies, cakes and soft drinks.

- Budget your calories to take care of special holiday meals and parties. Count on snacks to supply food values, too.

- Give breakfast a break. Remember that you are less likely to overeat at other meals when you have a good breakfast.

- Be patient. Remember that extra pounds are added slowly and must come off the same way.

-smk-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 5, 1966

To all counties
Immediate release

LOOSE SMUT RUNS
FAIRLY HIGH IN
1966 BARLEY CROP

Loose smut of barley is showing fairly high incidence in samples of the 1966 crop tested so far, though somewhat lower than for samples from the 1965 crop.

Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, says the embryo test on the first barley samples from the 1966 crop shows about half the seed lots running more than five percent loose smut.

The highest 1966 sample at the St. Paul laboratory was 22 percent infected. By comparison, the 1965 crop had about 40 percent of the samples running more than 10 percent infected.

Johnson says the embryo test can be worthwhile because yield losses, on a percentage basis, follow quite closely with the percentage of seed infected with loose smut.

Seed owners should test seed samples before investing in cleaning and grading, says Johnson, because the investment may be lost if loose smut infection is too high for the barley to be used as seed.

And be certain to test the seed before applying chemical seed treatment because the chemicals can't be removed to make the grain safe for food or feed use.

To get seed tested, collect a representative sample from the seed lot. Mark the one pint samples, "Smut Test," then mail to: Division of Plant Industries, 670 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Test charge is \$5 per sample. Enclose the check with the sample or send it separately at the same time. Make checks payable to: Minnesota State Treasurer.

For more information on loose smut and interpretation of embryo test results, ask your county agent for Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 6, "Barley Smuts." Or write for a copy from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 5, 1966

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents
Immediate release

COST OF RAISING
A CHILD RANGES
FROM \$15,000 UP

What is the cost of bringing up a child from birth to age 18 for a farm family in Minnesota?

Information about such costs can help a young couple planning a family to realize the financial responsibilities that lie ahead.

Costs in Minnesota and elsewhere in the North Central Region might range from \$15,000 to \$27,000 for a farm child from birth to age 18, report extension home management specialists at the University of Minnesota.

What a family spends will depend on such factors as the amount of income the family has over the years, number of children and where the family lives.

The estimates of \$15,000 to \$27,000 were based on data collected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor and apply to the cost of bringing up a child on the farm.

Costs of raising a child are not distributed evenly over the years. Based upon moderate-cost estimates of \$21,760 for the 18 years for a farm child in the North Central region, the cost per year increases from \$860 in the first year of life to \$1,470 at age 17--an increase of 71 percent.

Food accounts for a large part of the year-to-year variation--from \$160 for the average child under 1 year of age to \$380 from age 16 through 17. The total estimate for food from birth through age 17 is about \$5,440.

-more-

add 1--cost of raising a child

Clothing accounts for much of the remaining year-to-year variation in the cost of bringing up a child. Like food costs, clothing costs tend to go up with the age of the child. The cost of clothing the average child under 2 years of age is estimated at about \$40 a year. From the age of 12 through the high school years, clothing costs continue to increase to \$240 a year at ages 16 and 17. The total cost of clothing for the average child through age 17 is estimated at about \$2,640.

The child's proportionate share of other family expenditures include \$3,840 for the 18-year period for transportation; \$5,640 for housing; \$900 for medical care; \$480 for education at the moderate-cost level; and about \$2,820 for personal care, recreation, reading and other miscellaneous expenses.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 5, 1966

To all counties
Immediate release

UM ANNOUNCES
RECOMMENDED CROP
VARIETIES FOR 1967

The University of Minnesota has added six field crop varieties and dropped seven from its list of varieties recommended for 1967.

According to Harley J. Otto, extension agronomist, the varieties added are: Manitou hard red spring wheat; Hark soybeans; Pearl and Von Lochow rye; Century dry edible peas; and Peredovik sunflowers.

Dropped from the list of recommended varieties were: Portage oats; Selkirk, Justin, Crim and Pembina hard red spring wheat; and Chippewa and Ottawa Mandarin soybeans.

Otto explained that Portage oats was removed from the list because it yields less than other varieties of comparable maturity, and has poor resistance to lodging. However, it has more resistance to crown rust than other varieties currently available.

Manitou hard red spring wheat was developed by the Canada Department of Agriculture. Both Manitou and Chris have been the highest yielding in recent Experiment Station tests. Crim, Justin, Pembina and Selkirk are all older varieties with considerably lower yield potential and resistance to leaf rust than Chris and Manitou.

add 1--crop varieties for 1967

Hark is a new soybean variety developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. It is similar in maturity to the varieties Harosoy 63, Lindarin 63 and A-100. However, it has produced from two to four bushels per acre more than these varieties in tests over the past three years in Southern Minnesota. It is similar to Chippewa 64 in standing ability, plant height and oil content of the seed.

Recommended for the southern maturity zone only, Hark will be available only to registered and certified seed growers next year. It should be readily available for all farmers in its area of adaptation by 1968.

Chippewa was removed from the recommended list because of the availability of adequate seed supplies of Chippewa 64, which is similar to Chippewa except for added resistance to Phytophthora root rot. Ottawa Mandarin was removed mainly because Merit, which is similar in maturity and yielding ability, has a higher oil content.

As far as rye is concerned, both Pearl and Von Lochow are less winter hardy than Caribou. But in situations where winter killing is not serious, they will produce considerably higher yields. Thus, where winter killing is a problem, the grower risks at least part of his crop by growing these varieties.

The pea variety Century is long-vined and produces large cream-colored seeds of high bushel weight. It produces larger seeds and higher yields than Stral, the other recommended variety used for the dry pea soup market.

Peredovik, a sunflower variety developed in Russia, produces seed of higher oil content than the varieties currently grown in Minnesota. It is the first variety recommended in the state for the edible oil market.

Recommended varieties listed for 1967 include:

Oats: Garland, Lodi, Minhafer and Tippecanoe.

Barley: Larker, Parkland and Trophy.

Winter Rye: Caribou, Elk, Pearl and Von Lochow.

Winter Wheat: Minter.

add 2--crop varieties for 1967

Hard Red Spring Wheat: Chris and Manitou.

Durum Wheat: Lakota and Wells.

Millet: Turghai, Empire and White Wonder.

Flax: Bolley, B5128, Redwood, Summit and Windom.

Soybeans: A-100, Chippewa 64, Flambeau, Grant, Hark, Harosoy 63, Lindarin 63,
Merit, Portage and Traverse.

Sunflowers: Arrowhead, Mingren and Paredovik.

Dry Peas: Century, Chancellor and Stral.

Birdsfoot Trefoil: Empire.

Red Clover: Dollard and Lakeland.

Sweet Clover: Evergreen and Goldtop.

Bromegrass: Achenbach, Fisher and Lincoln.

Timothy: Climax, Itasca and Lorain.

Kentucky Bluegrass: Park.

These recommendations are based on trials conducted at agricultural experiment stations at Rosemount, St. Paul, Waseca, Lamberton, Morris, Crookston, Grand Rapids and Duluth, and on farmers' fields. Plots were handled so the factors affecting yield and other characteristics would be as similar as possible for all varieties.

For complete information about recommended varieties, consult the University's Agricultural Experiment Station Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trials on Farm Crops." The report will be available in early January, 1967.

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

Immediate release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR

DECEMBER

- 2, 9, 16 SWINE SCHOOL, Dodge Center, for Dodge and Olmsted counties,
9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 6, 13 SWINE SCHOOL, Mapleton, for Waseca, Blue Earth and Faribault
counties, 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 6, 13 DAIRY SEMINAR SERIES, 4-H Fairgrounds, Rochester, for Olmsted
county, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 6, 13, 20 SOILS WORKSHOP, Townhouse, Ormsby, for Watonwan, Martin, and
Blue Earth counties, 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 6 SWINE SCHOOL, Belle Plaine, for Carver, Scott, McLeod and Sibley
counties, 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 7 DAIRY FORUM SERIES, Courthouse, Glenwood, for Pope and Douglas
counties, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 7 RECORDS AND RECORD ANALYSIS, Watonwan (tentative)
- 7, 14, 21 SOILS WORKSHOP, Spring Valley, for Fillmore and Mower counties,
9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 7, 14 DAIRY SEMINAR SERIES, Forest Lake, for Washington, Chisago,
Isanti and Anoka counties, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 7, 8 SWINE SCHOOL, Willmar, for Kandiyohi county, 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 7, 8 SWINE SCHOOL, Hector, for Renville county, 9:30 to 3 p.m.
- 7, 14 SWINE SCHOOL, St. Peter, for Nicollet, Le Sueur and Sibley counties,
9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 7 BEEF FEEDERS DAY, Agricultural Experiment Station, Waseca,
10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 8 MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS OF COOPERATIVES WORKSHOPS,
Presbyterian Church, Dawson, for Lac qui Parle, Yellow Medicine,
Chippewa, Swift and Big Stone counties, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

-more-

Add 1--Institute of Agriculture Calendar

- 8 DAIRY FORUM SERIES, City Hall, Hastings, for Dakota and Washington counties, 10:30 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- 8 BEEF FEEDERS DAY, Agricultural Experiment Station, Lamberton, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- 8, 15 SOILS WORKSHOP, Court House Meeting Room, Detroit Lakes, for Becker and Mahnomen counties, 9:30 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- 8 RECORDS AND RECORD ANALYSIS, Sibley (tentative)
- 9, 14, 21 BEEF MANAGEMENT SCHOOL, Marshall, for Lyon, Yellow Medicine, and Lincoln counties, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- 9 MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS OF COOPERATIVES WORKSHOPS, National Guard Armory, Olivia, for Renville and Kandiyohi counties, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- 12 MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS OF COOPERATIVES WORKSHOPS, New Public High School, New Ulm, for Brown, Nicollet, Blue Earth and Watonwan counties, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- 13 MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS OF COOPERATIVES WORKSHOPS, City Hall, Sauk Centre, for Stearns and Benton counties, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- 13 SWINE SCHOOL, Norwood-Young America, for Carver, Scott, McLeod and Sibley counties, 9:30 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- 13, 19 BEEF MANAGEMENT SCHOOL, Madison, for Lac qui Parle county, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- 13 BEEF MANAGEMENT SCHOOL, Hawley, for Becker and Clay counties, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- 14 BEEF MANAGEMENT SCHOOL, Fergus Falls, for West Otter Tail and Grant counties, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- 15 COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING SEMINAR, Legion Hall, Thief River Falls for Pennington, Roseau, Kittson, Marshall, Red Lake and East and West Polk counties, 9:30 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- 14 DAIRY FORUM SERIES, Alexandria, for Douglas and Pope counties, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- 14 MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS OF COOPERATIVES WORKSHOPS, U. S. Army Reserve Center, Buffalo, for Wright, Hennepin and Sherburne counties, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- 15 SWINE SCHOOL, Ormsby, for Martin, Blue Earth and Watonwan counties, 9:30 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- 15 DAIRY FORUM SERIES, Armory, Hutchinson, for McLeod and Meeker counties, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Add 2--Institute of Agriculture Calendar

- 15 SHEEP SCHOOL, Owatonna, for Steele and Dodge counties.
- 15, 20, 29 BEEF MANAGEMENT SCHOOL, Montevideo, for Chippewa and Yellow Medicine counties, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- 15 BEEF MANAGEMENT SCHOOL, Le Center, for Le Sueur, Scott, Sibley and Nicollet counties, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- 16 SHEEP SCHOOL, Waseca, for Waseca, Blue Earth, Le Sueur and Steele counties.
- 16 MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS OF COOPERATIVES WORKSHOP, Edgewood Cafe (6 mi. south of Cannon Falls, on Highway 52), for Rice, Dakota and Goodhue counties, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- 16 DAIRY FORUM SERIES, Foley, for Benton county, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- 27 FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA WORKSHOP, Northstar Ballroom, Student Center, St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota, 7:30 to 9 p. m.
- 28 VO-AG SPECIAL SHORT COURSE, Gortner Auditorium, Snyder Hall, St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- 28 ANNUAL FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA FOUNDATION MEETING, Student Center, St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota, 3:30 p. m.
- 28, 29 ELECTRICAL CONTROLS CONFERENCE, Agricultural Engineering Building, St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota, 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.
- 19-24 DHIA Supervisors Training School, Haecker Hall.
- 28-30 State 4-H Agronomy Conference and State 4-H Automotive Conference, St. Paul Campus.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 5, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF....

Using the Right Gasoline: Gasoline should not be purchased for storage in larger quantities than will allow you to use it relatively fresh and with the appropriate seasonal blend. Donald Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, says volatility is determined by the refiner on the basis of seasonal demands and will vary considerably from winter to summer months. Volatility affects starting, warm-up, acceleration, power and mileage. Using a summer gasoline now may mean that none of the gasoline will vaporize sufficiently to form a combustible mixture.

* * * *

Bull Registration and Licensing: As of Jan. 1 of this year, livestock owners renting three or more bulls were required by law to obtain a license and register each bull. George E. Keller, veterinarian at the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board, says that many bull owners are probably not aware of this law. Bull owners can receive the necessary information and a license application form by writing to the Livestock Sanitary Board, 1246 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn., 55104.

* * * *

High Urea Levels and Toxic Ruminants: If you use urea in making up your own protein supplements, be certain that it is mixed well with other ingredients. Robert Jacobs, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman, says cattle which are fed high levels of urea or which help themselves to high urea protein supplements could receive toxic effects. The symptoms of animals reacting to high urea intake include uneasiness, lack of muscular coordination, bloat, prostration and convulsions. If these symptoms should occur, call a veterinarian immediately.

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

* FOR RELEASE: *
* Wednesday, Dec. 7, *
* 1966 *

STEERS GAIN WELL WHEN CONCENTRATE-ROUGHAGE RATIO VARIED

WASECA--Dairy steers fed a high-hay ration until they hit 750 pounds, then finished on a high-grain ration, gained faster and more efficiently than steers fed the high-grain ration for the entire period.

