

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 3, 1967

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

SERVE A
TENDER OMELET

You don't have to be a French chef to turn out a tender, light, moist omelet that's done to a turn.

With eggs so plentiful and such a good buy, there's no better time to serve an omelet to your family for breakfast, lunch or supper.

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, gives some tips that will help you master the art of omelet cookery:

- . Use a regular omelet pan or one that is reasonably heavy and of thick metal. It should be shallow with sides curving into a flat bottom.
- . Be sure to use a pan with a smooth interior.
- . Use a low temperature. Cooking at too high a temperature or overcooking may make the bottom dry, crusty and hard.
- . Once the omelet is set and the egg mixture no longer flows freely, let it cook about one minute to brown the bottom slightly. It should be moist and creamy on top.

Miss Mikesh gives these directions for making a French omelet: Beat eggs slightly with a fork, adding 1 tablespoon water and 1/8 teaspoon salt for each egg. Use no more than six eggs for one omelet. Heat a small amount of fat in a smooth frying pan until a drop of water sizzles. Then pour in the entire egg mixture at once.

-more-

The mixture should begin to cook immediately at the outer edges. Lower the heat, or lift up the pan, and with a fork pull and lift the cooked portion at the edges. Tilt the pan and let the uncooked portion flow underneath. When the mixture no longer flows freely, increase the heat to brown the bottom slightly. Roll the omelet onto a warm plate or platter by holding the skillet handle at a right angle to the plate and giving the omelet a start with a fork. For variation, spread the omelet with processed cheese, warm cottage cheese, grated Swiss cheese or jelly before rolling.

For a puffy omelet, separate the eggs. Add 1 tablespoon of water and 1/8 teaspoon of salt for each egg to the whites and beat until stiff. Thoroughly beat the yolks and then fold yolks into the whites. Heat a little fat in the frying pan or your electric fry pan until a drop of water sizzles. Pour in the egg mixture and cook over low heat until the bottom is slightly browned. If you use your electric fry pan, cover it and cook the omelet until it is set. If you use an ordinary fry pan, finish cooking by baking in a 350° F. oven 10 to 15 minutes or until the omelet is brown on top. Crease through the center, fold over and roll the omelet onto a hot platter.

Serve puffy omelet immediately with cheese, tomato, shrimp or mushroom sauce for a delicious luncheon or supper dish.

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4-H NEWS

Immediate release
(Second in series on
home improvement project)

COLOR-SCHEMING
4-H GIRLS STUDY
BASIC APPLICATION

Some girls in 4-H are learning to make color work for them in their home environment.

4-H'ers enrolled in the home improvement project realize that color should be a primary consideration when they begin to decorate in the home, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota.

But to use colors with satisfying results, you need to know the properties of color, value and intensity, and how they may be combined to create desired effects.

Value describes the lightness or darkness of a color. When black or white is added to a color, different values of that color are obtained. For example, when you add white to the red hue or color, you change its value by making the color lighter. Thus very light pink is a light value or tint of red. When you add black to a color, you change it to a darker value. Deep maroon is a dark value or shade of red.

You can also change a true red hue by adding true gray or by adding the color from the opposite side of the color wheel. This changes the purity of the color and is known as intensity or the brightness or dullness of a color.

Low-intensity colors are subdued and soothing. They are some of the most useful colors for home decorating. High-intensity colors are bright and stimulating. They are excellent for accents.

Every color scheme in a home needs the contrasts of something dull, bright, dark and light. Because the biggest color areas are walls and floor coverings, select these colors first. Floor coverings may be dull middle value colors, and walls may be medium to light. Colors for draperies, upholstery and slipcovers may include combinations of dull, bright, dark and light colors to provide accents and unity.

By using a light color in a small room, you make the room look spacious. The size of large rooms can be minimized by using deeper toned colors.

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4-H NEWS
Immediate release
(Use if appropriate)

4-H'ERS PERFORM
IN COUNTY
FUN FESTIVAL

_____ County 4-H'ers will be sharing their talents with others in the countywide Share-the-Fun festival set for _____ at _____ in _____.
(date) (hour) (place)

This year some 12,000 Minnesota 4-H club members are expected to participate in the program. The festival is designed to encourage creativeness, develop confidence and promote fun and fellowship among 4-H'ers, says Stanley Meinen, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

This year the county program will include (describe county Share-the-Fun selections.)

One county act will be selected for the district show in July. A state selection committee will choose a variety of different kinds of acts contributing to a well rounded district show. Participants in district auditions will attend an afternoon workshop providing helpful performing hints and familiarizing them with audition facilities, says Meinen.

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

Some 18 acts will be selected from the six district shows for the state Share-the-Fun program given during the Minnesota State Fair.

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

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Immediate release

UM FORESTER SAYS
WEED CONTROL IMPORTANT
IN TREE PLANTINGS

One major threat to successful shelterbelts and forest plantations comes from broad-leaved weeds and grasses, says Marvin E. Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

In some seasons and in certain regions, precipitation barely supports tree growth. Without effective weed control, many trees can die in the first few years and the survivors may be stunted and deformed because weeds and grasses compete for soil moisture, nutrients and growing room.

He notes that probably as many tree planting projects fail from inadequate weed control as from improper planting techniques, inadequate site preparation or the planting of unadapted species.

In recent years, a variety of farm implements such as the flexible finger weeder, side delivery rake and dump-type hay rake have been adapted for over-the-row cultivation. These replace older methods of between-the-row cultivation that left the problem of weeding the tree row itself.

Smith says mechanical methods can control weeds, but have certain disadvantages. For example, they can injure the trees' root systems, can be delayed by wet weather or may be neglected for lack of time.

Recent research shows selective chemical herbicides can give effective weed control in tree plantings. Simazine and amazine are two of the most popular chemicals available.

add 1 - tree planting weed control

Simazine: The chemical comes in wettable powder or granular form and at recommended rates, acts against a wide range of grasses and broad-leaved weeds.

It is safe on most tree and shrub species and causes virtually no foliage injury. Simazine is not presently recommended on any species of poplar (cottonwood) or willow. And don't use it more than once a year or on any tree under three years old.

Simazine destroys weed seeds as they germinate, so apply it pre-emergence. In established plantings, apply in early spring or late fall. In new plantings on clean-tilled ground, apply during or after tree planting, but before weeds emerge. Treatment can be in band or broadcast application.

Amizine: This is a combination of pre-emergence and post-emergence herbicides. Apply on small weeds early in the growing season or before weeds mature and go to seed. Conifers and hardwoods can be treated if spray is kept off the tree foliage.

Smith advises against treating tall mature weeds. Instead, mow them off at the ground line and remove. Then spray the regrowth as it appears.

Amizine is usually applied in a band alongside the tree rows. When planting old fields where perennial grasses are a problem, spray amizine in a band ahead of the slit tree planter. This way almost no chemical touches the trees.

For more details on herbicide rates and how to apply, ask your county agent for Forestry Fact Sheet No. 6, "Weed Control in Shelterbelts and Forest Plantations." Or get a copy from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Immediate release

CHILDREN'S JEANS TAKE ON A NEW LOOK

Blue jeans that children are sure to be wearing this spring, have a new look like most everything else.

Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that jeans have new colors, styles, sizes, fabric weights, fiber blends, content and finishes.

Once a familiar blue, jeans now come in green, grey, black, brown and tan. The sturdy twill-woven denim of which they are made weighs from 10 to 13-3/4 ounces per square yard. Research has shown that the fabric weight has little effect on the wearability of the jeans, but recent discoveries in fabric content have added durability as well as many other desirable characteristics.

For longer wearing jeans, 15 to 20 percent nylon is frequently added to the fiber content to reinforce the fabric. Also contributing strength and wrinkle resistance, polyesters such as Dacron, Kodel, Fortrel, and Vycron are often blended with the cotton.

Fabric finishes have also helped to add desirable characteristics to the jeans. Look for the term Sanforized when buying jeans. This tells you that the jeans should not shrink more than 1 percent in laundering. Finishes such as Zepel or Scotchgard have been added to make slacks fabric water repellent and stain resistant. Adding a durable press finish to some jeans and most washable slacks has eliminated ironing. After proper laundering the pants should be ready to wear.

Proportioned sizes make it possible to buy jeans that need fewer alterations.

More information on buying slacks is given in a publication on buymanship by Miss Baierl, Extension Pamphlet 220, Jeans and Wash Slacks for Children. It is available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101.

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PLAN YOUR OUTDOOR LIVING AREA

If you want to get full enjoyment of your home yard this summer, give some thought now to your outdoor living area.

This area should provide privacy for family living. It is also the place where you can express your preferences in design and in the materials you want to grow, according to C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

In your planning, however, always remember that the outdoor living area is part of your entire landscape plan and should blend harmoniously with the rest of the landscape. For that reason, you will want to use to best advantage the permanent trees and the slope of the lot.

Through careful planning and planting arrangements you can create a colorful display of annuals and perennials in the living area from spring through fall. If possible, use trees or shrubs to provide a green background for the flowering materials.

The patio can be an important part of the living area as well as an economical way to expand the living space of the home. Its main advantage is its versatility, since it can serve as an outdoor living room, a recreation area and a place for sunning, as well as a ready-made kitchen-dining room for outdoor picnics and barbecues.

Plan the location of the patio so it will have some shelter from wind and from sun during the hottest part of the day, Hard suggests. Screen fences and shrub backgrounds will help to provide shelter. It is best to have the patio near the house for convenience to the kitchen and to electrical outlets.

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Immediate release

SPRAYER CALIBRATION
IMPORTANT PART OF
GOOD WEED CONTROL

Successful weed control with the farm sprayer depends on applying the correct amount of the right chemical on the unwanted weeds.

Donald W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, says applying more than the recommended rate wastes material and can injure the crop, while applying too little chemical may fail to kill the weeds.

Once the right chemical is selected, Bates says two considerations are important to make sure the correct amount of spray is applied.

* Accurately calibrate the sprayer so you know how much liquid it applies per acre.

* Correctly calculate how much spray concentrate to use in the spray solution.

Watch sprayer operation closely because the application rate is affected by vibration, pump wear, corrosion, partial clogging of nozzles and strainers and changes in field conditions.

Bates says the sprayer calibration is good only for the conditions under which it was made. So recalibrate if speed, pressure, nozzle sizes or field conditions change.

For more details, read Agricultural Engineering Fact Sheet No. 4, "Calibrating the Farm Sprayer." The publication has a step-by-step rundown on how to calibrate the sprayer and easy-to-use charts to figure the application rate and amount of spray concentrate to put in the tank.

Ask your county agent for a copy of the fact sheet, or write for one from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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HIGH QUALITY SEED
CAN BE FARMER'S
BIGGEST BARGAIN

Planting high quality seed of recommended varieties can help keep overall costs and risks at a minimum and pay off with higher yields, better disease resistance and better standing, cleaner grain.

Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says certified seed is your best guarantee that the seed is pure for variety.

This seed must meet strict standards of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association for genetic purity, weed seed content, mechanical purity and germination. Association standards for weed seed content are higher than state law requires.

Otto says buying non-certified seed increases the risks of getting seed partly or entirely of a different variety than it's claimed to be.

He advises planting seed that has been properly tested and labelled to comply with state and federal laws. To know the quality of the seed you buy, check the label closely for information on germination, purity and weed seed content.

Home-grown seed can be used if cleaned by a reputable seed processor and tested by a competent laboratory for germination and weed seed content. However, Otto says processing may cost more than selling your grain at market value and buying high quality seed from a seedsman.

Purchase seed early to get a good choice and buy from a reputable local seedsman. For a list of certified seed sources, ask your county agent for the 1967 directory or write for a copy from the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

But remember, certification does not mean recommendation of a variety. For University recommendations on performance-tested and adapted varieties, ask your county agent for Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops." Or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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IN BRIEF.....

Save Time in Tree Planting: Bill Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, says a tree planting machine can reduce time and energy in planting large numbers of trees on gently rolling land. Planting machines can be scheduled through the county agent's office, the SCS office or the local forestry office.

* * * *

Vitamin Supplements for Cows: Unless pregnant cows have been fed on good green pasture last winter and fall and good quality alfalfa or legume hay this winter, they should be given vitamin A supplements until pasture is available. Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, recommends supplements of 20,000 units vitamin A daily for pregnant cows and 40,000 units daily for lactating cows.

* * * *

Beating Resistant Rootworms: University of Minnesota extension entomologist John Lofgren says losses from resistant corn rootworms can be reduced with the following practices: (1) rotate rootworm infested fields to crops other than corn; (2) avoid late planting in fields likely to be infested; and (3) check with your county agent for suggested use of phosphate or carbamate insecticides.

* * * *

Reducing Atrazine Carryover: Combining lower rates of atrazine with other chemicals can reduce atrazine residue, according to Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Atrazine and linuron can be used as a pre-emergence spray on corn. Atrazine and CP31393 (Ramrod) can be used as a pre-emergence treatment of corn grown for grain or seed, but not for silage.

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ANIMAL PROTEIN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN WORLD FOOD SHORTAGE

LAFAYETTE, IND.--One of the more difficult challenges of the world food problem is to increase the production and consumption of animal protein in nations where people are presently living on nutritionally inadequate diets.

"While protein is an essential part of the human diet," says Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, "supplies of protein are very scarce in many parts of the world--especially in the tropical nations where population densities are high and economic levels are low."

Berg, who is also chairman of the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber, spoke at Purdue University here Monday night (April 3) at the 17th Annual Conference of the National Institute of Animal Agriculture.

"Protein supplies will have to be increased considerably," he said, "just to meet the minimum needs of present populations in these diet-deficient nations."

He warned, however, that "it will be much more difficult and expensive to meet the increasing protein needs of the world's rapidly expanding populations than to meet the increasing requirements for other kinds of foods.

"As population pressures increase, it will be necessary to give more attention to the use of animals like hogs and dairy cows, which are the most efficient converters of feed into food."

To make more effective use of animal sources of protein, both developed and developing countries will have to attempt to identify which breeds perform best under what conditions.

(more)

animal protein - add 1

Livestock in this country, for example, are chiefly of British or North-western European origin. However, many other potentially useful breeds exist in other parts of the world and should be considered by all producers.

Berg explained that some steps have already been taken to increase animal protein supplies in the world. For example, in 1966 the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations met in Rome to consider the evaluation, utilization and conservation of animal genetic resources.

Some of the recommendations of this conference included defining and assessing the productive potential of various breeds, developing systems for describing climatic and management conditions, identification and conservation of potentially useful breeds and strains in danger of extinction, and creation of effective disease control programs and quarantine facilities to implement the ready exchange of breeding stock among countries.

In many of the underdeveloped nations, Berg said, the potential for increased animal production already exists. For example, Asia, which contains most of the world's underdeveloped nations, has over 30 percent of the world's cattle, nearly 40 percent of the pigs, 22 percent of the sheep, half of the goats and 97 percent of the water buffaloes.

Why the low productivity in most of these nations? Reasons Berg listed include a lack of adequate processing and marketing facilities, religious beliefs and social customs, low economic levels, lack of leaders in animal science, and rapidly rising population densities which increase the competition from crops suitable for direct human consumption.

"The United States has given assistance to many of these nations in the past, and our aid will continue as long as starvation remains a threat," Berg concluded, "Our long term policy goal must be to assist these nations in the attainment of economic self sufficiency."

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STATE FFA CONVENTION SET FOR MAY 7-9

Over 2,500 boys from rural Minnesota will be on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota May 7-9 to take part in the 1967 Future Farmers of America (FFA) State Convention and Leadership Training Program.

The four-day meeting will begin Sunday afternoon at the Minnesota Twins-Boston Red Sox baseball game, and wind up Wednesday with a training session for newly-elected state FFA officers. Theme for this year's event is "Agriculture--Strength of America."

At a ball game Sunday, convention delegates will have a chance to meet Twins pitcher Dean Chance, a former FFA member from Ohio.

An annual highlight is the hand milking contest between the State Star Dairy Farmer and Minnesota's Princess Kay of the Milky Way. This unique event will take place in front of Coffey Hall, St. Paul Campus administration building, on Tuesday at 8:45 a. m.

(more)

FFA -- add 1

Monday morning events will include a judging contest, an awards luncheon honoring State Farmers, District Star Farmers and FFA Foundation Award winners and briefing sessions on statewide conservation and safety programs.

In the afternoon, educational classes will allow campus faculty members to discuss skills necessary for various agricultural occupations, and to explain career opportunities for agricultural college graduates.

The delegates will leave the campus Monday evening for the 30th annual convention banquet in the St. Paul Municipal Auditorium. Lt. Gov. James Goetz and National FFA vice-president Keaton Vandemark of Elida, Ohio, will be the principal speakers.

Another banquet highlight will be the presentation of the FFA Chapter Sweethearts and Regional Star Farmers.

On Tuesday, a dutch treat noon luncheon and meeting will be held for chapter members and advisers who are involved in the statewide FFA waterfowl, game bird and wildlife habitat projects.

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

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

Statewide FFA activities related to Youth for Natural Beauty and Keep Minnesota Clean and Scenic will officially begin at the Monday morning briefing session for sentinels.

Vehical safety check, fire safety programs and an anti-smoking slogan contest will be discussed at the Monday morning briefing session for chapter secretaries.

Chapter sentinels, at their briefing session Monday morning, will review the State FFA's 1966 contributions of over \$40,000 for charity.

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OUTDOOR WORKSHOP SCHEDULED FOR AREA TEACHERS

General science and biology teachers from high schools in the Twin Cities area will attend a special conference on natural resources education April 28 at Camp Wilder, north of Stillwater.

Purpose of the one-day conference is to give teachers some on-the-spot training in natural resources in order to help them in their classroom, laboratory and outdoor instruction.

Topics to be discussed include oak wilt and the changing oak forest, soils of the Twin Cities area, sampling techniques in the outdoor classroom, and human populations and their effect on natural environment.

Speakers include local teachers and representatives of the University of Minnesota, the State Department of Conservation and the U.S. Forest Service.

The conference is being sponsored by the University's Institute of Agriculture and the Minnesota Association for Conservation Education (MACE). For further information, write to: Department of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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DATES SET FOR STATE FIRE SCHOOL

Dates have been announced for the 16th annual Minnesota State Fire School for volunteer and professional fire fighters from throughout the state.

The four-day school will run from Monday, May 1 through Thursday, May 4 on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus. Courses of instruction will include fire inspector training, officer training, and basic and advanced fire fighting.

Mayors and city officials from towns sending firemen to the school will be feted on the final day of the school, which is exhibit and demonstration day.

Ladder demonstrations, a magnesium fire demonstration and other exhibits will be featured on Thursday in the Hippodrome of the State Fairgrounds. An auto accident simulation will be presented by the North (Minneapolis) Memorial Hospital demonstration team.

The school is sponsored each year by the University's Institute of Agriculture and the Trade and Industrial Unit of the Minnesota Department of Education.

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SUCCESS WITH
SOYBEANS TAKES
GOOD MANAGEMENT

High soybean yields depend on good management all along the line--from selecting a variety, preparing the seed and seedbed, to planting, fertilization and weed control.

Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says the first step is selecting a variety recommended for your area. It should yield well and resist lodging, disease and shattering.

University recommendations include Portage, Flambeau, Merit, Traverse, Grant, Chippewa 64, Hark, Harosoy 63, Lindarin 63 and A-100 (in order from earliest to latest maturity). See Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops," for details on maturity zones and variety descriptions.

Your best bet is to select certified seed which is pure for the variety chosen. Certified seed is also high in germination and mechanical purity, plus low in weed seed content.

Inoculating soybean seed with nitrogen-fixing bacteria will usually insure adequate nitrogen for the plant. It can increase yields in sandy soils and on fields that haven't had soybeans for three to four years.

Seed treatment with Thiram, Chlorinil or Captan usually doesn't increase yield, but can improve stands. Treatment can pay if low seeding rates are used, if seed quality is not too good or if weather at planting is cool and wet and unfavorable for germination.

Follow manufacturer's directions closely for both inoculation and seed treatment. If you do both, make the seed treatment almost any time before planting time, but delay inoculation until as close as possible before planting.

-more-

add 1 - soybean management

Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist, says it's best to build general soil fertility over time by fertilizing other crops prior to soybean planting. But fertilize soybeans in the spring if soil tests show potassium or phosphorus in the low or low medium fertility range.

If more than 125 pounds per acre is needed, broadcast the fertilizer and plow down or disk into already plowed land. Apply the fertilizer close to the row with a planter attachment if fairly small amounts are needed.

Plantings during middle to late May are best in most of Minnesota. These allow good seedbed preparation for weed control and use of full-season varieties.

Otto points out that soybeans in narrow rows--from 20-30 inches--have yielded three to eight bushels more than those in conventional 40-inch rows. Early and midseason varieties respond especially well in narrow rows.

So far, 24 inches is about as narrow as rows can be and still allow for adequate cultivation. Improved selective herbicides may make drill planting in 6-12 inch rows more successful and widespread in the future.

Planting 10-12 seeds per foot of row usually gives adequate stands. With 40-inch rows, this means about 60 pounds of medium size (2,800 per pound), good germinating (90 percent) seed. Varying the amount 15 pounds up or down won't affect yield much.

With 24-inch rows, plant about 10 seeds per foot of row. This will require 90-100 pounds of medium size, good-germinating beans and for solid-drilled beans, seed at about 120 pounds per acre. Otto says always adjust actual pounds per acre to size and germination percentage of the seed.

Very heavy seeding tends to cause spindling stems and more lodging, while very light rates often means poor emergence, more weeds and low podding and branching.

Plant soybean seed in fairly firm, moist soil at about one inch depth under most conditions and not deeper than two to three inches.

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COMBINE CULTIVATION,
HERBICIDES FOR MORE
SOYBEAN PROFITS

Soybean growers can increase yields and profits with a well-managed program of early cultivation and preemergence herbicides, says Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Research shows the weeds that reduce yields most are the ones that come up at the same time as the crop. The early weeds compete strongly for water, nutrients and light when young soybeans are just getting established.

With cool soil temperatures, Miller says soybeans germinate slowly and weeds may gain the advantage.

Weed control begins with high-quality seed and good soil preparation to get a good stand of soybeans. Iowa experiments show yield loss from weed competition was 20 percent less in stands of 13-15 plants per foot of row compared to stands of seven plants per foot. Suggested stands in Minnesota with 40-inch rows are 10-12 plants per foot of row.

The important thing is to kill weeds early--about when they begin to sprout. Weeds are easiest to kill in the early stage of growth and cultivation at this point won't cause root damage to the beans.

Fall and spring plowing plus tillage before seeding soybeans can kill many weeds. Postemergence cultivation with a rotary hoe, spike tooth or flexible-tined harrow, or cultivator is effective from the time weeds are just germinating until they are one-fourth inch tall.

-more-

add 1 - soybean weed control

A rotary hoe can be used until plants are six inches tall. Little damage is done to the stand if this type of cultivation is used when plants are slightly wilted. Avoid rotary hoeing when soybeans are in the crook stage.

If a rotary hoe or similar implement is not available, cultivate early and carefully to kill the weeds without covering the bean plants. Miller says cultivating should be shallow and level. Avoid ridging because this makes harvesting more difficult.

On fine-textured soils, crusts may form after hard rains and hinder seedling emergence. The crusts can be broken with a rotary hoe, harrow, weeder or cultivator.

Preemergence herbicides banded in a 12-14 inch strip over the row can give effective early weed control if there is adequate rainfall, says Miller. But usually some weeds will escape the preemergence weed killers. So don't delay cultivation if weeds are coming through.

Using a rotary hoe or similar implement under dry conditions may actually improve chemical performance. If the herbicide has been banded and is working, it is possible to delay the first cultivation.

But don't let the weeds in the middles get too big, says Miller. It's difficult to do a good cultivating job after the weeds get past seedling stage and grasses start spreading.

And during cultivation, avoid throwing soil into the row if the herbicide is working. This helps keep out new weed seeds and keep the row clean.

For more details on herbicides recommended for weed control in soybeans, read Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops 1967."

Get a copy from your county agent or write for one from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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WELL FITTED SHOES
IMPORTANT FOR CHILDREN

The money you spend periodically on shoes for the children may leave a big hole in your budget -- but that outlay pays important dividends.

Actually, shoes are the most important item in a child's wardrobe, according to Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Because children walk about 10 miles a day -- more than 300 miles a month -- they need shoes that provide comfort, allow for growth and development and follow the shape of the foot. Poorly fitted shoes -- including those that are handed down from a younger brother or sister -- can affect a child's walk, posture and body growth.

Since an individual's foot is not fully formed until he is 20 years old, pressure from an outgrown or poorly fitted shoe can start the foot growing unnaturally and cause foot troubles that will last a lifetime.

Check children's shoes frequently to see that they fit properly, Miss Baierl advises. She gives these tips on buying shoes for children:

- . Shop where sales people are trained to fit children's shoes.
- . Buy medium quality shoes, only one pair at a time so they may be worn out before they are outgrown.
- . Always take the child along and have the shoes fitted. Fit the shoes on both feet with the type of sock he will be wearing. The length of the shoe should be 1 inch longer than the longest toe. The broadest part of the ball of the foot should come at the widest part of the shoe, with a little room to spare. The heel should be snug enough to grip the foot well when the child is standing. The vamp should be high enough for the foot with a little room to keep the shoe from pinching.
- . Check to see that linings are smooth and soft and that there are no heavy or open seams inside the shoes.
- . Trade with a merchant who has a variety of lengths, widths and shoe lasts in stock.
- . Wait until the correct size or style can be ordered if it is not in stock.
- . Buy orthopedic shoes and gadgets only on the advice of a physician.
- . Information on buying and care of children's shoes is given in Extension Pamphlet 218, Shoes for Children by Miss Baierl. Copies are available from county extension offices or from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 10, 1967

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release
(Third in series on
home improvement project)

4-H'ERS APPLY
COLOR PLANS
IN OWN HOMES

When making plans for using color in an accessory grouping or a room, consider carefully the purpose of the room as well as the color scheme.

Some 4-H'ers find it easy to plan a color scheme. According to the basic principles of color planning they combine two or three colors that they like and that go well together, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, expansion specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota.

Almost any combination of colors can look attractive together if the tints, shades, bright and dull tones are used in the correct amounts. A good rule to remember is: use neighboring colors on the color wheel to harmonize, and use opposite colors to contrast or complement. In every color scheme the predominating large color areas should be neutrals or grayed colors. Pure colors can be used successfully as accents.

Some examples of successful color combinations include:

- Neutrals with one-color accent. This plan is simple, quite modern in effect and rather sophisticated in appearance. The large areas use neutral tones and the smaller areas or accessories use pure colors. For example, the large areas may be off-white or light gray walls and woodwork. A textured tweed rug may combine black, white and blue. The large furniture pieces may be in a grayed blue and the chairs upholstered with patterned blue fabric. Pillows, books and flowers may be in pure blue hues.

-more-

add 1 - 4-H'ers apply color plans

- One-hue color plan or monochromatic color scheme. This plan is built around tints and shades of one hue only. For example, if an orange hue is used, the larger areas may feature a dulled neutral peach tone. The purer orange color is more intense and therefore should be used only in a small quantity.

- The neighboring color plan. This analogous color scheme uses hues that lie next to each other on the color chart, including their values, tints and shades. Green, yellow-green and yellow, found in many kitchens, would be a good example.

- Contrasting color plan. A complementary color plan uses colors opposite each other on the color chart such as red and green. Because the colors vie for attention they usually require a neutral background. The subdued light green tones could be used on the large areas while the bright reds can be included as accessories

-smd-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 10, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Tips for Veal Feeders: Veal calves will gain rapidly on whole milk. Jesse Williams, animal scientist at the University of Minnesota, recommends limiting the calf to 8-10 pounds of milk per 100 pounds body weight during the first week. After that, give them all they'll drink.

A veal calf should gain 100 pounds in six weeks while consuming a total of 800-1,000 pounds of milk. Calves fed high-fat milk replacers usually need two additional weeks to reach choice market grades.

Williams advises marketing choice calves at 180-250 pounds. Top choice calves usually reach the desired weight range of 190-220 pounds in six to eight weeks. He says choice and prime calves should have heavily-muscled carcasses with light pink color and white fat.

* * * *

Avoid Atrazine Residue: Atrazine can give full-season weed control on corn. But atrazine residues frequently carry over into the following year, says Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Usually, residues are greater after years of low soil moisture and cool temperatures. If residue is heavy, it's safest to plant corn and avoid planting oats, soybeans, sugar beets, flax, small-seeded legumes and other sensitive crops.

* * * *

Clean Rubber Parts of Milkers: Proper cleaning will prolong the life of rubber parts on milking machines. Vernal Packard, extension dairy products specialist at the University of Minnesota, says rubber tends to absorb fat that causes deterioration

The best advice is to boil rubber parts every week in a lye solution or in one of the common rubber cleaning compounds available commercially.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 11, 1967

Immediate release
(with mat)

4-H'ERS TRAVEL TO NAT'L 4-H CONFERENCE IN APRIL

Outstanding leadership and achievement have won trips for four young people to the 37th National 4-H Conference at the National 4-H Center in Washington, D.C., April 23-28.

They are Carol Hogberg, 17, Bagley; Ann Stiefel, 18, St. Paul Park; Henry Burnson, 17, Grand Rapids and Kim Kowalke, 18, Buffalo. They will represent Minnesota's 55,000 4-H members.

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

The Minnesota Bankers' Association sponsors the trips each year.

Purposes of the conference are to give delegates a greater knowledge of the executive, legislative and judicial processes in government and to increase their understanding of the important issues facing the American people, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. Delegates will also gain a broader appreciation and acceptance of individual citizenship responsibilities and opportunities.

"Breakfast with Congress" has been scheduled for Wednesday, April 26, at the Statler Hilton Hotel. Delegates will visit with their congressmen and senators at the Minnesota table. An invitation has also been extended to Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman to join the 4-H delegates and the Minnesota

(more)

add 1 -- 4-H'ers

congressional delegation. The Minnesota 4-H Federation will host the guests at the Minnesota table.

Delegates will also have the opportunity to visit national shrines and to make the traditional boat trip down the Potomac River to Mount Vernon.