The finding was from feeding trials conducted at the University of Minnesota's Southern Experiment Station here.

Visitors to the station's Beef Cattle Feeders Day today (Wednesday, Dec. 7) heard University animal scientists discuss results of animal nutrition research and how to apply research findings to a practical feeding program.

K. P. Miller and E. C. Frederick of the Waseca station, and J. C. Meiske, C. W. Young, C. L. Cole and R. D. Goodrich of the University's animal science department are conducting the series of dairy steer feeding trials.

Holstein calves were started at about 400 pounds and sold when they averaged about 1,000 pounds. Each steer was implanted with 12 mg. stilbestrol at the trial's start and reimplanted with 24 mg. at 750 pounds.

Add 1--steers gain well

The three ration treatments given to different groups of steers were: 1) high-grain (11:1 concentrate-to-roughage ratio) for the entire period; 2) high-hay (1:3 concentrate-to-roughage ratio) for the entire period; and 3) high-hay (1:3 C:R ratio) until 750 pounds, then switch to high-grain (11:1 C:R ratio) to finish.

Cattle fed the high-hay ration until reaching 750 pounds and then finished on the high-grain ration gained faster and more efficiently, graded higher and produced higher return over feed and initial costs than steers fed either high-hay or high-grain rations for the entire trial.

Average daily gains from initial to final weights were 2.82 pounds for steers receiving the high-hay ration until they weighed 750 pounds and then finished on the high-grain ration, 2.56 for those fed the high-grain ration only, and 2.37 for steers fed the high-hay ration throughout the period.

When fed the high-hay ration for the entire period, steers gained slower and graded lower. But they had the lowest feed costs per 100 pounds gain and gained surprisingly well on this ration.

Marbling scores and fat depths over the rib-eye, as well as carcass grades, were higher for cattle fed rations with greater proportions of grain.

The University researchers suggest that cattle on high-roughage diets make economical gains, but need to be fed to heavier weights to improve carcass grades.

Return over initial and feed costs was \$61.39 for steers that were switched from high-hay to high-grain ration at 750 pounds, \$41.75 for steers on high-grain ration for the trial, and \$52.63 for cattle fed high-hay ration throughout the period.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
December 6, 1966

Immediate release

AN ORCHID ON YOUR MINK?

Pin an orchid on your mink? Never! says Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Properly caring for a fur coat is one of the keys to thorough enjoyment. A fur coat needs special care. Fur is susceptible to many hazards of modern-day living. The following are guidelines for proper fur coat care:

- * Never pin flowers or jewelry through fur.
- * Never put perfume directly on fur.
- * Unbutton or loosen the coat when sitting so there is no strain or pull.
- * Avoid sitting on fur. If possible, push the coat aside or hang it up.
- * Avoid friction from books, packages or handbags carried under arm.
- * Hang the coat on a padded hanger in a cool closet.
- * Shake off water and dry away from heat.
- * Have it cleaned and glazed annually. This restores beauty and luster.

Cleaning prevents matting and breaking of guard hairs.

- * Put in cold storage in the summer for good insurance against insect damage.
- * Hot summer weather dries out oil in the skins.
- * Repair damages immediately.
- * Restyle when fashion changes occur but don't invest more than one-fourth of the original cost. If the cost is more, consider making the coat into a cape or stole or an accessory.

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66-339-1sn

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
December 6, 1966

Immediate release

U OF M OFFERS CHRISTMAS-TREE GROWERS' SHORT COURSE

A one-day short course for Christmas tree growers will be offered Jan. 20 at the Student Center, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

The purpose of the course is to give Christmas-tree producers an opportunity to review this year's season and to develop ideas for improving the 1967 season.

The program will focus on special problems within the industry, as well as new developments and marketing trends of the industry.

The course is open to all members of the Minnesota Christmas Tree Growers' Association and to anyone interested in the Christmas-tree industry.

The registration fee is \$4 per individual and \$5 per family.

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66-340-11c

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
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December 6, 1966

Immediate release

DATES SET FOR LUMBERMEN'S SHORT COURSE

The 18th annual Lumbermen's Short Course has been scheduled for Feb. 13-24 at the University of Minnesota School of Forestry in St. Paul.

The two-week course is designed for personnel of retail and wholesale lumber yards and manufacturing plants. They will study the properties and uses of wood and wood products, estimating, drafting, building construction and business subjects.

Several field trips are being planned to enable course participants to view manufacturing plants and to inspect the use of wood in specialized structures.

Further information and registration material for the course can be obtained by writing to the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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66-340-vak

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
December 6, 1966

Immediate release

MINNESOTA 4-H CLUBS CITED FOR HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Five 4-H clubs in Minnesota have won state recognition for their participation in local and community health activities.

The 4-H clubs are Hi-Lighters 4-H Club, LeSueur County; Burtrum Boosters, Todd County; Boon Lake Orioles 4-H Club, Renville County; Ever Glad 4-H Club, Stevens County and the LaGrand Busy Bees, Douglas County.

They will receive certificates from Eli Lilly and Co., Indianapolis, in recognition of their health activities.

All 4-H members in each of the clubs donated food and money to the community blood mobile, set up health exhibits and window displays, conducted farm and home clean-up campaigns, sent cards and food to needy families and senior citizens and contributed to the polio drive.

Individual members checked their posture and diets, practiced bandaging and artificial respiration, received polio shots and had physical and dental checkups.

Club members toured creameries, the Rochester clinic and listened to speakers from the State Department of Health, local health groups, Boy Scout troops and laboratory technology departments.

All members were made more aware of the importance of health in their lives and in possible careers in health.

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66-337-smk

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
December 6, 1966

Immediate release

THREE MINN. YOUTHS NAMED INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE DELEGATES

Two young men and a young woman with rural backgrounds have been selected as Minnesota's International Farm Youth Exchange delegates for 1967.

They are Ronald Eustice, 21, Waseca; Mark Zeug, 23, Walnut Grove; and Bonita Halfmann, 21, Stephen.

They will be among about 95 American youths who will go to foreign countries to live and work with farm families for approximately six months to obtain an understanding of their way of life and introduce them to American customs and ideals.

Assignments of countries of the Minnesota youths have not yet been made, according to William A. Milbrath, extension specialist, Young Adult Program, University of Minnesota. Minnesota now has an IFYE delegate in India, Glenice Rugland, Hallock. Jo Ann Thomas, Lakeville, returned last month from Turkey where she had spent six months as an IFYE.

Eustice and Miss Halfmann are seniors at the University of Minnesota. Eustice is majoring in agricultural journalism and Miss Halfmann is in sociology education. Zeug is farming with his father in Redwood County.

The IFYE program, a two-way exchange, is conducted by the National 4-H Foundation and the Cooperative Extension Service to increase international understanding at the family level. In the 18 years of the program, Minnesota has sent 50 of the more than 1500 American youths who have gone to live and work abroad and has been host to 128 of the 1700 young people who have come from 67 countries to live with farm families in this country. This fall six IFYEs from Europe, South America and Asia were guests of farm families in Minnesota for almost three months.

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66-336-jbn

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

For Immediate Release

UM DEAN DESCRIBES U. S. FOOD PRODUCTION POTENTIAL

ST. PAUL-- The chairman of the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber told delegates to the Minnesota Farmers Union convention here this week that American agriculture has the capability of meeting world food demands for food and fiber in the immediate future.

However, Sherwood C. Berg, dean of the University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, told the group that on the basis of world population estimates, even the productive capability of this country will not be sufficient to meet the world food needs in 15 or 20 years.

"While we would have no problem meeting the immediate needs of people in food deficient areas of the world," he said, "these countries will have to improve their own agriculture because by 1980 or 1990 we will not be able to meet their requirements."

He predicted that by 1980, given the present rate of population growth in this country, we will probably increase our agricultural output somewhere between 30 and 50 percent. And nonfarm inputs will probably increase between 40 and 55 percent. Despite this increase in production, the farm population and labor force will continue to decrease.

At the same time, we will demand more fertilizers and lime, more power and machinery, more off-farm purchases, livestock and feed. Taxes and other inputs will also increase.

What about the future of Minnesota agriculture? According to Berg, "Technical trends and growing markets suggest that Minnesota agriculture will continue to increase both in production and productive efficiency; and there will be an even greater demand for products of farm supply industries, especially chemicals and fertilizers.

add 1--food production potential

"Minnesota farms will continue to produce high-quality, low-cost outputs to stimulate the nonfarm economy, and the impact of its agriculture will be felt with even greater emphasis."

Minnesota, he said, presently ranks among the nation's top 10 states in the production of most major farm commodities, and it is one of the top five states in cash receipts from farm marketings.

Last year the state had 110,000 farm businesses which employed some 229,000 workers--about 16 percent of the total state employment. While most of these were farm operators and family workers, farmers in the state hired an additional 31,000 persons and paid them \$55 million in wages.

In addition, businesses related to Minnesota farming hired 227,000 workers--about 15 percent of the state's labor force--and paid them \$1.2 billion in wages. Personal income from all agri-business in the state totalled \$2 billion, which was about 22 percent of the state's total personal income.

"We are part of a growing, expanding and virile industry," he said. "And as we come to understand the forces at work, the capabilities, the thrust and the variabilities that we have in the agribusiness sector of our economy, we will be able to do a better job in molding private policy and investment decisions which will lead to an even stronger agriculture."

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vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
December 8, 1966

Immediate release

SAFETY PLAQUE AWARDED TO FREEBORN COUNTY

Eighty 4-H club members from 33 clubs in Freeborn County have won top placing in the state 4-H safety contest for their emphasis on safety activities.

In recognition of their safety work a plaque will be given to the Freeborn County Extension Office, according to Earl Bergerud, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

General Motors, Detroit, Mich., is donor of the plaque.

Ten individual clubs will be awarded certificates for their safety programs. They are Riverside Rockets 4-H Club, Lac qui Parle County; Wide Awake 4-H Club, Lake of the Woods County; New Sweden 4-H Club, Nicollet County; Cairo Sharpshooters 4-H Club, Renville County; Subettes 4-H Club, North St. Louis County; Pathfinders 4-H Club, Benton County; Hubbard Rustlers 4-H Club, Hubbard County; Nunda Clover 4-H Club, Freeborn County; Spring Grove Hustlers, Houston County and Tyro Toilers 4-H Club, Yellow Medicine County.

Group activities of the Freeborn County 4-H'ers included distributing slow-moving vehicle emblems, attending the Albert Lea-Freeborn County Safety Council, participating in the 4-H RFD Safety program and in the water testing program, campaigning for pesticide safety, stressing National Farm Safety Week and emphasizing safety on corn picking machines. Their outstanding safety accomplishment was the 1,254 car-safety check conducted in Albert Lea, Alden and Glenville. They marked 206 vehicles as unsafe, installed 599 seat belts and 146 rear seat belts. Defects most frequently found were burned-out headlights, poor tires and no front or rear turn signals.

Christmas tree safety, fire escape plans for the home, safety flares and seat belt installations, insecticide safety, safety kits installed in cars, farm machinery and bicycle reflectorization, safety emphasis on radio and television programs and in newspaper articles were some of the activities conducted by the 10 safety certificate winning 4-H clubs.

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66-341-smk

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
December 8, 1966

Immediate release

4-H WATKINS SCHOLARSHIPS ANNOUNCED

Two Minnesota young people have won \$150 Watkins Scholarships for their over-all records of achievement in 4-H work, according to Wayne Bath, associate state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Vicky Lanners, 17, Shevlin, and Lowell Larson, 18, Gatzke, will be awarded the scholarships given by Watkins Products, Inc., Winona.

Miss Lanners, a Clearwater County 4-H member, has been enrolled in such projects as home improvement-family living, health, horticulture, conservation, clothing, food-nutrition, dairy and junior leadership. She has held offices in the Shevlin 4-H Club for five years. As junior leader in her club, she has tried to help the adult leaders plan the activities of the year, assist as project leader and supervise the work of younger members.

She is a freshman at the University of Minnesota, Duluth, majoring in home economics. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Nickolas Lanners, Shevlin.

Larson is a sophomore at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, majoring in electrical engineering. He was a 4-H'er from Marshall County enrolled in conservation, electricity, dairy, safety, health and agronomy and was the Marshall County delegate to the State 4-H Health Camp. He has also been an active FFA member.

His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Larson, rural Gatzke.

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66-342-smk

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
Dec. 8, 1966

Immediate release

DORSEY NAMED AREA EXTENSION COORDINATOR

William E. Dorsey, associate professor and coordinator of concerted services in training and education in Todd County, has been named area extension coordinator for a six-county area in northwest Minnesota, according to Luther J. Pickrel, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Replacing him as coordinator of concerted services in Todd County will be Sherman M. Mandt, associate professor ^{and} East Otter Tail County agricultural agent.

Dorsey has already assumed his new duties and will soon move to an office in the Pennington County Courthouse in Thief River Falls. He will serve as Extension programs coordinator for Roseau, Kittson, Marshall, Pennington, Red Lake and East and West Polk counties.

Dorsey will work with county staffs and local leaders in developing educational programs and preparing plans of work for individual counties and the entire area.

As liaison between county staffs, state program leaders and Extension specialists, he will assist in making available to the area the resources of the University.

Dorsey was coordinator of concerted services in Todd County since October 1965. Before that, he was area agent in Wadena since 1964, after having served as agricultural agent in Hubbard County for 13 years. Earlier, he was assistant county agent in Isanti County. Originally from Cass County, Dorsey is a 1951 graduate of the University of Minnesota.

During the past year he assisted with the development of educational programs and projects for Todd County, and coordinated programs of the various federal, state and local agencies.

As area agent at Wadena, he was responsible for resource and conservation development projects in Wadena and East Otter Tail counties. He also worked on education and irrigation and other soil and crops problems, as well as recreation development in Wadena, Hubbard, East Otter Tail, Todd, Cass and Crow Wing counties.

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66-344-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 12, 1966

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

YOU CAN FREEZE
MANY GIFTS OF FOOD

You may be the recipient this Christmas of a gift or two of food that may be difficult to keep fresh until the family can eat it.

The freezer and the refrigerator can help solve your problem, says Home Agent _____.

Oranges, grapefruit and apples should be stored in the refrigerator or in a cool basement--at a temperature of about 40° F.--in perforated plastic bags, if possible.

Mrs. Shirley Munson, in charge of the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory, suggests that many of the gifts of food you receive will be more appealing after the feasting of the holiday season is past, and freezing such foods when you receive them will keep them fresh. Here are some of the foods she says will freeze successfully, with directions for freezing:

. Fancy breads and rolls. Be sure to re-wrap them in aluminum foil or saran-type wrap, or slip them into a polyethylene bag for freezing.

. Fruit cake. When tightly wrapped or kept in a tin can and frozen, fruit cake will keep indefinitely. It will also keep well in the refrigerator.

. Nuts. Package in moisture-vapor-proof freezer wrap or keep in a tin can. Salted nuts will keep in the freezer about 6 months, unsalted nuts from 9 to 12 months.

-more-

add 1 - freeze gifts of food

. Candy. Almost all candies keep fresh for a year or longer when frozen and kept at 0° F. Spun candy chips, chocolate-covered nuts and candy with hard centers may crack or split. Overwrap boxes with a good moisture-proof freezer wrap to prevent damage from moisture condensation when the candy thaws. When you take the candy out of the freezer, don't remove the wrap until the candy has warmed to room temperature--from 4 to 8 hours.

. Cheese. Cheese will keep for awhile in the refrigerator, but molds after a time. Freezing will preserve it for six months or longer, although the texture may change somewhat after freezing.

For freezing, cut the cheese into half-pound pieces or smaller and wrap in aluminum freezer foil or saran-type wrap, pressing the wrap tightly against the cheese to eliminate air pockets. Small cheeses may be left in their original packages, but overwrap them. When freezing a salty cheese like blue or Nuworld, use another wrap between the cheese and the foil or the salt may eat through the foil. Cheddar, Brick, Swiss, Provoloni, Port du Salut, Liederkrantz, Camembert, Parmesan, Romano and Mozzarella will freeze satisfactorily.

When you are ready to use the frozen cheese, thaw it in its wrapper in the refrigerator. Once it is thawed, let it stand at room temperature an hour before serving.

. Hams, other smoked and processed meats like sausage and smoked turkey and smoked fish. They are all perishable and should be treated like fresh meat, refrigerating immediately and using as soon as possible. If you cannot use them within a short period, freezing will preserve them. It is best to use ham and some of the sausages by the end of two months since quality begins to deteriorate after that time, although they are perfectly safe to eat. Smoked fish and smoked turkey will keep in the freezer longer than ham without losing quality. Be sure to wrap these meats and fish in moisture-vapor-proof material such as saran-type or freezer foil to keep out the oxygen that hastens rancidity. Polyethelene bags do not provide sufficient protection.

Canned hams, 3 pounds or larger, should be stored in the refrigerator, where they will keep for an indefinite period. It's best not to freeze canned hams, since freezing will change the texture and may cause the container to burst.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 12, 1966

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

BE IN THE WISE:
SYSTEMIZE WITH
HOME MANAGEMENT

Minnesota 4-H girls can now combine the management process of thinking and doing in all their home economics projects.

The 4-H home management program is designed to help youth set realistic goals based on values, learn to make decisions to achieve their goals and develop cooperative attitudes and skills in management, says Mary Frances Lamison, home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Management is the process by which resources such as time, energy, money, possessions, interest and knowledge are used to reach certain goals. It requires both thinking and doing.

In their own homes, 4-H'ers can test, practice and experiment with the management of resources. They can learn to make decisions and to organize home and family activities to reach both individual and family goals.

Young 4-H'ers enrolled in the home improvement-family living project can learn various household tasks, what obligations go with what privileges and how to operate necessary appliances.

The junior high school 4-H'er can increase her worth to the family by practicing home and family responsibilities, learning the skill and knowledge in keeping a house clean and having a working knowledge of the products available on today's market and their relationship to cost.

-more-

add 1 - home management

The older 4-H'er or junior leader can practice furnishing a home within the economic limits and aesthetic values of the family, learn about sewing and caring for family members' clothing and have the knowledge and skill to plan, prepare and serve nutritious meals efficiently.

A McLeod County 4-H'er, Dorothy Jean Jensen, was named one of the eight national winners in the new 4-H home management program this year at National 4-H Club Congress.

Miss Jensen had learned through her 4-H management process how a time schedule helped her to get important things done. She had learned modern laundry methods for today's fabrics and how color could work for the individual in planning a clothing wardrobe or in furnishing a home. Her research and study projects included comparative studies on laundry products, electrical equipment, car costs and family meal plans and costs.

-smk-

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

Immediate release

TAILORED POINSETTIAS TO BRIGHTEN HOLIDAYS

Whether you buy a red, pink or white poinsettia plant for the holiday season, you'll have no trouble getting one that's low-growing, well adapted to decorative use for the table.

The application of recent scientific findings has made "tailored" poinsettias the rule rather than the exception in Minnesota, according to R. E. Widmer, professor of horticultural science at the University of Minnesota.

Growth regulators are now being used in commercial greenhouses to treat a large proportion of the poinsettia plants for the trade. The University of Minnesota has played a part in this "tailoring" of poinsettia plants. Widmer has carried on poinsettia research at the University for several years to determine the effectiveness of various soil and foliar applications of growth regulators. Another objective of the studies is to determine the frequency, the concentration and at what interval applications are necessary to control the height of plants propagated early in the season. Since the answer is tied in with weather conditions and varieties, the grower must combine his own initiative with University findings to produce the best product, Widmer says.

-more-

Add 1--tailored poinsettias

Among the popular varieties of red poinsettia plants available in Minnesota are Indianapolis Red, Elisabeth Ecke and Barbara Ecke Supreme, all sturdy growers. On the market also are some newer varieties which are excellent keepers, holding their bracts and leaves longer than many of the older varieties. Among these Widmer lists Paul Mikkelsen, a red variety which grows stiff and upright; Mikkelpink, the most attractive and satisfactory pink available; Mikkwhite, with creamy white bracts; and Ecke's Improved White, the most widely grown creamy white.

Among other poinsettias that hold leaves and bracts well are some of the new varieties developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, including Stoplight, a bright cherry red with velvety appearing ruffled bracts which grow 2 inches down on the stem, providing a deeper bract cluster; White Cloud, an attractive cream; Snowcap and Snowflake, true white in color. No true whites had been available before the introduction of Snowcap and Snowflake. All of these varieties have been grown and tested in the University greenhouses and found adaptable to Minnesota conditions. However, the supply of the USDA varieties may be somewhat limited as yet.

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

Immediate release

FEWER PLANTS INCREASE EGG INDUSTRY'S EFFICIENCY

The economies of large-scale production and ocompetition from outside states is forcing the egg industry in the north-central states to seek more efficeint proudction methods.

According to two economists at Iowa State University, who recently completed a study of egg processing plants in a 13-county area in Iowa, if any of the north-central states is to continue producing eggs, then the industry must successfully compete with other industries that use the same inputs.

How can this be accomplished? The economists, Bernard L. Sanders and Lehman B. Fletcher, report that the results of their study suggest the need for fewer and larger processing plants with the use of automated equipment and multiple-shifts in plant operations.

Results of their study are reported in a recent North Central Regional Research Research Publication, titled "Coordinated Egg Production and Marketing in the North Central States. V. Least-cost Organization Under Alternative Production Patterns."

According to the economists, Iowa's industry typifies some of the changes and problems in the industry. Also, Iowa produces more surplus eggs than any other state in the nation, making it important in regional analysis.

The agricultural experiment stations in all 13 states of the North Central Region, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperated in the study, since the analysis has implications for the egg industry throughout the region.

Copies of the report are available from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. Ask for North Central Regional Research Publication No. 171.

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66-347-vak

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

Immediate release

LOW HEAT FOR BEEF RIB ROAST

If you're planning a succulent rib roast of beef for your company dinner during the holidays, cook it at a low temperature--between 300 and 325°F.--for maximum eating enjoyment.

That suggestion comes from Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

It is best to cook a large roast at 300°F., but a small 5-pound roast may be cooked at 325°F., Miss Mikesh says.

The low temperature will mean less shrinkage of meat, less spattering of fat in the oven and more even cooking.

A tender cut such as a standing rib roast of beef should be oven roasted fat side up on a rack in an open pan with no cover, no addition of water and no basting.

To be sure of getting the meat to the proper degree of doneness--rare, medium or well done-- use a meat thermometer, the University nutritionist advises. Insert the meat thermometer in the center of the thickest part of the meat without touching the bone.

To cook beef rare, roast for about 20 minutes per pound or until the meat thermometer reaches 140°F. Medium beef should be cooked for 25 minutes a pound or until the meat thermometer reaches 160°F. For well done beef, cook for about 30 minutes a pound or until the meat thermometer registers 170°F. If the rib roast has been boned, the time will need to be increased about 10 minutes.

As an accompaniment to the roast beef, Miss Mikesh suggest Yorkshire Pudding made by stirring up a popover batter. Take the roast out of the oven 20 to 30 minutes before mealtime. Set the oven at 450°F. Pour some of the fat into a 9x9-inch pan. Pour in the batter. The batter should be about 1/2 inch deep. Bake for 1/2 hour or until puffy and brown. Serve with the roast.

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66-346-jbn

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

Immediate release

4-H AUTOMOTIVE PLAQUE GIVEN TO CARVER COUNTY

Carver County 4-H members have been awarded the top county automotive plaque in the state for their work in the automotive project, Earl Bergerud, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

Some 36 4-H junior and adult leaders supported an automobile, motorcycle and bicycle safety inspection. Their annual automotive safety short course included such topics of discussion as cost of car ownership, care of the engine, purpose of traffic codes and the driver's responsibilities.

Cooperating with Carver County were such groups as the county safety council, 4-H federation, county peace officers' association and the county sheriff's staff.

The 4-H Carver County automotive advisory committee consisted of the county sheriff, judge, justice, automobile salesman, mechanic, garage owner, tire shop manager and the county agricultural agent.

The National 4-H Automotive program provides a two-fold educational approach to developing proper attitudes among teenage drivers.

The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, donor of the plaque, has been active in national support of driver education and the automotive project.

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66-345-smk

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 12, 1966

To all counties
Immediate release

ADJUSTING HEN RATIONS
CAN CUT FEED COSTS,
INCREASE EGG OUTPUT

Poultrymen looking for ways to cut feed costs and boost egg production may find "climate feeding" and "phase feeding" worthwhile practices to consider.

David C. Snetsinger, associate professor of animal science at the University of Minnesota, says both practices refer to changing feed programs to meet changes in the laying hen's nutrient requirements.

Climate feeding refers to adjusting the ration to correspond to temperature variations that change the hen's energy requirements. Phase feeding means adjusting the ration to meet the hen's nutrient needs which change because of shift from high to lower egg production rate.

Chickens usually eat only enough feed to meet energy requirements. And if hens satisfy their energy requirement before consuming enough other nutrients, deficiencies can occur, meaning lower egg output and sometimes, smaller eggs.

When this happens, protein is most likely to be deficient and feed formulators must carefully balance the ration's proportion of energy with that of protein--the calorie/protein ratio.

But one calorie/protein ratio for hen rations won't hold for all conditions. At peak egg production, the hen may need more protein than at lower production. Energy needs are higher during cooler months than warmer ones.

Snetsinger says changing rations won't cause hens to drop out of production, if the ration is nutritionally balanced and the feed has the same physical condition. For example, don't switch from pellets to mash.

Usually, only protein, energy and calcium are considered in ration alterations. Protein is the major ration component and one of the more expensive. Calcium needs increase as hens age and with higher environmental temperatures and energy is the controlling factor in total nutrient intake.

add 1 - hen rations

Adjusting rations for temperature changes can definitely save feed and prevent nutrient deficiencies, says Snetsinger. The hen needs higher energy levels to maintain body temperature in a cold environment than in a warm one.

Since energy needs regulate feed intake, hens on a standard ration tend to overconsume protein and other nutrients in winter and underconsume them in summer. In Minnesota, expect feed intake to vary between 15-20 percent from warmest to coolest months.

Poultrymen can buy feed formulas adjusted to seasonal temperature changes.

Or they can mix varying proportions of concentrate and grain in the ration as the hens' feed consumption changes during the year. In this program, accurate feed consumption records are essential and feed wastage must be avoided. And the grain protein content must be known and used to calculate the mixing proportions.

Snetsinger advises adjusting proportions so each hen eats about 17-17.5 grams of protein daily. He says the program can cut winter ration costs three to four dollars per ton because of savings on protein. And summer rations won't be deficient in protein or calcium.

For more details on formulating rations to meet nutrient requirements, ask your county agent for Special Report No. 20, January 1966, "Chicken Rations." Or write for a copy from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Also, consider altering the ration's calcium content as temperature changes. As environmental temperature rises, hens eat less total feed and thus consume less calcium. Shell quality also declines because temperature seems to affect the shell formation mechanism.

So increase calcium content of laying rations during high temperature periods. Hens also need more calcium as they get older because shell quality declines then, too.

Snetsinger says research results have not been conclusive with phase feeding. Certain equalizing effects suggest that hens' nutrient needs may change very little for most of the laying year.

In early production, hens need more nutrients for body growth, but less for body maintenance because they have smaller bodies. In late production, hens require more nutrients for larger eggs, but produce fewer eggs. Thus, phase feeding may be practical only at the very start and end of the egg production year.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 12, 1966

To all counties
Immediate release

EMBRYO TEST POOR
INDICATOR OF SMUT
LOSSES FOR WHEAT

Testing wheat seed for loose smut by the embryo test seems of doubtful value in determining field losses, according to trials at the University of Minnesota.