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

Miss Hogberg is a senior at Bagley High School. During eight years in 4-H club work she has taken all home economics projects, horticulture, safety, dairy, photography and automotive care and safety. She has been secretary of her local club for seven years and has been secretary of the Clearwater County 4-H Federation for three years. As a junior leader she has gained much satisfaction through helping and guiding the younger members in choosing their projects and completing their records.

Miss Stiefel is a graduate of St. Paul Park Senior High School and is a nine-year member of 4-H. She has been enrolled in foods, clothing, horticulture, health and junior leadership in Washington County. She has planned and conducted 33 clothing working-and-learning project meetings. She is a freshman at the University of Minnesota majoring in home economics education.

Kowalke, a 1966 graduate of Buffalo High School, is now a freshman at Macalester College. He plans to major in mathematics or music. He has carried a variety of projects including poultry, dairy, horticulture, health, safety and junior leadership. He is a member of the National Honor Society, a 1966 Merit Scholarship winner and was president and board member of the Minnesota Junior Guernsey Breeders' Association. In his 10 years of club work he has completed 90 different project records. He was named outstanding junior leader in Wright County.

Burnson is a senior at Grand Rapids High School. He was a 1966 4-H exchange delegate to Georgia. He is president of the local club and also president of the Itasca County 4-H Executive Committee. He has held other local club offices and served on a variety of county committees.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 11, 1967

Immediate release

Use Soufflés for Inexpensive Main Dishes this Spring

Trying to cut your food budget this spring? Use more eggs.

As a result of heavy production, eggs have made their way to the top of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful foods list for April.

Because egg prices are unusually attractive to consumers this spring, egg dishes such as soufflés are excellent main dish choices for every budget-watching family.

To aid even the most inexperienced homemaker in turning out soufflés that will win compliments from every member of the family, Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, suggests several hints for making this glamorous dish.

Preheat the baking dish in a pan of hot water while you are preparing the soufflé. When placed in a preheated dish the soufflé begins to bake faster-- a fact which seems to eliminate separation of the ingredients.

(more)

add 1 -- use soufflés

. Bake the soufflé in a water jacket. Place the baking dish in a shallow pan of boiling water and cook in a slow oven, 325 degrees, to assure even cooking of the soufflé.

. Bake the soufflé in an ungreased casserole to form a good "top hat" or rounded top with relatively deep cracks. Cutting into the soufflé mixture with a spoon about 1 inch from the side of the casserole and about 1 inch deep, completely encircling the mixture, will also help to attain an attractive appearing "top hat."

. Fill the casserole to the top or at least within 1/4 inch of the top for good browning and puffiness.

. Test whether a soufflé is done or not by inserting a knife halfway between the center and outside edge of the casserole. If the knife comes out clean the soufflé is done.

. Serve the soufflé immediately to obtain the best results. If it must be held, turn the oven down as low as it will go. In this low heat the soufflé will remain hot and hold its original puffiness for a reasonable length of time.

Miss Mikesh gives this easy recipe for prizewinning soufflés:

Prepare 1 cup thick base. This may be white sauce, using 4 tablespoons flour to 1 cup milk or a can of condensed cream of chicken, mushroom, or celery soup.

Beat in 4 egg yolks, one at a time, add 1/2 pound shredded American cheese and, if desired, 1 cup chunk style tuna, broken into flakes. Add seasonings required, depending on base used. Fold this mixture into 4 egg whites which have been beaten stiff with 1/2 teaspoon cream of tartar. Pour into a 1-1/2 quart baking dish. Set the dish in a pan of warm water and bake at 300 degrees for about 1-1/4 hours. Serves 4 to 6.

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67-99-mew

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 11, 1967

Immediate release

4-H'ERS HAVE FUN IN SHARE-THE-FUN

This year some 12,000 Minnesota 4-H club members are expected to participate in their countywide Share-the-Fun festivals.

4-H'ers display their talents in skits, dramatic readings, instrumental and vocal numbers, pantomime, folk and square dancing.

The festivals are designed to encourage creativeness, develop confidence and promote fun and fellowship among 4-H'ers, says Stanley Meinen, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

One county act will be selected for each of the district shows in July. A state selection committee will choose a variety of different kinds of acts contributing to well rounded district shows. Participants in district auditions will attend afternoon workshops providing helpful performing hints and familiarizing them with audition facilities, says Meinen.

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

Some 18 acts will be chosen from the six district shows for the state Share-the-Fun program given during the Minnesota State Fair.

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

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67-98-smd

Advisory Council
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55113
April 13, 1967

Immediate release

AG COUNCIL ENDORSES PROPOSAL FOR PILOT EXTENSION PLAN

A leading group of agricultural and other leaders has endorsed the University of Minnesota's special request to the Minnesota State Legislature to establish and support a pilot program of broadened Extension education.

Clem Thurnbeck, Forest Lake, chairman of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture Advisory Council, announced the Council's recommendation following its quarterly meeting earlier this week on the University's St. Paul Campus.

The Council is made up of general public representatives and members designated by Minnesota's leading agricultural and related industries.

The University's proposal calls for two or more pilot areas where an expanded continuing education program would be tried. This would include assistance in economic growth and development programs, in educational help for public agencies, in programs with youth, the aged and the disadvantaged.

One of the areas would be the seven county metropolitan area, including Minneapolis and St. Paul. Another area would be in a predominately rural area, with a strong agricultural base.

To put the program into effect the Board of Regents of the University has asked the Legislature for an appropriation of \$131,000 for 1967-68 and \$254,000 for 1968-69 or a total of \$385,000 for the biennium.

In each of the pilot areas public officials, county committees, University county personnel and others interested would work with the University in identifying problems and suggesting programs. The resources of a wide variety of units within the University would then be used to meet these problems.

The proposal would also:

1. Maintain the Agricultural Extension Service as a part of the Institute of Agriculture at this time.
2. Maintain the General Extension Division in its present location in the University.

(more)

add 1 -- advisory council

3. Provide for the appointment of an assistant vice president for continuing education, served by an Advisory Council of University faculty. The new vice president would be responsible for developing coordinated efforts for the pilot areas. He would work with and through the Agricultural Extension Service, the General Extension Division and other University units involved in extension and continuing education. He would be responsible for funds granted by the Legislature for the pilot areas.

Three broad categories of programs have been identified as possible tasks to be undertaken in the pilot program. They are programs designed to:

1. Provide better informational and educational bases for communities in understanding economic and social trends, to assist communities in developing alternatives for further economic growth and development, and to assist in programs for stimulating development.

2. Meet requests by governmental and voluntary public agencies in the pilot areas for informational and educational support.

3. Aid communities in strengthening community-based work with youth, the aged, the disadvantaged and other groups with special needs.

Members of the Advisory Council include: P. D. Hempstead, Houston, Minnesota Farm Bureau; Edwin Christianson, Minnesota Farmers Union, St. Paul; Holgar O. Warner, Harris, Minnesota State Grange; Robert E. Thiel, Wendell, Minnesota Crop Improvement Association; R. H. Bonde, St. Paul, Minnesota Dairy Industry Committee; Clem Thurnbeck, Forest Lake, Minnesota Poultry Industry Council; L. V. Wilson, Owatonna, Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association; Lloyd Bachman, Minneapolis, Minnesota State Horticultural Society; Mrs. Roy L. Olson, Stillwater, Minnesota Home Economics Association; Dr. F. W. Gehrman, Minneapolis, Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society; Mrs. Del Krenik, Madison Lake, Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

Members at large included: Ron Kennedy, Peavey Company, Minneapolis; John Schwartau, Route 1, Red Wing; Robert Odegard, Princeton; Ray Wood, Diamond Match Company, Cloquet; George N. Pederson, Twin City Milk Producers Association, St. Paul; Mrs. Grady Mann, Fergus Falls; Dean McNeal, The Pillsbury Company, Minneapolis.

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67-101-hbs

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 13, 1967

Immediate release

WORKSHOPS ON FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS TO BE HELD IN APRIL

Representatives of various county and state agencies concerned with the food stamp and commodity distribution programs will attend meetings throughout the state this month on "Food for Low-Income Families."

a.m.

Area meetings will be held from 9:30/to 3:30 p.m. as follows, according to an announcement from Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota:

April 21, Courthouse, Willmar; April 25, Northwest School and Experiment Station, Animal Science Building, Crookston; April 26, Courthouse, Detroit Lakes; April 27, First Federal Savings and Loan, Brainerd; April 28, Twin Cities, Minnesota Highway and Civil Defense Training Center on County Road I, 1/2 mile east of State Highway 8, north of New Brighton Arms Plant.

The meetings are planned to help coordinate the work of agency representatives in carrying out the educational food stamp and commodity distribution programs, to give them better knowledge of these programs and the contribution they can make to improve the health of low-income families through improved nutrition.

Invited to send representatives to the area meetings are representatives of these agencies: County Welfare Department, County Health Department, County Extension Service, Community Action Council, Office of Economic Opportunity, Consumer and Marketing Service, Farmers Home Administration and the Association of Soil Conservation Services.

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67-102-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 13, 1967

Immediate release

CHECK CHILD'S SHOE SIZE OFTEN

Because a child often outgrows his shoes before he outwears them, a mother must learn to check her child's shoes frequently to see that they fit properly. Poorly fitting shoes can cause foot problems that will last a lifetime.

Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that infants' shoes must be checked oftener than those of teenagers because of the rate at which feet grow during infancy. Miss Baierl suggests that shoes of children from the ages of 2 to 6 years should be checked every 2 to 3 months, of youngsters from 10 to 12 years every 3 to 4 months and young teenagers from 12 to 15 years every 4 to 5 months.

Check your child's shoes for both length and width because both are equally important in fitting shoes properly. Shoe sizes are designated by numbers for length and letters for width.

Shoes for infants begin at size 0, which is a length of 3-1/2 inches, and run to size 5. Children's oxford and strap shoes are made in sizes 8-1/2 to 11. For preteens and early teens, shoes are made in sizes 10 through 13 in widths A through E. Then they continue from size 1 and up in all widths.

When buying shoes for children remember that each manufacturer makes shoes on his own wooden form or last. The last of one manufacturer may be very different from that of another and for this reason a shoe of one brand may fit differently than the same size of another brand. When shopping for children's shoes always bring the child along and have the shoes fitted by a trained salesperson to make sure that you are buying the best fitting shoes possible for your child.

The publication, Shoes for Children, by Miss Baierl, gives further information in buymanship. The pamphlet is available from county extension offices or Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101. Ask for Extension Pamphlet 218.

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67-103-mew

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 13, 1967

Immediate release

WINONA COUNTY YOUTH GROUP WINS COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD

Community beautification and international relations projects have won top placing and a \$50 cash award for the Winona Young Adult Citizens group (YAC) in a statewide community service contest conducted among YAC groups.

Second place and \$25 went to Kandiyohi County YAC and third place and \$10 to Dakota County YAC.

Midland Cooperatives, Inc., and the Mutual Service Insurance Companies provided the awards to stimulate community service activity on the part of YAC groups in the state. The contest is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with Midland Cooperatives and the Mutual Service Insurance Companies.

Members of the Winona County YAC worked evenings during the summer to restore an old cemetery which had been overgrown with weeds--a project they plan to continue this summer. Another community beautification effort was cleaning and improving the interior of the 4-H building for the county fair.

Members of the Winona group gave three foreign students in the area--from Germany, Thailand and Norway--the opportunity to meet and work with American young people by giving them memberships in their organization. Other projects were packing boxes of cookies and candy to send to 10 young men from the area stationed in Viet Nam, making favors and providing entertainment for rest homes and presenting educational toys and games to special education classes.

Kandiyohi County YAC members conducted a tractor pulling contest at the county fair, erected a livestock show ring on the county fair grounds, sold and promoted the use of Slow Moving Vehicle signs for more safety on the highway, provided therapy for Willmar State Hospital patients, made Easter favors for all trays at the hospital and held a Christmas "bake" to make cookies for four nursing homes and the Willmar State Hospital.

Among community service projects of the Dakota County youth group were helping to control weeds on the Dakota County fairgrounds, operating a milk booth at the Dakota County Fair, arranging a program for patients at the Hastings State Hospital and sponsoring a program for the community featuring an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 17, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Firebreaks are Good Insurance: A few hours spent making a firebreak is the cheapest premium a farmer can pay to protect forest plantings against fire.

Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, recommends using a plow and disk to lay out fire lanes 6-10 feet wide. Then keep the strips free of vegetation during the growing season.

* * * *

Veterinary Medicine Open House: The College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota will hold its annual open house on the afternoon of Sunday, May 7. The College is located on the St. Paul Campus. Special tours will be conducted for the public from 1-5 p.m. Refreshments will be served following each tour.

The open house, sponsored by the student chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association, is held each year to make it possible for the public to meet the students and faculty, and to get a first-hand look at the College's growing facilities.

* * * *

Soil Tests Can Help Lawn Growers: The first step in starting a new lawn is to prepare the soil early in the spring. To know the type of soil you have, take a soil test.

Gus Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, says once a soil test is made, you'll have a better idea of what additives your soil needs for good lawn growth. Ask your county agent for directions on taking soil tests.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 17, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

PLANT TREES
CAREFULLY FOR
GOOD STANDS

Tree planting may look fairly simple and for the most part it is. But sometimes this attitude can lead to slipshod planting and heavy initial mortality, poor growth and form.

With tree planting time at hand, Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, reviews some points that can mean the difference between a good and poor stand.

* To keep the tree alive and in good condition, make sure the roots are kept moist. Thoroughly wet the packing material in the bundle when you get the tree from the nursery. On the job, keep moist material in the planting trays to prevent the roots from drying out.

* Guard against freezing injury to the roots of planting stock. Below freezing temperatures can be common during the planting season, especially at night.

* Make sure your planting technique--either hand or machine--provides a space deep and wide enough for the whole root system. Don't bend or fold roots into a hole that's too shallow.

* Place the tree straight in the hole or trench. Never slant it forward, backward or to one side.

* Plant the tree to a depth just slightly deeper than it was at in the nursery.

* Make sure the roots are in close contact with the soil. Check often to see that soil is firmly compacted around the tree roots. Loose soil will dry out, causing the roots to dry and will settle, leaving the upper roots exposed.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 17, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

RECENT CORN PRODUCTION,
FERTILIZER TRENDS CALL
FOR REVISED PRACTICES

Three recent trends in corn production and fertilizer technology have made some established production practices obsolete or at least questionable, say University of Minnesota extension soil scientists.

Lowell Hanson and Curtis Overdahl say corn farmers have a number of alternatives to consider when planning corn fertilizer programs this spring because of these three trends:

* A stress on earlier planting because corn yields are consistently lower on fields planted after May 15 in southern Minnesota. In some areas, a farmer with three weeks of corn planting should start planting before May 1 to get most of his corn in by the right time.

* The realization that high rates of row fertilizer slow down planting and raise time and labor costs. Traditional placement of "starter" fertilizers in a side band do produce a large growth response per pound of fertilizer. But on well drained soils, broadcast fertilizer may be better due to time saved by application before planting.

* The success of "pop-up" placement of fertilizer with the seed in experiments and on-the-farm tests. Here small amounts of a complete or nitrogen and phosphate (NP) fertilizer can be used to gain the early growth effects of row fertilizer. Then combining the pop-up with a broadcast application of phosphate and potash to make sure the plants have a good supply of nutrients throughout the growing season.

add 1 - production trends

With these three factors in mind, Hanson and Overdahl say many corn farmers will find it practical to switch some of the starter fertilizer into broadcast application.

If starter fertilizer is completely eliminated (not generally advisable), raise phosphate rates about 50 to 100 percent per acre because plants use phosphorus less efficiently under broadcast conditions. High rates reduce the frequency of broadcast fertilization.

They point out that some row or seed-placed fertilizer is especially important on heavy fine-textured soils that tend to be cold in spring. Fertilizer trials in Minnesota indicate the colder the soil, the greater the fertilizer effect, especially on corn.

The same temperature principle shows up when comparing early and late planting. At Purdue University in 1966, pop-up fertilizer increased yields from 13-25 bushels per acre with a May 5 planting. But when pop-up was used with a June 3 planting, yields ranged from a 14-bushel decrease to a 10-bushel increase.

In Minnesota, four years of University experiments show the corn stand is not reduced if pop-up fertilizer rates are kept in the 40-60 pound per acre range.

Hanson and Overdahl say a good rule is to keep total nitrogen and potash below 10 pounds per acre on sandy-textured or dry soils. With a 6-24-12 grade, 50 pounds per acre would apply nine pounds nitrogen and potash. Fine-textured soils could use up to 15-18 pounds per acre if the soil is moist.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 17, 1967

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release
(Fourth in home
improvement series)

4-H'ERS AWARE
OF TEXTURE IN
HOME PROJECT

Building brick, a kitten's fur, satin, gravel and burlap all have different textures.

The 4-H home improvement project introduces 4-H girls to the feel and look of things in their everyday lives, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The look of texture is "visual" touching. Most everyone reacts in some way to every texture he sees. Imitation textures can sometimes be disappointing to the touch such as wallpaper that is made to look like brick and doesn't feel like real brick, or artificial flowers that look like real blooms but aren't.

Texture also affects color as one sees it. A shiny, smooth surface reflects light, causing the color to appear clear and bright. Because rough materials absorb or take up some of the light, the colors appear deeper and duller. Many fabrics such as velvet both absorb and reflect light. The color then appears to be different in the folds of the fabric.

A difference in texture may be within the same kind of material. Velvet made from cotton differs from that made from nylon in feel and appearance. Paper has many textures: the smooth, thin look of tissue; the coarse roughness of construction paper; the many variations in wallpaper and all the different kinds of gift wrapping paper. Rough-textured objects seem to advance, to take up more space, while smooth-textured ones seem to recede.

Texture can offer an exciting experience to the one who experiments to find the textures he likes. Which textures are suited to your furnishings? Do you enjoy smooth or coarse-textured fabrics with fine china or pottery? Remember that too much of the same texture can become monotonous. You will probably make changes as you become more sensitive to a variety of materials and you may acquire a taste for certain textures, just as you do for certain food flavors.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 17, 1967

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release
(First in series on home
economics careers)

APPLIED SCIENCES
BROUGHT HOME IN
HOME ECONOMICS

A wealth of career opportunities awaits the high school student who is interested in applying the social and natural sciences to the problems of the home.

The college graduate in home economics directly or indirectly provides families with the kind of information necessary to make good decisions, says Roxana Ford, assistant director of the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota.

College home economics is the study of the whys as well as the hows of all aspects of homemaking and family living. Career opportunities for college graduates in home economics far exceed the present supply.

Home economic careers are so varied that you can choose from various fields of work you like best, Miss Ford says.

- If you're looking for the perfect marriage-career combination you have a sure thing in teaching. Persons with home economics degrees teach in schools of all levels from nursery schools through college and in adult education programs.

The home agent in the Agricultural Extension Service shows families how to apply the latest approved methods developed by home economics research. Her goals are more efficient homemaking, happier family living and better citizenship for all the families of her county.

- The home economist with a major in foods is concerned with the application of natural and social sciences to the use of food products. The primary goal is the betterment of human welfare through study of a number of food-related problems. The foods-trained home economist may work with advertising and marketing teams, commercial food firms or home-service agencies.

-more-

add 1 - home economic careers

- The study of nutrition is concerned with scientific knowledge of the functions of food in the body and with applying this knowledge to feeding people in the most economical and efficient manner. Home economists in institutional management and dietetics work in hospitals, restaurants, clubs, hotels, school lunch programs and college food services.

- **Many home** economists further the advance of social and economic aspects of the family and learn to apply existing knowledge to family problems. Family social science students with a vision of community betterment through improved family health and welfare find rewarding opportunities in public health and social welfare positions.

- The study of art as an integral part of personal, home and family living aims to contribute to the general liberal education of the individual through the enjoyment of beauty in all phases of day-to-day living. Students can prepare for jobs related to interior design, decorative arts and costume design.

- The program in textiles and clothing is designed to contribute to understanding of the problems in production, distribution and consumption of textile products. Careers available to the home economist trained in textiles and clothing include retailing, designing, textile testing, journalism, college teaching and research.

- The study of household equipment is directed to improving physical conditions in the home. Its purpose is to aid the homemaker in working effectively and competently in her home. Professional training is provided for consumer-oriented positions, research and development, communications, college teaching and laboratory positions.

- Research provides answers to vital problems in all of the above phases of home economics. The young woman who chooses a career in home economics research usually receives a bachelor of science degree and very often begins assisting with research before graduating from college. She may do research in colleges and universities, hospitals, government agencies or business firms.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 18, 1967

Immediate release

MINNESOTAN TO GO TO THE NETHERLANDS UNDER IFYE PROGRAM

A young woman from McLeod County who is a senior at Gustavus Adolphus College has been chosen a Minnesota delegate in the International Farm Youth Exchange program, William Milbrath, extension specialist, young adult program, University of Minnesota, has announced.

She is Mary Lipke, 22, Stewart, who will live and work with farm families in the Netherlands for six months beginning this summer. She will spend the week of June 18 in an orientation program in Washington, D. C., before going abroad. In the Netherlands she will share day-to-day living experiences with her host families, learning to understand their way of life but also introducing them to American customs and ideals. She will return to the United States in December.

Miss Lipke is the first of four Minnesota delegates who will go to other lands in the International Farm Youth Exchange program this year. The others are Mark Zeug, Walnut Grove, who will go to India in September; Bonita Halfmann, Stephen, and Ronald Eustice, Waseca, who will leave for Uruguay in October.

Miss Lipke will graduate in late May from Gustavus Adolphus with a major in biology and education. In college she has played in the concert band, was junior class treasurer last year, is secretary of the Gustavus Education Association, vice president of the Association of Women Students and vice president of the St. Lucia Guild, honorary women students' organization.

During seven years as a 4-H club member in McLeod County, she was president of her local club for two years and served as vice president of the county 4-H federation. She was named to the state 4-H dress revue court of honor and received a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago to participate in the national dress revue.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orville Lipke of rural Stewart.

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67-105-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 18, 1967

Immediate release

SEVEN HOME ECONOMICS SUMMER WORKSHOPS AT U

A workshop on Consumer Selection Guides in Household Equipment will be one of seven special two-week workshops offered by the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics during June and July, according to Roxana Ford, assistant director.

The workshop, which carries three credits, will be conducted by Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of household equipment June 29-July 15. Emphasis will be placed on selection of kitchen and laundry plans in keeping with research findings, in addition to the study of important construction and operating components of selected appliances. Eligible for the workshop are business or extension home economists, college, senior high-school or adult-level teachers with a minimum of one year of professional experience.

Other workshops scheduled in home economics on the St. Paul Campus are:

. Construction and Refinishing of Home Furnishings, June 12-28 -- 3 credits. Planned for extension workers, teachers and homemakers, this workshop includes problems in refinishing and reupholstering furniture and making of draperies and slip covers. Emphasis is on design. The only requirement for registration is the ability to sew. Juliette Myren, associate professor of related art, is in charge.

. Environmental Studies in Interior Design, June 29-July 15 -- 3 credits. Conducted by Gertrude Esteros, professor of related art, this workshop is planned for college teachers, extension specialists and other professional people such as interior decorators to review recent findings in arrangement, color, light and space in interiors; to assess needs for research; and to explore teaching methods. Use will be made of the newly designed and equipped space laboratory.

(more)

add 1 -- home ec workshops

. Child Development and Human Relations, June 12-28 -- 4 credits. Emphasis will be on ways to teach important concepts of family relations to junior and senior high school students and to adults. Supervisors of home economics and teachers will find this workshop especially useful. Betty Burklund, instructor in home economics, will serve as coordinator.

. Curriculum in Home Economics: Secondary Level, June 12-28 -- 3 credits. The workshop will stress new Minnesota curriculum materials and their adaptation to local programs and examine the bases for the curriculum. Mrs. Helen Henrie, instructor in home economics, will teach the workshop.

. Methods in Teaching Home Economics: Theory and Technology, June 29-July 15 -- 3 credits. A follow-up of the three-year curriculum study, the workshop will deal with new procedures in teaching subject matter. This workshop will not be repeated next year. Mrs. Henrie is in charge.

. World Food Resources, Nutritional Patterns and Deficiencies, June 29-July 15 -- 3 credits. Limited to college teachers, this workshop will cover such subject matter as world population expansion and food supply; deficiency diseases such as Kwashiorkor and protein-calorie malnutrition; use and abuse of dietary standards and interpretation of nutrient requirements in terms of current research; development of new food stuffs from vegetable protein, petroleum wastes and other sources; improvement of present food materials; socio-psychological and cultural factors influencing food acceptability. Mrs. Fudeko Maruyama, assistant professor of foods, will conduct the workshop with Lura Morse, professor of nutrition, as consultant.

In order to receive graduate credit for the workshops, it is necessary to apply at once for admission to the Graduate School, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455. Those interested in undergraduate credit only may register the first day of the workshop.

Questions regarding the workshops may be addressed to Roxana Ford, School of Home Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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Immediate release

YAC STATE OFFICERS ELECTED

John Sandy, Foley, is the new state president of the Minnesota Young Adult Citizens (YAC) for 1967-68.

Other officers elected at a recent meeting of the state YAC conference are Alyn Angus, Farmington, vice president; Charlene Brogan, St. Charles, secretary and John Caneff, Hastings, treasurer.

Purpose of the Young Adult Citizens is to develop, with the assistance of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, a program of study and training for young adults to make them more informed and more effective citizens.

Retiring state president is Mark Babcock, Lonsdale. Osgood Magnuson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, is the adviser.

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67-107-smd

Department of Information
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April 20, 1967

Immediate release ,

UM PROFS FLY TO OUT-STATE CLASSES

Six professors at the University of Minnesota are extending the resources of the University by flying to special classes in out-state Minnesota.

Each week during the spring quarter the professors, all in the University's Institute of Agriculture, are flying from the Twin Cities to communities in north-west and southwest Minnesota to teach graduate-professional improvement courses.

Courses are being taught by the "flying professors" in Worthington, Moorhead, Crookston and Thief River Falls. They are offered in response to specific requests by residents in these areas.

LaVern A. Freeh, chairman of the Institute's Graduate-Professional Improvement Program Committee, explains that because enough courses were scheduled for the same days in the same general area, the most efficient way for the instructors to travel to their classes was by air. The result is a saving in faculty time and transportation costs.

Three courses, one in sociology, one in soil science and one in home economics, are being taught at Crookston. An animal science course is being taught at Thief River Falls, a home economics education course is being taught in Moorhead, and an agricultural economics course is being taught in Worthington.

Faculty members involved include George Donohue, professor and head of rural sociology; Harold Arneman, associate professor of soil science; Margaret Grindereng, assistant professor of home economics; Helen Henrie, instructor in home economics education; Donald Otterby, assistant professor of animal science; and S. A. Engene, professor of agricultural economics.

profs fly to classes - add 1

According to Freeh, the purpose of the graduate-professional improvement program is to provide professional persons throughout the state with a chance to continue and extend their education.

Courses are taught throughout the state when requested by a sufficient number of residents in a particular area. Interested persons first request the course through district supervisors of the Agricultural Extension Service. Supervisors, in turn, coordinate the course schedules between students and instructors through the Office of Resident Instruction in the Institute of Agriculture. This year Deane Turner of that office served as coordinator for the courses. The courses are offered through the General Extension Division, Office of Off-Campus Courses.

In all, 10 graduate-professional improvement courses, enrolling about 225 persons, are being taught in eight Minnesota communities during spring quarter. Persons enrolled include extension service personnel, high school instructors, homemakers, forestry personnel and professional employees in agribusiness, industry, and home economics.

The four other courses in the program this spring include: an animal science course at New Ulm, a home economics education course at Rochester, a communications workshop at Waseca and a home economics course at Windom.

The faculty members involved are Robert Meade, professor of animal science; Helen Henrie, instructor in home economics education; and Gertrude Esteros, professor of home economics. Faculty members in the rhetoric department are conducting the communications workshop.

The courses are planned and offered through the schools, departments and the Agricultural Extension Service of the Institute of Agriculture, in cooperation with the General Extension Division.

In the past two years, 58 graduate courses have been offered throughout the state.

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Immediate release

PLANT RECOMMENDED VEGETABLE VARIETIES FOR BEST RESULTS

It's not a bit too early to decide what vegetables you want to plant in your garden this year or to select seed of recommended varieties.

That suggestion comes from University of Minnesota extension horticulturist O. C. Turnquist who is the author of an Agricultural Extension Service publication, 1967 Vegetable Varieties, Extension Folder 154, just off the press. The publication lists vegetable varieties that have actually been tested in home and commercial gardens in various sections of Minnesota and are recommended for conditions in this state. Extension Folder 154 is available from county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Selection of adapted vegetable varieties for Minnesota is one of the important steps to a successful garden, the University horticulturist contends. He points out that gardeners would do well to try some of the newer introductions since they are often disease resistant, better producers than older varieties and of higher quality.

These are some of the newer, high-quality vegetable varieties which Turnquist suggests as worthy of trying in your home garden this year: Spartan Arrow snap bean, a good yielder with attractive green pods averaging 6 inches long; Tenderette snap bean, a high yielder with erect plants that hold the beans up and off the ground; Pioneer Hybrid carrot, a new deep orange, quick growing F₁ hybrid with very small cores; Summer Bibb lettuce, a loose-heading variety that can be grown all summer and is more heat resistant than the old Bibb; Red Boy radish, a short-top variety that matures quickly and is especially suited to summer planting; Superman tomato, a new midseason hybrid with high yields of large, meaty fruits maturing in 77 days. However, for anyone who wishes tomatoes for eating from early summer to late fall, Turnquist recommends planting a combination of Fireball, Moreton Hybrid and Big Boy, which will give a continuous production all season.

Other recommended varieties are listed in the publication. Dependability for freezing is also indicated.

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Immediate release

THREE UM FORESTRY STUDENTS AWARDED SCHOLARSHIPS

Three forestry students at the University of Minnesota have been awarded Chapman Foundation Scholarships, according to a joint announcement by A. Dale Chapman of Chapman Chemical Company, and Frank H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry.

Chapman, a 1929 University Forestry graduate, is president of the chemical company located in Memphis, Tennessee.

The three freshmen receiving \$300 awards are John P. Potyondy, 4811 Fremont Ave. N., Minneapolis; Paul E. Weis, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio; and Daniel H. Wilson, Owatonna.