And until a more reliable testing method is developed, wheat seed should not be sent in for testing, advises Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University.

Some wheat seed lots were tested for loose smut with the embryo test during the winter of 1965-66. Then seed from some lots was planted in field plots at the University's Institute of Agriculture in St. Paul.

The laboratory embryo test indicated that one seed lot had 19 percent loose smut. Seed from this lot showed 8 percent smutted heads in the field. The embryo test indicated a few other lots with 7-8 percent infected embryos and seed from these lots showed 0-1 percent smutted heads in the field.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 12, 1966

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Participation in 1967 Feed Grain Program: You should begin considering whether you will participate in the 1967 Feed Grain Program. Kenneth Thomas, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, says the 1967 Program is designed to boost production by about 20 percent. Higher loans and the elimination of diversion payments, except on small farms, are factors to consider in deciding whether not to participate, to participate by diverting 20 percent and planting corn, or to participate by substituting soybeans for corn.

* * * *

Protecting Trees from Animal Damage: Animal damage to trees is apt to be most severe from late fall to early spring. Rabbits girdle trees and sometimes cut down small seedlings. You can fence trees against rabbits, but a more effective barrier is cylinders of hardware cloth or mesh screen placed around the base of each tree. If you have a number of trees to protect, repellents may be the best solution. Their expense may be less than time and money spent constructing screens.

* * * *

Building a Good Milkhouse: If you have been thinking of adding a milkhouse or replacing the old one, the University of Minnesota has the building plans for you. You can get complete but easy to follow plans for either a 16 x 20 milkhouse or a 20 x 22 milkhouse with utility room. Just ask your county agent for folder M-140, titled "A 16 x 20 Milkhouse," or folder M-141, "A 20 x 22 Milkhouse With Utility Room."

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 12, 1966

To all counties
Immediate release

UM SCHEDULES MEETINGS
FOR SEED, FERTILIZER
AND CHEMICAL DEALERS

A series of meetings for Minnesota retail dealers in seed, fertilizer and agricultural chemicals has been scheduled throughout the state for January, according to Herbert G. Johnson, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist.

The purpose of the meetings is to acquaint dealers with the latest research findings in the areas of crop varieties, seeds, soils, fertilizers, insect, weed and disease control, and agricultural chemicals.

The schedule is as follows:

- Jan. 3 -- Rochester, Holiday Inn; Montevideo, Hotel Hunt;
- Jan. 4 -- Owatonna, Inn Towne Motel; Alexandria, American Legion;
- Jan. 5 -- Mankato, Inn Towne Motel; Willmar, Fireside Inn;
- Jan. 9 -- Hutchinson, Garden Supper Club; Braham, REA Hall;
- Jan. 16 -- New Ulm, Tropicana Club;
- Jan. 17 -- Fairmont, Agricultural Center, 2423 S. Albion; Park Rapids, American Legion;
- Jan. 18 -- Slayton, Club Royal; Thief River Falls, Legion Club;
- Jan. 19 -- Moorhead, Holiday Inn.

The meetings at Braham and Park Rapids will begin at 1:30 p.m. and run until 5 p.m. The remainder of the meetings are scheduled from 3:30 to 9 p.m.

Retail dealers who would like further information on the meetings should contact their county agricultural agent or write to Herbert G. Johnson, 102 Plant Pathology Building, 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 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
December 15, 1966

Immediate release

CROP IMPROVEMENT DAY SET FOR JAN. 11

The annual Crop Improvement Day for seedsmen, seed growers and elevator managers has been scheduled for Wednesday, Jan. 11, at the Midland Hills Country Club located one mile north and one mile west of the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

The day-long session will begin with business meetings in the morning. The Minnesota Approved Seed Processors Association will meet at 9 a.m., and the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association will meet at 10 a.m.

Topics to be discussed by guest speakers during the afternoon session include new varieties and seed distribution, the stem rust picture today, and the future of seed certification. William F. Hueg, Jr., director of the University Agricultural Experiment Station, will speak to the group about legislative needs for research.

Other speakers are Carl Borgeson and Harley J. Otto of the University's Department of Agronomy; and R. W. Romig of the Department of Plant Pathology. Presiding at the afternoon session will be M. F. Kernkamp, head of the Department of Plant Pathology.

The day's program will conclude with the annual recognition dinner at 6 p.m., featuring entertainment by the Lamplighters.

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

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66-353-vak

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

Immediate release

MORE SPECIAL FEATURES ON LOW-PRICED APPLIANCES FOR '67

The 1967 outlook for household equipment appears bright as manufacturers answer the consumers' call for colorful and better designed equipment which have more convenience and luxury features.

The refrigerator line for '67 will stress improved features rather than many new ones, reports Glenda Humphries, extension household equipment specialist and instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota. Along with the increased use of color will be more settings for temperature controls, more shelf variations, more crispers and meat keepers on the lower-priced models. As with laundry equipment, capacity is emphasized by providing refrigerators in a range of sizes from the very small portable units to the large 30-cubic-foot type.

With this trend toward larger units and our continuing space problems, the next step may well be a division of the refrigerator into smaller modular units, Miss Humphries says. No-frost refrigerators are continuing to grow in popularity and now account for approximately 50 percent of the sales.

Ranges that are easy to care for have long been every homemaker's dream. Several appliance manufacturers are now offering ranges with self-cleaning methods or features that are easy to clean, such as removable teflon-coated panels, at prices low enough for many consumers. One manufacturer has introduced a "counter that cooks"--a range with an opaque glass ceramic top. The smooth surface is marked with designs indicating the heating areas. The heat does not radiate beyond the design. Although regular pans can be used, they do not heat as efficiently as the special flat-bottomed pots and pans that have been developed for use with this range.

In 1967 it will be easier to find the following special features on more ranges: lift-off oven doors, hinged and lift-off range surface tops, oven and surface indicator lights, plug-in surface units, automatic temperature controls for surface units to maintain pre-set temperatures and prevent food burning and sticking.

Other advances are now included in the new equipment lines, with much more to come. The household equipment consumer of today is faced with not only a wide array of available products, but an exciting future to look forward to as new technology and creative imaginations are put to work to produce better quality, better designed and more efficient household equipment, Miss Humphries predicts.

-more-

Add 1--more special features

The most recent development in laundry equipment is the introduction of a durable-press cycle, brought on to some extent by the appearance of many permanent press garments and fabrics.

In the washer it is basically the same as the wash-and-wear cycle. However, the agitator and spin speeds have been slowed and a cool-down period added before the spin cycle to prevent setting of wrinkles. This cool-down cycle is also built into the dryer with some models featuring a warning device to tell the user the durable press cycle is completed so the homemaker can hang or fold the garments immediately to prevent further wrinkling.

Other features to look for in the 1967 automatic washing machines will include porcelain finishes that won't rust, stain or snag; teflon-coated drums that will not scratch garments; automatic dispensers for detergent and rinse additives; cold-water wash cycles; water level controls for various size loads; water savers; and numerous combinations for wash and rinse water temperatures. Some washers will come equipped with a water conditioner for use in areas with hard water problems. Not all of these features are new, but they are being incorporated into more machines and becoming available at prices more consumers can afford.

Washing machine capacity is also changing--in both directions. One manufacturer has now introduced a large 18-pound capacity unit. Others have considered the problems of the small householder or apartment dweller and produced small washers which are advertised to save approximately 3,900 gallons of water and 65 pounds of detergent annually per family, as well as to save on the gas or electricity needed to heat the water and take up less space to store. The use of electronic sensing devices in laundry equipment is making possible a greater variety of speeds and a reduction in washer and dryer sizes without reducing capacity. Some dryers use these sensing devices to measure the moisture content of garments and to turn the machine off when the garments are dry.

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

Immediate release

STATE AWARDS GIVEN TO 4-H GIRLS

Nine Minnesota 4-H girls will receive recognition for their work and achievement in the foods-nutrition project.

Recipients of \$100 bread scholarships from the Peavey Company are Myrene Jones, 18, New Ulm; Kathryn Ann Pribyl, 19, Maple Lake and Barbara Stone, 18 Canby.

Five girls who have learned the "whys" of food preservation have won state recognition in the 4-H foods project. Receiving \$25 U. S. savings bonds from the Kerr Glass Manufacturing Corp., are Therese Loebertmann, 17, Howard Lake; Carol Korista, 15, Silver Lake; Elaine Hodnefield, 18, Lakefield; Diane Johnson, 17, Aitkin and Mary Ann Ertl, 17, Mayer.

Miss Loebertmann and Miss Korista will also receive \$300 scholarships each from Ball Brothers.

Kay Rebarchek, 18, Lake Braceton, will receive an electric clock from the Milton Schwantz Memorial Fund for her emphasis on dairy foods in the foods project.

Miss Jones is a freshman at the University of Minnesota majoring in home economics education. She has won numerous awards in demonstrating on soybean flour and was selected as top junior leader in Blue Earth County.

Miss Pribyl is a sophomore in medical technology at the University of Minnesota. She has served as vice president of the Wright County 4-H Club Advisory Council.

Miss Stone is a freshman at Mankato State College, majoring in physical therapy. During her nine years in Yellow Medicine County as a 4-H'er she was enrolled in all home economics activities.

The girls winning savings bonds for their food preservation have canned a total of 3,588 quarts of food. They have also demonstrated the preservation of food and the basic principles behind each method.

The dairy project kindled Miss Rebarchek's interest in dairy foods. She has helped younger members select their projects and has aided them with record completion. In 1964 she was the outstanding junior leader in Lake of the Woods County.

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66-352-smk

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

Immediate release

UM ANNOUNCES RECOMMENDED CROP VARIETIES FOR 1967

Six field crop varieties have been added to the University of Minnesota list of varieties recommended for 1967, and seven others have been dropped, reports Harley J. Otto, extension agronomist.

Varieties added to the list are: Manitou hard red spring wheat; Hark soybeans; Pearl and Von Lochow rye; Century dry edible peas; and Peredovik sunflowers.

Dropped from the list of recommended varieties were: Portage oats; Selkirk, Justin, Crim and Pembina hard red spring wheat; and Chippewa and Ottawa Mandarin soybeans.

Recommended varieties listed for 1967 include:

Oats: Garland, Lodi, Minhafer and Tippecanoe.

Barley: Larker, Parkland and Trophy.

Winter Rye: Caribou, Elk, Pearl and Von Lochow.

Winter Wheat: Minter.

Hard Red Spring Wheat: Chris and Manitou.

Durum Wheat: Lakota and Wells.

Millet: Turghai, Empire and White Wonder.

Flax: Bolley, B5128, Redwood, Summit and Windom.

Soybeans: A-100, Chippewa 64, Flambeau, Grant, Hark, Harosoy 63, Lindarin 63, Merit, Portage and Traverse.

Sunflowers: Arrowhead, Mingren and Peredovik.

Dry Peas: Century, Chancellor and Stral.

Birdsfoot Trefoil: Empire.

Red Clover: Dollard and Lakeland.

Sweet Clover: Evergreen and Goldtop.

Bromegrass: Achenbach, Fisher and Lincoln.

Timothy: Climax, Itasca and Lorain.

Kentucky Bluegrass: Park.

These recommendations are based on trials conducted at agricultural experiment stations at Rosemount, St. Paul, Waseca, Lamberton, Morris, Crookston, Grand Rapids and Duluth, and on farmers' fields.

Details of the varietal recommendations are discussed in Miscellaneous Report 24 of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station. The report, titled "Varietal Trials on Farm Crops," will be available in early January.

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66-350-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 19, 1966

To all counties
Immediate release

HOG CHOLERA
CASES ABOVE
YEAR AGO LEVEL

Hog cholera cases in Minnesota during the first 11 months were already above year ago levels and will prevent the state from entering Phase III of the national eradication program, at least until January 1968.

Dr. Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, says the state has had 38 confirmed outbreaks in the first 11 months of 1966. This equals the total reported cases in 1964 and is 11 more than during 1965.

In the state, 21 counties reported hog cholera outbreaks in the first 11 months this year. Brown County reported eight cases; Dodge and Sibley had three each.

Reporting two cases each were: Lincoln, Nicollet, Renville, Rice, Rock and Yellow Medicine. Becker, Grant, Fillmore, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lyon, Martin, Meeker, Murray, Pipestone, Pope and Red Lake reported one outbreak apiece.

Hog cholera cases in Minnesota have dropped steadily since 1962--until this year. Total cases numbered 214 in 1962, 66 during 1963, 38 in 1964 and 27 in 1965. However, the 27 outbreaks in 1965 still involved 4,057 pigs and 743 of these died. Total loss from deaths due to hog cholera in 1965 was estimated at more than \$13,300.

For Minnesota, the maximum annual number of hog cholera cases must be 15 before the state can enter the eradication program's Phase III, which concentrates on eliminating final traces of hog cholera and includes state and federal indemnities paid for hogs destroyed because of the disease.

Because Minnesota outbreaks have risen far above 15 during 1966, the State probably will remain in Phase II, which provides for quarantine, disposal of infected pigs and intrastate shipping rules to keep feeder pigs and breeding stock from spreading the disease.

The National Hog Cholera Eradication Program started in 1962 and is coordinated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. All states are now participating in eradication and 97 percent of the nation's hog population is in states in Phase II or higher.

add 1 - hog cholera

As of October 1, Minnesota is one of 23 states in Phase II of the program. Fourteen states are in Phase III; two in Phase I, the preparation stage; six in Phase IV, carrying out protection against reinfection; and five have been declared hog cholera-free.

Historically, cholera has been one of the most dreaded swine diseases. Solac says early symptoms are depression, fever and a tendency to go off feed. The disease can eventually lead to high mortality and profit loss.

In the past, hog cholera has cost the hog industry about \$50 million annually or about 45 cents per pig marketed, according to USDA estimates. Also, a number of foreign countries restrict or prohibit live hog and fresh pork imports from the United States.

Hog cholera is an infection that affects only swine. But the disease is often highly contagious, says Solac. Thus, it's important that owners protect swine by avoiding contact with infected herds and keeping visitors away. Also, buy replacements from vaccinated droves or ones known to be hog cholera-free. And isolate replacements from the main herd for at least 21 days.

Solac offers some further tips for preventing the spread of hog cholera:

* Don't feed raw garbage or household scraps to hogs. Hog cholera virus can exist in raw pork scraps and spread the disease. Cooking garbage for 30 minutes will kill the virus.

* If hog cholera is suspected, isolate sick hogs immediately and notify a veterinarian. Then observe quarantines if the disease is found, to prevent further spread.

* And remember, a high level of vaccination is important in areas reporting hog cholera outbreaks.

If the national eradication program meets its goals, the nation can be declared hog cholera-free in 1972. Canada completely eradicated the disease many years ago.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 19, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

WINTER PRUNING
CAN HELP PREVENT
OAK WILT INFECTION

Oak wilt is the most serious oak tree disease in the southeast quarter of Minnesota--west to Mankato, north to St. Cloud and including the Twin Cities--and hits especially hard when it kills oak trees in important locations.

Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, says oak wilt fungus spreads to oak trees in two ways: either through natural root grafts, or through fresh wounds made during the growing season.

Pruning is one source of fresh wounds. From the time cold weather starts in late fall until about the end of February, oak trees can be safely pruned in the oak wilt area. Then wounds will be dry when the infection period begins in spring.

If wounds occur accidentally during the growing season, cover them immediately with a tree wound dressing to seal the surface. However, it's still safer to avoid wounds, if possible, says Johnson.

Too often, homeowners learn too late about the mistake of pruning oak trees during the growing season when fungus can enter and infect the tree. For example, a new house is built on a lot in an oak forest and trees are pruned to improve their appearance. In a year or two, trees on the lot are dead or dying, while undisturbed oaks in the nearby forest are healthy.

Johnson says all oak species are susceptible to wilt, but red oaks die more rapidly than bur or white oaks. Once infected, red oaks usually die within a few weeks. Leaves near the tree's top turn dull green, then brown, with the discoloration spreading from leaf tip toward the base.

Infection usually kills scattered crown branches of bur and white oaks, but the trees may survive for a year or more before dying.

For more information on the disease, read Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 5, "Oak Wilt and Its Control." Your county agent has copies, or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 19, 1966

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Still Time to Adjust Tax Liability: Farmers should be estimating their 1966 tax liability now. Richard Hawkins, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, says there is still time to purchase additional equipment or seeds, or to get those long-needed repairs. You might also want to hold off selling livestock until after the first of the year. Decisions like these are especially important for farmers with increased earnings.

* * * *

Housing the Dairy Calf Crop: Housing the valuable dairy calf crop is frequently neglected by many dairymen. Most dairy barns have insufficient space for calves. If there is space, the quarters may be damp and drafty and not conducive to calf health. The University of Minnesota has published complete but easy to follow building plans for a 28 x 40 building with eight 10 x 10½ pens. Ask your county agent for folder M-130, titled, "Build a Separate Barn for Dairy Calves."

* * * *

Feeding Extra Grain to Top Cows: Underfeeding high-producing dairy cows lowers profits and usually happens during the first three or four months of lactation, says Bill Mudge, University of Minnesota extension dairyman. Extra grain fed to cows in high production results in one-fourth more milk than when grain is fed to produce fat that is later milked off the cows. To get more grain into better cows, Mudge recommends feeding grain three or five times a day. Extra time involved in extra feeding is well repaid by increased milk production. If loose housing limits feed consumption, try bunk feeding the grain to high producers or feed grain on top of silage.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 19, 1966

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

HIGH INTENSITY
LAMPS FOR HOME:
GOOD OR BAD?

Consumers should consider the purpose of the suddenly popular high-intensity lamps before buying one.

High-intensity lamps with transformers are most useful when they supplement other light sources, says Home Agent _____. The little lamps are ideal in situations where obtaining proper illumination might ordinarily be difficult, as in doing a touch-up job on a manicure or close tailoring while sewing. They are also easy to carry around and collapse for packing when traveling.

When used alone or with low level room lighting, a very bright contrast results between a small, strongly illuminated work area and a relatively dark surrounding area. Because of their type of light quality, they are best used in combination with other lamps. They should not be used as general-purpose lamps.

Compared with the 25-watt general service bulb which has a rated life of 1,000 hours, the high-intensity bulb with transformer has a short life of about 200 hours. A transformer found in the lamp's base "steps down" the 120-volt found in the home to that required of the tiny 6-12-volt bulbs.

Also on the market is a specialized 120-volt, 40-watt high-intensity bulb without a transformer which has a rated life of 350 hours. This bulb can be compared with the standard general service 40-watt bulb with a life-span of 1,000 hours.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 19, 1966

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

GOOD CARE OF
SEWING MACHINE
BRINGS RESULTS

If you expect your sewing machine to give you the greatest service and satisfaction, you can't neglect proper care.

To guarantee perfect operation, 4-H clothing project members and other home sewers will need to clean, oil and lubricate their machines periodically, depending upon where the machines are kept and how much they are used, say extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota. Refer to the instruction book for specific care information and always for motor care instruction.

To keep your machine in good working condition you will need these tools: a soft cleaning cloth, a lint brush and sewing machine oil.

After you have completed a garment--or after a week of sewing--remove lint and fluff from the take-up lever, thread guides, tension discs, bobbin case and machine surface with a soft, clean cloth. If necessary, dampen the cloth to clean the machine surface but do not use a detergent.

Then with a lint brush clean the feed dog and hook or thread-handling areas under the throat plate and slide plate. After each cleaning apply a drop of sewing machine oil to these areas. For specific oiling points, refer to the sewing machine instruction book. After oiling, always sew a few lines of stitching on a scrap of material to remove excess oil.

Every few months clean the area behind the face plate and oil the top and bottom of the machine in the oil holes.

If the machine is to be stored, clean all exposed parts and areas behind the face plate. Swab these parts with a lint brush saturated in sewing machine oil to protect the machine from rust. Rust damage is more likely to occur when the machine is stored in a closed closet than when the machine is kept open to air circulation. Keep a small piece of fabric under the pressure foot with the needle down through it to protect the foot and feed from damage. When the pressure foot is down, the pressure spring is released and its life prolonged. Also, excess oil will be carried into the fabric by the needle rather than accumulating on the needle.

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St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
December 19, 1966

SPECIAL

TENTATIVE CALENDAR

JANUARY

- 12 AREA SWINE DAY, Morris, University of Minnesota Experiment Station, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 17 MINNESOTA SWINE PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING, New Ulm, Turner Hall, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 17 COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT SEMINAR, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, North Star Ballroom, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- 17 EGG PRODUCERS' MEETING, Montevideo, for Chippewa, Lac Qui Parle and Yellow Medicine counties.
- 18 EGG PRODUCERS' MEETING, Dassel, for Meeker, McLeod and Wright counties.
- 19 AREA SWINE INSTITUTE, Worthington, for all southwest counties. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 20 CHRISTMAS TREE GROWERS' SHORT COURSE, University of Minnesota St. Paul, Student Center, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- 20-21 HATCHERY CONVENTION, Minneapolis, Nicollet Hotel.
- 23-26 AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDES SHORT COURSE, St. Paul (University of Minnesota) and Minneapolis (Leamington Hotel), 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
- 30-31 LANDSCAPE DESIGN WORKSHOP, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, North Star Ballroom, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
- 31 MAPLE SYRUP CLINIC, Le Center, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

SPECIAL WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS, SCHOOLS

SWINE SCHOOLS (All 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.)

January

- 10, 24, 31 Graceville, for Big Stone, Traverse, Grant and Stevens counties.
- 18, 25 Rushford, Rushford High School, for Fillmore, Houston and Winona counties.
- 19 Dodge Center, County Agent's Office, for Dodge county.
- 24 Young America, Young America State Bank, for Carver, Scott, McLeod and Sibley counties.
- 25 St. Peter, for Nicollet, Le Sueur and Sibley counties.
- 25 Foley, for Benton, Sherburne, Mille Lacs, Morrison and Stearns counties.

(more)

add 1 --tentative calendar

SOIL AND CROPS WORKSHOPS

- January All are being held from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 5, 12 Carlton, for Carlton, North and South St. Louis, and Itasca counties; High School (5), Village Hall (12).
- 24, 31 Fosston, for East Folk and Clearwater counties.
- 25 Perham, for East Otter Tail, Wadena and Todd counties.
- 25 Fairfax, for Renville, Sibley, Brown and Nicollet counties.
- 26 Hastings, for Dakota and Washington counties.
- 27 Winona, for Winona county.

DAIRY SEMINAR SERIES

- January All are being held from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 4, 11 Forest Lake, for Washington, Chisago, Isanti, and Anoka counties.
- 4, 11, 18 Fairmont, for Martin and Faribault counties.
- 5, 12, 17 Worthington, for Nobles, Rock, Pipestone and Murray counties.
- 11, 18, 25 Buffalo, for Wright and Hennepin counties.
- 11, 18, 25 Ormsby, for Martin county.
- 5, 12, 19 Granite Falls, for Chippewa, Yellow Medicine and Renville counties.
- 12, 19, 26 Milaca, Mille Lacs and Benton counties.
- 4, 11, 18, 24 Appleton, for Swift, Lac Qui Parle and Big Stone counties.

BEEF MANAGEMENT SCHOOLS

- January All are being held from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 3, 26 Le Sueur, for Le Sueur, Scott, Sibley and Nicollet counties.
- 4, 17, 23 Austin, for Mower and Fillmore counties.
- 10 Hawley, for Clay and Becker counties.
- 11 Fergus Falls, for West Otter Tail and Grant counties.
- 11, 17, 31 Melrose, for Stearns county.
- 12, 18, 24 Morgan, for Redwood and Brown counties.
- 19, 26 Litchfield, for Meeker and McLeod counties.

BEEF FEEDLOT TOURS

- 5 Dodge Center, for Dodge county.
- 6 Austin, for Mower county.
- 20 Stillwater, Washington county, tour in afternoon, meeting in evening.

BEEF COWHERD MANAGEMENT

- 9 Ada, City Hall, Norman county, 2 to 3:30 p.m.
- 13 Glenwood, for Pope and Swift counties.
- 25 Ogilvie, for Kanabek, Isanti, Mille Lacs counties.
- 31 Hinckley, for Pine, Isanti, Chisago, and Kanabec counties.

PROPERTY TAX SHORT COURSE FOR LOCAL ASSESSORS

- January
- 9, 23, 30 St. Cloud, Moose Lodge

(more)

add 2 --tentative calendar

January

10, 24, 31 Duluth, University of Minnesota, Home Economics Building
11, 25 Bemidji, American Legion.
12, 26 Moorhead, FM Hotel.
23, 30 Rochester, Kahler Hotel.
24, 31 Waseca, Southern School and Experiment Station, Auditorium.
25 Windom, Catholic Church.
26 Morris, Edson Hall Auditorium.

FARM AND HOME MANAGEMENT

January

9, 30 Buffalo, Armory, for Wright and Hennepin counties; 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
11, 18, 25 Marshall, for Lyon, Lincoln, Redwood, and Yellow Medicine counties; 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
12, 19, 26 Montevideo, Court House, for Chippewa and Lac Qui Parle counties; 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
13, 20, 27 Wheaton, VFW, for Traverse, Grant, Stevens and Big Stone counties, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
17, 24, 31 Zumbrota, VFW, for Goodhue, Wabasha and Dodge counties.

MINN. RETAILERS OF SEED, FERTILIZER AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

January

3 Rochester, Holiday Inn; and Montevideo, Hotel Hunt; 3:30 to 9 p.m.
4 Owatonna, Inn Towne Motel; Alexandria, American Legion; 3:30 to 9 p.m.
5 Mankato, Inn Towne Motel; and Willmar, Fireside Inn; 3:30 to 9 p.m.
9 Hutchinson, Garden Supper Club, 3:30 to 9 p.m.; Braham, REA Hall, 1:30 to 5 p.m.
16 New Ulm, Tropicana Club; 3:30 to 9 p.m.
17 Fairmont, Agricultural Center, 3:30 to 9 p.m.; Park Rapids, American Legion, 1:30 to 5 p.m.
18 Slayton, Club Royal; Thief River Falls, Legion Club; 3:30 to 9 p.m.
19 Moorhead, Holiday Inn.

CCNSUMERS CLINIC

January

11 Crookston, for West Polk, Norman, Marshall, East Folk and Mahnomen counties.
12 Moorhead, for Clay, Norman and Wilkin counties.
13 Fergus Falls, for West Otter Tail county.
25 Thief River Falls, for Pennington county.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
December 20, 1966

Immediate release

DATES, LOCATIONS SET FOR PROPERTY TAX SHORT COURSE

The dates and locations have been announced for a property tax short course for local tax assessors. The three-day course will be conducted during January and early February at eight locations throughout Minnesota.

The schedule is as follows:

St. Cloud--Jan. 9, 23, 30, Moose Lodge, Waite Park (two miles west of St. Cloud on Highway 33).

Duluth--Jan. 10, 24, 31, Room 13, Home Economics Building, University of Minnesota, Duluth

Bemidji-- Jan. 11, 25, Feb. 1, American Legion Club, 3rd and Minnesota.

Moorhead--Jan. 12, 26, Feb. 2, FM Hotel.

Rochester--Jan. 23, 30, Feb. 6, The Kahler Hotel.

Waseca--Jan. 24, 31, Feb. 7, Auditorium, Southern School and Experiment Station.

Windom--Jan. 25, Feb. 1, 8, Catholic Church, 532 17th Street.

Morris--Jan. 26, Feb. 2, 9, Edson Hall Auditorium West Central School and Experiment Station.

The objectives of the course are: 1) to help the local assessor understand the importance of his job; 2) to demonstrate the tools for assessing real and personal properties and to show how they can be used cooperatively with the county assessing officer; and 3) to familiarize the local assessor with various sources of information which will help him do a better job of assessing.