Weis and Potyondy are in the forest resources development curriculum of the School of Forestry, and Wilson is in the forest products marketing curriculum. All three students have maintained a better than B average during their freshman year, and have participated in a variety of student activities.

In announcing the scholarship winners, Chapman and Kaufert explained that the recipients are selected on the basis of scholarship, leadership, character and personality, vocational promise and financial need.

Chapman established the awards to assist deserving and promising students who are preparing for careers in ^{the} forest products industry, conservation and multiple-use management of American forests, research, higher education and related fields.

This year's scholarship winners will be honored at a special forestry school recognition luncheon later this spring. Plans are for Chapman to attend to personally recognize these students.

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Department of Information
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April 20, 1967

Immediate release

4-H'ERS ENCOURAGE NATURAL BEAUTY DURING CONSERVATION WEEK

Governor Harold LeVander has proclaimed April 23-28 as Conservation Week and April 28 as Arbor Day.

Throughout the year and especially during Conservation Week, 4-H clubs and other youth groups will be making their communities more attractive by cleaning up roadside areas, conducting community clean-up campaigns and participating in other conservation activities, according to Earl Bergerud, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Many 4-H clubs will be stressing the Youth for Natural Beauty program by cooperating with their community leaders. Milford 4-H Club members, Brown County, plan to distribute some 60 bluebird and 18 wood duck houses in the Milford State Park. Henrietta Hustlers 4-H Club members, Pine County, are going to conduct a tree planting ceremony on their local church property.

A nature trail and wildlife sanctuary have been developed by the Normanna 4-H Club, St. Louis County. Members received assistance from various local community organizations.

Arbor Day will be the occasion for tree planting activities on school grounds and tax-free lands. This year 6,500 trees have been ordered from the Department of Conservation for planting on Arbor Day -- an increase of 5,000 over last year. This increase may be due to the stress placed on Arbor Day activities through the Youth for Natural Beauty conferences held in February, Bergerud said. The Division of Forestry of the Department of Conservation will plant the 400,000,000th tree in Willow River Forest at a special Arbor Day ceremony.

First observed in Minnesota in 1876, Arbor Day has developed into a school festival for the planting of trees to beautify communities and the grounds of public buildings.

Ideas for youth who wish to do their part during Conservation Week include conducting or participating in sessions on conservation ethics, water and waterfront safety, roadside control, air pollution and anti-litter and conservation education.

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67-110-smd

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 24, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

HERBICIDES CAN
HELP CONTROL WEEDS
IN SMALL GRAINS

Weeds continue to be a major factor limiting profit for small grain and other crop producers in Minnesota, says Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

For example, he says research trials show light mustard infestations have cut small grain yields 10-15 percent, while heavy infestations have reduced yields 50-70 percent.

When compared to one oat plant, a mustard plant takes twice as much nitrogen and phosphorus and four times as much potassium. Miller says two Canada thistles per square yard will decrease wheat yields by four bushels per acre, while 25 thistles per square yard cuts the yield by 16 bushels per acre.

Miller reviews some postemergence herbicides that can improve control of broad-leaved weeds in small grains.

2,4-D: During the growing season, wheat and barley are less sensitive than oats to 2,4-D applications. All three crops are sensitive as seedlings. Wheat and barley are relatively tolerant from the five-leaf to early boot stage.

During this time, 1/6 to 1/2 pound of 2,4-D ester or 1/4 to 2/3 pound of 2,4-D amine control broad-leaved weeds without serious crop injury. Expect some injury to oats, however, weed control usually more than offsets losses from chemical injury. Avoid spraying wheat, barley or oats in the boot stage.

add 1 - small grains

MCPA: Small grains are more tolerant to MCPA than to 2,4-D. With MCPA, small grains can be sprayed during the two- to five-leaf stage and up to boot stage. MCPA applied at 1/4 pound per acre of amine or 1/6 pound per acre of ester will control small mustard plants. Other broad-leaved weeds or larger mustard may require up to 2/3 pound amine or 1/2 pound ester.

Bromoxynil: A recently developed herbicide, bromoxynil controls most annual broad-leaved weeds, including those resistant to 2,4-D, in wheat and barley when applied at 3/8 to 1/2 pound per acre as an early postemergence treatment. Bromoxynil won't control annual grasses or perennials, and being relatively new, is still quite expensive, says Miller.

Dicamba: At 1/8 pound per acre, dicamba controls hard-to-kill broad-leaved weeds such as wild buckwheat, smartweed and Canada thistle in oats and wheat when used alone or in mixtures with 1/4 pound per acre of MCPA. Combining MCPA and dicamba gives better control of mustard than dicamba alone.

Miller notes that oats are most tolerant to dicamba, followed by wheat, while barley is least tolerant. Best time for application is from the two to five-leaf stage.

Dicamba has been cleared for use on wheat and oats, but not for spring barley. Don't let livestock graze or feed on forage or threshings from small grains treated with dicamba.

2,4-DB: Applied at 1/2 to 1 1/2 pounds per acre when small grains are six to eight inches tall, this herbicide will control many broad-leaved weeds with little injury to legumes, except sweetclover. Mustard is usually not controlled by 2,4-DB and other weeds may require higher rates than used for MCPA or 2,4-D. Don't harvest grain for 30 days after treatment with 2,4-DB.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 24, 1967

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release
(Second in series on
home economics careers)

CREATIVE, VARIED
DESCRIBE CAREER
IN EDUCATION

Some 15,000 secondary schools employ homemaking teachers. Each year 5,000 new teachers are needed to fill existing teaching vacancies.

A high school student planning a career in home economics education can choose from more than 450 colleges and universities that offer training in home economics combined with liberal arts and sciences.

Minnesota schools offering home economic curriculums include the University of Minnesota, St. Paul and Duluth; Concordia College, Moorhead; St. Olaf College, Northfield; Mankato State College, Mankato; College of St. Benedict, St. Joseph; College of St. Scholastica, Duluth; College of St. Catherine, St. Paul and College of St. Teresa, Winona.

A career in teaching home economics involves a wide variety of work activities, says Roxana Ford, assistant director of the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota. Teachers are faced with an intellectual challenge, receive emotional satisfaction through helping others and vacation periods for travel, study and other activities.

Home economics teachers guide students in a study of home management and furnishings, financial planning, child development, foods and nutrition and clothing and textiles. They may participate in and help plan many school and community programs and may also teach adult classes.

Most frequently the home economics teachers are employed in junior and senior high schools where emphasis is placed on all aspects of personal and family living. In the student's senior year, some schools offer a family living course for both boys and girls and other more specialized courses as they relate to the home.

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 24, 1967

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release
(Fifth in series on
home improvement
project)

4-H'ERS DISCOVER
DESIGN PRINCIPLES

Minnesota 4-H'ers are beginning to see design in rooms, trees, lakes and pictures.

Girls enrolled in the 4-H home improvement project are training their eyes to see things that will open up a new world of design, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota.

Objects that are used every day can be beautiful as well as functional -- serving particular uses. Good design includes applying the principles of line, shape, as well as proportion, scale, balance, rhythm and emphasis.

Lines define the shape of things. A straight line is dignified and formal. A curved line is gentle, quiet and restful. Other lines - diagonal, heavy or fine - may also suggest a feeling or contribute to a mood.

Horizontal lines can add width to a shape while vertical lines add height. A good way to lower high ceilings in homes is to use a wallpaper or drapery with horizontal stripes or lines. Use a drapery pattern or wallpaper with vertical stripes or up-and-down line effect to make low ceilings look higher.

When lines come together they result in a shape - geometric or irregular. The shape of an object usually suggests its use. A simple, clean shape of a teapot or vase follows the rule of function first. Keep in mind the function and use of an object when buying. For example, the first purpose of a lamp is to give good light -- not to be a base for a dancing girl.

In a room arrangement where a number of shapes are used, shape harmony should present an effect of orderly arrangement. Place large objects or masses to follow the boundary lines of the enclosing shape. Smaller objects may vary from the general direction. For example, a large sofa should be placed parallel to the lines of the room, not across a corner. Too many angles that sharply contradict the leading lines result in confusion instead of interesting variety.

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To all counties

Immediate release

UM BOOKLET
DESCRIBES TESTED
VEGETABLE VARIETIES

A list and description of tested vegetable varieties suggested for Minnesota can be found in a special publication issued recently by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

The 16-page booklet, "1967 Vegetable Varieties," was written by Extension Horticulturist Orrin C. Turnquist. It contains summary information on vegetable varieties tested in Minnesota last year in 30 home and commercial gardens throughout the state.

According to Turnquist, the selection of adapted vegetable varieties for Minnesota is a simple but important step to a successful garden. Not only are newer introductions better producers than older varieties, but many are also disease resistant and of higher quality.

All varieties discussed in the booklet are available from seedsmen, Turnquist says, but no single seed company has them all. He adds that special emphasis is given to varieties that have proven to be good for freezing.

Copies of "1967 Vegetable Varieties" are available from county extension offices or from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. Ask for Extension Folder 154.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 24, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

COUNTY AGENT
OFFERS TIPS
FOR TORNADO SAFETY

With the tornado season upon us, _____
(agent's name) (county name)

county extension agent offers the following tips for tornado safety.

First of all, when a tornado watch is issued by the Weather Bureau, listen to your radio for local weather reports and watch for changing cloud formations. If a tornado is sighted or reported heading your way, or if heavy storm winds develop, go to the best available shelter immediately.

If you're at home, go to your storm cellar, vegetable cellar, fall-out shelter or other family protection area. If you have no such area, go to the basement corner that is furthest below ground level and nearest the approaching tornado (usually the southwest corner).

If you have no basement, crawl under heavy furniture in the middle of the house. If you have time, open windows slightly on the side of the house opposite the approaching funnel. This will help equalize air pressure inside the house. Stay in your shelter until you are certain that danger has passed.

If you are in or near a large building, seek shelter near inside walls of smaller rooms or corridors. Keep away from large auditoriums, gymnasiums and glass windows.

If you are in a car in open country, travel at right angles to the funnel's path. If you can't get away, leave the car and lie flat in the nearest ditch or depression.

add 1 - tornado safety

If you are outdoors in open country, lie flat in the nearest depression.

 advises families to prepare in advance for severe wind storms
(agent's name)

and tornadoes. Have a battery powered radio with fresh batteries on hand at all times. Keep emergency lights such as battery or gasoline lanterns handy. Purchase or make your own first aid kit and know how to use it. Be prepared to disinfect drinking water.

A wall poster titled "Last Minute Preparations for Wind Storms, Winter Storms, and Fall-out," contains useful information for storm preparation. These posters are available from the county extension office.

Here is some additional information about tornadoes and how to identify them. A tornado is a rapidly spinning, funnel shaped cloud extending to the earth from the base of a storm cloud. When nearby, it sounds like the roar of many airplanes and may be heard for several miles.

Tornadoes usually move in an easterly direction at speeds between 25-40 miles per hour. They frequently travel between 10 and 40 miles in distance. The average width of their paths is about 250 yards. Winds within a tornado can be as high as 500 miles per hour.

When is the tornado season? In Minnesota, tornadoes have occurred during every month from March to December. However, most of them have developed during June. The state averages about 11 tornadoes a year. They have struck at all hours of the day but most of them occur between 3 and 7 p.m.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
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To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Crossbred offspring from beef cattle are usually more productive than straightbred offspring from the same parents.

The reason for the great difference is hybrid vigor, says Charles Christians, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

Experiments by the USDA Research Service show that crossbreeding produces three percent more calves and calves that are five percent heavier at weaning, plus almost \$9 more profit per head.

* * * *

All insecticides should be handled with care, says John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. Avoid exposure to the skin, lungs, mouth and eyes. Wear protective clothing when directed to do so on the manufacturer's label. Do not breathe dust or vapors and do not eat or smoke until after you have washed thoroughly.

Wash your hands immediately after any other contact with insecticides.

* * * *

Pesticides used around poultry can contaminate eggs with residues, says Melvin Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. This means lower profits, plus loss of the time and money spent feeding the hens.

Hamre advises poultrymen to dispose of old stocks of agricultural chemicals and make sure the chemicals used are currently recommended. Chlorinated hydrocarbons such as DDT and lindane should not be used anywhere around poultry, especially not in hen houses. Check with your county agent or chemical dealer about pesticides recommended for use around poultry.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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Immediate release

U LANDSCAPE ARBORETUM EXPANDS

Enlargement of the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum so that it now has a total land area of 475 acres has been one of the significant developments reported during the past year, along with continuation and completion of many special projects.

Interest on the part of the public in the arboretum has been growing, according to L. C. Snyder, head of the University's Department of Horticultural Science and superintendent of the arboretum. More than 50,000 people visited the arboretum last year, compared with some 30,000 the previous year, to study plant materials in natural landscape groupings and to observe the variety of plants available for home landscaping. The number of organized groups requesting guide service totaled 350, a 50 percent increase over 1965. Many visits were in the spring at the time of crabapple, lilac and azalea bloom and again in the fall when autumn color was at its peak.

During 1966 nearly 200 organizations and 900 individual members contributed to the support of the arboretum.

Expansion of the arboretum plantings will be possible since 98 acres were acquired during the past year and an option was taken on 58 acres. The land acquired contains a mixture of wooded, open and swamp land. Part of the land will become a picnic area for arboretum visitors.

Completing the rose area, developing an area for prairie plants, expanding the ground cover plantings and making new trails and roads were among projects noted in the report of progress for the past year, Miscellaneous Report 78, The Landscape Arboretum, published by the University's Agricultural Experiment Station.

(more)

add 1 - landscape arboretum

More than 200 varieties of roses are included in the recently completed rose area of the arboretum. Old-fashioned roses are in beds bordered by a stone retaining wall and backed by a wooden trellis. Connected to the old-fashioned rose area by grassed pathways is the shrub and species rose area. The Minnesota Rose Society and the Kenwood Garden Club sponsor the rose area.

About 3 acres are now being developed for native prairie plants to provide future generations a glimpse of what our native prairies were like, Snyder says.

More than 100 metal-edged beds are being planted this spring to a variety of ground covers which will be tested for suitability to Minnesota conditions.

A network of trails will permit visitors to enjoy the arboretum with a minimum of interference from automobile traffic. Approximately 2 miles of new trails have been added during the past year, connected with existing trails. With the addition of 1 - 1/2 miles of new road for automobile travel, the road system in the arboretum is now complete.

At the close of the 1966 growing season the arboretum had over 10,000 cultivated plants representing more than 2,500 species and cultivars in the various plant collections. In addition, more than 400 native species are now growing in the arboretum. An important objective of the arboretum is to carry on research in testing and developing hardy ornamentals for home landscaping.

Among these ornamentals are many collections of trees and shrubs such as the maples. The arboretum collection contains 48 species, cultivars and hybrids of maples alone. The maple collection is discussed in Miscellaneous Report 78, The Landscape Arboretum, available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

The arboretum is located 4 miles west of Chanhassen on State Highway 5.

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Immediate release

UM TO HOST REGIONAL COMMUNICATIONS MEETING

The University of Minnesota will host the 1967 North Central Regional Meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors (AAACE) April 27-29, according to Harold B. Swanson, head of the Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism.

The meeting, which will be devoted to exploring new developments in communications methods and technology, will begin Thursday evening with registration and a Minnesota products buffet sponsored by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. The meeting will be held at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis.

Featured speaker for the meeting will be Ralph G. Nichols, head of the University's Department of Rhetoric. He will speak at an evening banquet Friday on "Listening in the Electronic Era."

Other highlights include tours of KSTP-TV's color studios, 3M Company, Webb Publishing Company and the General Mills Kitchens.

On Saturday, the group will adjourn to the University St. Paul Campus for a special morning program. The meeting will conclude with lunch at the campus Student Center, following the AAACE business meeting.

AAACE is the official organization of communications specialists in agricultural colleges, and includes editors, writers, visual and radio-TV specialists, and journalism teachers.

This year's session is being sponsored by the University's Institute of Agriculture. Departments involved are Information and Agricultural Journalism, Agricultural Short Courses and the Agricultural Extension Service.

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Immediate release

UM PROFS DETECT TREE, CROP DISEASE--BY AIR

A tool used for many years in military reconnaissance is being borrowed by a pair of researchers at the University of Minnesota for detecting diseased trees in forested and residential areas.

The tool is infrared color photography. The researchers are forester Merle Meyer and plant pathologist David French, who think that this technique also may prove valuable in the detection of diseases in agricultural crops.

How does it work? Meyer explains that infrared light waves are reflected by healthy summer foliage which shows on infrared color transparencies as bright, raspberry red.

"If the foliage is off color, wilting or if the tree has been defoliated," he says, "it absorbs the infrared rays and appears blue to green on the film. This makes it possible to detect unhealthy foliage or dead trees which the naked eye might fail to distinguish."

Cameramen have flown several areas over the Twin Cities and out-state regions. The researchers find the results encouraging. For example, in

(more)

add 1 -- tree, crop disease

black spruce stands, trees infected with dwarfmistletoe stand out as bright blue-green on the infrared transparencies, amid the reddish-brown colored healthy trees around them.

"Trees with Dutch elm disease and oak wilt have also been spotted," French says, "including several that had not been found previously by ground detection. A disease such as oak wilt ordinarily affects the uppermost portions of the tree crown first, which makes it easier to spot from above than from the ground."

Meyer thinks that the infrared technique has other value. Studies in cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture pathologists show that it can sometimes detect infected plants in crops such as sugar beets and potatoes. It even identified relative water levels and soil moisture in selected areas at Carlos Avery wildlife refuge last summer, suggesting its possible worth as a tool in wildlife management.

But there are many questions yet to be answered about the process, the researchers point out. For example, the best altitudes need to be determined. So far, about a mile up seems best. Timing is also critical, and the technique doesn't work for disease detection when leaves have changed color in the fall of the year. Laboratory processing and handling also need more study.

These are problems which will have to be overcome by continued research here and in other states. But Meyer and French think that the definite promise of this technique in forestry and agricultural disease detection is clear.

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67-114-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 27, 1967

Immediate release

LEADERS TO ATTEND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

Leaders in business, industry, public and government agencies with state-wide operations will meet May 4-5 and 10-11 on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus to discuss the development of Minnesota's natural and human resources.

The leaders will be attending a special Resource Development Workshop, sponsored by the University's Agricultural Extension Service.

The purpose of the workshop is to give a broad perspective of the situations, trends, and problems and their implications for resource development in Minnesota.

The four-day workshop will begin with registration at 8:30 a.m. Thursday (May 4). All sessions will be held in the North Star Ballroom of the St. Paul Campus Student Center.

Speakers and panel discussion members will be from the University and state and federal agencies working in the area of resource development.

The topic for the first day will be economic development. Subjects to be discussed include national economic development and trends and their Minnesota implications, and the record and meaning of the state's economic growth.

On Friday (May 5), the topic will be social development. Discussed will be social and demographic changes, educational needs in today's society, communications of ideas and decisions, perspectives of change and leadership characteristics.

Topic for discussion on Wednesday (May 10) will be our natural resource base. Specific topics include land, water and climate resources, the role and potential of Minnesota agriculture, forest, mineral and fisheries and wildlife resources and the potential of tourism and recreation in the state.

State and federal programs in resource development will be discussed on the final day, Thursday (May 11). Topics include manpower development programs, business and industrial services, the state planning agency, and considerations for the state's economic growth.

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67-117-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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April 27, 1967

Immediate release

PROPER CARE WILL EXTEND A SHOE'S LIFETIME

It's amazing how much longer shoes will serve you if you give them the proper care from the time they are new.

Here are a few points on shoe care from Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, to help extend the lifetime of your shoes:

- . Wear the correct shoes for the correct occasion: play shoes for play, school shoes for school, dress shoes for dress.
- . Polish shoes to keep the leather soft and pliable and to maintain their good appearance.
- . Wear rubbers or overshoes to prevent water from rotting the leather and stitching.
- . Have soles repaired before they are worn through so that the shoe will retain its shape and give added comfort and service.
- . Keep the heels straightened to maintain good posture and to retain the shape of the shoes.
- . Have a shoe repairman place metal plates on heels and toes to prevent those parts from wearing down too quickly.
- . Let wet shoes dry slowly and naturally away from heat.
- . Stuff wet shoes with crumpled paper to keep the shape of the shoe while drying.

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67-118-mew

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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April 27, 1967

Immediate release

BLIND HOMEMAKERS CARRY ON NORMAL HOUSEHOLD DUTIES

How differently do blind homemakers go about their household tasks from sighted homemakers?

Actually, there are more similarities than differences in their homemaking techniques, according to findings of a study of blind homemakers in Minnesota. The research was conducted by the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics through the cooperation of the State Services for the Blind. The women in the study were between 20 and 70 years of age and were blind to the extent that they were not able to read large headlines.

Director of the project was Roxana Ford, assistant director of the School of Home Economics and professor of home economics education, assisted by Mrs. Adele W. Cahlander, Minneapolis home economist.

Indoor household tasks most commonly accepted by the blind homemakers were, in order of frequency, food preparation, some handwashing of lightly soiled clothes, bedmaking, caring for the refrigerator, dusting and cleaning the bathroom and storage spaces.

Tasks the homemakers were least likely to do, in order of their rejection, were machine washing, mending, vacuuming carpets, cleaning inside windows, sorting laundry, ironing and cleaning floors. Among the reasons for the rejection of these jobs may have been the physical danger involved, uncertainty as to standard of performance or the need for more equipment.

Approximately four in 10 of the women questioned did not go to the store to select food, a job which hinges largely on sight.

Most blind homemakers agreed in accepting food preparation as a responsibility. Homemakers who had lost their sight in recent years pointed out that memory played a large part in their ability to achieve satisfactory results

(more)

add 1 - blind homemaker study

in food preparation--memory of procedure as well as the way food should smell, sound or feel. Although some homemakers got along with no sighted help in preparing food, a common practice was to use sighted family members--the husband or children--to read labels and to verify the quality of the food. Some of the women used braille recipes; others sought information from professional home economists from the University, business places and utility companies.

Availability of appropriate cooking equipment and of foods in easy-to-freeze form were of major importance. In other words, they found that timers, special markings on gas or electric ranges and other appliances added to the ease and safety of their work. In fact, some ingenious ways of marking equipment were devised by homemakers and their families. Nevertheless, many admitted that at times the work was a nervous strain.

Blind homemakers placed special stress on orderliness--keeping everything in certain places--to prevent accidents, lessen confusion and save time and frustration.

They adopted various techniques for specific homemaking tasks to overcome their handicaps, such as:

- . Making use of braille in marking groceries.
- . Using their sense of touch, hearing and smell to a high degree in food preparation.
- . Using fingers, nose and ears for their eyes. They touched cookies and cake in the oven to find out if they were done; they smelled how brown the meat was getting; they listened to water boiling.
- . Transferring vanilla, salt and spices to wide-mouthed jars, making it possible to dip into the product rather than to pour.
- . Using timers as an aid in cooking.
- . Using radio or TV as a reminder of the time of day for meals and food preparation, as well as an aid in timing cooking.
- . Keeping pan handles turned to back of range to prevent burns, using long hot-pad mitts to protect hands and arms, using a cover on the fry pan to prevent spattering of hot fat.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 27, 1967

Immediate release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR

MAY

- 1-4 MINNESOTA STATE FIRE SCHOOL, St. Paul Campus
- 1 and 3 MILK JUDGING CLINICS, Dairy Industries Building, Room 95,
St. Paul Campus. Registration at 9:30 a.m.
- 4-5, 10-11 RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP FOR STATE LEADERS,
North Star Ballroom, Student Center, St. Paul Campus, 9:00 a.m. -
4:30 p.m.
- 6, 13, 20,
and 27;
June 3
and 10 GUIDED WALKING TOURS AT UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA'S
LANDSCAPE ARBORETUM, 10:00 a.m., 4 miles west of
Chanhassen on State Highway 5.
- 7-9 FFA CONVENTION AND SHORT COURSE, St. Paul Campus.
- 9 NORTHWEST BANK YOUNG ADULT PROGRAM ON MONEY
MANAGEMENT, Northwest Bank Building.
- 12-14 CAMP COUNSELOR WORKSHOP, Kare Phree Pines, McGregor.
- 17-19 EXTENSION GRAIN MARKETING CONFERENCE, Minneapolis,
17; Duluth-Superior, 18 and 19.
- 25 MINNESOTA SAFETY COUNCIL ON AGRICULTURAL PESTI-
CIDES, St. Paul Hotel. Sponsored by the Farm & Home Accident
Prevention Program.
- 31-June 4 CONSERVATION CAMP, University of Minnesota Forestry and
Biological Station, Itasca State Park.

METROPOLITAN GROWTH: THE IMPACT OF ALTERNATIVE PATTERNS

- 2 Chaska Lions Club.
- 9 Plymouth Lions Club.
- 11 North St. Paul Planning Commission.
- 18 Mounds View Lions Club.
- 24 Anoka Kiwanis Club.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 27, 1967

Immediate release

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 28, 1967

Immediate release

LANDSCAPE ARBORETUM WILL HAVE WALKING TOURS

Guided walking tours are being scheduled at the University of Minnesota's Landscape Arboretum each Saturday morning beginning May 6 and continuing through June 10.

The guided tours will start from the arboretum parking lot at 10 a.m. and will last about 1 - 1/2 hours, according to Mervin Eisel, University assistant extension horticulturist.

Purpose of the tours is to show visitors the many varieties of native and introduced plants, many of them in spring bloom, Eisel says. Flowering plums and cherries, a few azaleas and Virginia bluebells will be in blossom at the time of the first walking tour.

Although variations in weather make it impossible to predict the exact date specific plants will blossom, the following flower calendar will give visitors an approximate time of bloom at the arboretum for the walking tours:

May 14-20 - Flowering crabapple, lilac, azalea, Juneberry, showy trillium.

May 21-27 - Lilac, spirea, ladyslipper, hawthorn, azalea, flowering crabapple.

May 29-June 3 - Honeysuckle, weigela, viburnum, azalea, hawthorn.

June 4-10 - White fringe tree, catalpa, rhododendron.

Beginning this year an admission charge of 50 cents will be made per car on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays except for arboretum members who will be admitted free upon presentation of their membership cards.

The arboretum is located 4 miles west of Chanhassen on State Highway 5.

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67-119-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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Immediate release

SALARIES AND DEMAND UP FOR AGRICULTURE GRADUATES

Higher salaries and a strong demand dominate the employment situation for the 1967 agriculture graduates at the University of Minnesota and other Midwest universities, according to Ralph E. Miller, placement director for the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

The annual survey of 14 Midwest Land-Grant institutions reveals a 7.1 percent increase in estimated starting salaries as compared to a year earlier.

A continued strong demand for graduates in sales and management positions in business and industry contributed the most to the salary increase, Miller says, but demand is strong in all areas.

Participating in the survey were Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa State, Kansas State, Lincoln, Michigan State, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio State, Purdue, South Dakota State, Southern Illinois and Wisconsin universities.

Participating schools report on placement of 1966 graduates and estimate job prospects and salaries for 1967 graduates.

In 1966, the 14 colleges graduated 2,635 students with bachelor of science degrees, 964 with master of science degrees and 504 with doctor of philosophy degrees. The number of graduates at both the undergraduate and graduate levels were higher than a year earlier.

Minnesota graduated 131 students with Bachelor of Science degrees in Agriculture, 60 with Masters and 44 with Ph.D. degrees, Miller reports.

(more)

add 1 - salaries and demand up

Private industry took 23 percent of the graduates from the Midwest universities and graduate study accounted for another 27 percent. Other areas employing agriculture graduates were teaching and extension work, 10 percent; farming and farm management, 9 percent; and government work, 7 percent. Military service took 17 percent of the graduates up from 13 percent a year earlier. Other types of employment accounted for the remainder.

Average monthly starting salaries for 1966 graduates were estimated at \$550 for B.S. recipients, \$660 with an M.S. and \$892 with the Ph.D. In 1965, the estimated averages were B.S. \$512, M.S. \$624 and Ph.D. \$844.

Students graduating this spring with their military obligation completed are faced with nearly an unlimited number of opportunities in some cases. Placement officers at the 14 schools estimate starting salaries for this spring's graduates will be \$575 for a B.S. degree, \$686 for an M.S. degree and \$931 for a Ph.D. degree. These figures are from 4-7 percent higher than similar estimates a year ago. Starting salaries in business and industry are running as high as \$700 per month in some instances.

Sales and management positions in business and industry, the food science area and vocational agriculture teaching positions in high schools continue to present the most opportunities. The placement officers estimate sales and management positions as 33 percent of the available jobs. Eleven schools reported this area as the one with the strongest demand. Food science was mentioned by 5 schools and agricultural education by 3 schools.

For advanced-degree graduates, strongest demand was indicated in the areas of agricultural economics, food science and university teaching and research positions.

Both the number of firms scheduling interviews with prospective graduates and number of firms listing job positions with the placement office showed an increase at all schools. Potential jobs are estimated to be several times the number of graduates from agriculture colleges.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
April 28, 1967

Immediate release

According to UM Study:

RETURNS TO POULTRY RESEARCH REACH 20 PERCENT

Past investment in poultry research is paying off in a minimum return of 18 to 20 percent per year, according to Willis L. Peterson, assistant professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

Since a 10-percent return is usually considered acceptable, Peterson says, past investments are paying off in high dividends.

These facts were revealed recently in Minnesota Farm Business Notes, a joint publication of the University's Department of Agricultural Economics and the Agricultural Extension Service.

The purpose of the study conducted by Peterson was to identify efficiency gains in the production of poultry products due to new inputs created by poultry research and to measure the return to investment of such research.

According to Peterson, poultry research has generally had its most pronounced effect on the quality of birds, feed and management. With this in mind the study sought to select a measure of productivity attributable to poultry research.

Two different measures were used in the survey to accomplish this purpose--a feed efficiency measure and a measure of total factor productivity gains.

The feed efficiency measure was used since feed efficiency is not influenced greatly by changes in the feed mix and feed accounts for about 70 percent of poultry inputs.

While feed efficiency is not all inclusive, it does not reflect any major productivity gains stemming from factors unrelated to poultry research. However, several benefits of poultry research are not reflected in feed efficiency gains. These include labor savings due to more rapid growth and

(more)

add 1 - poultry research

improved housing and lower input costs.

The second measure of productivity gains is to relate long run changes in input prices to changes in product prices. This measure is called the total productivity measure. Some of the research benefits not included in the feed efficiency measure are measured by this measure.

It does not, however, account for decreases in poultry input prices arising from poultry research. As a result, the total productivity measure underestimates the benefits of poultry research.

Estimates were also made in the study of the total expenditures for poultry research by state experiment stations, USDA, extension service and industry. Although total poultry research expenditures decreased from 10.4 million dollars in 1930, to 9.9 million in 1940, total expenditures nearly doubled to 18.4 million in 1960 the study revealed.

Using these measures of productivity, it is possible to obtain a rate of return to society from research investments. The study showed that it was not until the mid-1930's that research benefits outweighed research expenditures.

In doing so the feed efficiency measure showed a return to society of 18 percent per year, while the total productivity measure showed a return of 14 percent. If, on the other hand, extension was excluded from the tabulation, the former measure showed a social return of 21 percent while the latter showed a return of 17 percent. When research yields a 20-percent return, each dollar invested in poultry research would yield 20 cents per year from the date invested into the future. Of course, the return for some research dollars far exceeds the average and for some research dollars the return is zero.

The key to economic growth and development in both developing and developed nations is high payoff investments. This study has shown poultry research to be a very profitable investment for society.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 1, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

FALLOUT HAZARD
IN FOOD PRODUCTS
WAS OVER-RATED

The hazard of radioactive fallout in food has been over-rated, says Clifton Halsey, state rural civil defense agent at the University of Minnesota.

He explains that this was the summary of a recent meeting of federal agencies concerning research into the effects of fallout contamination on food and water.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently sent a defense planning policy memo to state USDA Defense Boards. It contained the following points:

.There should be little concern about consuming food and water containing small amounts of radioactive fallout.

.Washing fruits and vegetables, washing and milling grain, and filtering water will remove most radioactive particles. If food and water are free of grit, there is little possibility of eating hazardous amounts of fallout.

.Hungry or thirsty people or animals should not be refused food or feed and water just because it might possibly contain fallout.

.Radioactive fallout "decays" so food should not be destroyed just because it may contain fallout. It may be safe to use at a later date. One exception is the danger of radioactive iodine to children. During the first few weeks after fallout, children should not be given water from open reservoirs or fresh milk from cattle grazing on contaminated pasture.

.Compared to the danger caused by high levels of radiation from fallout on buildings and the ground, the problem of fallout in food and water is very small.

In case of a nuclear attack, Civil Defense and U. S. Department of Agriculture monitors will measure fallout and advise people on how to safely continue farming and food processing, Halsey says. They will also indicate what food is safe to eat.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 1, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

MAKE PLANS NOW TO
REBUILD SHELTERBELT
NEXT SPRING

If snow drifts made it tough going around your farm buildings last winter, maybe your farmstead shelterbelt needs some renovating.

Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, says now is a good time to check for faults in your present tree shelter and make plans to correct them.

Check whether the old shelterbelt has become too open to be effective. Maybe a lot of trees have died out or maybe older, tall trees no longer give much protection at ground level. Also, the belt may be too close to farm buildings. Or maybe you need a completely new belt to ward off the wind.

If the planting site was not fallowed last summer, Smith says you are better off not ordering trees for planting this spring. Experience shows most shelterbelt plantings fail for lack of moisture and weed competition when trees are planted in poorly-prepared ground.

Smith says make the necessary plans and preparations during this spring and summer so the trees will have good growing conditions when you plant next spring. First decide where the new plantings will be. Then plow the area this spring and fallow it through a complete summer.

For help in planning shelterbelts, ask for advice from your county agent and Soil Conservation Service farm planner. And for more details on renovating old groves, read Extension Bulletin 196, "Planting Trees for Farmstead Shelter."

Ask your county agent for a copy of the bulletin or write for one from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 1, 1967

To all counties
Immediate Release

CEDAR-APPLE RUST
USUALLY APPEARS
IN EARLY MAY

Early May is generally the time for the appearance of cedar-apple rust, one of the most spectacular of plant diseases.

Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, explains that after a warm rain around this time of year, the rather inconspicuous brown galls on red cedar trees suddenly produce large, bright orange gelatinous horns or tendrils.

This is the signal that an attack of the rust fungus on apples is about to begin.

Extremely small spores are released from these gelatinous horns. These spores can infect apple leaves and fruit in a radius of about one-fourth to one-half mile.

Fungicide sprays on the apple will usually give effective control if applied from pink stage of the apple buds until about the middle of June, Johnson says. But only certain fungicides are effective against this disease. They are: Ferbam, Maneb plus zinc, Thiram and Zineb.

Further details on the disease and its control can be found in Plant Pathology Fact Sheet 4, "Cedar-Apple Rust." Get copies from your county agent or from 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, Minnesota 55101
May 1, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEFS.....

Lamb Rations Need Dry Roughage. Corn silage is a good economical roughage in lamb finishing rations. But if you want faster and more economical weight gains, include a small amount of dry alfalfa hay or dehydrated alfalfa in the rations. Robert Jordan and Harley Hanke, animal scientists at the University of Minnesota say that feeder lambs apparently crave some dry roughage. In studies conducted at the University, lambs fed corn silage without any dry roughage scoured more, gained slower and produced less profit. Feeding a half pound dry roughage per head daily resulted in faster gains and greater profits.

* * * *

Demand for Ag Graduates. Higher salaries and a strong demand dominate the employment situation for the 1967 agriculture graduates at the University of Minnesota and other Midwest Universities. Ralph Miller, placement director for the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, explains that a survey of 14 Midwest Land-Grant institutions reveals a 7.1 percent increase in estimated starting salaries as compared to a year earlier. A continued strong demand for graduates contributed most to the salary increase.

* * * *

Keep Alert for Tornadoes. When a tornado watch or severe wind warning is issued by the Weather Bureau, listen to your radio for local weather reports and watch for changing cloud formations. Clifton Halsey, state rural civil defense agent at the University of Minnesota, says that a tornado can be identified as a rapidly-spinning, funnel-shaped cloud extending to the earth from the base of a storm cloud. When nearby, it sounds like the roar of many airplanes and can be heard for several miles. If a tornado is sighted or reported heading your way, or if heavy storm winds develop, go immediately to the nearest shelter.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 1, 1967

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release
(Third in series on home
economics careers)

EXCITING CAREER
AWAITS STUDENT
IN FOODS FIELD

A promising future awaits the high school graduate who is planning to enroll in college as a home economics student with a major in foods.

Talents such as writing ability, artistic sensitivity, managerial abilities and intellectual curiosity will be put to use by positions in this field, says Isabel Noble, chairman of the foods division in the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota.

An increasing number of business and governmental organizations are employing persons with a knowledge and understanding of foods.

A foods-trained home economist in a commercial food firm may work with advertising and marketing teams in selling a new product or educating the public in its use and value. She may also be developing new and interesting products for the American consumer.

Responsibilities of the home-service home economist are to acquaint the public with the products or services an agency sells. She may give demonstrations, prepare television and radio scripts, write instructions, recipe booklets or answer consumer inquiries through letters, telephone or home calls. This home economist is the direct representative of the company she serves.

If the home economist works with a communications agency she may prepare television and radio scripts, write advertising copy or articles for magazines and newspapers, prepare foods for photographing, test recipes or develop new ones for various food products. She serves as a link between food manufacturers and consumers.

Other opportunities for the foods major include working in government research or in government areas related to social welfare. The home economist with an advanced degree such as a master's may teach foods in a college or university or she may work as a qualified food researcher.

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 1, 1967

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release
(Sixth in series on
home improvement)

RELATE FURNITURE
TO SCALE AND
PROPORTION

Some Minnesota 4-H'ers are looking at their homes, furniture and room accessories on the basis of good proportion and scale.

Good proportion shows a pleasing relationship between all parts of a unit, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota.

A living room chair may look "top heavy" if the legs are too small or a lamp shade may be too large for the size of the lamp base if not in good proportion.

Scale refers to size of objects as they relate to each other, according to Mrs. Zabel. Bulky furniture in a small room may make the room appear to be smaller than it really is. This same furniture would look in proper scale in a larger room.

A small object never looks so small as when it is placed near a very large one. That is because the two sizes are not consistent. Whenever a dormer, a window or a porch is too large or too small it will attract undue attention and destroy the effect of unity in the house.

A person who selects and arranges objects to look well together must know, for example, that bulky-looking furniture will seem to crowd a room of average size. But the average size room will hold a number of smaller pieces quite satisfactorily. If large pieces are used in a small room, use as few as possible and keep them inconspicuous in color and pattern.

Fabrics show scale in pattern as well as texture. Large figures are suitable for large pieces of furniture to be used in large rooms and small patterns are consistent with small pieces of furniture for use in small or average rooms.

If you want pleasing scale, do use tables and lamps in proportion to the size of the chairs and sofas, group pictures together on large wall areas and try interesting arrangements on your mantel keeping in mind good proportion and scale.

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University of Minnesota
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May 2, 1967

Immediate release

BUYING GRADE AA OR A EGGS ASSURES YOU OF QUALITY

How do you know you're getting fresh, high-quality eggs when you pick up a carton at the grocery store?

First of all, buy your eggs from a refrigerated case. Next, check the carton for the grade label, advises Melvin Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Highest quality eggs will be labeled USDA Grade A or AA or Minnesota Certified Grade AA. These grades are based on the outside appearance of the egg and the quality of the egg inside. Grade AA or A assures the buyer that each egg has a clean, sound shell and has been tested by candling the unbroken egg.

In candling, a skilled inspector looks through the egg as it passes over a strong light to see that it has a small air cell, a well centered yolk and a white that appears thick.

Remember, however, that you as a consumer also have a responsibility in keeping eggs fresh. Hamre says eggs left in a warm room can lose as much quality in three days as eggs kept for two weeks in a covered container in the refrigerator.

Eggs are best stored in their original carton to protect against evaporation and away from food that might transmit undesirable flavors to them.

The University extension publication, Know the Eggs You Buy, Extension Folder 174, by Hamre and Verna Mikesh, University extension nutritionist, has more information on buying eggs. Copies of Extension Folder 174 are available from county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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67-122-mew

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Immediate release

MINNESOTA FUTURE FARMERS RECEIVE AWARDS

More than 125 young Minnesotans from 70 Future Farmer of America chapters throughout the state were recently named winners of some \$4,000 in FFA awards.

They will be honored at a noon awards luncheon on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota Monday (May 8) during the state FFA convention. The convention runs May 7-10.

Included are the following National FFA Foundation Awards of \$100 each: Agricultural Mechanics--Jerry Ploehn, Jackson; Farm and Home Electrification--Michael Schemel, Renville; Soil and Water Management--Carl Bang, Red Wing; State Star Dairy Farmer--Michael Moorsee, Minneota; State Star Livestock Farmer--Dale Kelm, Faribault; Ornamental Horticulture--Richard Ernst, Barnesville; Home Improvement--David Dietz, Owatonna. The \$100 Farm Safety Award went to the Ortonville chapter.

The \$75 national awards are: Star Beef Farmer--Kerry Kronebusch, Lewiston; Star Crops Farmer--Arlan Larson, Climax; Star Hog Farmer, Perry Tilleraas, Blooming Prairie; Star Poultry Farmer--Daniel Hustoft, Willmar; Star Sheep Farmer--Kurt Ross, Albert Lea; Star Forestry Farmer--Joel Diers, Howard Lake.

Minnesota FFA Foundation Awards: Regional Star Dairy Farmer--Mark Hanson, Thief River Falls; John Jansen, Staples; Larry Schermerhorn, Perham; George Bakeberg, Howard Lake; Michael Moorsee, Minneota; Donald Mier, Sioux Valley; Gene Bertram, Faribault; Jon Stock, St. Charles; Regional Soil and Water Management--Gary Thompson, Ada; Dwight Aakre, Barnesville; Jerry Grams, St. Francis; Steven Radloff, Hector; Tom Egertson, Jackson; Ted Kornder, Belle Plaine; Carl Bang, Red Wing; District Star Farmers--
(more)

add 1 -- future farmers

Rolin Naplin, Thief River Falls; Calvin Boeder, Brainerd; Ralph Friskness, Osakis; Gerald Benson, Foley; John Sandgren, Hector; Donald Mier, Sioux Valley; Stanford Skaro, Gaylord; Randall Snell, Mabel; Farm Mechanics--Bruce Steiger, Thief River Falls; John Hanson, Staples; Donald Martodam, Perham; Franklin Berg, Litchfield; Gary Mages, Olivia; Jerry Phoehn, Jackson; Dwayne Hensrud, Blooming Prairie; Gary Kramer, Pine Island; Farm Electrification--Sheldon Bolstad, Fertile; Edward Butterfass, Howard Lake; Michael Schemel, Renville; Terrance Leonhardt, Belle Plaine; Larry Nierling, Spring Grove; Farm Safety--the Fertile, Ortonville and New Ulm FFA chapters; Beef Farming--David Kitchell, Ada; Gary Lamppa, Embarrass; David Bauck, N. Y. Mills; Lee Ruotsinoja, Kimball; Clark Mueller, Olivia; Larry Kramer, Sleepy Eye; Lonney Eastvold, New Richland; Kerry Kronebusch, Lewiston; Crops Farming--Arlan Larson, Climax; John Hanson, Staples; Robert Thompson, Barnesville; James Larson, Willmar; Dennis Kohlman, Appleton; Darrell Fischer, Sioux Valley; Jerry Rasmussen, Owatonna; Roger Siebenaler, Plainview; Hog Farming--Daniel Olson, Halstad; Tim Erickson, Beardsley; Scott Lee Johnson, Willmar; Robert Richards, Buffalo Lake; David Plath, Jackson; Perry Tillerias, Blooming Prairie; Dale Sorenson, Kenyon; Poultry Farming--Michael Sondrol, Climax; Jerome Bahls, Perham; Dan Hustoft, Willmar; James Heckman, St. James; Sheep Farming--Robin Naplin, Thief River Falls; Eugene Winkels, Perham; Gerald Benson, Foley; Steven Radloff, Hector; Byron Miller, Sioux Valley; Kurt Ross, Albert Lea; Richard Nystuen, Kenyon; Forestry--Joel Diers, Howard Lake; Bill Hoberg, Ortonville; Livestock Farming--Jerome Erickson, Fertile; Marvin Schraut, Little Falls; Marlin Jorgenson, Perham; Jerome Diers, Howard Lake; John Sandgren, Hector; Darrell Anderson, Sherburn; Dale Kelm, Faribault; Randall Snell, Canton-Mabel; Ornamental Horticulture--Mathew Bratager, Climax; Richard Ernst, Barnesville; Daniel Sandager, Forest Lake; Larry Kivioja, Hector; Michael Brown, Le Center; Home Improvement--Craig Dale, Climax; Phillip C. Damhof, Willmar; Steven Radloff, Hector; Dale Hellickson, Sanborn;

(more)

add 2 -- future farmers

David Dietz, Owatonna ; Concrete Improvements--Dale Erickson, Ada ; Wayne Hopke, Hibbing; Ronald Cuperus, Wheaton; Gary Streich, Howard Lake; Greg Altman, Hutchinson; Thomas Rahm, Truman ; Raymond Tuma, New Prague; James Horihan, Canton-Mabel .

Chapters receiving \$150 and bronze plaques for showing the greatest interest and having made most progress in growing more and better home-grown feeds are Foley, Hutchinson and Le Center. The awards are made by the National Dairy Products Corporation through its Minnesota division, the National Butter Company and Kraft Foods Company.

For the first time this year, the National and State FFA Foundations have provided funds for \$30 cash and awards to chapters and individuals for their work in new development programs in training and leadership in off-farm agricultural occupations. Chapter and individual winners are: Agricultural Occupations Experiences--Chapter winners: Forest Lake, Minneapolis-Roosevelt and Waseca. Individual winners: Dale Dobmeier, Renville; David Klicke, Howard Lake; and Douglas Miller, Appleton; Agricultural Products Promotion--Chapter winners: Austin, Le Center and Stillwater. Individuals: Don Schuelke, Boyd; John Sandgren, Hector; and Thomas Souba, Owatonna; Beautification-Conservation and Forestry--Chapters: Hastings, Ortonville and Tyler. Individuals: Norman Abbe, Owatonna; George Bakeberg, Waverly; Edward Fosness, Fairmont; and Bill Hoberg, Ortonville; Rural Recreation Resources--Chapters: Frazee, Redwood Falls and St. Peter. Individuals: Dave Allen, Howard Lake; Ron Johnson, Coon Rapids; and Dan Sandager, Marine-on-St. Croix; Agricultural Communications and Public Relations--Chapters: Alexandria, Faribault and Owatonna. Individuals: Peter Oanes, Trimont; James Wassman, St. James; and Larry Vongroven, Spring Grove .

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
May 4, 1967

Immediate release

UM ECONOMIST SEES CHANGE IN FARM POLICY EMPHASIS

Despite the success of past policies for agricultural development, a University of Minnesota agricultural economist predicts a change in policy actions toward more emphasis on people than commodities.

Vernon W. Ruttan, professor and head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, says that while previous policies have been successful in increasing farm output and productivity, they have failed to meet the income objectives of all families engaged in the production of farm products.

"Future policy actions will be aimed more at extending the full range of social and economic welfare legislation to rural families," he said, "rather than continuing to try to protect rural families from the main stream of American social and economic development."

Speaking at a Resource Development Meeting for State Leaders on the St. Paul Campus Thursday (May 4), Ruttan explained that past agricultural policies were designed primarily to solve technological and commodity problems of the rural people.

"This was a valid choice at the time they were established," he said, "since it was important that this country achieve a high rate of output and productivity growth in order to meet national food and fiber requirements and to release farm workers for non-farm employment."

"But there is no economic reason to continue to restrict farm program emphasis only to the output and productivity problems of commercial agriculture," he said.

(more)

add 1 -- um economist sees change

He predicted that future policy actions will reflect to a greater extent the concept that the rights of the individual depend on his dignity in relation to other individuals. In the past, policies were based on the concept of freedom which relates man's freedom and independence to his concrete and tangible property rights.

On the issue of rural poverty, Ruttan said that the first step in dealing with the problem is to recognize that future expansion of agricultural production will not provide new jobs in rural areas.

"We must realize that programs designed primarily to increase agricultural production or increase non-farm employment will not have a significant impact on rural poverty," he said.

The second step is to recognize the changing relationship between commercial agriculture and the rural community.

"A prosperous agriculture no longer implies a prosperous rural community," he said, "since the rural community and commercial agriculture are no longer joined in a mutual interest stemming from the possibility of a common solution to their economic problems."

A third step in the attack on poverty in rural areas is to reject the assumption that it is "rural poverty" in any significant respect except location.

"We must recognize that the problems of both rural and urban poverty are essentially similar in their psychological, sociological and economic dimensions," he said.

"The agencies that are most effective in dealing with these problems in urban areas will be the agencies best equipped to deal with them in rural areas."

"The changing nature of rural poverty," he added, "gives increasing importance to policies associated with direct income transfers and to assistance in the areas of health and education."

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
May 4, 1967

Immediate release

VETERINARY MEDICINE OPEN HOUSE SET FOR SUNDAY

A cow with a "window" in its rumen, chick embryos at different stages of development and a display on leukemia will be among the many exhibits shown Sunday (May 7) at the annual open house of the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine.

Special tours of the College, located on the St. Paul Campus, will be conducted for the public from 1 to 5 p.m.

The tours will begin at the Basic Science Building, located just west of the State Fairgrounds at the intersection of Boyd and Commonwealth avenues. Refreshments will be served.

Included among the many displays will be a demonstration of how smooth muscle contracts, an electrocardiographic measurement of heart function and various surgical and restraining instruments.

The open house is sponsored by the student chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association. It is held each year to make it possible for area residents to meet the students and faculty and to get a first-hand look at activities and facilities of the College.

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67-125-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
May 4, 1967

Immediate release

BLIND HOMEMAKERS NEED ENCOURAGEMENT OF OTHERS

Encouragement on the part of family and friends plays an important part in giving a blind homemaker self-confidence in attempting certain household community responsibilities. On the other hand, discouragement from others may deter her from accepting such tasks.

These were among findings of a study made of blind homemakers in Minnesota by the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics through the cooperation of the State Services for the Blind.

Roxana Ford, assistant director of the School of Home Economics and professor of home economics education, directed the project, assisted by Mrs. Adele W. Cahlander, Minneapolis home economist.

Over-solicitousness on the part of others was disheartening to the women. Many of the blind homemakers reported their discouragement as children and as adults because of the refusal of others to permit them to try certain tasks. Particularly discouraging to them as youngsters was having their parents do a job over again or permit them to do only the easiest tasks. As adults they were resentful of being told they were too old to learn.

Although the blind homemakers rejected some responsibilities and tasks because of strange surroundings or because of what people might think, often they found that other people worried more about them than they did themselves.

(more)

add 1 -- blind homemakers study

Ineptness of sighted help often stimulated the blind homemakers to take on certain tasks in the home themselves. Other factors in helping blind homemakers adjust to and attempt certain responsibilities were encouragement of others, the successful accomplishment of small tasks and the preference of the homemakers or their families for something they were able to do. Contact with others who had a similar handicap and recognition of their achievements served as a special impetus in giving them the desire to attempt some task.

Many of the women took pride in cleaning the home. They felt there was no excuse for a blind woman to be a poor housekeeper because she could feel the dust. "When you feel, you clean better than a person who can see," one woman commented.

In spite of their handicap, a sizeable number of women in the study participated in affairs outside the home. Participation in some of these affairs contributed to the learning or personal development of the individual; some activities provided an opportunity for her to contribute to community betterment or to a worthy organization; some were closely allied to recreation. Community activities in which the women most frequently participated were related to the church, such as ladies' aid and guild, church services and choir. Also mentioned frequently were organizations for the blind; school-related groups such as PTA and Mothers' Club; Scouts and Campfire Girls; other club work; visiting in the neighborhood; singing in a concert group and even giving speeches.

Blindness did not stand in the way of participation in family activities. Most often mentioned as family fun in which the homemaker took part were picnics and cookouts, going to a lake, walks, swimming, fishing, trips and visiting friends and relatives. Interests shared with their husbands included card games, fishing, taking walks, flower gardening, listening to music records and talking books.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE-220 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: 373-2126
MAY 5, 1967

LIST OF UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA MINNEAPOLIS CAMPUS PUBLIC EVENTS
WEEK OF MAY 6-14

- Sat. -- May 6 -- University Theatre---Euripides' "Hecuba" and "The Cyclops,"
8 p.m., Shevlin Arena theatre. Tickets.
- Sun. -- May 7 -- University Theatre---Final performance, Euripides' "Hecuba"
and "The Cyclops," 3:30 p.m., Shevlin Arena theatre. Tickets.
- Sun. -- May 7 -- French horn recital, JoAnn Honaas; 8 p.m., Grace church. Free.
- Sun. -- May 7 -- University Gallery---"Robert Wilcox--Photographs," and M.F.A.
Thesis shows by Gary Kenning and Jack Worseldine; third floor
galleries, Northrop auditorium. Open 2-5 p.m. Sundays, school
hours weekdays. Free.
- Sun. -- May 7 -- Coffman Union Gallery---University Student Sculpture show and
M.F.A. Thesis shows by James Butterworth and Elizabeth Blikstad;
gallery open 12 noon-8 p.m. Sundays, 9 a.m.-8 p.m. weekdays
and Saturdays. Free.
- Mon. -- May 8 -- Week-long Open House, Studio Art department; displays of works
by faculty and students, class demonstrations; 9 a.m.-5 p.m.
through Friday. 2020 Washington Avenue S. Free.
- Mon. -- May 8 -- Special lecture series on "Mental Retardation:" Dr. Gerald
LaVeck, director, National Institute of Child Health and
Human Development, Washington, D.C., speaks on "Mental
Retardation Activities at the Institute;" 8 p.m., Minnesota
museum of Natural History. Free.
- Mon. -- May 8 -- Recital--Pianist Marilyn Johnson, 8 p.m., Scott auditorium.
Free.
- Tues. - May 9 -- Recital--Vocalist Josie Hart, 8 p.m., Scott auditorium. Free.
- Tues. - May 9 -- Annual Cap and Gown Day Honors luncheon--announcing new members
of Chimes and of Mortar Board, women's honorary societies;
12:30-2:30 p.m., Coffman Union main ballroom. Tickets at door.
- Wed. -- May 10 -- Special lecture: "Studies of Mystical Experience" series--
Abraham Kaplan, professor of philosophy, University of
Michigan, speaks on "Martin Buber and the Hassidic Tradition,"
8 p.m., Museum auditorium. Free.

(MORE)

CALENDAR

-2-

- Thurs.- May 11 -- Annual Awards ceremonies, Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps; 11:15 a.m., Northrop field. Free.
- Thurs.- May 11 -- Special lecture--"The Art of Budget Travel," by Arthur Frommer, author of "Europe on \$5 a Day," 1:30 p.m., Coffman Union main ballroom. Free.
- Thurs.- May 11 -- Recital--Violist Yuko Kawai, 8 p.m., Scott auditorium. Free.
- Thurs.- May 11 -- Special lecture---"The Final Flowering: German and Austrian Art in the 18th Century," by Edward Maser, professor of art, University of Chicago; 3:30 p.m., Room 50 Architecture. Free.
- Fri. -- May 12 -- University Film Society--"Shakespeare Wallah" (Indian, 1965) and "Sao Paulo" (Brazil, 1965) 7:30 p.m., Museum auditorium. Tickets.
- Fri. -- May 12 -- Recital--Pianist Bill Oden, 8 p.m., Scott auditorium. Free.
- Sun. -- May 14 -- Recitals--Soprano Marcia Ohlhausen, 4 p.m., University Baptist Church. Free. Violinist Mark Bjork, 8:30 p.m., Scott auditorium. Free.

-U N S-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
May 6, 1967

FOR RELEASE: After 8:30 p. m.
Monday, May 8

FERTILE BOY NAMED 1967 STATE STAR FARMER

Larry Walters, 18-year-old member of the Fertile High School Future Farmers of America chapter, was named Minnesota's 1967 FFA State Star Farmer Monday evening. (May 8)

He received a \$200 cash award and a plaque from the National and State FFA Foundations. The award was presented at the annual State Future Farmers of America banquet in St. Paul Municipal Auditorium.

The banquet was part of the annual Minnesota FFA convention of the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Selected from a group of 277 State Farmers, this year's top Future Farmer is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Dale Walters of Fertile. His agriculture instructor and FFA advisor is Erman O. Ueland and his high school superintendent is Dayton Lauthen.

He completed four years of vocational agriculture in Fertile High School and has increased his net worth by \$9,128.57 during the past four years.

Larry and his parents live on their 918-acre farm of which 911 acres are tillable. He is farming on a 50-50 partnership on crops and livestock with his father, who has an auto dealership in Fertile.

Larry owns crops and livestock valued at \$11,000. His farm equipment and building are valued at \$12,073.12.

Larry has served as chapter president, vice president, and regional treasurer of the FFA, chairman of the community service and conduct of meetings committees and represented his chapter at two National FFA Conventions at Kansas City. He was a member of the parliamentary procedure team and participated in the local creed speaking contest.

A member of the FFA chapter general livestock team, he was named Star Greenhand and served as president of the student council and math club. He was active in high school athletics and a member of the band.

(more)

add 1 --state star farmer

He has been a 4-H president for 2 years, is a district vice president of Luther League and holds membership in the snow sled club, American Polled Hereford Association, flying club and American Automobile Association.

Named Regional Star Farmers at the banquet were: Larry Walters, Fertile; James Nordlund, Cook; James Arvidson, Parkers Prairie; George Bakeberg, Howard Lake; Donn Peterson, Canby; David Plath, Jackson; Jerry Rasmussen, Owatonna; Carl Bang, Red Wing.

Fourteen adults were named State Honorary Degree Farmers for their years of service to FFA members. They are: Robert G. Anderson, agricultural program coordinator, Area Vocational School, Duluth; Sherwood O. Berg, dean, University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul; Robert Carlson, director, State Office of Economic Opportunity, St. Paul; Joe Cuncomb, vo-ag instructor, FFA adviser and retiring member of State FFA Board of Directors, Litchfield; David Gleason, director, State FFA convention band and instructor of music, Howard Lake public schools; Maynard Harms, president, Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructors Association, Belle Plaine; Robert L. Herbst, deputy commissioner, Minnesota Conservation Department, St. Paul.

Keith Keltgen, vice-president and research director, Trojan Seed Co., Olivia; Preston King, finance chairman, Minnesota FFA Foundation and assistant manager Farm Seed Department, Northrup King and Co., Minneapolis; Rubens A. Miranda, Parana, Brazil, organization of FFA chapters in Brazil; Frank Schulz, father of the State FFA President, Tom Schulz, Sebeka; Russel Schwandt, state commissioner of agriculture, St. Paul; Orris Shulstad, certification specialist, Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, St. Paul; and E. H. Thomas, professor, Food Science and Industries, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 8, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

NONAGRICULTURAL LABOR
INCREASES THROUGHOUT
STATE SINCE 1940

Nonagricultural employment rose substantially in all Minnesota counties from 1940 to 1960, while employment in agriculture was on the decline, according to a study by University of Minnesota economists.

John S. Hoyt, Jr., Sirjit S. Sidhu and James H. Hanson report that agricultural employment in the state dropped about 100,000 -- 37 percent -- and the nonagricultural sector added some 400,000 -- almost 63 percent -- during the two decades.

In 1960, nonagricultural workers composed almost 86 percent of the state's total employment and made up 92 percent of the total United States' labor force.

During the 1940-50 decade, nonagricultural employment rose about 36 percent for both Minnesota and the nation. Growth slowed from 1950-60 as nonagricultural employment in Minnesota increased 19 percent, while rising about 23 percent for the nation.

The economists divide nonagricultural employment into five sectors -- manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade; construction; services; and transportation, communication and public utilities.

As a share of the nonagricultural labor force, manufacturing grew slightly faster in Minnesota than for the nation from 1940-60. In the state, this sector increased its share from about 18 to 23 percent. However for the nation, manufacturing was 27 percent of nonagricultural employment in 1960.