Fees for the course are \$10 per person for either three or two days of attendance, and \$5 per person for only one day.

Facilities are provided by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the county and municipal governments.

The course will be conducted by the University's Department of Agricultural Short Courses. It is sponsored by the University Agricultural Extension Service Department of Agricultural Economics, the Minnesota Department of Taxation, the Minnesota Association of Assessing Officers, the Minnesota Association of Assessors, the Association of Minnesota Counties and the League of Minnesota Municipalities.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
December 20, 1966

Immediate release

CARLTON COUNTY NAMED COMMUNITY BEAUTIFICATION WINNER

4-H clubs in Carlton County have teamed up to keep America beautiful and have been given state recognition for their efforts.

They will receive a \$25 cash award from the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, Chicago, Ill.

Over a third of the 255 Carlton County 4-H members entered the Keep Minnesota Green, Clean and Scenic contest. Club members worked with other clubs in the county to beautify roadside areas, cemeteries, county parks, village parks and private property. Some 125 4-H members attended the Keep Minnesota Green Institute which emphasized community beautification as well as reforestation and conservation.

Ten 4-H clubs throughout Minnesota will receive certificates because of their work in community beautification. They are Lyra Merryworkers 4-H Club, Blue Earth County; Glen Cary Gophers, Anoka County; Cromwell 4-H Club, Carlton County; Working Huskies 4-H Club, Dakota County; Mantrap Valley 4-H Club, Hubbard County; Spirit of Moland, Rice County; Baldwin Livewires, Sherburne County; Ever-Ready 4-H Club, Isanti County; Thriftyville Workers 4-H Club, Fillmore County and the Silver Hill Ramblers, Wright County.

To beautify their communities, the 4-H'ers engaged in such activities as helping clean the village park, painting swings and slides, planting some 1000 pine trees and 500 soft maples, creating a roadside parking area, placing trash cans in strategic places along the local highway, picking up debris on both sides of a local road for 14 miles and clearing and cleaning a neglected cemetery dating back to the Civil War.

Individually the members replanted flower beds, encouraged the planting of trees and shrubs, contacted other leaders on improvement of their community, made signs and posters reminding people not to throw litter, exhibited flowers at different shows, sponsored a one-cent flower sale and made litter bags.

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66-356-smk

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St. Paul 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
December 20, 1966

Immediate release

REGIONAL COMMITTEE ELECTS MINNESOTAN VICE-PRESIDENT

John Rife, 47-year-old Wadena County farmer and Sebeka businessman, was elected vice president of the Northern Great Lakes Resource Development Committee at the group's meeting recently in Green Bay, Wisconsin.

The Committee is a citizens group dedicated to the development of human and economic resources in a 119-county area of northern Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan.

Rife, who is presently serving as director of Area Three of the Association of Soil Conservation Districts, is also county district supervisor for the Soil Conservation Service and a member of the Soil Conservation Committee of Minnesota.

He is chairman of the Wadena Resource Conservation and Development Committee, a member of the local board of the Office of Economic Opportunity, chairman of the Wadena Crow Wing Trail, and chairman of the Senior Citizen's Housing Project in Sebeka.

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66-358-vak

Department of Information
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December 20, 1966

Immediate release

FILLERS FOR YOUR WOMEN'S PAGES

Cool storage for shelled nuts is important if you want them to stay fresh for any length of time. Keep them in the refrigerator or freeze them, advise extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

To keep poinsettias blooming longer, keep the plant in bright light and out of drafts during the day, in a cool room at night and water it before the soil is dry to the touch. Use water of room temperature. That suggestion comes from University of Minnesota horticulturists.

Freezing is a good way to solve the problem of the turkey or chicken that's left over from the holiday dinner--but package the meat for the freezer as soon as possible after the meat is cool. Poultry will keep longer if it's frozen in gravy or some other sauce--but don't keep it longer than 4 to 6 weeks in the freezer.

Stains on your linen tablecloths after holiday feasting? Extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota suggest sponging gravy or meat juice stains with cold or lukewarm water. Then launder in warm, soapy water. Pour boiling water through cranberry stains.

Laundry experts say it's best to put only two double-bed size cotton sheets in one washer load. Fill out the rest of the load with smaller items that are light in color. This allows space for all items to move freely through the water for the best washer action.

Push-button butter, salad dressings, canape spreads, and mustard may be the next food items to appear in aerosol cans as the result of a new liquefied gas propellant.

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66-357-jbn

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
December 21, 1966

Immediate release

TRIPLE CONFERENCES PLANNED FOR 4-H LEADERS IN DECEMBER

Three state 4-H conferences for some 100 junior and adult leaders are scheduled for Dec. 28-30 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

The state 4-H Agronomy Conference and the 4-H Automotive Conference for adult leaders and the state 4-H Electric Conference for junior leaders are designed to train project leaders to assist and teach the assigned project and to promote the projects in the counties. Conferences will also give recognition for achievement and leadership in the respective projects.

The agronomy conference will cover such topics as science in 4-H and its relationship to the agronomy project, developments of new crop varieties, the high cost of weeds and principles of soil fertility. Tours will be conducted to the University plant science and plant services building and to the Minneapolis Grain Exchange. Sponsor of the conference is the Peavey Company.

The automotive conference will include information on automotive safety, care of the automobile, automotive demonstrations and organization of project groups. Leaders will tour the Ford Assembly Plant and other points of interest. The conference is sponsored by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company.

The electric conference will highlight information on understanding electricity, electrical safety, 4-H electric demonstrations and ways of conducting electric project meetings. Tours will include the Rural Cooperative Power Association electric generating plant, Control Data Computing Center and Northern States Power Company's office building. The North Central Electrical League sponsors the conference.

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66-355-smk

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
December 22, 1966

Immediate release

DATES ANNOUNCED FOR SANITATION CONFERENCE

The Grain and Cereal Products Sanitation Conference has been scheduled for Feb. 16-17 at the Leamington Hotel in Minneapolis, it was announced recently by the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture.

This is the first time the Conference has been held in Minnesota since 1946.

About 250 midwest and northwest grain producers and storers are expected to attend the Conference.

The Conference is designed to acquaint participants with new developments in research; with changes in laws of sanitation; with the different micro-organisms and insects which cause contamination, with control measures to reduce contamination; and safety considerations in control programs.

Course speakers include representatives from State and Federal government, the chemical and grain industries, the University of Minnesota and other educational institutions.

The registration fee is \$20 for registration in advance and \$21 for registration at the Conference.

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66-359-11c

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
December 22, 1966

Immediate release

NEW FABRICS, HIGHER PRICES IN CLOTHING PICTURE

Ample supplies of clothing, with emphasis on easy-care garments, will be available to consumers in 1967 but prices will probably be somewhat higher.

Increasing costs of operation, as well as high consumer and military demand, may be responsible for stepped-up prices of apparel in the new year. Shoe prices are expected to advance next spring, for example, and prices of some suits for men may increase by next fall at an estimated maximum of 5 percent.

As for consumer demand, aspects of high clothing purchases noted during the past year have been greater interest in quality; popularity of permanent press garments and of high fashions in back-to-school clothes for teenagers; high purchases of men's apparel, especially sports and leisure wear; and increased purchases of women's hosiery, which average 19 pairs a year for each female 15 years and over.

Supplies of apparel will continue to be widely varied in fiber, fabric and style, report extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota. They list some of the new and improved clothing products you can look for in 1967:

. Durable-press garments in all-cotton. Durable press, especially desired in slacks, shirts, dresses and skirts, is now being used for lingerie, sheets and tablecloths.

-more-

Add 1--new fabrics, higher prices in clothing picture

While the fabrics for durable-press garments are usually 50-65 percent polyester blended with cotton, durable-press all-cotton shirts for men and boys are now available and men's suits made from all-cotton seersucker may be on the market in 1967. Many manufacturers are working to develop durable-press, all-cotton fabrics with abrasion resistance approaching that of untreated cotton fabrics. One company is working on a way to make the durable-press process available to the home seamstress.

. Lightweight wool-cotton fabrics that resist shrinkage and wrinkles and hold a crease. Such fabrics are being developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Western Utilization Research and Development division. The Wurlan process makes the wool shrink-resistant and the durable-press process on the cotton component makes the entire garment wash-and-wear. Shirts of the treated wool-cotton fabric are said to look as smoothly pressed as new after they have been laundered and tumble dried more than a dozen times.

. A durable soil-resistant finish for wash-wear fabrics. The new finish makes both water-borne and oily soils easier to remove.

. Men's hats that are permanently shaped and soil-resistant.

. More disposable garments. Shifts, swimming trunks, baby dresses and aprons have been available this summer and fall. Soon there may be men's underwear, football jerseys, doctor's hospital jackets, graduation gowns and beach ponchos made of nonwoven materials of cotton, rayon, nylon, olefin and wood pulp. They are reasonably cheap and durable and reasonably resistant to water and fire. Research is continuing on disposable sheets and garments for hospitals.

. Vinyl for a wider range of apparel, including dresses, sun hats, skirts, men's vests, walking shorts, trousers and uppers for women's shoes. Advantages are easy cleaning and the bright colors available. Ventilation problems and a tendency to harden in cold weather may limit acceptance, however.

. All-cotton fabrics treated for flame resistance. The military has contracted for a large quantity of treated tent liner fabric, and a hospital supply company is distributing many items of bedding treated for flame resistance.

. More bonded fabrics. These fabrics, with one material laminated to another or to foam, are increasingly used for reversible garments, for pre-lined knits and for delicate fabrics such as lace and cashmere. On some fabrics bonding may reduce by a third the costs of producing garments because of greater ease of cutting and stitching.

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66-361-jbn

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

Immediate release

TRIPS AWARDED TO 4-H JUNIOR LEADERS

Six young people were chosen to represent Minnesota at national conferences because of their outstanding records in 4-H leadership and project achievement.

Four young people will attend the National 4-H Club Conference in Washington, D. C., next April. They are Carol Hogberg, 18, Bagley; Ann Stiefel, 18, Route 1, St. Paul Park; Henry Burnson, 17, Grand Rapids and Kim Kowalke, 18, Buffalo.

Receiving all-expense trips to the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training Camp at Camp Miniwanca in Shelby, Mich., are Pauline Kasper, 18, Ellendale and Dennis Hjelle, 17, Argyle. The camps are held in August.

The Minnesota Bankers' Association sponsors the National 4-H Conference trips. Trips to the Michigan camps are donated by the Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Being chosen as a delegate to either of the events is considered one of the highest honors a 4-H'er can receive, says Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota. These 4-H'ers have all excelled in project work.

The 4-H'ers have taken a variety of projects over the 9 or 10 years of membership with special emphasis on junior leadership. As junior leaders they have helped younger members in choosing projects and completing records.

Miss Hogberg is a senior at Bagley High School. She has been secretary of her local club for seven years and has been secretary of the Clearwater County Federation for three years. Miss Stiefel is a graduate of St. Paul Park Senior High School and is now a freshman at the University of Minnesota majoring in home economics education. Kowalke is a graduate of Buffalo High School and now a freshman at Macalester College majoring in mathematics. He was president and board member of the Minnesota Junior Guernsey Breeders Association. Burnson is a senior in Grand Rapids High School. He is president of the Itasca County 4-H Executive Committee.

Miss Kasper has helped some 18 to 20 members with projects and record work. She is a graduate of Ellendale Public High School. Hjelle graduated as salutatorian of Argyle High School in 1966. He was a 4-H exchange delegate to Georgia.

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66-360-smk

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
December 23, 1966

SPECIAL
Immediate release

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The committee, which will be composed of a delegate and an alternate from each of the 16 counties in the area, was organized to help accelerate economic expansion in the area, according to Paul Stelmaschuk, University of Minnesota extension area development agent.

Seven delegates were elected at the Grand Rapids meeting to represent the northern Minnesota unit on the regional committee--the Northern Great Lakes Resource Development Committee--which is a citizen's group concerned with the development of an 81-county area in northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

The delegates for 1967 are Charles Witte, Cloquet; John Rife, Sebeka; Ben Patterson, Deer River; Ed Wold, Aitkin; John Glas, Bemidji; James Clark, Pine City; and John Waisanen, Moose Lake.

Alternates elected are Beaver Ona, Bagley; Leslie Mattfield, Grand Rapids; Rev. E. L. Rieff, Moose Lake; George Kratoska, Grand Marais; Ed Karkela, Floodwood; Carl W. S. Peltoniemi, Wadena; and Chester Martin, Blackduck.

The newly-formed committee will meet quarterly with meetings to be scheduled shortly after the regional committee meets.

66-362-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 23, 1966

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H FILLERS

Seventy-three percent of the new 4-H leaders in the United States live in rural areas, 10 percent live in the suburbs, 8 percent in villages with population less than 2,500 and 9 percent live in the cities.

* * * *

More than 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ million 4-H boys and girls in the United States are expected to complete eight million individual projects this year, an average of about four projects per member.

* * * *

Some 100 different projects or activities are available to young people between the ages of 9 and 19 in the 4-H Club program. Various 4-H projects are foods, home improvement, safety, health, livestock, clothing, home and farm management, leadership, horticulture, shop, electric and photography.

* * * *

Eight Minnesota 4-H'ers received a total of \$4,300 in national scholarships during the 45th National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, Nov. 27 - Dec. 1, 1966.

* * * *

Teaching new farming and canning methods to small groups of farm boys and girls back around 1906 was the forerunner of the 4-H Club program supervised by the Cooperative Extension Service.

* * * *

4-H is a part of the national educational system of Cooperative Extension work in which the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the state land-grant universities and the counties share. The Federal Extension Service gives national leadership and the state Extension Services give state leadership to the program. Approximately 370,000 men and women serve as unpaid volunteer local leaders, assisted by 138,600 older 4-H'ers who are junior leaders.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 23, 1966

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

PLAN FAMILY
BUDGET FOR '67

Giving some time to planning a budget may be one of the best New Year's resolutions you can make this year.