Manufacturing employment increased in all but a few Minnesota counties in the 20-year period and most of the rise came from the relatively rapid increase in light industries, such as food and kindred products and electronics.

add 1 -- nonagricultural employment

In Minnesota, wholesale and retail trade employed a declining share of non-agricultural workers from 1940-60, even though the sector showed slight annual growth. The economists say this reflects the trend to fewer, larger wholesale and retail trade units with increased productivity.

Construction employment increased slightly from 1940-60 and comprised just more than six percent of nonagricultural employment in 1960. The metropolitan region had the highest growth rate and the northeast region the lowest.

Growth in services employment in Minnesota lagged behind the national rate during the two decades. The sector expanded, but its percentage share of nonagricultural employment remained about 40 percent in the state during the period. The north, west central, metropolitan and northeast regions showed increases.

As a percentage share of nonagricultural employment, the transportation, communication and public utilities sector dropped from 10 percent in 1940 to 8.5 percent in 1960 in Minnesota. The sector's share dropped in all but the northwest region.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 8, 1967

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

APPLICANTS NEEDED
IN IFYE PROGRAM

Young people from _____ County interested in living and working with rural families abroad are urged to apply for the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) program in 1968.

The IFYE program is a two-way exchange conducted by the National 4-H Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to increase international understanding at the family level, says William Milbrath, extension specialist, young adult program, at the University of Minnesota. Especially urged to apply are men between the ages of 20-30 who are former 4-H members or have rural backgrounds.

An IFYE delegate will live and work with a variety of people in his host countries for about six months. Because of the "learning by doing" process the delegate has the unique chance to learn about the people and cultures in other lands and to contribute to a better understanding of American customs and way of life.

In the 19 years of the program, 3,916 young men and women have participated-- 1,853 delegates from the United States and 2,063 exchangees from 68 countries. More than 50 young people from Minnesota have been IFYE delegates and Minnesota farm families have been host to 234 youth from other countries.

For more information about the IFYE program and for application forms see your county agent. Forms must be in the county agent's office by _____
(date)

so they can be sent to the State 4-H Office by June 1, 1967.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 8, 1967

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release
(Seventh in series on
home improvement)

4-H'ERS EMPLOY
DESIGN PRINCIPLES
IN HOME IMP.

As 4-H'ers arrange and rearrange furniture, they become more concerned with the principles of balance and rhythm in good design.

Balance may be defined as a rest or response effect, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota. This effect can be obtained by grouping shapes and colors around a center to produce equal attractions on each side of that center.

Balance can be either formal, informal or radial. Formal balance, also called bisymmetrical balance, is the use of identical objects on each side of the center. Obvious balance is the use of objects which are not alike but are equal in their power of attraction. Formal balance is quiet, dignified and reserved.

Radial balance is symmetrical around a central point like a daisy or a starfish. This type of balance is used when arranging cookies or sandwiches on a round serving plate.

If objects do not command or attract the same amount of attention, they must be placed at different distances from the center. This type of balance is called informal, occult or asymmetrical. Informal balance suggests movement, is challenging and may be fun to work with. Because darker colors appear heavier than lighter ones, larger, light-colored objects are required to balance smaller, darker ones.

When arranging a room, the large pieces of furniture should be placed first with regard to balancing centers of interest in the room. Smaller movable objects should be arranged so they make convenient units. A well balanced room will have approximately the same amount of attraction on opposite walls.

add 1 -- 4-H'ers employ design

Color, form, design, line or shape repeated in several areas of a room will create a rhythm. Rhythm allows the eye to move from one object to another toward the center of interest. When arranging furniture be sure to group pieces according to their use. For example, if there is a fireplace, the strongest movement made by the lines of the furnishings should direct the eye to it.

Rhythm can be created by repeating color, form, design, line or shape in several areas of a room; varying the size of objects, shapes or lines in a sequence; using a progression of tints or shades of a color; shifting from one hue to its neighboring hues.

Beware of monotony through repetition. Too much use of a color, texture or shape without some variation can become monotonous.

-smd-

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 8, 1967

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release
(Fourth in series on
home economics careers)

**FUTURE OPEN
TO GIRLS WITH
CLOTHING INTEREST**

A clothing and textiles career offers so many opportunities you can not begin too early to get experience.

High school students who are interested in this field might be wise to seek part-time work in retail stores or in the Agricultural Extension Service, says Suzanne Davison, chairman of the textiles and clothing division of the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota.

Careers available to the home economist trained in textiles and clothing include retailing, designing, textile testing, journalism, college teaching and research.

A career in the retailing of textiles and clothing merchandise usually begins in a store's executive training program, leading to positions as personal shopper, head of stock, bridal consultant, assistant buyer, buyer or fashion coordinator. Personal characteristics for a career in retailing include an outgoing personality, the desire to sell, enthusiasm and business aptitude.

Clothing design opportunities are available in the garment manufacturing industry. Careers often begin with routine work and gradually evolve into a position of responsibility. Necessary attributes include aesthetic interests, creative ability in clothing design and personal adaptability.

Positions in textile testing are available in textile testing laboratories associated with retailing establishments, mail order houses, manufacturing concerns, commercial laboratories and government agencies. Personal qualities include scientific interests, accuracy in detail and mechanical aptitude.

Training that combines a background in textiles and clothing with preparation in journalism leads toward areas of newspaper work, magazine writing, radio and television work and advertising.

Other areas include college teaching and research. These areas require advanced degrees and high scholastic ability.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 8, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEFS.....

Nation-wide Food Stockpiling. Studies conducted by the National Resource Evaluation Center show that the need for a nation-wide stockpile of food for use following a national emergency has not been proven. According to information released recently by the Federal Office of Emergency Planning, sufficient food would be available nationally to feed the surviving population. Although there could be some problems, transportation generally would be available to move food to areas in need within a short time after an attack.

* * * *

State's Tornado Season. While most tornadoes reported in Minnesota over the years have occurred in June, they have been recorded in every month from March to December. Also, Minnesota averages about 11 tornadoes a year. They have struck at all hours of the day or night, but most of them have occurred between 3 and 7 p.m.

* * * *

Insect Control. Entomologists at the University of Minnesota say that effective, safe and economic insect control depends on: 1) proper identification of the pest; 2) a knowledge of its habits and biology; and 3) an intelligent selection of the best combination of practices and chemicals available. In addition, it is important to store and use all pesticides as directed to avoid serious injury

* * * *

Dairy Herd Size. 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, according to University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

* * * *

Department of Agriculture
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 8, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

HOG PROFIT PROSPECTS
SHOULD BE FAIR TO
AVERAGE DURING 1967

Hog price estimates for 1967 appear more in line with production costs than during most of 1966 and profit prospects should be in the fair to average range, says Kenneth Egertson, University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

He notes hog slaughter was heavy during the January-March quarter of 1967. This supply situation, combined with lower beef and poultry prices which dampened demand for pork, pushed hog prices well below the first quarter levels of 1966.

Along with the decreased hog prices, production costs rose 15-25 percent from October, 1966 through March, 1967 and meant profits were only fair. Egertson says this situation is likely to cut expansion somewhat during the next few years and bring a downturn in the production cycle.

During the present, April-June, marketing quarter, Egertson estimates commercial hog slaughter will be 8-11 percent above the same period for 1966 and seasonally below the first quarter this year.

Demand for pork should improve with the expected rise in beef and poultry prices. Hog prices should also move higher than for the first quarter of 1967 and average in the \$18-19 per hundredweight range.

This quarter's price level will be influenced by cold storage stocks of pork which are larger than a year ago. In March, holdings were about equal to the 1960-64 average and almost 60 percent above the low level of 1966.

Egertson says profit prospects during the quarter are only fair for the average producer and that below average producers may be encouraged to reduce numbers further.

add 1 -- 1967 hog prices

In the July-September marketing quarter, the outlook is for slaughter to taper off from the first two quarters of this year, but to remain 6-10 percent above July-September of 1966.

Pork demand should rise as prices increase on competing meat products. Barrow and gilt prices should have a steady, strong base during this period and are expected to average about \$20 per hundredweight. However, release of pork in storage will affect part of the price gain.

With higher prices and lower expected corn prices, April-September profits should be about average, an improvement from the previous quarter.

Egertson gives some management and marketing implications to consider:

* With 1967 prices expected to be about in line with production costs, give extra attention to production details to be able to get acceptable returns.

* Don't delay marketings in anticipation of market price increases. Any reduction in price per hundredweight could affect any gain in the market.

* Right now, feeder pigs weighing from 40-60 pounds seem to be a good buy. If you can get them in early May, push for maximum gain and early sale.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
May 9, 1967

Immediate release

ADVICE GIVEN TO WASHER BUYERS

In the market for a washing machine?

Points to consider when buying a washer include suitability for the typical loads you wash, dry weight capacity and initial cost of the washer.

A major consideration when buying an appliance is how well will it do the job for which you're buying it, says Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of household equipment in the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota.

The 1967 automatic washers have some new features to keep in mind you're planning to buy this year, she says. These include:

- Bigger capacity of dry weight of washables. However, a well w
users' booklet will tell you not to use 14 pounds of medium to light-we
articles such as shirts, sheets, pillowcases, towels in a 14-pound ca
washer. The designation "14 pounds of dry weight of household tes
means to use 14 pounds of heavy items such as work clothes or o
If a washer load has only a few items that together weigh 14 pou'

(more)

add 1 -- washers

14-pound capacity washer will handle that load. But use less than 14 pounds when washing medium to light-weight articles.

- Bigger gallon capacity of the tub, 19 to 21 gallons rather than 12 to 14. Along with the increased gallon capacity is the increased provision for partial fills. When a homemaker wants to wash some dark socks and a few other dark items, the partial fill comes in handy.

- Return to two rinses and sometimes provision of an additional rinse as an optional feature.

- A prewash or presoak and an automatic advance of washer control to regular cycle.

If the homemaker washes a larger capacity of dry weight materials she will need the extra features of the bigger capacity of the tub, the two rinses and the prewash to get her clothes clean.

- Increased flexibility in the sequence of wash operations. Four agitator speeds are provided on some models. Some washers include four or five wash-rinse water temperature combinations. These include the hot wash-warm rinse, warm wash-warm rinse, warm wash-cold rinse, hot wash-cold rinse and cold wash and cold rinse.

#

67-130-smd

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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May 9, 1967

Immediate release

4-H CAMPS SPOTLIGHT HEALTH AND CONSERVATION

Training for leadership in health or conservation are the purpose of two annual 4-H camps held for some 200 Minnesota 4-H junior and adult leaders.

They are the 4-H conservation camp, May 31 June 4, and the 4-H health camp, June 5-9, held at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological Station in Itasca State Park. They are sponsored by the Federal Cartridge Corporation and the Folger Coffee Company, respectively.

4-H'ers to the health camp will hear speakers from the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and the School of Public Health. The 4-H conservationists will attend classes in soil and water conservation, forestry, entomology, wildlife habitat improvement and outdoor camping.

Objectives of the camps are to provide a meaningful group experience in the out-of-doors and to develop appreciation for Minnesota's natural resources, according to Wayne Carlson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Delegates are chosen on the basis of their good leadership potential, willingness to assume responsibility and their past and present conservation or health records.

Returning delegates will be responsible for carrying the information they learned to other 4-H'ers in their counties.

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67-129-smd

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

FFA HONORS CHAPTERS, OUTSIDE SERVICE GROUPS

The Minnesota Future Farmers of America honored outstanding chapters and gave special recognition to individuals and organizations supporting FFA programs during the group's annual convention earlier this week on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

Chapters receiving outstanding achievement awards for the 1966 "Corn Drive for Camp Courage," were from Albert Lea, Alden, Fairmont, Foley, Freeborn, Hutchinson, Kimball and Norwood-Young America.

These eight were among 162 chapters that contributed--from sales of gleaned corn--more than \$34,000 to finance camperships for handicapped youngsters at Camp Courage for Crippled Children near Annandale and to construct a speech therapy building.

The Le Center chapter won the FFA cooperative award, based on classroom and off-school campus study, and participation in cooperative activities. The chapter adviser and four officers will get expense-paid trips to the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives (MAC) meeting in St. Paul in October.

Faribault chapter placed second and Redwood Falls chapter placed third in the cooperative contest and also received MAC meeting travel awards.

Twenty-one FFA chapters received emblem award certificates from the Farm Section of the Minnesota and National Safety Councils for participation in the Safe Corn Harvest Program last fall. Chapters promoting safe corn harvest practices among local farmers were:

Adams, Albert Lea, Austin, Caledonia, Dodge Center, Faribault, Alden, Freeborn, Gaylord, Hutchinson, Kasson-Mantorville, Lewiston, Mazeppa, Milroy, New Ulm, Pine Island, Pipestone, Sanborn, St. Charles, Waterville and Winona.

The Appleton FFA chapter received a special citation from the Farm Mutual Reinsurance Association of Esko, Minnesota for outstanding efforts in fire safety.

(more)

add 1 -- FFA awards

The Minnesota FFA Association presented special service plaques to the following individuals for their encouragement and support of state FFA programs: Fred Armstrong, game farm operator, Anoka; Merlyn Wesloh, State Conservation Department, Game Division, St. Paul; Willard Zell, Northwest Airlines Sportsmans Club, Minneapolis; and The Farmer magazine, St. Paul.

Joe Duncomb, Litchfield High School FFA adviser, received a desk pen set for service on the Minnesota FFA Board of Directors.

The Canby, Faribault, Forest Lake, Jackson and Stillwater chapters were gold emblem winners in the 1967 State Chapter Award Contest and received plaques from St. Paul chapter of Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity. The contest award entries of four of these five state gold emblem groups will be selected to enter national competition this fall.

Minnesota FFA chapters receiving superior rating in the chapter award contest include: Ada, Adams, Albert Lea, Albany, Amboy, Annandale, Appleton, Barnesville, Belle Plaine, Blue Earth, Brainerd, Blooming Prairie, Buffalo Lake, Canton-Mabel, Clarkfield, Canby, Climax, Delavan, Ellendale, Evansille, Fertile, Foley, Franklin, Frazee, Freeborn, Gaylord,

Glenville, Goodhue, Halstad, Hastings, Howard Lake, Ivanhoe, Jackson, Jasper, Kasson-Mantoville, Kenyon, Kimball, Lakefield, Le Center, Lewiston, Little Falls, Mapleton, Minnesota Lake, Montgomery, Mountain Lake, Nicollet, Olivia, Ortonville, Osakis, Owatonna, Parkers Prairie, Park Rapids, Perham, Pine Island, Plainview, Pipestone,

Red Wing, Redwood Falls, Renville, St. Charles, St. Francis, St. James, St. Peter, Sanborn, Sleepy Eye, Staples, Springfield, Starbuck, Truman, Tyler, Waldorf-Pemberton, Wells, Willmar, Winnebago and Worthington.

Chapters receiving standard rating included: Byron, Henderson, Amboy, Belle Plaine, Madison and Winona.

Future Farmer chapters were recognized by the Minnesota Division of the American Cancer Society for their educational campaign on health hazards of smoking.

Chapters were also honored for collecting and shipping garden and carpenter tools for the emerging countries program sponsored by the Minnesota Christian Rural Overseas Program.

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May 10, 1967

Immediate release

HECTOR BOY WINS STATE FFA SEED AWARD

Wayne L. Johnson, a member of the Hector chapter of Future Farmers of America (FFA) was named winner in the FFA Certified Seed Project sponsored by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

He was awarded the championship plaque and cash award during the State FFA Convention earlier this week on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

Wayne grew 15 acres of Chippewa-64 soybeans which yielded approximately 38 bushels of clean seed per acre.

According to his FFA advisor, Douglas Hoseck, Wayne did an excellent job of controlling weeds and adhering to all other sound practices to attain maximum production. His crop of certified seed was marketed at a substantial premium over market.

The basis of determining the winner for the Certified Seed Project is field performance, laboratory analysis and marketing. The project is open to all members of the Minnesota FFA.

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67-131-vak

Department of Information
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Immediate release

IMPROVED EDUCATION WILL TAKE LOCAL SUPPORT

Minnesota communities, especially in rural areas, need to accept and support their educators' attempts to improve their teaching competence.

This support is necessary if these communities are to keep their teachers--both in school systems and in adult education efforts--motivated to become better educators.

These conclusions were reached in a special study of motivation of Minnesota county agricultural agents toward professional development. The study was reported in the recent issue of Minnesota Science, a publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

The study was conducted by Harold B. Swanson, head of the University's Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism, and G. L. Carter, Jr., associate professor agricultural education at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. They feel that their conclusions might apply as well to educators other than county agents.

The study deals with the efforts of educators to improve themselves by graduate work, professional reading, special workshops, and other professional development steps.

Many professional educators are caught in a dilemma, Swanson and Carter maintain. They know they must improve their knowledge and understanding to be better teachers. At the same time, however, they feel the constant everyday pressure of their job, and they see opposition to their taking time away from the job or family for professional development.

(more)

add 1 -- what motivates educators

Here are some of the conclusions reported in the article titled "What Motivates Educators to Improve":

1. Nearly half of Minnesota county agents are highly motivated to do additional graduate work, and 75 percent are highly motivated to improve themselves professionally by other means.

2. County agents, as a group, are locally oriented. They regard the respect and acceptance by their local community as more important than the recognition they might get from professional educators and others outside the community.

3. Even though they feel that they are locally appreciated, many agents question the extent of local support for their efforts to develop their professional ability as educators. Most agents believe local groups such as county commissioners, Extension committees and local people working with the Extension Service support these efforts. Yet many see considerable local and family opposition to taking time from job or family to do graduate work or to attend training seminars.

4. As would be expected, the most important factor motivating agents to do graduate work is assurance of improved income, promotion or other awards.

5. On the other hand, the most important factor that prompts agents to study, read and generally improve their knowledge in less formal ways than additional school is their concern to be of greater service to the community.

Swanson and Carter feel that both rural and urban communities anxious to maintain topnotch educators must do several things:

*Accept the idea that educators must continually improve their knowledge and competency if they are to do an adequate job of training and educating both youth and adults. Educators can't and don't want to stagnate after they come on the job or into the community.

*Recognize that keeping up-to-date takes time, effort and money on the part of the educators.

*Encourage the educator to develop himself professionally by providing an atmosphere of acceptance and support in the community and some assurance that such development will be rewarded.

Copies of the article are available from the Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
May 10, 1967

Immediate release

FFA ELECTS NEW OFFICERS AT CLOSING SESSION

The Minnesota Future Farmers of America elected a new slate of officers at the closing delegate session of their annual convention this week on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Named 1967-68 state president was Daniel C. Olson, Halstad, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford O. Olson. Daniel helps his parents operate their 400 acre grain and livestock farm. He has his own swine enterprises. His high school FFA adviser is Peter Fog.

Other new state officers are James Arvidson, Parkers Prairie, first state vice-president; Roy A. Johnson, Red Wing, secretary; Jerry Rasmussen, Owatonna, treasurer; Paul Meyers, Adams, reporter and Gary Miest, St. James, sentinel.

G. R. Cochran, St. Paul, W. J. Kortesmaki, St. Paul and Odell Barduson, St. Paul, were re-elected as state adviser, state executive secretary and state executive treasurer, respectively.

The other newly-elected state vice-presidents are:

Bennet Osmonson, Fosston; James Nordlund, Cook; Micheal Moore,

(more)

add 1 -- FFA officers

Minneota; Mike Holmberg, Slayton; James Hahn, Gaylord; Calvin Emerson, Red Wing; and Gary Stuevens, Howard Lake.

Winners of several convention contests were also announced Tuesday.

In the Parliamentary Procedure Contest, first place went to the Faribault FFA chapter coached by Paul Day, chapter adviser. Faribault has won the State Parliamentary Procedure championship nine of the past ten years and has been the regional winner for ten consecutive years. Second place went to Jackson.

Daniel Olson, Halstad, was named first place winner in the Minnesota FFA Public Speaking Contest. He received a \$100 National FFA Foundation award and a gold watch from the Minnesota Farm Bureau for his talk on "Why Vo-Ag." He will represent Minnesota at the Regional FFA Public Speaking Contest in Kansas City, October 11. Perry Tillerias, Blooming Prairie, was second.

The annual Creed Contest was won by Ronald Loerzel, Perham. Second place winner was Danny Yonker, Jackson, and third place winner was Ricki Robinson, New Richland.

Each of the finalists in the public speaking and creed contest received a State FFA Foundation Financial Trophy.

The winners in the second annual FFA delegate quiz sponsored by the Delta Theta Sigma Fraternity were chapter awards. First place: New Richland, team members--Allan Roth and David Liane. Second place: Rush City, team members--Herbert Spinler and Bernie Schoebul. Third place: Sleepy Eye, team members--Dean Hansen and Lester Braulick.

The individual awards in the FFA delegate quiz were: Ronald Dailey, Lewiston; Don Vrieze, Red Wing; and Keith Sieni, St. James.

Roger Pabst, a member of the Mountain Lake High School FFA Chapter was the winner of the statewide Individual Leadership Contest and received a trophy donated by the Farmhouse Fraternity.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
May 12, 1967

Immediate release

WOMAN EXPERT IN PLANT DISEASES HONORED AT RETIREMENT

An expert in the field of wheat stem rust and other cereal diseases is one of the staff members in the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture who will be honored at its annual retirement luncheon in the St. Paul Campus gymnasium Tuesday noon, May 16.

She is Helen Hart, professor of plant pathology, whose work at the University for 44 years on rusts of cereals and plant disease resistance has made her internationally known.

In 1963 she received the Elvin Charles Stakman Award for outstanding research in the diseases of cereal crops. The award included a gold medal and a citation describing her contributions. Professor Hart has been one of the Midwest's leading investigators of stem rust in wheat and of plant resistance to rust diseases.

She has been president of the American Phytopathological Society and for eight years was editor of the Society's journal, Phytopathology. She was the first woman to be elected president of the Society, whose members are plant disease scientists in education, government and industry.

Miss Hart has been honored by the U. S. Information Agency with a People-to-People award for her efforts in advising graduate students from foreign nations and has been cited for her work by a number of scientific and honorary societies.

She joined the University staff in 1923 and received her Ph.D. from the University in 1929. She was made a full professor in 1947.

A member of such scientific and honorary societies as Sigma Xi, Sigma Delta Epsilon and Gamma Sigma Delta, she has been listed in Who's Who Among American Women, the American Men of Science, Who's Who in American Education and Women of Distinction in America. She is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science as well as the American Phytopathological Society.

She has served her community as president of the St. Paul Chapter of Soroptomist International.

Miss Hart lives at 2155 Doswell Ave., St. Paul.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
May 12, 1967

SPECIAL

Immediate release

DATES SET FOR RURAL BANKING SCHOOL

Dates for the first session of a three-state Rural Banking School were announced recently by R. J. Hubbell, St. Paul, president of the Minnesota Banker's Association.

The one-week school, sponsored by the Banker's Associations of Minnesota and North and South Dakota, will be held July 23-28 at the University of Minnesota Morris Campus.

In making the announcement, Hubbell explained that the School has been established primarily to fill the need for a course of study for bankers responsible for agricultural lending.

"Our main objective is to upgrade and assist agricultural bankers in the three states" Hubbell said, "and at the same time to provide improved skills for community service and leadership in rural areas, and to improve the banker's ability in farm and home financial planning."

Enrollment this year will be limited to 80 bankers, with the number admitted from each state based on the relative number of banks in that state. Participants will spend two one-week sessions in successive years in residence on the Morris Campus.

Faculty members and seminar leaders will include nationally prominent bankers and agricultural specialists.

Cooperating in the School are the Agricultural Extension Services of the University of Minnesota and North Dakota State University; the Cooperative Extension Service of South Dakota State University; the West Central Experiment Station and the University's Morris Campus.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 15, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

FUNGICIDES LISTED
FOR STRAWBERRY AND
RASPBERRY DISEASES

Fungi can infect the leaves, blossoms and fruit of strawberries and raspberries, causing poor quality and low yields. But a good fungicide spray program can effectively combat these diseases.

Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, says to be sure to follow label directions when mixing fungicides with water and gives some advice on fungicides for strawberry and raspberry diseases.

Strawberries: For a fairly complete fungi control program, make a fungicide application about once a week starting before bloom and up to harvest. The fungicide with clearance closest to harvest should be used in the last application and others can serve for earlier treatments.

Johnson lists the common names of some effective fungicides registered for strawberries and the number of days that the last application must be made before harvest:

- * dichloran and captan, no time limit.
- * thiram, up to three days before harvest.
- * zineb, up to seven days before harvest.
- * dodine and ferbam, up to 14 days before harvest.

Dichloran is primarily used just before harvest to reduce fruit infection. Dodine is specifically for a leaf spot disease and should be used in some of the earlier applications. Ferbam, thiram and zineb are good general fungicides usable up to the last permissible day for application.

add one -- straw/raspberry fungicides

Applying different fungicides can be an advantage because a combination will control more diseases than a single fungicide. As a single, all-season fungicide, captan meets most of the requirements. When applied during bloom, captan will reduce blossom infection and when applied close to harvest, it will reduce fruit rot.

Raspberries: For a minimum control program, apply one of the fungicides listed below when the leaves are fully expanded and again at bud stage. A more complete program is to make weekly applications from early leaf stage to harvest.

Common names of some fungicides registered for raspberries and time limitations for each are:

- * captan, no time limit.
- * maneb, don't apply after bloom.
- * zineb, up to 14 days before harvest.
- * ferbam, up to 40 days before harvest.

Captan can be applied during bloom to reduce blossom infection and up to and during harvest.

For additional disease control, apply a delayed dormant application of lime sulfur. Apply only at the delayed dormant stage when leaves are one-fourth to one-half inch long. Lime sulfur helps to control cane blights and cuts down the spread of fungus spores to leaves and blossoms.

* * * *

Department of Agriculture
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 15, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Stilbesterol Implants Boost Lamb Gains: Sheep producers can significantly increase weight gains of young lambs with stilbesterol implants. But Robert Jordan and Harley Hanke, animal scientists at the University of Minnesota, say the implants must be made at the right time to get best gains.

Research shows lambs treated at 8-10 weeks of age gained about the same rate as untreated lambs. But when implanted with stilbesterol at 12-14 weeks of age, lambs made significantly faster gains.

* * * *

In Case of a Tornado: After a tornado watch is issued, listen to local weather reports on the radio and watch for changing cloud formations. If a tornado is headed your way, get to shelter. At home, go to the basement corner farthest below ground and nearest the oncoming tornado -- usually the southwest.

With no basement, crawl under heavy furniture in the center of the house. In a large building, go to inside walls of smaller rooms or corridors. In a car in open country, travel at right angles to the storm's path. If you can't get away, leave the car and lie flat in the nearest ditch.

* * * *

Upgrade Your Hog Herd: Hog producers can increase profits by entering pigs for trials at Minnesota swine evaluation stations. Charles Christians, extension animal scientist at the University of Minnesota says, tested pigs are fed out under uniform conditions and evaluated for rate and efficiency of gain and meatiness.

Christians says producers can use the information to upgrade their herds on faster, cheaper gains and to produce the kind of pork products consumers want. For more information on swine testing programs, write to Charles Christians, Department of Animal Science, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 15, 1967

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

**"BABY FAT" IS
RARELY OUTGROWN**

"Baby fat" is cute on babies, but many people don't realize that it is rarely outgrown.

Three-quarters of today's overweight adults were also obese as youngsters -- and "baby fat" is neither becoming nor healthy to adults, according to Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Isn't a fat baby a healthy baby? This is an age old question of nearly every mother. What parents fail to realize is that if they repeatedly overfeed their babies and young children they are setting a pattern of over eating, Miss Brill says. This habit is difficult to correct later, and often results in obesity as adults.

Food habits, tastes and preferences are learned early. Authorities agree that it is a good policy to help young children learn to eat well balanced meals that are not too calorie-loaded. Habits established as a child are usually practiced as an adult.

Research at Harvard University shows that in families where one parent is overweight, 40 to 50 percent of the children are also overweight. In families where both parents are overweight the same research shows that 80 percent of the children are overweight also.

Establishing sensible eating habits early in life is simpler than trying to break poor habits later. But if your child is already overweight, don't wait for the situation to solve itself because research shows that this is a problem that is rarely outgrown, Miss Brill cautions.

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 15, 1967

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release
(Fifth in series on home
economics careers)

**FAMILY STUDIES
INVOLVE "WHYS"
OF SOCIAL UNITS**

If you enjoy families and are curious as to why they behave as they do, perhaps a career as a home economist in the family social sciences is for you.

College students in the family social sciences study the ways families operate as economic and social units, says Mrs. Natalie Gallagher, professor in the family social science division in the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota. Courses offered in the field are various home economics courses and courses in the social sciences such as anthropology, economics, psychology and sociology.

Professional people in the family social sciences further advance the knowledge of social psychological and economic aspects of the family through research and apply existing knowledge to family situations.

Family social science majors may obtain positions as staff members in social agencies serving families, youth organizations, the Extension Service or in government agencies surveying consumer needs and behavior. County social welfare workers help families with financial and personal difficulties to work out solutions to their problems. Some students go into urban renewal projects or are family workers in developing programs to aid the disadvantaged.

With additional study the home economist with a major in family social science may become eligible for college teaching or a research career.

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 15, 1967

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

ANNUAL 4-H CAMP
DELEGATE SELECTED
IN CONSERVATION

A _____ County junior leader will have the opportunity to attend 4-H Conservation Camp, May 31 - June 4, at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological Station in Itasca State Park.

He (She) is _____, _____, _____, a member of the
(name) (age) (address)
_____ 4-H club. Also attending the camp will be adult leader _____
(name of club) (name)
from _____ representing _____ 4-H club.
(address) (name of club)

The delegates were chosen on the basis of their good leadership potential, willingness to assume responsibility and their past and present conservation records says County (4-H) Agent _____.

The camp is sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Federal Cartridge Corporation.

The main objective of the camp is to promote the 4-H conservation project in Minnesota through leadership training.

During the camp, classes will be given in forestry, soil and water conservation, entomology, wildlife habitat improvement and outdoor camping. Among those conducting the classes will be University of Minnesota's extension specialists Marvin Smith and William Miles, forestry; James Swan, soils; John Lofgren, entomology; O. C. Turnquist horticulture; and Merlyn Wesloh, Minnesota Department of Conservation.

The Keep Minnesota Green Award, a \$100 scholarship and a plaque will be given to an outstanding 4-H'er in conservation at the annual banquet, Saturday, June 3. 4-H'ers who submitted the top posters and wood carvings in the Keep Minnesota Green conservation contest will also be presented their awards.

Returning delegates will carry the information they learned to other 4-H'ers in the county through radio talks, newspaper articles, project talks to club members and a county conservation activity.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 15, 1967

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release
(Eighth in series on
home improvement)

ATT: 4-H AGENTS OR
HOME AGENTS

4-H'ERS STUDY
SPACE WITHIN
HOMES, ROOMS

4-H'ers are learning that creative use of space within their homes can be challenging and enjoyable.

In creating a home we begin with space, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota. The space within a room is formed by the ceilings, walls and floors. Space can flow freely and easily or it can be broken sharply by a protruding wall.

All space doesn't have to be filled in order to have an interesting room. Objects of beauty need space around them so they can be seen and enjoyed. As in a box of sea shells, one shell escapes notice but may become a beautiful object if isolated and placed where it can really be seen.

Space determines the number of furniture pieces and the scale and weight of each piece used in a room. Move about in a room in order to see the arrangement of furniture and accessories from different positions. Function as well as beauty is important in furniture arrangements. For example, traffic lanes can be provided in every room to allow for opening windows without moving furniture and to let you move easily from one furniture grouping to another and from one room to another.

Space can be two-dimensional. For example, a wall has both length and height. This space is important when planning to hang a picture or picture grouping.

An illusion of space can be created in a number of ways. Light, airy, cool colors recede and seem to create more space. They make a room look larger. Warm colors and large patterns advance and seem to fill the space in a room. Large openings cause the space of one room to blend with others, or with the out-of-doors, extending the dimensions of the room.

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 15, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

UM AGRONOMIST
ADVISES PLANNING
EARLY HAY HARVEST

Even though most Minnesota farmers have barely finished seeding corn and soybeans, it's almost time to think of hay harvest.

James Justin, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says the best recommendation is to cut hay early and get it into storage as soon as possible.

Early harvest is important because it makes a big difference in the number of hay harvests and in hay quality, which in turn has a direct effect on livestock performance.

In most of Minnesota, three harvests of alfalfa can be taken. But to get the third cutting before September 1, the crop must regrow twice and this takes almost three months with most available alfalfa varieties.

So, the earlier the harvest, the more time available for regrowth. Plan the first cutting so the crop can start regrowth in early June. The crop will recover quicker because there is more moisture during this period than later.

Usually, hay harvest should start in late May or very early June. The time to cut can also be estimated by stage of growth. Start during the late bud stage, which means having harvest underway when flowers begin to show.

Justin stresses that time of harvest affects hay quality, and says that digestible energy and protein decrease rapidly once blooming starts. Waiting longer can give more tons of hay per cutting, but each ton has less feeding value and cattle must eat more to make the same gains as on early-cut hay.

Also, cattle will likely eat less of the more-mature hay because it's coarser.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 15, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

SPRAY STRAWBERRIES
AND RASPBERRIES TO
CONTROL INSECTS

Strawberries and raspberries will be developing during late May and June and at this stage it's important to guard the potential crop from destructive insects.

John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, says the most important spray application to make on strawberries is when the blossom buds first appear. This treatment will usually give sufficient control against insects such as sawflies, weevils, plant bugs and spider mites.

For this prebloom spray on strawberries, Lofgren recommends an all-purpose spray mixture that can be purchased in ready-to-use form or mixed yourself. To mix the spray, add to a gallon of water:

* methoxychlor, two tablespoons of the 50-percent wettable powder; plus

* malathion, two tablespoons of the 25-percent wettable powder, or two teaspoons of the 50-percent emulsion concentrate.

Also, a suitable fungicide, such as captan, may be added to the insecticides.

To control insects on raspberries, apply the same all-purpose spray mixture described above. But adjust the number and time of applications to the type of insects on the raspberries.

Lofgren outlines the treatment program. Against sawflies, spray raspberries with the all-purpose mixture when leaves are fully expanded. To control fruitworms, apply the spray when raspberry blossom buds first appear. And to control spider mites and aphids, treat raspberries with the all-purpose spray as needed, but not within seven days before harvest.

add one -- spray strawberries, raspberries

If spider mites become especially troublesome on either strawberries or raspberries, some specific insecticides, such as dicofol (Kelthane), may be used. However, don't apply any insecticides to strawberries or raspberries during bloom because of danger to bees and other pollinating insects, warns Lofgren.

For more details on controlling insect and disease problems on fruit crops, read Extension Pamphlet 184, "Home Fruit Spray Guide," and Special Report 6, "Pest Control Guide for Commercial Fruit Growers."

Copies are available from your county agent or from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
May 16, 1967

Immediate release

LONG-TIME HORTICULTURIST AT U TO RETIRE

A familiar figure at the University of Minnesota's Fruit Breeding Farm near Excelsior will retire July 1 after 38 years of service to the University.

He is Theodore "Ted" S. Weir, associate professor of horticultural science and assistant superintendent of the Fruit Breeding Farm.

A Canadian by birth, Weir came to the United States after receiving his bachelor of science degree from Manitoba Agricultural College and working for a time as horticulturist at the Dominion Experiment Station in Swift Current, Saskatchewan. He took graduate work at the University of Minnesota, where he received a master's degree in horticulture.

Before joining the University of Minnesota staff in the Department of Horticultural Science in 1939 to teach classes in horticulture and do research, he served for 10 years as horticulture instructor at the University's North Central School and Experiment Station in Grand Rapids. His long experience in working with fruits in Canada and the United States led to his appointment in 1946 as assistant superintendent of the University's Fruit Breeding Farm and associate professor of horticultural science.

(more)

add 1 -- U horticulturist to retire

At the Fruit Breeding Farm he has been an important member of the team of horticulturists who are constantly working to develop new fruits adapted to Minnesota conditions. Among the most recent of these new fruits introduced by the University have been the Regent apple, the Deep Purple cherry plum and the Itasca raspberry.

His classes in pruning and grafting fruit trees, repeated year after year at the University's former Farm and Home Week, always attracted large groups. Two University publications which he wrote on these subjects about 15 years ago are still in such demand that they have been revised and reprinted many times--Grafting Fruit Trees, Extension Bulletin 273, and Pruning the Apple Tree, Extension Folder 129 (co-authored with L. C. Snyder). He is also a co-author of such recent publications at The Regent Apple, Two New Fruits for 1966 and Prunus Hybrids, Selections and Varieties.

Weir was prominent in the development of plans and plantings for the Mayo Forestry and Horticulture Institute in Rochester. He has been active in the Minnesota Fruit Growers' Association, of which he is secretary. He is also a member of the International Plant Propagators' Society.

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67-135-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
May 16, 1967

SPECIAL
Immediate release

NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS SHOW STRONG RISE IN STATE

Nonagricultural employment increased throughout Minnesota--adding some 400,000 jobs--between 1940 and 1960, while employment in agriculture dropped by about 100,000, according to a study by University of Minnesota economists.

John S. Hoyt, Jr., Sirjit S. Sidhu and James H. Hanson report that the agricultural work force declined 37 percent and nonagricultural labor expanded almost 63 percent during the 20-year period.

This significant shift from agricultural to nonagricultural employment still left Minnesota more agriculturally-oriented than the nation as a whole. In 1960, nonagricultural workers composed about 86 percent of the state's total employment and made up 92 percent of the nation's labor force.

The seven-county region surrounding the Twin Cities showed an increase of 236,000 nonagricultural workers from 1940-60. This represented more than 50 percent of the state's total nonagricultural increase.

In 1960, the metropolitan region led with 98 percent of total employment in the nonagricultural sector, in contrast with the west central region's share of 60 percent.

Among Minnesota counties, Anoka had the highest annual employment growth rate in all five sectors of nonagricultural employment--manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade; construction; services; and transportation, communications and public utilities.

As a share of Minnesota's total nonagricultural employment from 1940-60, manufacturing expanded; the construction and services sectors remained about stable; while the percentage share declined for wholesale and retail trade, and for the transportation, communications and public utilities sector.

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567-dcf

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
May 18, 1967

Immediate release

EDITOR, LIVESTOCK LEADER ELECTED TO ADVISORY COUNCIL

A prominent northeastern Minnesota editor and a long-time leader in the livestock industry have been elected to the Advisory Council of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture.

They are George Rossman, publisher of the Grand Rapids Herald Review and former president of the Minnesota Newspaper Association, and Norris K. Carnes, general manager of the Central Livestock Association, So. St. Paul.

Rossman and Carnes replaced two retiring members at-large who had served two three-year terms on the Council. They were Raymond Wood, Diamond Match Co., Cloquet, and Ron Kennedy, Minneapolis, Peavey Co.

In another change Mrs. A. L. Forte, Minneapolis, replaced Mrs. Roy Olson, Stillwater, as representative of the Minnesota Home Economics Association on the Council. Mrs. Forte had previously been an alternate on the Council.

The Council has also re-elected Clem Thurnbeck, Forest Lake, and Richard Bonde, St. Paul, as chairman and vice-chairman and has elected P. D. Hempstead, Houston, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau as a new member of the executive committee. Other members of the executive committee are George Pederson, St. Paul, and Mrs. Del Krenik, Madison Lake.

The Council is made up of 18 regular members and three ex-officio members from the University of Minnesota. All major agricultural, home economics, business, consumer, and veterinary medicine groups are represented. The council has three major responsibilities. They are to:

1. Advise the University in keeping informed about the needs of agriculture and related industries, forestry, home economics and veterinary medicine.
2. Advise the University concerning ways and means of improving the effectiveness of its service.
3. Provide a channel of communication between the University and its many publics.

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67-137-hbs

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
May 18, 1967

Immediate release

AWARDS TO U HOME EC STUDENTS

Awards ranging from gold medals to \$500 scholarships to University of Minnesota home economics students were announced today by Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics.

Patricia Kooser, Mankato, received the gold medal Caleb Dorr award given each year to the highest ranking senior student in home economics. The Home Economics Leadership award to an outstanding home economics senior went to Patricia McCulley, Maple Plain.

Monica Kolb, Mentor, received the Minneapolis Gas Co. recognition award of \$500. Minneapolis Gas service scholarships of \$500 went to Helen Lovestedt, Rochester, and Mary Mullin, 1520 Chelmsford St., St. Paul.

Receiving \$300 awards and scholarships were Carol Fehr, East Grand Forks, the Borden award; Meredyth Werner, Redwood Falls, Northern States Power Co. scholarship; Carol H. Anderson, Virginia, and Ruth Finnerin, Okabena, Elvira C. Larson scholarships; and Patricia Mattson, Spicer, Twin City Home Economists in Homemaking scholarship.

Other students receiving scholarships were Nancy Lammi, Virginia, St. Paul Faculty Women's Club scholarship of \$275; Karel Lutter, Cloquet, and Lynn Waisanen, Verndale, School of Home Economics alumni scholarships of \$200 each; Jenifer Persson, 3407 James Ave., Minneapolis, Susan F. Olson, Worthington, and Gail Clark, Alexandria, \$200 Caleb Dorr awards; Janice McKenney, Madison, Phi Upsilon Omicron Alumnae scholarship of \$150; Joan Munby, Bethesda, Maryland, Walter C. Coffey scholarship of \$100; Ann Magnusson, Blooming Prairie, \$100 Florence Munson Wilson memorial

(more)

add 1 - home ec scholarship awards

scholarship; Donna Snetting, 5452-31st Ave. S., Minneapolis, Mary L. Bull scholarship of \$75, Janet Rumpze, Maple Plain, Home Economics Association scholarship of \$50.

Paulette Halfman, Stephen, and Jennifer Person, 3407 James Ave., Minneapolis, were awarded Danforth American Youth Foundation Leadership Training scholarships to a freshman and junior, respectively, of two weeks at Stony Lake, Michigan, Camp. In addition, Miss Persson will be given two weeks in St. Louis.

Dona Kranz, Braham, received the Stokely-Van Camp silver trivet award for outstanding achievement in foods.

Thirty-one students were given Caleb Dorr book awards for having a 3.5 or better grade point average for the year. They are: seniors-Julie Carlson, 3926 Girard Ave. N., Minneapolis; Carol Fehr, Grand Forks; Mary Skalet Johnson, 1988 Brewster St., St. Paul; Patricia Kooser, Mankato; Nancy Liabraaten, Fridley; Loretta Lothner, Red Wing; juniors-Carol H. Anderson, Virginia; Diane Pearson Lake, 15 First Ave. S., Minneapolis; Mary Mullin, 1520 Chelmsford St., St. Paul; Jennifer Person, 3407 James Ave., Minneapolis; Vaike Radamus, Golden Valley; Patricia Mattson, Spicer; sophomores-Beverly Fischer, New Hope; Jane Goodwin, Cannon Falls; Karel Lutter, Cloquet; Margaret Mullin, 1520 Chelmsford St., St. Paul; Joan Munby, Bethesda, Maryland; Kathleen Nelson, Falcon Heights; Janet Olson, 5556-42nd Ave. S., Minneapolis; Susan F. Olson, Worthington; Virginia Parker, Sebeka; freshmen-Kristin Bergstrom, Chatfield; Mary Louise Carlson, Rush City; Gail Clark, Alexandria; Barbara Jo Erickson, Fergus Falls; Jean E. Geiser, Bluffton; Julie Gramith, Richfield; Carol Pierson, Chaska; Alice T. Samuelson, Coon Rapids; Lois Warling, St. James; Cynthia Zalar, 1425 Asbury St., St. Paul; Carol Stenberg, Golden Valley.

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67-136-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
May 18, 1967

Tone Up Your Figure for Summer

Fashions for this summer were created with the slender girl in mind. There's no room for extra bumps and bulges, because it's the lean, trim body that is needed to complement the lines of the summer look.

If you've already been shopping and decided that nothing looks attractive on you, now is the time to shape up your figure so it is suited for the revealing fashions of this summer.

Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota says that exercise and controlled eating are the keys to a figure tone-up.

Miss Brill explains that because we are a sedentary society we must get into the habit of making exercise a part of our daily routine. This exercise does not have to be strenuous. In fact, we can find opportunities for exercise in our everyday activities. Walking up the stairs instead of taking the elevator or getting off the bus a block early so we will have the extra block to walk are two easy ways of burning extra calories.

If an overweight woman would do something moderately active for an hour of each day that she usually spends sitting, she would lose 9 pounds in a year.

As difficult as it might be to accept, overeating is the primary cause of overweight, says Miss Brill. If the food consumed provides more energy than the body uses, it is stored as fat. Hence sensible eating is the second way Miss Brill suggests beginning a summer figure tone-up.

The woman who eats 100 more calories a day than she uses will have gained 10 pounds in a year's time. But by eating 100 fewer calories a day than she uses, in a year she could lose the 10 pounds.

Losing weight is not an easy job, and wishing will not accomplish it. If you feel the stigma of being overweight, Miss Brill suggests that you improve your figure sensibly through increased exercise and controlled eating.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
May 18, 1967

Immediate release

FILLERS FOR YOUR WOMEN'S PAGES--

Half of today's consumers are under the age of 28, have always shopped in supermarkets and have 6,000-8,000 or more items to select from.

#

Egg protein is so near perfection that scientists often use it as a standard to measure the value of protein in other foods.

#

Eggs contain significant amounts of vitamin A, iron, protein and riboflavin, as well as smaller amounts of many other nutrients.

#

Shrink-resistant wool is being produced commercially with processes developed by U.S. Department of Agriculture research. Treated wool can be machine-washed without shrinking or felting and retains the comfort, softness, warmth and beauty of untreated wool.

#

When you bake with instant flour, take 2 level tablespoons out of each cup of flour called for in the recipe. A full measure of instant flour in a cake or cookie recipe that's designed for regular flour can alter the shape, texture and flavor of the final product, according to findings in baking tests by Agricultural Research Service food specialists.

#

Fabric softeners in the last rinse water reduce the static charge which attracts soil to clothing. Softeners also decrease clinging of man-made fibers.

#

Don't dry clean or use dry cleaning fluids on electric blankets, caution textile and home furnishings specialists at the University of Minnesota. Follow the laundering directions that come with the blanket.

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67-138-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 22, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Field Days Scheduled. Seven field days are scheduled at University of Minnesota during June and July. They offer area residents an opportunity to visit and learn about the latest findings in crop and soils research.

This year's schedule is as follows:

- * Southwest Experiment Station at Lamberton - June 29
- * Agricultural Experiment Station at Rosemount - June 30
- * Southern Experiment Station at Waseca - July 6
- * Experimental Field Plots at Park Rapids - July 12
- * West Central Experiment Station at Morris - July 13
- * North Central Experiment Station at Grand Rapids - July 18
- * Northwest Experiment Station at Crookston - July 20

* * * *

Bacteria Limit Cut for Milk. Dairymen should make an extra effort to think of ways to cut the bacteria count in their milk.

Vernal Packard, extension dairy products specialist at the University of Minnesota, says starting June 1, the maximum bacteria count for Grade A milk will be 100,000 bacteria per milliliter. This is half the present limit.

He recommends good cleaning and sanitizing practices to control bacteria growth. Also, wait until milking is completed before sweeping the dairy barn floor.

* * * *

Nail Wire on Inside of Posts. Wire on pasture fence should be on the inside or livestock side of the posts, says John Neetzel, forestry research associate at the University of Minnesota. This way, animals won't put pressure on the staples when they crowd against the fence or try to reach through it.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 22, 1967

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release
(Sixth in series on home
economics careers)

DESIGN, COLOR
PART OF CAREER
IN RELATED ART

Young people who enjoy applying art principles in the home and who enjoy the ability to create clothing for individuals and family members should consider a home economics college education in related art.

Related art in home economics is concerned with art as a part of personal, home and family living. Its aim is to help students enrich their lives through developing the ability to express themselves professionally by creative use of the many materials encountered daily, says Gertrude Esteros, chairman of the related art division in the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota.

High school students interested in this phase of home economics can begin now to appreciate art in everyday life. They can visit model homes or model rooms in stores whenever they have the opportunity. Students can learn to recognize designers of furniture and appreciate paintings and costume design.

Related art courses that a student would include in her program are introduction to related art, color, visual presentation, design, art history and others.

Students may specialize in interior design, costume design and fashion or decorative arts. An interior designer may be an adviser or coordinator in furniture or fabric showroom, office furniture company, department store, specialty shop or interior design studio. She may also serve as consultant in home lighting or kitchen planning for a public utility company or as a color consultant for a paint or wallpaper company.

A graduate with a decorative arts specialization may serve as a display or exhibit designer, craft supply demonstrator or recreational craft coordinator.

A costume designer in related art in business may be in the fashion position of consultant, coordinator, assistant buyer or buyer. She may also be a designer or artist.

Graduate work towards a master's degree or a doctor's degree is also available in related art at certain universities or colleges.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 22, 1967

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H HEALTH CAMP
DELEGATES CHOSEN

A junior and adult 4-H leader in _____ County have been chosen to attend 4-H Health Camp, June 5-9, at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological Station in Itasca State Park.

County delegates are _____, _____, _____ from
(name) (age) (address)
_____ 4-H club and adult leader _____,
(name of club) (name) (address)
from _____ 4-H club.
(name of club)

The delegates were chosen on the basis of their good leadership potential, willingness to assume responsibility and their past and present health records, says County (4-H) Agent _____.

The camp is sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Folger Coffee Company.

The Main objective of the camp is to promote 4-H health project activities through leadership training, says William A. Milbrath, extension specialist, young adult program at the University of Minnesota and coordinator for the Health Camp.

4-H member delegates will focus on "Personal Decisions." They will hear speakers from the American Cancer Society, the School of Public Health and the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Minnesota. Subjects to be discussed include smoking, alcohol, diets and food fads and venereal disease. Leader delegates will focus on "Community Health" and will hear speakers from the School of Public Health at the University of Minnesota.

Returning delegates will carry the information they learned to other 4-H'ers in the county through leading a community health activity, conducting a special radio program or writing articles for the local newspaper.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 22, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
TOPIC OF SPECIAL
UM PUBLICATION

The use and development of Minnesota's natural resources is the topic of a special issue of Minnesota Science, a publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

The 52-page special issue was published recently and is devoted to the University's research efforts in the area of resource development.

Copies of the magazine are available from county agents or from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Topics discussed include Minnesota's recreational resources, fishing potential, water resource management, climate as a resource, the state's economic regions, forest potential and the capabilities of special soils.

In all, 23 articles written by University researchers were selected for publication in the special issue.

In the introductory article, Raymond D. Vlasin, professor of agricultural economics and program leader for community and resource development, discusses natural resources, public interest in their development, and the University's role in resource development.

"Natural resources," he says, "are usually defined to include sunshine, air, soil, land, water, minerals, petroleum, forests and wildlife." He adds, however, that "scenery, unusual natural phenomena, historic sites and locational and spatial attributes are a special quality of other resources. These may also be considered as resources in their own right."

Discussing reasons for the growing interest in developing Minnesota's natural resources, Vlasin says: "Underlying most of these reasons are the desires to increase the economic and social well-being of this generation and to insure the economic and social well-being of future generations."

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 22, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

TORNADO SHELTER
DESIGNS AVAILABLE

Tornadoes and threats of tornadoes in Minnesota this spring point up the need for having adequate shelter protection available for times of emergency.

Clifton Halsey, state rural civil defense agent at the University of Minnesota, says that while basements offer some protection from tornado damage, they are not completely safe.

Many homes are not built to resist strong winds. Sills and outside walls are not securely fastened to foundations. Tornado winds can carry away the house and floor and drop furniture, foundation blocks and debris on those seeking shelter in the basement.

He urges Minnesotans to seriously consider constructing family protection areas in their homes for shelter in times of natural disaster as well as radioactive fallout.

Protection areas can be built in basements of new homes or in utility rooms or hallways of homes without basements. They range from full-size rooms to small sit-down type shelters. Most basement shelter areas may also be used as storerooms, photography dark rooms, recreation rooms and dens.

The different types of dual purpose storm-fallout shelters range from low-cost do-it-yourself projects to more elaborate shelters requiring the skill of a competent building contractor.

A description of three shelter plans is available in Rural Civil Defense Tip Sheet No. 10. Get copies from local civil defense directors, county agricultural agents or from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Halsey says full information on home storm-fallout shelter construction is also available in a booklet, Family Shelter Designs. Copies are available from local civil defense directors and county agricultural agents.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 22, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

FUNGICIDE SPRAYS
CAN HELP INSURE
GOOD TOMATO CROP

Tomatoes can be one of the most successful and enjoyable garden crops, but fungus and bacterial diseases too often take the fun out of tomato-growing by reducing yields and fruit quality.

Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, says a fungicide spray program is the best way to control foliage and fruit diseases that commonly infect tomatoes in Minnesota.

He recommends that spraying start when the plants are well-established and growing--usually about middle to late June. Then repeat the applications every week or two throughout the season.

Septoria leaf spot is one of the common diseases. It occurs as leaf spots about one-eighth inch in diameter and can kill a high percentage of the leaves. The disease usually appears after fruit set, starts on lower leaves and works upward as the plants grow.

Several good fungicides are available to control Septoria leaf spot, as well as late blight, early blight and bacterial diseases. These include: Dyrene, fixed copper, maneb, Polyram, and zineb. Be sure to watch the label for limitations on use. Johnson says.

The fungicides in Group A -- maneb, zineb, Polyram and Dyrene -- work best against fungus diseases. Group B chemicals -- such as fixed copper -- effectively control bacterial diseases, and also many fungus diseases.

Johnson says a good plan is to alternate applications every 7-10 days, using a chemical from Group A one time and a Group B chemical for the next treatment.

For more details on tomato diseases and their control, read Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 13, "Parasitic Diseases of Tomato." Copies are available from your county agent or 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 55101
May 22, 1967

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

**CONTROL FABRIC
PESTS TO PREVENT
DAMAGE TO CLOTHES**

Controlling moths and carpet beetles could save the United States from \$200 to \$500 million worth of damage to clothing this year, according to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

To avoid damage to your winter wardrobes, remember first to clean woolens before storing them. Dry cleaning or laundering will kill carpet beetles and moths and destroy their eggs if they are present.

Secondly, store clothes in a container that can be sealed. A garment bag, chest or trunk will serve nicely. Lofgren also suggests that new galvanized garbage cans, or wide-mouthed glass gallon jars, make good airtight storage containers.

Although dry-cleaning kills all stages of clothes moths and carpet beetles, it does not give protection against reinfestation. Sprinkle a preventive chemical, such as paradichlorobenzene or naphthalene flakes or crystals between the layers of clothing to kill insects that might get into storage places.

Since it is the vapor of the naphthalene and paradichlorobenzene that will kill the insects, to be effective these moth preventives must be used in nearly airtight containers that will not be opened. Lofgren suggests using about 1 pound of moth crystals for a medium-size trunk or for each 100 feet of closet space.

If clothes are going to be hung, make sure that they are hung on wooden or metal hangers. Paradichlorobenzene will soften plastic hangers, leaving plastic on the clothes.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 23, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
x CORRECTION x
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

In the May 22 issue of "IN BRIEF," the wrong date was listed for the Field Day at the Southwest Experiment Station at Lamberton. The correct date for the Field Day at Lamberton is Wednesday, June 28.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
May 23, 1967

Immediate release

4-H JUNIOR LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE PLANNED FOR JUNE

Some 800 Minnesota 4-H junior leaders will attend the State 4-H Junior Leadership Conference from June 20-23 on the State Fair Grounds and the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Theme of the conference is "Pursuit of Excellence--in Stewardship of Self, in Personal Appearance and in Expanded 4-H Programs."

Objectives of the conference are to help 4-H junior leaders gain inspiration and deepen their commitment to pursue meaningful life goals and to gain a better understanding of the scope and depth of 4-H, according to Mrs. Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Keynote speakers include Malcolm Dooley, founder of the Dr. Thomas A. Dooley Foundation and Eleanor Wilson, program leader, 4-H and youth division, Federal Extension Service.

Delegates will also participate in discussion sessions, tour the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses, elect new State Federation officers and enjoy free-time activities such as a party, banquet and Como Park picnic. The banquet is sponsored by the Minneapolis Area Chamber of Commerce.

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67-139-smd

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3206

Immediate release

CLUB OF THE YEAR NAMED IN 4-H CONSERVATION

A 4-H club in Washington County was named the 4-H Conservation Club of the Year for their programs in community beautification and bird and game feeding areas.

The Afton AOK's 4-H Club will be recognized for its achievement at the Minnesota 4-H Conservation Camp, May 31-June 4, held at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological Station in Itasca State Park.

The club members built 19 old log bird feeders and sold some 19 buckets or 230 pounds of bird feed. Their community beautification program included a plant-up, clean-up, rake-up and paint-up project. They cleaned up the Afton Village Park, painted the bandstand and picnic tables, raked the leaves and planted 500 Norway pine seedlings.

Club members also participated in the Keep Minnesota Green Poster Contest, 4-H conservation camp, soil and water conservation project and field trips.

First runner-up in the conservation club contest was the Darfur North Star 4-H Club of Watonwan County. Conservation activities included landscaping and planting three trees in the community park, participating in the "Youth for Natural Beauty" conference and touring the Engbarth's Wildlife Area in Pipestone.

Second runner-up in the conservation club contest was the Watab 4-H Club of Benton County. Members raised 400 pheasants, maintained the public access to Little Rock Lake and built bird feeders. They also planted some 2,000 trees in their county.

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67-140-smd

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 24, 1967

To all counties
Immediate Release

IMPORTANT CHANGES

Please Note

The item containing the Field Day Schedule in "IN BRIEFS" for May 22 contained a couple of wrong dates. The corrected schedule is as follows:

- * Southwest Experiment Station at Lamberton - June 28
- * Agricultural Experiment Station at Rosemount - June 30
- * Southern Experiment Station at Waseca - July 6
- * Experimental Field Plots at Park Rapids - July 12
- * West Central Experiment Station at Morris - July 13
- * North Central Experiment Station at Grand Rapids - July 18
- * Northwest Experiment Station at Crookston - July 19

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3206
May 25, 1967

Immediate release

DEVELOPMENT GROUP URGED TO IMPROVE HUMAN RESOURCES

Duluth--The Northern Great Lakes Resource Development Committee at its May quarterly meeting here, was encouraged to put more emphasis on developing the area's human resources through improved community services.

Glen Pulver, dean of human resource development at the University of Wisconsin, said development programs have traditionally emphasized economic and industrial growth.

He called for a new focus, saying, "Human resources must be developed to build a quality environment for persons already living in the region."

"The Northern Great Lakes Resource Development Committee can be a primary force in leading the development of human resources. This committee has an understanding of human problems in the area, the experience and can get the support necessary for action."

The committee is a group of citizens dedicated to the overall development of 81 counties in northern Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin. It works closely with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and other federal and state agencies and state universities in the three states.

Pulver said, "Social services--such as education, health care, employment, housing and government--must be improved first and economic and industrial development will flow from this."

He asked the committee to study and plan the best way to organize social services so citizens of the region will have better opportunities for developing their talents and potential for leadership.

A human resource development committee was formed to study questions of improving education, community services and manpower utilization.

(more)

add 1 - great lakes development group

The group is to present recommendations at the next quarterly meeting, October 2, 3 and 4 at Land O'Lakes, Wisconsin.

Robert Brown, assistant administrator of manpower for the U. S. Department of Labor, talked about underemployment in the Northern Great Lakes Region and said education is the key to reducing structural and seasonal unemployment.

He explained that programs of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1965 offer funds for retraining workers in the region and urged the committee to take the initiative and submit projects that could develop the region's labor force.

The group adopted a resolution asking Congress for funds to establish and operate a plant materials center in the Northern Great Lakes area. The center would collect and study plants of value for conservation, recreation and beautification in the region.

The resolution noted that the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) now operates plant materials centers in 18 regions outside the Northern Great Lakes area. Other organizations, such as the Minnesota and Wisconsin associations of soil and water conservation districts, have also given support to the proposal.