A family budget that's planned by all members will go far toward strengthening family ties and give the children a better idea of how to spend money wisely, says Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Don't think of a budget, however, as solving all your money problems, she warns. It is a tool to help evaluate your spending so family goals are reached more easily--sometimes by more spending, sometimes by less.

Before dividing money for the various family expenditures, write down the amount of money available for the year; the financial commitments you already have; the estimates for necessary family expenses such as food, clothing, furnishings; purchases you would like to make, such as a new car or davenport; and the balance remaining for such items as savings, gifts or additions to the various categories in the family budget. In deciding where to put the balance, ask yourself where the money will do the most good for the most family members.

Since families are often baffled by what percentage of their incomes should go for various family expenses, Mrs. Jordahl gives the following range of expenditures as a guide. This range, of course, will vary widely with different families and will be determined by where you live, your tastes, habits and values, age of the children and many other factors.

Income tax. Families with middle incomes (\$6,300 gross) pay approximately 11 percent in income tax. The percentage increases as incomes increase.

Clothing. Eight to 9 percent of net income (after taxes) is an average family expenditure for clothing.

add 1 - plan family budget

Food. Middle-income families of average size (3 or 4 members) spend 22 percent of their incomes after taxes for food. The lower the income, the higher the proportion that goes for food.

Housing, household equipment, furnishings and operating expenses. Families spend an average of 26 percent of disposable income (after taxes) for shelter, operating expenses, household equipment and furnishings. This amount does not include mortgage payments, which are considered an investment. The values a family holds and the level of living it can maintain will often determine the amount spent in this category. Needs also will change throughout the years.

Medical. Six percent is the average outlay for medical expenses, but preventive measures and insurance can cut the cost.

Personal care. Haircuts, beauty care, tooth paste, soap and cosmetics fall into this category for which families often spend 3 to 4 percent of their incomes.

Recreation. Amount spent will vary from family to family, but 4 to 5 percent of net income is about average.

Transportation. The cost will vary greatly from family to family but may run 10 to 15 percent of income or even higher. The original cost of the car will also make a difference in the amount spent.

Personal allowances. This is the portion viewed as free spending for family members after needs are met.

Savings. The average saved by American families is 4 percent of disposable income. The amount you save will vary with your future goals and needs.

Miscellaneous expenses. This is the portion of the budget that provides elasticity and may include unusual expenditures not provided for elsewhere.

Mrs. Jordahl emphasizes that the percentages given in the various categories are only a guide; they are not to be taken as arbitrary amounts to be used for the various areas of family living. Every family has individual problems and situations which must be considered in figuring expenditures.

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December 23, 1966

To all counties
Immediate release

SWINE DAYS
SCHEDULED
IN JANUARY

Three area swine days are scheduled at University of Minnesota branch experiment stations during the second week in January.

The days and locations are:

- * January 10--Southern Experiment Station, Waseca.
- * January 11--Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton.
- * January 12--West Central Experiment Station, Morris.

At all three stations, refreshments will be served during registration at 9:30 a.m. and the programs will adjourn at 3 p.m.

During all three programs, University animal scientists will discuss: the swine industry's future, regional swine growing research, problems and potential of artificial insemination in swine, high level antibiotic feeding of sows, pre-weaning treatment and subsequent growth, and potential of high protein corn for swine.

The programs at Waseca and Morris include a discussion of kinds and forms of pig starters. Swine housing will be a special topic on the Lamberton program. All programs include a question and answer period.

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To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Taking the Christmas Tree Down Early: Though you may be reluctant to do it, you should take your Christmas tree down as early as possible after New Year's Day, says William Miles, University of Minnesota extension forester. Even if covered with flocking and fire retardants, the trees dry out after two or three weeks indoors and won't absorb water. They should be removed from the house, cut up and burned outdoors in an incinerator. Miles warns not to burn the trees indoors in a fireplace or furnace. Dry trees will burn in a flash, and flames could get out of control.

* * * *

Increased Production Trimming Turkey Prices: Minnesota turkey producers can anticipate a decline in U. S. farm turkey prices going into the new year, according to Robert Berg, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. Carry-over in cold storage will be up 15 percent January 1 from a year ago, and production will be up substantially, with the number of poults hatched in the last four months up one-fifth from a year ago. Feed costs will be slightly up, so the net loss per bird will be about 20 cents out of Minnesota turkey producers' incomes.

* * * *

Inbreeding in Dairy Cattle: Inbreeding of dairy cattle results in lowering milk and fat production, in reducing growth in early life, in increasing mortality and in decreasing vigor. Charles Young, associate professor of animal science at the University of Minnesota, says these conclusions have been obtained in experiments in Minnesota, California, New Jersey, Iowa, Ohio, Wisconsin and South Dakota. He says these effects have been greater in some lines of breeding than others, but that it is unusual for inbreeding to have a beneficial effect even when the best stock is used.

* * * *

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Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 23, 1966

JANUARY CALENDAR

Institute of Agriculture

JANUARY

- 11 CROP IMPROVEMENT DAY, Midland Hills Country Club, St. Paul, 9 a.m.
- 17 MINNESOTA SWINE PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING, New Ulm,
Turner Hall, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 17 COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT SEMINAR, University Twin Cities Campus,
St. Paul, North Star Ballroom, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- 17 EGG PRODUCERS' MEETING, Montevideo, for Chippewa, Lac qui Parle
and Yellow Medicine counties.
- 18 EGG PRODUCERS' MEETING, Dassel, for Meeker, McLeod and Wright
counties.
- 19 AREA SWINE INSTITUTE, Worthington, for all southwest counties.
10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 20 CHRISTMAS TREE GROWERS' SHORT COURSE, University Twin Cities Campus,
St. Paul, Student Center, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- 23-26 AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDES SHORT COURSE, St. Paul (University of
Minnesota) and Minneapolis (Leamington Hotel), 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
- 30-Feb. 1 LANDSCAPE DESIGN WORKSHOP, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul,
North Star Ballroom, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
- 31 MAPLE SYRUP CLINIC, Le Center, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

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SPECIAL WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS, SCHOOLS

PROPERTY TAX SHORT COURSE FOR LOCAL ASSESSORS

- 9, 23, 30 St. Cloud, Moose Lodge
- 10, 24, 31 Duluth, University of Minnesota, Home Economics Building
- 11, 25, Feb. 1 Bemidji, American Legion.
- 12, 26, Feb. 2 Moorhead, FM Hotel.
- 23, 30, Feb. 6 Rochester, Kahler Hotel.
- 24, 31, Feb. 7 Waseca, Southern School and Experiment Station, Auditorium.
- 25, Feb. 1, 8 Windom, Catholic Church.
- 26, Feb. 2, 9 Morris, Edson Hall Auditorium.

-more-

add 1 - January calendar

SWINE SCHOOLS (All 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.)

10, 24, 31 Graceville, for Big Stone, Traverse, Grant and Stevens counties.
18, 25 Rushford, Rushford High School, for Fillmore, Houston and Winona counties.
19 Dodge Center, County Agent's Office, for Dodge county.
24 Young America, Young America State Bank, for Carver, Scott, McLeod and Sibley counties.
25 St. Peter, for Nicollet, Le Sueur and Sibley counties.
25 Foley, for Benton, Sherburne, Mille Lacs, Morrison and Stearns counties.

SOIL AND CROPS WORKSHOPS (All from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.)

5, 12 Carlton, for Carlton, North and South St. Louis, and Itasca counties; High School (5), Village Hall (12).
24, 31 Posston, for East Polk and Clearwater counties.
25 Perham, for East Otter Tail, Wadena and Todd counties.
25 Fairfax, for Renville, Sibley, Brown and Nicollet counties.
26 Hastings, for Dakota and Washington counties.
27 Winona, for Winona county.

DAIRY SEMINAR SERIES (All from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.)

4, 11 Forest Lake, for Washington, Chisago, Isanti, and Anoka counties.
4, 11, 18 Fairmont, for Martin and Faribault counties.
5, 12, 17 Worthington, for Nobles, Rock, Pipestone and Murray counties.
11, 18, 25 Buffalo, for Wright and Hennepin counties.
11, 18, 25 Ormsby, for Martin county.
5, 12, 19 Granite Falls, for Chippewa, Yellow Medicine and Renville counties.
12, 19, 26 Milaca, Mille Lacs and Benton counties.
4, 11, 18, 24 Appleton, for Swift, Lac qui Parle and Big Stone counties.

BEEF MANAGEMENT SCHOOLS (All from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.)

3, 26 Le Sueur, for Le Sueur, Scott, Sibley and Nicollet counties.
4, 17, 23 Austin, for Mower and Fillmore counties.
10 Hawley, for Clay and Becker counties
11 Fergus Falls, for West Otter Tail and Grant counties.
11, 17, 31 Melrose, for Stearns county.
12, 18, 24 Morgan, for Redwood and Brown counties.
19, 26 Litchfield, for Meeker and McLeod counties.

BEEF FEEDLOT TOURS

5 Dodge Center, for Dodge county.
6 Austin, for Mower county.
20 Stillwater, Washington county, tour in afternoon, meeting in evening.

BEEF COWHERD MANAGEMENT

9 Ada, City Hall, Norman county, 2 to 3:30 p.m.
13 Glenwood, for Pope and Swift counties.
25 Ogilvie, for Kanabec, Isanti and Mille Lacs counties.
31 Hinckley, for Pine, Isanti, Chisago and Kanabec counties.

add 2 - January calendar

FARM AND HOME MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP

- 9, 30 Buffalo, Armory, for Wright and Hennepin counties; 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
11, 18, 25 Marshall, for Lyon, Lincoln, Redwood and Yellow Medicine counties; 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
12, 19, 26 Montevideo, Courthouse, for Chippewa and Lac qui Parle counties; 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
13, 20, 27 Wheaton, VFW, for Traverse, Grant, Stevens and Big Stone counties, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
17, 24, 31 Zumbrota, VFW, for Goodhue, Wabasha and Dodge counties.

MINN. RETAILERS OF SEED, FERTILIZER AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

- 3 Rochester, Holiday Inn; and Montevideo, Hotel Hunt; 3:30 to 9 p.m.
4 Owatonna, Inn Towne Motel; Alexandria, American Legion; 3:30 to 9 p.m.
5 Mankato, Inn Towne Motel; and Willmar, Fireside Inn; 3:30 to 9 p.m.
9 Hutchinson, Garden Supper Club, 3:30 to 9 p.m.; Braham, REA Hall, 1:30 to 5 p.m.
16 New Ulm, Tropicana Club; 3:30 to 9 p.m.
17 Fairmont, Agricultural Center, 3:30 to 9 p.m.; Park Rapids, American Legion, 1:30 to 5 p.m.
18 Slayton, Club Royal; Thief River Falls, Legion Club; 3:30 to 9 p.m.
19 Moorhead, Holiday Inn, 3:30 to 9 p.m.

CONSUMER CLINICS

- 11 Crookston, Crookston Hotel for West Polk, Norman, Marshall, East Polk and Mahnomen counties; 9:00 a.m. to 3 p.m.
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13 Fergus Falls, Ranch House for West Otter Tail, Todd, Becker, East Otter Tail, and Wadena counties; 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

CONSUMER PROTECTION FORUM

- 25 Thief River Falls, Courthouse Meeting Room for Pennington county; 9:30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

AREA SWINE DAYS

- 10 Waseca, University Agricultural Experiment Station, 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
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Immediate release

FILLERS FOR WOMEN'S PAGES

Freezing is a good way to solve the problem of the turkey or chicken that's left from a holiday meal. Package sliced meat for sandwiches in freezer foil, freezer bags or saran-type wrap. Turkey will keep longer, however, if it's frozen in gravy or some other sauce--but don't store it longer than a month or six weeks in the freezer.

* * *

Turn permanent-press garments inside out when laundering in the washing machine and drying in the dryer to avoid excessive wear on crease and seam lines, advise extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota. This precaution is especially important for slacks and pleated skirts.

* * *

When buying permanent-press garments, avoid those that have pressed-in wrinkles or puckering at the seams, suggests Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. The pressed-in wrinkles and the puckering will not come out.

* * *

Don't let turkey stand around on the kitchen counter after dinner, caution extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. Refrigerate it immediately for safety's sake, first removing all the stuffing. Refrigerate both gravy and stuffing, too.

* * *

Frozen orange juice compares favorably with fresh orange juice in vitamin C. Frozen orange juice can be reconstituted and left in the refrigerator for several days without losing vitamin C, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

It's no longer necessary to wash rice. Actually washing the cleaned, packaged rice of today is nutritionally costly. Researchers say washing rice once before cooking can cause a thiamine loss of 25 percent in regular white rice and 10 percent in brown and converted white rice.

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66-364-jbn

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Immediate release

MINNESOTA HOG CHOLERA OUTBREAKS RISE IN 1966

Hog cholera cases in Minnesota rose to 38 during the first 11 months of 1966 after a four-year decline to a low of 27 cases reported in 1965.

Dr. Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, says this year's increase will prevent the state from entering Phase III of the national hog cholera eradication program, at least until January, 1968.

In Minnesota, 21 counties reported hog cholera outbreaks in the first 11 months this year. Brown County reported eight cases; Dodge and Sibley had three each.

With two cases each were: Lincoln, Nicollet, Renville, Rice, Rock and Yellow Medicine. Reporting one outbreak apiece were: Becker, Grant, Fillmore, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lyon, Martin, Meeker, Murray, Pipestone, Pope and Red Lake.

Before the state can enter the eradication program's Phase III, the maximum annual number of hog cholera cases must be 15. Thus Minnesota will remain in Phase II which provides for quarantine, disposal of infected pigs and intrastate shipping rules to keep feeder pigs and breeding stock from spreading the disease.

As of October 1, Minnesota was one of 23 states in Phase II. Fourteen states were in Phase III, which concentrates on eliminating final traces of hog cholera and includes state and federal indemnities paid for hogs destroyed because of the disease.