SCS and the U.S. Department of Agriculture would establish and operate the center which is expected to cost \$250,000 for buildings, equipment and the first year of operation. An annual operating cost would average about \$40,000 thereafter.

The committee also formed a three-state beef committee to study problems of the livestock industry and heard reports on development of the forestry industry, highway planning and horticulture in the area.

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67-143-dcf

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
May 25, 1967

Immediate release

HOME ECONOMICS FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED

Grace Hendel, 318-8th Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, and Marybelle Hickner, Menomonie, Wis., have been awarded \$3,000 General Foods Fund fellowships for graduate study in home economics at the University of Minnesota for 1967-68.

Miss Hendel was a part-time instructor in foods in the University's School of Home Economics from 1962-1966. This is the second year she has been awarded a General Foods Fund fellowship for graduate study. Miss Hickner is assistant professor of home economics education at Wisconsin State University, Menomonie.

The awards were announced by Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics. Both women will use their fellowships to complete doctor of philosophy degrees, Miss Stedman said. Miss Hendel will complete her work in foods; Miss Hickner in home economics education.

The home economics fellowships are among 26 given in 13 institutions in this country by General Foods Fund, Inc. Candidates for the fellowships must show superior potentialities in their respective fields.

Miss Hendel holds a B.S. degree from the College of St. Teresa, Winona, Minn., and a master of science in home economics from the University of Minnesota. She took an internship in dietetics at the University of Wisconsin and was staff dietitian at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, for several years.

She joined the University staff in 1961 as a research assistant and since 1962 has been a part-time instructor as she continued her graduate work. In 1965 she was selected by home economics students for the Miss Betty Award on the basis of her classroom teaching, interest in students and enthusiasm for her work.

Miss Hickner received her B.S. and M.A. degrees from the University of Minnesota. She has been a 4-H club agent in Roseau and Lake of the Woods counties and has taught home economics in Baudette and Marshall, Minn. She was an instructor in home economics education at the University of Minnesota from 1963-64.

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67-141-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
May 25, 1967

Immediate release

DIETETICS STUDENTS RECEIVE INTERNSHIPS

Ten home economics seniors at the University of Minnesota have received dietetic internships for the coming year at 10 different medical teaching centers throughout the country, according to Mrs. Dorothy Verstraete, assistant professor in the School of Home Economics.

They are Jean Vesterso, Munich, N.D., who has been assigned to Baylor University Medical Center, Dallas, Texas; Kathleen Kretsch, Wayzata, to Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia; Roxanne Radloff, Robbinsdale, U.S. Veterans' Administration Hospital, Hines, Ill.; Charlene Rolloff, New Ulm, St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester; Joan Laituri, Virginia, Minn., to Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

Barbara Tapper, Golden Valley, St. Paul-Ramsey Hospital, St. Paul; Christine Trahms, Janesville, University of Wisconsin Medical Center, Madison, Wis.; Margo Mogush, Hopkins, U.S. Public Health Service, Staten Island, New York; Carolyn Krogen, St. Paul Park, Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill.; Beverly Wong, 3701 Portland Ave., Minneapolis, Brooke General Hospital (U.S. Army), Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The students will receive their bachelor of science degrees from the University in June and will begin their internships in the summer or early fall. After the one-year internship they will be eligible for membership in the American Dietetics Association and will be qualified to take positions as professional dietitians.

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67-142-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 29, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

FED CATTLE PRICES
SHOULD IMPROVE IN
LATE MAY AND JUNE

Fed cattle prices have probably hit their low point and some slight improvement should be on the way by early June, say Paul Hasbargen and Kenneth Egertson, extension economists at the University of Minnesota.

The economists base this prediction on the decrease in feeder marketings and placements during March and April and the trend to lower slaughter weights.

The stage is set for better prices, but the rise looks fairly moderate in the light of revised cattle inventory numbers reported recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Statistical Reporting Service. The January 1, 1966 inventory was revised upward by 2.3 million head--1.8 million being beef cows.

At the beginning of 1967, feeder cattle in the various weight groups numbered about the same as a year earlier. However, there were more in the over-1,100-pound group this year. And steers made up a greater portion of the total. If many of the heavier cattle were marketed in April, prices should rise.

According to the April 1 Cattle on Feed Report, fed cattle marketings will be the highest in history during the May-June period, but lighter weights should hold down the total beef tonnage marketed.

The economists say second quarter prices should average \$1-2.00 above the first quarter and choice steers should sell for about \$26, or slightly better, per hundredweight at Chicago.

(more)

add 1 -- fed cattle prices

If weights continue downward, price premiums will increase for the heavier steers. Also, demand should strengthen for choice lightweight heifers because heifer slaughter will be running below year-ago levels.

Hasbargen and Egertson say prices during the July-September quarter could be the best of 1967. Marketings and weights may be lower than the same period for 1966 and beef demand will be increasing. Top choice prices could average about \$27-28 per hundredweight.

The economists offer some management implications to consider:

- * If facilities are available, think about buying feeders now.
- * Watch the cattle futures price during the next few months. If the price moves up enough to assure profits on fourth quarter sales, consider selling some of your feedlot cattle then on the futures market.
- * Higher finished cattle may show relatively better prices. But remember, as weight is added, daily gains decrease and it takes more feed per pound of gain. And during hot weather, the performance decline is even more severe.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 29, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

SHEAR PINES SOON
FOR CONE-SHAPED
AND COMPACT FORM

Shearing and pruning pine, spruce and fir can be useful cultural techniques to give the trees the cone-shaped form and compactness desired by Christmas tree consumers, says Marvin Smith, University of Minnesota extension forester.

Shearing means cutting back current growth of the terminal leader and side branches to improve the tree's form and thicken foliage. Pine especially need timely annual shearing and pruning because they grow rapidly and tend to become spindly.

Begin shearing Norway and Scotch pine about mid-June in southern Minnesota and during the first or second week of July in northern counties. It's important to shear at the proper time, otherwise the trees develop too few or too many buds and irregular growth. Shear the Norway pine first if you have both kinds.

Make the first shearing when trees average 24-30 inches tall and then shear annually until harvest, says Smith. During the first few shearings, remove bottom branches on the stem below a well-formed base whorl to provide a clean 8-12 inch handle at the tree's base.

Use 8-10 inch shears or lightweight slicing knives with 14-16 inch blades. Hand pruners and pocket knives do a good, but slow job. Machetes and sickles are fast, but do crude work. Power clippers are fast, but initially expensive.

First cut back the terminal leader to about 12-14 inches, says Smith. Then clip lateral branches in the terminal or top whorl so they are about one-half to two thirds the length of the shortened leader. Always clip every lateral in the uppermost whorl. Then shear new growth over all the tree to get the inverted cone-shape.

For more details on how and when to shear and prune, read Forestry Fact Sheet No. 2, "Shaping Conifers for Christmas Trees." Copies are available from your county agent or from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 29, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

START CULTIVATION
IF WEEDS SHOW IN
CORN AND SOYBEANS

If weeds are starting to come through in corn and soybean fields, don't delay cultivation, even if you have used preemergence herbicides, says Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Preemergence herbicides can give effective control against early weeds if there is adequate rain. But this year, spring rains have been fairly light in some areas and lack of moisture can cut down the chemicals effectiveness, giving weeds a chance to sprout and grow.

Using a rotary hoe, spike tooth or flexible-tined harrow, or cultivator under dry conditions may actually improve chemical performance, says Miller. If the herbicide has been banded and is working, the first cultivation can be delayed.

But don't let the weeds in the middles get too big. A good job of cultivating can be difficult after weeds get past the seedling stage and grasses start spreading. Cultivating is most effective from the time weeds are just germinating until they are one-fourth inch tall.

Also, while cultivating, avoid throwing soil into the row if the herbicide is working. This will keep out new weed seeds and help keep the row clean.

Miller says University field tests have shown timely cultivations can increase yields substantially. Corn yields were from four to nineteen bushels per acre higher when cultivated, even where preemergence herbicides were used. Where herbicides were used on soybeans, yields were five to ten bushels per acre more when cultivated.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 29, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Mower Adjustment Important. A few hours spent making necessary repairs and adjustments before the haying season starts can save you time, money and hay after the season begins. Donald Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, says that you can improve the field performance of your mower by adjusting and reconditioning it. Heavy draft, ragged cutting and excessive breakage, he says, are usually caused by improper adjustment, poor lubrication or badly worn parts. For more information, ask you county agent for a copy of Agricultural Engineering Fact Sheet No. 14, "Mower Adjustment." Or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

* * * *

Farm Buildings Give Poor Tornado Protection. Most farm buildings offer poor tornado protection for humans or livestock. Clifton Halsey, state rural civil defense agent at the University of Minnesota, says that the best thing to do if a tornado warning is issued is to turn out as much stock as possible and go to a suitable shelter with your family. He also says to know the characteristics of tornado weather--high temperature and humidity combined with southerly winds and threatening clouds. Listen to your radio for Weather Bureau tornado watch announcements and for the latest local information.

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Over 504,000 people lived on farms in Minnesota in 1965--about 13 percent of the total state population, but down from 17 percent in 1960. Although the rural-to-urban shift is evident in the state, the percentage of Minnesotans on farms is twice that of the national average.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 29, 1967

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H STATE CONFERENCE
TO BE HELD FOR
JUNIOR LEADERS

_____ County junior leaders will participate in the 47th
(number) _____
State 4-H Junior Leadership Conference, June 20-23, in the 4-H Building on the Minne-
sota State Fairgrounds, St. Paul.

Junior leaders who will attend are (list names and addresses).

Theme of the conference is "Pursuit of Excellence -- in Stewardship of Self, in
Personal Appearance and in Expanded 4-H Programs."

Objectives of the conference are to help 4-H junior leaders gain inspiration and
deepen their commitment to pursue meaningful life goals, gain a better understanding
of the scope and depth of 4-H and to increase understanding of the educational re-
sources of their University, says Mrs. Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state 4-H club
leader at the University of Minnesota.

A representative of the University of Minnesota administration will welcome some
800 4-H'ers during the opening assembly on Tuesday, June 20. Delegates will visit
selected points of interest on the University of Minnesota's Minneapolis campus
following the opening assembly. That evening the delegates will re-assemble at the
4-H building for a presentation on "Beliefs of Leadership by Leonard Harkness, state
4-H club leader at the University, and delegates to the National 4-H Conference.

Wednesday's featured speaker is Malcolm Dooley, founder of the Dr. Thomas A.
Dooley Foundation, who will speak on "Pursuit of Excellence--Stewardship of Self."
The afternoon assembly will focus on "Pursuit of Excellence--Focus on You" and will
feature a "Teen Look Revue."

The Thursday morning assembly will continue a focus on teen fashions with a panel
of youth and adults discussing "The Look and You."

Eleanor Wilson, 4-H and youth program leader, Federal Extension Service will lead
the afternoon assembly on Thursday, June 22, on "Pursuit of Excellence--The Youth-
quake in 4-H.

A banquet that evening at the Radisson Hotel will be sponsored by the Minneapolis
Area Chamber of Commerce.

Friday's session will include election of state federation officers.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 29, 1967

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release
(Seventh in series on
home economics careers)

**HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS
SHOULD CONSIDER
DIETETICS CAREER**

Today the value of dietitians is so well established that the demand is very high. In fact, there are approximately ten times as many positions available as dietitians to fill them.

In studying nutrition the prospective dietitian learns about the functions of food in the body, types of combinations of food needed for promoting optimal health and application of this knowledge to feeding people, says Lura Morse, professor in nutrition and food service administration division in the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota.

The high school girl interested in the dietetic field should begin to appreciate the principles of food preparation and practice these skills even before college. Her summers can be spent working in a hospital or as a waitress in a camp, resort hotel or in another food service job.

Dietitians are generally responsible for planning and supervising preparation and service of attractive, nutritious meals to help people maintain good health. Their work includes the formulation of menus or modified diets, supervision of personnel who prepare and serve meals, management of purchases and accounts and promotion of good eating habits.

Dietitians may work in one or more of five major areas of specialization.

The administration dietitian is responsible for complete organization and management of food service in schools, industries, hotels and restaurants, as well as hospitals.

The therapeutic dietitian is concerned with modifying the normal diet for patients with illnesses calling for special dietary restrictions or requirements.

The teaching dietitian may be employed in a clinic, teaching student nurses, medical students, college student, dietetic interns or homemakers.

The research dietitian works in the larger, more specialized hospital with doctors studying new treatments for conditions in which diet plays a part.

The consulting dietitian visits a number of public hospitals, institutions and sanitoriums giving technical advice on maintenance of patients' diets, food preparation, food-service operations and management, food selection and purchases.

A public health nutritionist is employed by the state health department or another public agency.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 29, 1967

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

CHEESE PARTIES
SCORE HIGH
DURING JUNE

During June Dairy Month say "cheese" often or throw a "cheese-tasting" party.

The cheese party menu is simple. Serve three, four or five different kinds of cheese, add some crackers and a bowl or plate of fresh fruit, suggests Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

A well aged natural cheddar cheese will add a distinctive flavor personality to the party. As cheddar cheese ages, it becomes more expensive and also stronger in flavor. For young tasters, start with a milder, less aged cheese. But many adults may enjoy the full robust flavor of aged cheddar.

For a centerpiece or for eye appeal include the gay color of red waxed Edam or Gouda cheese. It's a slightly milder and dryer cheese than cheddar.

For contrast in flavor and texture, choose mild creamy Neufchatel or Camembert. These are good with whole fresh strawberries or fresh pineapple cubes.

Remember these points before buying and serving the cheese:

- Since cheese is a concentrated food, you need not buy a large quantity of any one to satisfy the appetite. Some 200 varieties of this versatile dairy food are available.

- To bring out the true flavor of any type of cheese, allow the cheese to come to room temperature before serving.

Store the cheese, wrapped tightly, in plastic film or foil and at refrigerator temperatures. Wrap highly flavored and mild cheeses separately to prevent transference of flavors. If you have too much cheese left over to keep in the refrigerator, you can freeze it. Freeze it in small pieces and be sure to wrap it in good quality material such as heavy-duty foil.

-smd-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 1, 1967

Immediate release

BUYING BLANKET FOR A BRIDE?

June is for brides.

Blankets are also for brides, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota. Mrs. Zabel suggests a blanket as an excellent gift for the June shower or wedding.

Mrs. Zabel also suggests several blanket buying guides to help you purchase a blanket which any bride will be pleased to receive.

- . Choose a color that will harmonize with the bride's color scheme. If you do not know what her color scheme is, choose a neutral color. Beige or white will complement any bedroom decor.

- . Check to see whether the edges of the blanket are bound or machine stitched. Good bindings are firmly woven, the thread ends are tightly secured and the binding ends are folded under far enough to prevent raveling. Various kinds of machine stitching are also used to finish raw ends of blankets. They are usually less expensive than bindings.

- . Examine the blanket to be sure that it is cut and stitched on the crosswise grain line.

- . If you buy an electric blanket, be sure it has the Underwriters' Laboratories seal of approval. This seal certifies that the blanket is electrically safe.

- . Read the label to determine the manufacturer's guarantee on the blanket. A good electric blanket should be guaranteed for two to five years.

- . Check the manufacturer's label for information as to size, fiber content and instructions for care of the blanket. This information will be valuable for the bride.

Further information is given in a newly revised University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service publication, Buying and Caring for Blankets, Extension Bulletin 301, available from county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 1, 1967

* FOR RELEASE: *
* Saturday, June 3 *
* After 6 p.m. *

KEEP MINNESOTA GREEN SCHOLARSHIP GIVEN TO GOODHUE 4-H'ER

An 18-year-old Red Wing youth has received the Keep Minnesota Green Scholarship of \$100 and a plaque because of his growth and leadership in the forestry project.

He is Carl Bang, 18, a seven-year member of the Featherstone Boosters 4-H Club.

The Goodhue County youth received the award at the Minnesota 4-H Conservation Camp banquet this evening (Saturday, June 3) at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological Station in Itasca State Park. The scholarship was made possible by the Sears Roebuck Foundation.

Throughout his five years in the forestry project, Bang has selectively cut boxelders from his woodlot and has planted trees in windbreaks and in several acre lots. He has also cut about 2,000 board feet of lumber for use on the farm. He has learned the importance of gopher control in the establishment of young seedlings. He and his father employ many soil conservation practices on his father's farm such as contour strip cropping, diversion terraces, sod waterways and farm ponds.

He has served as project leader in his club, taken the responsibility for publication of a monthly newsletter and was coordinator for a local park cleanup campaign. A senior in high school, he is an active FFA member and a member of the band.

He has received the Frank Blair Award for junior conservation achievement in Goodhue County and other high honors in forestry and conservation at the county fair.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 1, 1967

Immediate release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR

JUNE

- 3 CARLTON COUNTY 20th ANNUAL "KEEP MINNESOTA GREEN" INSTITUTE - Field Day, Cloquet
- 5-9 STATE 4-H HEALTH CAMP, University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological Station, Itasca State Park
- 5-30 SILVICULTURE RESEARCHERS SHORT COURSE, Room 202, Green Hall, 9:00 a.m., St. Paul Campus
- 6-8 GREENBUSH SHEEP DAYS, Roseau
- 11 OPEN HOUSE, NEW ULM SWINE EVALUATION STATION, 1:30 - 3 p.m.
- 13-16 SCHOOL LUNCH SHORT COURSE, Southern School and Experiment Station, registration 8:00 - 12:00 a.m. on the 13th, foyer of the auditorium, Waseca
- 13-17 4-H CLUB WEEK, University of Minnesota, Morris Campus
- 19-23 STATE 4-H JUNIOR LEADER CONFERENCE, State Fair Grounds and University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus
- 20-21 HOMEMAKERS WORKSHOP, Morris
- 20-23 SCHOOL LUNCH SHORT COURSE, Southern School and Experiment Station, registration 8:00 - 12:00 a.m. on the 20th, foyer of the auditorium, Waseca
- 22-23 NATIONAL MEETING OF THE COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS OF AMERICA, University of Minnesota, Morris Campus
- 26-28 LIVESTOCK JUDGING AND EVALUATION SHORT COURSE, registration 9:30 a.m. on the 26th, Livestock Pavilion, St. Paul Campus
- 27-30 SCHOOL LUNCH SHORT COURSE, West Central School and Experiment Station, registration 8:00 - 12:00 a.m. on the 27th, foyer of Spooner Hall, Morris
- 28 CROPS AND SOILS FIELD DAY, Southwest Experiment, Station, Lamberton
- 28-30 FLOCK SELECTION & POLLORUM TESTING SHORT COURSE, registration 8:00 a.m. on the 28th, foyer of Peters Hall, St. Paul Campus
- 30 CROPS AND SOILS FIELD DAY, Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount.

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67-148-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 1, 1967

* FOR RELEASE: *
* Saturday, June 3 *
* After 6 p.m. *

WINNERS NAMED IN THE 4-H KEEP MINN. GREEN CONTEST

Three posters illustrating the wonders of wood and three wood carvings of the state flower and the state bird received top placings in their age groups in the 1967 Keep Minnesota Green (KMG) Poster and Wood Carving Contest.

Winners in the poster contest were Margaret Bisek, 10, New Prague; Jean Shorter, 14, Underwood and Cindi Sonntag, 16, New Brighton. Winners in the wood carving contest were John Lang, 11, Springfield; Mark Lang, 12, Springfield and Cherry Schneider, 16, Winona.

They each received \$25 and a KMG Award Certificate at the Minnesota 4-H Conservation Campbanquet this evening (Saturday, June 3) at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological Station at Itasca State Park. The winning entries will be displayed in the 4-H building at the 1967 State Fair.

The awards were provided by the St. Paul Association of Insurance Women. Sponsors of the contest were Keep Minnesota Green, Inc., the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the St. Paul Association of Insurance Women and the Minnesota Conservation Department.

The 9-11 age group winner, Margaret Bisek, is a 4-H'er from Scott County. In her poster she explained the utility of wood and illustrated, with colored pencils, its many uses. West Otter Tail County 4-H'er, Jean Shorter, depicted in crayon the wonders of wood. She was the 12-14 age group winner. Cindi Sonntag, a 4-H'er from Ramsey County, used watercolors to create her poster theme, "Wood Supplies Our Needs," in the 15 and over age group.

The 9-11 age group wood carving contest winner, John Lang, is a 4-H'er from Brown County. He carved the showy lady slipper out of green ash and stained his carving with green and pink translucent paint. His brother, Mark Lang, 12-14 age group winner, carved the loon out of green ash. Cherry Schneider, 15 and over age group winner and a 4-H'er from Winona County, carved the showy lady slipper out of ponderosa pine wood.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 5, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

UM SCHEDULES CLINIC
TO JUDGE, EVALUATE
LIVESTOCK CLASSES

A judging and evaluation clinic is scheduled at the University of Minnesota Livestock Pavilion, St. Paul, June 26-28. Nationally known livestock judges will evaluate beef cattle, swine and sheep and give their views on future selection trends.

Charles Christians, University extension animal husbandman, says slaughter cattle, swine and sheep will be appraised for muscling, backfat and general carcass desirability. Carcasses will be viewed the last day of the clinic and meats specialists will discuss the ideal carcass desired by today's consumer.

Judging of the sheep breeding classes of Hampshire, Columbia and Southdown breeds, June 26, will emphasize the desirability of fat and muscling. On June 27, judging will center on Charolais, Angus and Hereford breeds of beef cattle and swine classes of Yorkshire and crossbreds.

All county livestock judges, breeders, county agricultural agents, vocational agriculture instructors and other individuals interested in attending the clinic should write to either the Department of Agricultural Short Courses or Extension Animal Husbandry at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 5, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

HOG CHOLERA RISE
IN MINNESOTA CALLS
FOR MORE VIGILANCE

Hog Cholera outbreaks have been on the rise in Minnesota with 23 cases confirmed so far this year. Dr. Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, says the increase shows the need for greater vigilance.

The state's hog cholera cases this year have been in 14 counties, almost all in the southern third of Minnesota. Steele County confirmed four cases. Cottonwood, Yellow Medicine, Nobles, Goodhue, Mower and Waseca had two cases each. Reporting one case each were: Jackson, McLeod, Watonwan, Houston, Isanti, Freeborn and Fillmore.

Minnesota was among the 24 states reporting increased outbreaks of hog cholera during the first three months of 1967, compared to the same period a year ago. North Carolina, South Carolina, Nebraska and Iowa had the greatest number of cases during the period.

The state had four confirmed cases during the January-March quarter of this year, up two from this quarter in 1966, but only half the number recorded in the last three months of 1966. However, 19 more cases were confirmed between March and late May.

Solac notes that most of the hog cholera in Minnesota this year has been of a chronic, rather than virulent type. The chronic form of hog cholera results in a somewhat lower death loss.

Hog producers should buy replacements only from cholera-free or vaccinated herds, says Solac. And consider hog cholera as a possibility if you notice any sick pigs.

Legislation passed this session prohibits use or sale of modified live hog cholera vaccine after January 1, 1968, except when the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board permits use or sale to protect the health of domestic animals or to qualify animals for export to other states and foreign countries.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 5, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

NOW IS TIME
TO CONTROL
POCKET GOPHERS

Pocket gopher activity is at its peak while cool temperatures persist and soil moisture is high, according to Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

Smith says activity is especially high during the spring when these conditions exist, but pocket gopher activity will continue while these conditions exist during early summer. Burrows formed during this time usually are close to the surface which makes the pocket gopher more vulnerable to control techniques.

The gophers become less active in shallow burrows with lower soil moisture and high summer temperatures. Activity is reduced during mid-summer and is usually at much lower levels in the burrow system and out of reach of conventional control methods.

Smith says trapping or baiting should be conducted when the first signs of activity are noticed in the spring and continued only while surface activity is observed.

Recommended pocket gopher control methods include trapping and hand baiting for small areas. For large acreages, the burrow builder, a method of machine baiting, is the most practical choice.

Detailed information about baits and control methods can be obtained from county extension agents or soil conservation district farm planners.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 5, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Check Your Milking Time. Many good dairymen keep their average milking time as low as four minutes per cow says William Mudge, University of Minnesota extension dairy husbandman. If your average time is much higher than this, one or more of the following factors may be responsible: (1) Operator may be handling too many units. This increases the time between milk letdown and attachment. Also, machines may be left on too long. (2) Workers may be doing other chores during milking. (3) Insufficient preparation of cows for milk letdown before the machines are attached. (4) Machine problems such as worn pumps, plugged vacuum lines, wornout flabby liners, leaky stallcocks, and sticky or leaky pulsators. For information on how to check your milking time and for proper milking practices, ask your county agent for a copy of Dairy Husbandry Fact Sheet No. 3, "Proper Milking Practices." Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101

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Livestock Branding Law. Minnesota law recognizes only brands that are burned into the live animal's hide with a hot iron. Dr. Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, says freeze and chemical branding are not recognized methods under the law. All letters, numbers and figures in the brand must be at least four inches or more in length or diameter. Also, herd identification must be registered. Get an application form for registration from the State Livestock Sanitary Board, 1246 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn. 55104

* * * *

Empty Chemical Containers. Oliver Strand, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, warns farmers not to leave empty herbicide or pesticide containers laying around the farm. These containers should be disposed of as soon as possible. For information on disposing of pesticide and herbicide containers, ask your county agent for Agricultural Chemicals Fact Sheet No. 3, "Disposing of Empty Pesticide Containers." Or, write to 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 55101
June 5, 1967

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release
(Eighth in series on home
economics careers)

**HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT
REWARDING CAREER
FOR STUDENTS**

Because each year brings new equipment and housing materials into the home, industries need home economists to help families use their new appliances effectively.

The home economist in household equipment works toward improving physical conditions in the home. Objectives are to aid the homemaker work effectively and with a sense of competence and to make the home more livable for the entire family, says Florence Ehrenkranz, chairman of the household equipment division in the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota.

A career in household equipment leads to consumer-oriented positions, research and development, communications, college teaching and laboratory positions.

College graduates can serve in public relations with companies that manufacture appliances, kitchen cabinets, lighting equipment and laundry supplies. They may also work in home service departments of utility companies. Positions are also open with magazines and mail order houses. The home economist may also work in research and development in organizations that manufacture, develop or test new appliances, new home lighting and wiring devices, kitchen cabinets and laundry supplies.

High school girls considering a career in this area should begin their study of housing and household equipment by including mathematics, science and public speaking in their curriculum by obtaining summer jobs in business or by practical cooking and housekeeping experiences.

Students who specialize in household equipment study principles of selection, care, placement and use of home appliances and of effective, attractive home lighting; characteristics of safe, convenient, home wiring devices; planning functional and pleasing kitchen and laundry areas; and planning for home comfort through appropriate heating and cooling systems.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 5, 1967

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

SUMMER CAMPING
PROVIDES OUTDOOR
4-H ACTIVITY

4-H camping provides the opportunity for young people to learn through living.

As a part of the 4-H educational program, camping experience is available to young people in many Minnesota counties. Some 30 4-H camps are conducted during the summer months in the state. These include junior leader outings, 4-H member camps, camps for young people not enrolled in organized clubs and adult leader training camps.

Camping is a unique educational opportunity because of the outdoor setting, explains Marian Larson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. It provides the opportunity for campers to participate under trained leadership in a creative, outdoor group experience and to develop physically, mentally, socially and spiritually.

Of the 10 4-H objectives, seven are reached through the camping program. These pertain to leadership development, healthful living, appreciation of nature, wise use of leisure time, the development of personal standards and citizenship ideals.

Some camps include class sessions in recreation, song leading, nature appreciation, crafts and inspirational programs. Camps may also feature songfests, assemblies, ceremonials, skits and talent programs and record hops.

Other camps may have classes on flag etiquette, water safety, pitching a tent and camp cooking. Junior leaders may increase their leadership skills by teaching younger 4-H members selected activities to use during the camp.

For more information on camps in your area, contact your county agent.

-smd-

(Include if possible name, date and location of camps in your area and other important information as, for example, ages of campers, cost, and purpose or program.)

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

Immediate release

CHRISTMAS TREE GROWERS FIELD DAY SET JUNE 10

Christmas tree growers will be presented with a wealth of current and practical information on management, cultural practices and equipment at the annual growers' field day, Saturday, June 10.

The program, sponsored by the Minnesota Christmas Tree Growers Association, opens with registration at 8:30 a.m. at John Russell's "Santa's Tree Farm" in Anoka County and winds up about 3:30 p.m. Fee is \$2 for members; \$4 for non-members.

From the junction of U.S. 65 and Anoka County Road 16, go about 3-1/2 miles west on County Road 16 past a railroad crossing to plantation entrance. From Anoka, go 1-1/2 miles east on County Road 242 (Main Street) to overpass, then three miles north-northeast on County Road 18, then one-half mile east on County Road 16 to plantation entrance.

Gerald Beach, entomologist with the State Division of Plant Industry, and James Froyd, University of Minnesota plant disease specialist, will conduct an insect and disease clinic during the morning and be available for consultation.

A demonstration of tree grading will be conducted by James Maddox, in charge of state grading services for the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. Other morning demonstrations will focus on chemical weed control, nursery management and mechanical tree shaping equipment.

The afternoon session features a talk and demonstration stressing tree shaping and plantation management by Edward Steigerwaldt, past president of the Wisconsin Christmas Tree Growers Association and owner-operator of a 640-acre tree farm near Tomahawk, Wis.

Field demonstrations of equipment will also be part of the afternoon session.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 6, 1967

Immediate release

UM SCHEDULES LIVESTOCK JUDGING AND EVALUATION CLINIC

Nationally known livestock judges will evaluate beef cattle, swine and sheep and give their views on future selection trends during a judging and evaluation clinic scheduled at the University of Minnesota Livestock Pavilion, June 26-28.

Charles Christians, University extension animal husbandman, says slaughter cattle, swine and sheep will be appraised for muscling, backfat and general carcass desirability. Carcasses will be viewed the last day of the clinic and meats specialists will discuss the ideal carcass desired by today's consumer.

Judging of the sheep breeding classes of Hampshire, Columbia and Southdown breeds June 26 will emphasize the desirability of fat and muscling. On June 27, judging will center on Charolais, Angus and Hereford breeds of beef cattle and swine classes of Yorkshire and crossbreeds.