Two states were in Phase I, the preparation stage; six in Phase IV, carrying out protection against reinfection; and five have been declared hog cholera-free.

The National Hog Cholera Eradication Program, started in 1962, is coordinated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. If the program meets its goals, the nation can be declared hog cholera-free in 1972. Canada has already eliminated the disease.

Hog cholera is an infection that affects only swine. Solac says early symptoms are depression and fever and the disease can eventually lead to high mortality and profit loss. USDA estimates hog cholera in the past has cost the hog industry about \$50 million annually.

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66-363-dcf

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
December 27, 1966

Immediate release

FILLERS FOR WOMEN'S PAGES

Freezing is a good way to solve the problem of the turkey or chicken that's left from a holiday meal. Package sliced meat for sandwiches in freezer foil, freezer bags or saran-type wrap. Turkey will keep longer, however, if it's frozen in gravy or some other sauce--but don't store it longer than a month or six weeks in the freezer.

* * *

Turn permanent-press garments inside out when laundering in the washing machine and drying in the dryer to avoid excessive wear on crease and seam lines, advise extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota. This precaution is especially important for slacks and pleated skirts.

* * *

When buying permanent-press garments, avoid those that have pressed-in wrinkles or puckering at the seams, suggests Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. The pressed-in wrinkles and the puckering will not come out.

* * *

Don't let turkey stand around on the kitchen counter after dinner, caution extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. Refrigerate it immediately for safety's sake, first removing all the stuffing. Refrigerate both gravy and stuffing, too.

* * *

Frozen orange juice compares favorably with fresh orange juice in vitamin C. Frozen orange juice can be reconstituted and left in the refrigerator for several days without losing vitamin C, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

It's no longer necessary to wash rice. Actually washing the cleaned, packaged rice of today is nutritionally costly. Researchers say washing rice once before cooking can cause a thiamine loss of 25 percent in regular white rice and 10 percent in brown and converted white rice.

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66-364-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
December 27, 1966

Immediate release

MINNESOTA HOG CHOLERA OUTBREAKS RISE IN 1966

Hog cholera cases in Minnesota rose to 38 during the first 11 months of 1966 after a four-year decline to a low of 27 cases reported in 1965.

Dr. Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, says this year's increase will prevent the state from entering Phase III of the national hog cholera eradication program, at least until January, 1968.

In Minnesota, 21 counties reported hog cholera outbreaks in the first 11 months this year. Brown County reported eight cases; Dodge and Sibley had three each.

With two cases each were: Lincoln, Nicollet, Renville, Rice, Rock and Yellow Medicine. Reporting one outbreak apiece were: Becker, Grant, Fillmore, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lyon, Martin, Meeker, Murray, Pipestone, Pope and Red Lake.

Before the state can enter the eradication program's Phase III, the maximum annual number of hog cholera cases must be 15. Thus Minnesota will remain in Phase II which provides for quarantine, disposal of infected pigs and intrastate shipping rules to keep feeder pigs and breeding stock from spreading the disease.

As of October 1, Minnesota was one of 23 states in Phase II. Fourteen states were in Phase III, which concentrates on eliminating final traces of hog cholera and includes state and federal indemnities paid for hogs destroyed because of the disease.

Two states were in Phase I, the preparation stage; six in Phase IV, carrying out protection against reinfection; and five have been declared hog cholera-free.

The National Hog Cholera Eradication Program, started in 1962, is coordinated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. If the program meets its goals, the nation can be declared hog cholera-free in 1972. Canada has already eliminated the disease.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 30, 1966

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

ANIMAL SCIENCE
NEW SERIES FOR
4-H MEMBERS

4-H boys and girls enrolled in any livestock project will now have the opportunity to study the principles of nutrition, genetics, breeding and health in the new animal science lessons.

The 4-H lessons are designed to help young people appreciate the values of research, learn scientific methods of making decisions and solving problems and recognize the importance of the scientific segment of agriculture and its relationship to our total economy, says Osgood Magnuson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. These lessons can be incorporated in any livestock project.

In the 4-H animal science lessons, based on research, members can apply the results of scientific study. The definition of science in 4-H is "knowledge obtained by study and practice." Each lesson teaches the "why" as well as the "how."

The six lessons in nutrition are based on such specific material as feed nutrients, digestion, absorption, metabolism, nutrition requirements and using nutrient requirement tables. Each lesson contains diagrams, definitions and study questions.

The genetic and breeding series includes animal reproduction, the basis of inheritance, improving beef and swine herds.

The last two lessons are introductions to several other topics on animal health and disease prevention. They are entitled "Learning About Meat" and "Science and Animal Health."

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and Agricultural Journalism
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 30, 1966

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

AMPLE SUPPLIES,
HIGHER PRICES
FOR THE NEW YEAR

What's the outlook for consumers in 1967 for supplies and prices of food, clothing and household items?

Past trends are expected to continue: a growing economy, with increases in both incomes and prices, according to Mary Ryan, extension economist in consumer education at the University of Minnesota. However, prices and incomes could be affected by actions taken by the federal government, for example in wage-price controls, tax increases and changes in expenditures for Vietnam.

_____ County families should definitely consider the long-run expectation of higher prices when making saving, investing and life insurance decisions for the coming year, Miss Ryan advises. She emphasizes, too, the importance of becoming better informed buyers.

Here is what's ahead for consumers in 1967 in the various areas of family living, based on reports from U. S. Department of Agriculture economists:

. Food. In the past year consumer incomes went up about 8 percent and food expenditures increased the same; hence food is currently taking the same share of our income as in past years. Americans now spend about 18 cents of their after-tax dollar for food. Prices can be expected to go up for food but increases will not be as great as last year. Expect higher prices for beef, cereal and bakery products, and dairy products, but lower prices for pork, poultry, eggs and citrus fruits.

-more-

add 1 - outlook for family living

. Clothing. Ample supplies of clothing, with emphasis on easy-care garments, will be available at somewhat higher prices. Look for higher prices on shoes and men's suits. New and improved clothing products you can look for in 1967 include durable press in all cotton in garments, lingerie, sheets and tablecloths, light-weight wool-cotton fabrics that resist shrinkage and wrinkles and hold a crease; a durable soil-resistant finish for wash-wear fabrics; more disposable garments; vinyl in a wider range of apparel; all-cotton fabrics treated for flame resistance; more bonded fabrics; permanently shaped and soil-resistant hats for men.

. Housing. High interest rates are affecting the availability of new housing and the prices of all homes. Look for easing of credit and therefore more building in late 1967. Efforts of both private and governmental organizations will increase to provide financing for families of all income levels.

. Household equipment. Equipment will be more colorful, better designed and have more convenience and luxury features on lower priced models. The downward trend of the past 10 years in appliance prices is expected to be reversed.

. Home furnishings. Price increases predicted for furniture range from 1 percent to 5 percent, with an average of about 4 percent. Use of plastics in furniture is increasing as a result of wood shortages and the high cost of carving wood. Plastics, now used as finishes, veneers, laminates and moldings, can bring good furniture within the price range of more consumers since it is cheaper than wood.

In floor coverings, all-weather carpeting is becoming popular for kitchens, bathrooms, playrooms and patios.

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 30, 1966

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

H.E. DAY AT U
TO CONCENTRATE
ON CAREERS

What shall I do when I have finished high school?

How much training do I need to get a good job?

What kinds of careers are open in the field of home economics?

High school girls in Minnesota will get answers to these and many other questions about careers in home economics at the University of Minnesota's annual Home Economics Day on the St. Paul Campus.

H.E. Day is scheduled for Saturday, April 22.

High school girls who are concerned about their future careers should plan now to attend, urges Home Agent _____. Information will be given later about reservations.

Learning as much as possible about a variety of careers will help when it comes to making a choice, _____ says. The program planned for H.E. Day will include information on a great variety of careers in home economics, as well as the type of training required.

New this year will be a special session for counselors and home economics teachers.

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December 30, 1966

To all counties
Immediate release

UM STUDY EXAMINES
EMPLOYMENT CHANGES
IN STATE FROM 1940-60

Substantial changes in Minnesota's employment picture are reported in a study completed recently by a pair of agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

John S. Hoyt, Jr., extension economist, and David W. Severson, research assistant, examined employment trends in the state from 1940-60 as part of a larger project on the locational characteristics of nonmetropolitan industries in the state.

The project is a cooperative effort of the University's Department of Agricultural Economics, the Agricultural Extension Service and the Agricultural Experiment Station.

In their study, Hoyt and Severson found that while total employment in the state increased over the 20-year period, the increase of 32.4 percent was below the national increase of 43.1 percent.

Agricultural employment dropped substantially on both the state and national level, but the drop was only 2.29 percent per year in Minnesota compared to 3.33 percent per year in the nation.

-more-

add 1 - UM study

But while agricultural employment decreased, Minnesota's share of the total national agricultural employment rose from 3.4 to 4.2 percent. This, the economists point out, is an indication of the continued and increasing agricultural orientation of the state compared to national trends.

During the 20-year period, the state as a whole exhibited an annual average rate of growth in total employment of 1.42 percent per year. Only the seven-county metropolitan area around the Twin Cities showed an increase in employment above the state average.

Counties in the northwest and north-central part of the state suffered losses in total employment, while employment in other counties grew only slightly when compared to the 2.46 percent per year increase in the metropolitan area.

If the metropolitan area, -- which accounts for almost 50 percent of the total state employment -- is omitted from the total, the annual average rate of growth for the rest of the state is only 0.61 percent from 1940-60.

Anoka County ranked first in rate of employment increase with an increase of 7.82 percent per year. Lake County was second with an annual increase of 3.90 percent.

The greatest drop in employment over the 20-year period was in Aitkin County which had a decline of 1.83 percent per year. Norman County was second with an average employment loss of 1.56 percent per year.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 30, 1966

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Immediate release

TAILOR EWE RATIONS
TO GESTATION STAGE

With 75-80 percent of the income produced by a ewe flock coming from sale of lambs, it's important to give close attention to the nutrition of the lamb-producing flock during gestation.

Robert E. Jacobs, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, offers some recommendations on rations that will supply the daily nutrient requirements during different stages in the ewes' gestation period.

During the first 15 weeks of gestation, ewes need to gain very little weight. Recommended gain is 0.07 pounds per day, or a pound every 15 days. Amounts of feed recommended are based on air-dry feed containing 90 percent dry matter.

For example, a 160-pound ewe would need 3.8 pounds of fair to average quality hay per day. This ration would supply enough nutrients to meet the ewe's requirements--1.9 pounds total digestible nutrients (TDN), 0.29 pounds protein, and 2.7 milligrams of carotene (pro vitamin A).

If a half pound of shelled corn is included in this daily ration, each 160-pound ewe will need three pounds of fair to good quality hay to adequately supply the TDN, protein and carotene requirements.

During the last six weeks of pregnancy, the gestating ewe's ration should change so she puts on more weight to supply more nutrients to the rapidly growing fetus. Jacobs says corn is the best grain to include because it's a more concentrated energy source than hay.

Rations which would provide adequate nutrition for a 160-pound ewe during the last six weeks of gestation include: 4 pounds good-quality legume hay and .7 pound shelled corn or .8 pound oats; and 2 pounds each of hay and shelled corn, or 2 pounds hay and 2.3 pounds whole oats.

add 1 - ewe rations

These rations will produce the recommended .37 pounds of gain daily and will furnish adequate nutrients for the ewe's needs--2.5 pounds TDN, .36 pounds protein and 2.7 milligrams carotene.

If the hay in these rations contains less than 10 percent protein or is non-legume, Jacobs suggests substituting one-fourth pound soybean meal for a similar amount of shelled corn.

Grains such as corn, oats and barley don't have to be ground because sheep prefer whole kernel grain, says Jacobs.

To supply enough vitamin A, at least one pound of the hay fed daily in the last six weeks of pregnancy should have fair to good green color. Carotene is pro vitamin A and is represented by the green color in feeds.

One milligram of carotene is equivalent to 400 units of vitamin A for sheep or cattle. Jacobs says animals receiving good hay usually need no vitamin A supplementation.

If hay was mature (in full bloom) when harvested, each ewe will need one-fourth pound protein supplement daily, equivalent to the protein content of soybean meal (44 percent protein).

And if the hay lacks green color, mix 4,000 units of supplemental vitamin A with the daily allowance of protein supplement. But if the hay has good green color, no supplemental vitamin A is needed, even though the supplemental protein may be required.

When protein supplement is fed in the above feeding programs, the daily grain ration can be reduced in amount equal to the weight of the protein supplement. This reduction is possible, says Jacobs, because protein supplements also contain energy--as soybean meal is equal in energy to corn grain on an equal weight basis.

Ask your county agent for more information about analysis of crude protein, total digestible nutrients and carotene content in your feeds.

Also, for more details on daily nutrient requirements of ewes during different stages of gestation and lactation, average nutrient content of common Minnesota feeds, and different systems of market lamb production, write to: R. E. Jacobs, Extension Animal Science, 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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December 30, 1966

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Avoiding Fire Hazard of Stored Chemicals: The best insurance against chemical fires is storing chemicals in a separate building from the granary, machine shed, garage or barn, says John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. Lofgren also suggests keeping the pesticide storage building locked. It should also be clearly marked as a chemical storage area.

* * * *

Tractor Power on the Increase: Farmers' purchases of tractor power by 1970 will probably reach eight million (maximum belt horsepower) from about 7½ million reported in 1962, a U. S. Department of Agriculture report said recently. Tractor power has accounted for about 40 percent of total power requirements on farms in recent years, but the future need for tractor power is likely to grow more slowly so its share of farms' increasing total power needs may decline, the report said.

* * * *

Applying Fertilizer in the Winter: Farmers might be considering applying fertilizer yet this winter because they think it would decrease the spring work load or because it would diminish soil compaction. Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, says Minnesota farmers should avoid winter application of fertilizer if possible. Winter application should be limited to slopes of five percent or less. Minnesota soil is usually frozen so that no percolation of nitrogen can take place into the soil.

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