All county livestock judges, breeders, county agricultural agents, vocational agriculture instructors and other individuals interested in attending the clinic should write to either the Department of Agricultural Short Courses or Extension Animal Husbandry at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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67-151-dcf

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 8, 1967

Immediate release

4-H YOUTH SELECTED TO ATTEND ACHIEVEMENT EVENT

A Minnesota youth has been selected as one of America's top 27 4-H achievers to attend the Salute to Excellence Conference in Dallas, Texas, June 15-18.

He is Elden Lamprecht, 19, Plainview. Some 200 youth from 45 states have been selected to attend the conference sponsored by the American Academy of Achievement.

Lamprecht was chosen on the basis of his achievement in 4-H. He was one of 12 national winners to receive a \$500 achievement scholarship during the 1966 National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. A junior at the University of Minnesota, his major is preveterinary medicine. A 4-H'er from Wabasha County, he has taken such projects as dairy, agronomy and conservation.

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

The Academy is a non-profit organization dedicated to "the inspiration of youth--to raise their sights high, to excel in their endeavors."

Highlight of the conference is the Banquet of the Golden Plate, Saturday evening, June 17, where approximately 50 leaders from throughout the nation receive the Golden Plate Award for exceptional accomplishments in science, business, art, the professions or public service. Delegates will also attend a series of seminars featuring the dignitaries being honored and a Sunday brunch where they will chat informally with the honorees.

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67-152-smd

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 8, 1967

Immediate release

WASH BLANKETS SATISFACTORILY

Ready to store away your winter blankets? How do you wash them so they won't shrink?

Most blankets can be satisfactorily laundered in automatic washers, but luke-warm water, little agitation and mild cleaning agents must be used for acceptable results, according to Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Research at the Ohio Agricultural Experimental Station shows that top-loading agitator washers are the most acceptable for washing blankets. Top-loading pulsator washers are also good, but blankets washed in cylinder washers, or front-loading models, were not rated as acceptable.

To achieve best results when washing blankets in an automatic washer, Mrs. Zabel suggests setting the machine for the slowest cycle. If the machine does not have a slow cycle, wait until there are standing suds in the machine, remove the agitator and put the blanket in. If the agitator cannot be removed, stop the machine and let the blanket soak for 5 to 10 minutes, then continue, using a 2-minute cycle.

Pretreat the binding of the blanket with a solution of water and detergent if the binding is heavily soiled. Brush the solution into the binding and the machine action will loosen the soil.

To wash electric blankets, Mrs. Zabel suggests using the same procedure except to soak the blanket for 15 minutes and agitate for only 1 minute. Rinse the blanket twice in fresh water and spin dry or squeeze gently by hand, but do not put an electric blanket through a wringer. Never dry an electric blanket in an automatic dryer.

For more information on blanket care, selection and construction consult Buying and Caring for Blankets, Extension Bulletin 301, by Suzanne Davison and Mrs. Zabel. The publication is available from county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 8, 1967

Immediate release

SOLVE EGG COOKERY PROBLEMS

If you encounter some problems in cooking with eggs, the solutions may be easier than you realize.

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, lists these common egg cooking problems and ways to eliminate them:

- . White that will not beat up

This problem might be due to a small amount of fat in the bowl or a particle of yolk that has been mixed with the whites. It could also be the result of cold whites or whites from low quality eggs, because both increase little in volume.

- . Tough, leathery cooked whites

Like all protein foods, eggs cooked at high temperatures will tend to be tough and leathery. Eggs should be cooked at simmering temperatures, 185 degrees, for maximum tenderness.

- . Green or gray color on the outside of hard-cooked egg yolks

Eggs cooked too long at high heat will bring about the combination of iron and sulphur within the egg. Together these form ferrous sulphide which produces greenish discoloration of the yolk. Cook eggs at moderate temperatures and cool them quickly in cold water to prevent discoloration.

- . Poached eggs that do not hold their shape

The motion of boiling water often tends to break up eggs while poaching. Poach eggs in hot, not boiling water and use only top grade eggs for best poaching results.

- . Cracked shells on eggs cooked in water

Cold eggs dropped into hot water will often result in cracked shells. To eliminate shells cracking on cooked eggs, start them in cold water and, as an extra precaution, warm the eggs to room temperature before dropping them into the water.

- . Hard-cooked eggs that will not peel nicely

Freshly laid eggs that are hard-cooked are difficult to peel. Use eggs that are at least two or three days old for easier peeling. Chill them in cold water immediately after cooking and crack the shells slightly. Eggs you buy that are treated with an oil film may also be difficult to peel.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 12, 1967

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

SHADOW PROBLEMS
IN PICTURE TAKING
IN THE SUN

On camping trips, picnics or just out-of-doors, picture taking captures memorable events, but it also poses problems.

4-H'ers enrolled in the photography project and other camera enthusiasts should be aware of shadows when taking pictures out-of-doors, cautions Gerald McKay, extension visual aids specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Shooting pictures of subjects in bright sunlight has many advantages such as increasing the intensity of colors and making possible a smaller lens opening and increased shutter speed for sharper pictures.

At the same time, a brilliant sun produces problems such as harsh black shadows and strong contrasts. The person, flower or insect to be photographed may be in partial or deep shade. The subject can be lightened by using a large piece of white paper to reflect the sunlight, using a natural reflector such as snow, sand or light-colored buildings or using a fill-in flash. For example, when shooting a close-up of a person in direct sunlight, heavy dark shadows may be caused by a hat. You can use fill-in flash to eliminate the shadows.

When using fill-in flash in close-ups, cut down the amount of light from the flash bulb to avoid over-exposing the film. To do this, turn the subject so that the sun strikes his back or side, then fill in the remaining shadows with light from an electronic flash unit or a synchronized blue flashbulb. Set your camera for the normal sunlight exposure for the film being used. Don't use flash for fill-in at a distance beyond 20 feet. At 6 feet or closer, put a thickness of white handkerchief over the flash reflector to avoid over-exposure.

A slight haze or overcast is one of the photographer's best friends. Light coming from the sky is diffused, soft and even. The need for fill-in flash or reflectors is eliminated because of the absence of harsh shadows.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 12, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEFS.....

Weed Control Guide. Growers can find important weed control information in The Commercial Vegetable Pest Control Guide for 1967. The 24-page publication has extensive tables of weed control information and of insecticide and fungicide recommendations for vegetable crops. The guide--University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service "Special Report No. 5"--was distributed to county agents and commercial vegetable growers earlier this year. See your county agent for further information.

* * * *

Dairy Cows Need Hay. Dairy cows on lush pasture or high moisture green chop need a small amount of hay daily. Bill Mudge, University of Minnesota extension dairy husbandman, says the dry hay will help prevent the drop in butterfat test which often occurs on pasture or immature green chop. Dry hay remains in the paunch of the cow longer than either pasture or green chop. This, in turn, contributes to a more nearly normal digestion and helps produce a more normal and consistent butterfat test. Also, a small amount of hay fed daily to cows on lush pasture or green chop will increase milk production.

* * * *

"Control Canada Thistle Month." June is "Control Canada Thistle Month" in Minnesota. Gerald Miller and Richard Behrens, University of Minnesota agronomists, say you can control Canada Thistle in grass pastures by spraying with 2,4-D. Usually the treatment must be repeated two or more years. Apply 2,4-D at one to two pounds per acre. Spray pastures when thistles are growing rapidly and before the bud stage. And don't graze dairy cattle on the treated pastures for seven days after spraying.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 12, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

FLOCK SELECTION,
PULLORUM TESTING
SHORT COURSE SET

A short course on "Flock Selection and Pullorum Testing" will be offered June 28-30 on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

The course, sponsored by the University's Department of Agricultural Short Courses, is designed primarily for hatcherymen and service personnel in the poultry industry.

Some of the topics to be covered are farm sanitation, disease control, and regulations of the National Poultry Improvement Plan. There will be laboratory practice in collecting blood samples and pullorum testing, as well as sessions on the physical selection of birds for breeder flocks.

Melvin Hamre, University of Minnesota extension poultry specialist, says the course is offered in alternate years only. There will be no short course on flock selection and pullorum testing in 1968.

For further information and registration forms, write to the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 12, 1967

To agents in Southeast,
Central and Southwest
Districts

Immediate release

TIMELY SPRAYING
CAN HELP CONTROL
CUTWORMS ON CORN

Localized infestations of cutworms in corn have been reported in southeast and south central Minnesota, says John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist.

Once the corn comes up, Lofgren says the only effective cutworm control method is spraying with two pounds actual toxaphene or diazinon, or one pound actual carbaryl (Sevin) per acre.

Spray as soon as cutworm damage is noticed because cutworm activity can reduce or destroy the stand.

Cutworms feeding underground may feed on the young plant above the seed and cut it off, or they may burrow into lower stalks of older plants. Other cutworms cut off plant parts above ground and pull these pieces into their soil burrows.

Farmers should use as high a volume of total spray as possible for best results. Cutworm control will be more effective if the field is cultivated after it is sprayed.

Lofgren warns that, in order to avoid illegal chemical residues in meat and milk, toxaphene treated plants should not be fed or ensiled.

Corn treated with diazinon or carbaryl (Sevin) may be fed to cattle or put in silage because residues of the chemical will have disappeared by harvest.

Your county agent can provide more detailed information on cutworm control.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 12, 1967

To all counties

ATT: Home Agents

Immediate release
(Ninth in series on
home economics careers)

**RESEARCH VITAL
TO FUTURE OF
HOME ECONOMICS**

If you enjoy asking questions, searching for answers and have the necessary blend of curiosity and patience, then a challenging career awaits you as a researcher in home economics.

Research provides the answers for vital problems in all phases of home economics, says Roxana Ford, assistant director of the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota. These areas may include family life, foods, nutrition, housing, household equipment, institutional administration, home economics education, textiles, clothing and related art.

These answers in turn provide information for solutions to everyday problems of living and for teaching in the classroom, in extension, through books, magazines, newspapers, radio and television.

The young high school woman attracted by the challenge of research should discuss her plans with a high school or college adviser who will help choose courses to provide a good basis for both college study and careers. Mathematics and ability in writing are especially valuable for the future researcher.

Usually advanced work beyond a bachelor's degree from college is required before one may become an independent research worker. But many assistantships are available for the beginning years in colleges and universities. An assistantship acquaints the worker with problems that need to be studied and will give some practical experience.

Jobs in research are to be found in colleges and universities, hospitals, government agencies and business firms.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 12, 1967

To all counties
FOR RELEASE: Immediately After
County Board has
completed exercise

COUNTY DEFENSE
BOARD COMPLETES
READINESS EXERCISE

Members of the _____ County U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Defense Board took part recently in a nation-wide exercise concerning emergency food management.

Purpose of the exercise was to train the board members in how to go about providing an equitable distribution of all food supplies following a national emergency like a nuclear attack.

_____, office manager of the County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, is chairman of the USDA County Defense Board.

Other members are _____, Soil Conservation Service technician; _____, county extension agent; _____ of the Farmers Home Administration; _____ of the Forest Service; _____ of _____. (Include representatives of other USDA agencies that may be located in county)

It was explained during the exercise that in case of a national emergency, retail stores would ration food as supervised by county ration boards operating under the direction of the county civil defense director.

Wholesale food distributors would supply retail stores under normal procedures as much as possible. County USDA defense boards would assist the food industry by helping retail stores locate new suppliers when necessary.

It was also explained that upon request, the defense boards would also assist the food industry in obtaining essential supplies and services including emergency credit.

In order for USDA to assure fair nation-wide distribution of food supplies following a national emergency, county boards will have to know how food supplies for the county have been affected by the emergency, the county chairman explained.

(more)

add 1 - county defense board

The recent exercise helped the county board determine what type and how much food is normally consumed in the county. The board also estimated how much of these foods are grown and processed locally, where surplus amounts are shipped to outside the county, and from where outside the county additional supplies are obtained.

The USDA State Defense Board, which consists of agency representatives, directs and coordinates the activities of the county boards. Responsibilities of other agencies in the case of a national emergency are as follows:

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service -- concerned with emergency operations related to agricultural production and grain storage and distribution;

Agricultural Research Service -- responsible for defense against war-caused insects, diseases, and fallout as they affect agriculture;

Consumer and Marketing Service -- assists commercial food processors and distributors to continue functioning during emergency conditions;

Cooperative Extension Service -- informs farmers, the food industry and other rural people about rural defense and emergency food production measures;

Farmers Home Administration -- provides emergency credit and credit guarantees to farmers and the food processing and distribution industry;

Forest Service -- coordinates the prevention and control of enemy-caused rural fires and the production of timber during national emergencies;

Soil Conservation Service -- monitors radiation on farms and farm stored products and gives technical advice concerning land use during a national emergency;

Statistical Reporting Service -- provides the agricultural statistics needed to support the emergency food production and management program.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 12, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

BEAN LEAF BEETLES
ON SOYBEANS SHOULD
BE CONTROLLED NOW

Infestations of bean leaf beetles on soybeans are more of a problem in Minnesota this year than past years, says John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist.

The bean leaf beetles appearing now are just emerging after winter hibernation.

The beetles begin feeding on soybeans as soon as crops emerge in the spring. Young beans can be severely injured or killed by early defoliation, Lofgren warns. The beetles also feed on garden beans.

Bean leaf beetles are recognized by their size and color. They are about 3/16 of an inch long, and are yellowish to reddish with black spots.

To control bean beetles, spray with 1½ to 2 pounds of actual toxaphene, or one pound actual carbaryl (Sevin) per acre.

Toxaphene should be used on fields harvested for beans only. Toxaphene treated plants should not be fed to livestock. There are no limitations for the use of carbaryl.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 12, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

WIDE-SPECTRUM CHEMICAL
IS NOW AVAILABLE IN
GARDEN WEED KILLERS

A wide-spectrum chemical--Dacthal--for use in weed killers has been made available to gardeners this year, according to Orrin C. Turnquist, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist.

Weed killers containing Dacthal can be used effectively in gardens containing a wide variety of established vegetables.

Dacthal can be used with members of the cabbage family, such as broccoli, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, onions, snap beans, kale, turnips, potatoes, garlic and cabbage, and with squash, cucumbers, tomatoes, melons, lettuce, sweet potatoes, yams, eggplants, peppers and strawberries. It also can be used on established lawns and around certain shrubs and flowers.

The chemical prevents crabgrass, chickweed, and many other broad-leaved weeds and undesirable annual grasses. Dacthal kills only germinating seeds. Weeds already grown must be destroyed by cultivation.

In the past, Turnquist says, cultivation was the only method of weed control which was effective for an entire garden. Because of the variety of crops in a small plot, no one chemical was completely satisfactory.

The method and time of application of weed killers containing Dacthal will vary. Turnquist warns gardeners to follow directions on the containers carefully.

Most garden shops should have information on weed killers containing Dacthal.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 13, 1967

Immediate release

REGIONAL ART SHOW TO BE HELD IN REDWOOD FALLS

The first regional amateur art show to be held in Minnesota is scheduled for July 15-16 in Redwood Falls in the main exhibit building on the Redwood County Fairgrounds, according to an announcement from Huldah Curl, extension arts coordinator at the University of Minnesota.

The art show, the first in a series of regional exhibits to be held around the state, is sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and General Extension Division. The plan is to hold regional exhibits covering the entire state preliminary to the University's annual Town/Country Art Show on the St. Paul Campus. Eventually the award-winning paintings and sculpture from the regional exhibitions will comprise the Town/Country Art Show.

The regional art show in Redwood Falls is open to amateur artists beyond high school age from any of 19 counties in southwestern Minnesota. Artists may submit one original painting or piece of sculpture--or a maximum of two art works in any one medium. They must have been completed within the last two years. The entry must be original, not a copy. Photographs and craft work are not accepted. Entries will be due a week before the show opens.

Further information is available from county extension offices or from Huldah Curl, 316 Nolte Center, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

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67-155-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 13, 1967

Immediate release

UM SCHEDULES FIELD DAYS DURING JUNE--JULY

Research on corn, soybeans, small grains, sorghum, forages and other crops will highlight activities at field days planned by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station during June and July.

The field days at branch experiment stations throughout the state are part of the Institute of Agriculture's continuing education program and give Minnesota farmers a chance to learn first-hand about current research on field crops.

The dates and general outline of field days programs are as follows:

* June 28--Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton--Most emphasis will be on corn and soybeans and related production practices, such as fertilizer rates and placement, insect and weed control, row spacing and plant population. Additional crops under study include small grains, specialty crops, forages and sorghum.

* June 30--Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount--Corn and soybean production practices will be featured with emphasis on weed control, row spacing and fertilizer rates. Other crop research can be viewed by those interested.

* July 6--Southern Experiment Station, Waseca--Research projects on corn and soybean production will highlight the program. Other projects to be shown involve small grains, forages and specialty crops, as well as horticultural work in vegetables and ornamentals.

* July 13--West Central Experiment Station, Morris--Emphasis will be on corn and soybean production. Additional projects on small grains, sorghum-sudan hybrids, potatoes and tillage methods will also be featured.

* July 18--North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids--The program features crops important to north central Minnesota, especially forages, potatoes, small grains and sorghum-sudan hybrids.

* July 19--Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston--Major emphasis will be on small grain production practices, such as fertilization, varieties, planting rates and dates. The program includes weed control projects on small grains and other important Red River Valley crops. Projects on specialty crops, such as sunflowers, mustard and rape will also be shown.

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67-156-dcf

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 14, 1967

Immediate release

'CRAZY OVER HORSES' IS TITLE OF NEW TV SERIES

"Crazy Over Horses" is the title of a special series of television programs to be broadcast this summer in the Twin Cities, Appleton and Duluth areas.

The series on horse selection, care and training will begin with the first of 15 programs Thursday (June 15) on the weekly "University Hour" television show.

Programs will be aired each Thursday through September 21 from 9-9:30 p.m. on KTCA, Channel 2 in the Twin Cities; KWCM, Channel 10 in Appleton; and WDSE, Channel 8 in Duluth.

It will also be shown on WTCN, Channel 11 in the Twin Cities at 9:30 a.m. each Saturday from July 1 through September 30; and on KEYC, Channel 12 in Mankato, later this summer. The KEYC schedule of broadcasts will be announced later.

Host for the series will be Dr. George Mather, professor of veterinary medicine at the University of Minnesota. Special guests will appear each week with Mather to discuss various subjects relating to horses.

Some of the topics to be discussed include horse breeds, needs and selection, breeding, care of mare and foal, foot care and shoeing, horsemanship and riding, Arabian and Western Horses, hunters, jumpers, saddle bred and racing horses, and various injuries and diseases.

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67-160-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 14, 1967

Immediate release

4-H JUNIOR LEADERS TO HEAR DOOLEY

Malcolm Dooley, founder of the Dr. Thomas A. Dooley Foundation, will be one of the featured speakers at the State 4-H Junior Leadership Conference to be held June 20-23.

Dooley will be speaking Wednesday morning, June 21, on "Pursuit of Excellence--Stewardship of Self."

Some 800 Minnesota 4-H junior leaders, ages 14-19, are expected to attend the conference on the State Fair Grounds and the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Theme of the conference is "Pursuit of Excellence--in Stewardship of Self, in Personal Appearance and in Expanded 4-H Programs."

Presiding over the opening assembly on Tuesday, June 20, will be Sharon Schmidt, State 4-H Federation president, Pipestone. Delegates will hear Paul Cashman, assistant vice president for educational relationships and development at the University of Minnesota, speak on "Pursuit of Excellence--Conscientious Citizenship." That evening the delegates will assemble at the 4-H building on the State Fair Grounds for a presentation by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, on "Pursuit of Excellence--Through Personal Citizenship."

(more)

add 1 - junior leadership conference

Wednesday afternoon a teen look revue moderated by Margaret Grundereng, assistant professor in clothing and textiles at the University of Minnesota, will feature some 24 boys and girls modeling fashion "looks" such as the high-fashion look, the sexy look, the rebellious look. In the discussion that follows on personal appearance and its importance, delegates will give their reactions to the fashion "looks".

Thursday afternoon a group panel will discuss the "Youthquake in 4-H." Members of the panel are Eleanor Wilson, 4-H and youth program leader, Federal Extension Service; Roland Abraham, professor and associate director of the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Minnesota; Leonard Harkness; and Kim Kowalke, Wright County and Ann Steifel, Washington County, delegates to the National 4-H Conference in Washington, D. C.

A banquet Thursday evening at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, will be sponsored by the Minneapolis Area Chamber of Commerce. The 4-H Alumni Awards will be presented.

Friday's session will include election of State Federation officers.

Also included in the program are a picnic at Como Park, a platter party and an evening at Cinerama. Federation officers and voting delegates will convene Monday evening preceding the conference for a business and orientation session. They represent 55,000 4-H members throughout the state.

Objectives of the conference are to help 4-H junior leaders gain inspiration and deepen their commitment to pursue meaningful life goals and gain a better understanding of the scope and depth of 4-H, says Mrs. Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

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67-158-smd

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 15, 1967

SPECIAL

Immediate release

PROGRAM, SPEAKERS ANNOUNCED FOR RURAL BANKING SCHOOL

The agricultural economy of the Upper Midwest, financial management in tomorrow's agriculture and the rural community in transition will be among topics discussed at a special three-state Rural Banking School July 23-28 at the University of Minnesota Morris Campus.

Details of the week-long program were announced recently by R. J. Hubbell, St. Paul, president of the Minnesota Bankers Association.

The School is being sponsored by the bankers associations of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. According to Hubbell, it was established primarily to fill the need for a course of study for bankers responsible for agricultural lending.

Other topics on the program include cropping and livestock systems, farm credit analysis and agricultural research in progress. Speakers will be nationally prominent bankers and agricultural specialists from business, government and universities.

The session will begin Sunday (July 23) with a general orientation and conclude with a banquet Friday evening (July 28). Four class sessions will be held during the week with special seminars each evening.

Subject areas and speakers scheduled are as follows:

Financial Management in Tomorrow's Agriculture -- James Nielson, chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Washington State University; Manning Becker, agricultural economist, Oregon State University; and Wallace Aanderud, extension economist, South Dakota State University (SDSU).

Cropping Systems -- Lyle Derscheid, SDSU extension agronomist; Lars Jenson, extension agronomist, North Dakota State University (NDSU); Harley Otto, extension agronomist, Charles Cuykendall, extension economist, William Penning, area farm management specialist and Lawrence Christenson, farm and home development agent, all from the University of Minnesota (UM).

Livestock Systems -- Kenneth Egertson, UM extension economist in livestock marketing; and John Kadlec, agricultural economist, Purdue University.

add 1 -- banking school program

Farm Credit Analysis -- T. P. Axton, president of Lafayette (Ind.) Savings Bank and former chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the American Bankers Association; Fred D. Sobering, NDSU extension economist; Wallace Aanderud, SDSU extension economist; Paul Hasbargen, UM extension economist; John Doneth, agricultural economist, Michigan State University; Merrill B. Evans, director of Iowa Marketing Research Corp., Iowa Farm Bureau Federation; and Arvid C. Knudtson, vice president of Northwest Bancorporation, Minneapolis.

The Agricultural Economy of the Upper Midwest -- Vernon Ruttan, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, and Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture, both from the University of Minnesota; Jimmie Hillman, chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Arizona; Eber Eldridge, agricultural economist at Iowa State University; and Theodore D. Brown, president of the Sterling Colo. Security State Bank and chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the American Bankers Association.

Rural Community in Transition -- Charles E. Ramsey, UM extension sociologist; Duane Mattheis, Minnesota Commissioner of Education; and Hugh Galusha, president of Ninth District Federal Reserve Bank in Minneapolis.

Agricultural Research in Progress -- Featured will be guided and informal tours of ongoing research projects at the West Central Experiment Station, under the guidance of Ralph Smith, superintendent, and his staff.

The main objective of the School is to upgrade and assist agricultural bankers in the three states, and at the same time to provide improved skills for community service and leadership in rural areas and to improve the banker's ability in farm and home financial planning. Eighty bankers will attend this year's session of the two year School.

Cooperating with the banker's associations are the Agricultural Extension Services of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota; the West Central Experiment Station; and the University of Minnesota Morris.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 19, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

FUNGICIDE APPLICATION ON
CEREAL GRAINS CAN GIVE
HIGHER YIELD AND QUALITY

Fungicide application on cereal grains can give favorable returns on yield and higher quality grains, says Herbert Johnson, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist.

Research at the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station near Rosemount showed that increased gross return from fungicide application paid for the cost of treatment each year in five or six years of testing, and in some years resulted in a very good return on investment.

Using fungicides to control leaf diseases on cereal crops is not new, Johnson says. Recently, however, information and technical development in application method has become available which makes fungicide application on cereal grains a fairly sound and economical operation.

In the past, fungicides were registered for use only on wheat. And of the fungicides available, Zineb was the only one used. New fungicides are being developed for use on other cereal grains as well.

Johnson encourages wheat and barley growers to apply fungicides on wheat and barley on at least a small scale this year, so they become acquainted with the effect of the fungicides and application procedures.

Application can be by airplane or ground sprayers.

Johnson hopes growers will set up treatment so a paired comparison is possible at combining between treated and untreated areas.

It is important, he cautions, to spray fungicides at the proper time. Close attention must be given to disease development, stage of crop, weather, and the actual fungicide application.

There must be potential for a good yield in the field at time of treatment. It is not economical to apply fungicides on a crop severely damaged in other ways.

Detailed information on specific fungicides, and methods and times of application can be obtained from your county agent.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 19, 1967

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release
(Last in series on
home economics careers)

EXTENSION HOME
ECONOMISTS BRING
IDEAS TO ADULTS

Seniors in high school who are considering college degrees in home economics will find boundless opportunities in the Agricultural Extension Service.

The Agricultural Extension Service is an off-campus informal educational program of the University of Minnesota for the citizens of the state, says Arleen Barkeim, extension district home economic supervisor at the University of Minnesota. Its purpose is to provide information on agriculture, home economics and other related subjects to help individuals and families improve their homes and communities.

To be an extension home economist or a home agent a high school senior will need a degree in home economics from an accredited college or university, a sincere desire to work with people, good health, enthusiasm, ability to communicate both in writing and speaking, desire to continue learning, good judgment and a sense of responsibility.

The extension program may fall into such broad areas as consumer education, management, housing and home furnishings, child development, public affairs, community improvement, human relations, clothing and nutrition.

Home agents are employed in almost every county of every state. They provide educational programs to adults that are designed to reflect their needs at different stages in the family life cycle. In planning the program, the home agent consults with community leaders to learn their views on local problems and needs. The program may involve helping people to understand the basic principles of satisfying family life, to improve homemaking skills or to learn new methods.

Home agents also work with youth in the community through the 4-H program and the Young Adult Citizens club.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 19, 1967

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release
(First in series on
livestock showmanship)

DAIRY CATTLE
FITTED FOR
4-H FAIRS

As part of their dairy club work, some 6,000 4-H club members in Minnesota will be fitting and showing their animals at county fairs.

Good grooming, clipping and a thorough washing make it possible to show a dairy project animal at her best, says William Mudge, extension dairy husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

Clipping emphasizes the dairy character of the animal. Clip tails, heads and necks of all dairy animals; also clip the belly and udder of cows. Clip the tail from an inch above the switch up to the tailhead. If the rump is uneven, clip the hair from the high spots, but leave hair in the low spots.

Pose your heifer so she stands properly before clipping the shoulders. Starting at the point of the shoulder, remove the hair from the shoulder blade. Clip all hair from the head and neck. Look carefully for skipped patches before quitting. Clip at least three weeks before the first show and again two or three days before the first show day.

Jerseys are seldom washed except on feet and legs. Other breeds are usually washed before leaving the farm and again the day before each show. Wet the animal thoroughly, lather with a good grade soap and scrub with a brush. Avoid laundry soaps or detergents which leave hair rough and dry. Keep the animal warm with a clean blanket while the hair dries. This makes the hair soft.

Brush the animal thoroughly just before ring time. Then go over her with a wool rag moistened with equal parts of olive oil and alcohol to remove dust and loose hair.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 19, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Exhibition Health Requirements for Livestock--Poultry. Livestock and poultry exhibited at county and state fairs must meet health requirements of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board, says Dr. Raymond Solac, University of Minnesota extension veterinarian. Most cattle, swine, sheep, dogs and poultry may need health certificates, and some will need tests before exhibiting. Exhibitors are urged to check the health requirements before fair time. Exhibitors can ask their county agent or veterinarian for special health requirement information. In no case can livestock or poultry under quarantine, or originating from a herd or flock under quarantine for any infectious or communicable disease be exhibited or allowed entry to exhibition premises.

* * * *

Soiled Eggs Bring Lower Prices. Soiled eggs usually bring the equivalent of a "C" Grade price even though the eggs may be Grade "A" quality, says Robert Berg, University of Minnesota extension poultry specialist. This discrimination against soiled eggs is dictated by the housewife, who expects the eggs to be as sanitary and wholesome in appearance as other food items in the market. Soiled eggs are not only unattractive and unappetizing to the consumer, but the soil on the shell may contain bacteria that can cause spoilage and off-flavors of the egg contents. For information on cleaning soiled eggs, ask your county agent for Poultry Husbandry Fact Sheet No 1, "Cleaning Soiled Eggs." Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101.

* * * *

Give Dairy Cows Grain Before Calving. Leaving dry dairy cows in pasture without grain until calving is false economy. Bill Mudge, University of Minnesota extension dairy husbandman, suggests feeding grain to the dry cow during at least the last three weeks before calving. One pound of grain per day for each 100 pounds of body weight of the dry cow pays off in higher milk production following calving.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 19, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

DAIRY PRODUCTS RESISTANCE
TO OXIDATION INCREASED
WITH FEED SUPPLEMENTS

Recent research indicates that milk and dairy products can be made more resistant to oxidation if dairy cows are fed rations supplemented with either tocopherol (Vitamin E), or ethoxyquin, according to V. S. Packard, University of Minnesota extension dairy products specialist.

Oxidation in dairy products produces undesirable oxidized flavors usually described as cardboardy, metallic, oily, or tallowy.

Packard notes that high quality milk (milk with a low bacteria count) is more likely to develop oxidized flavors than low quality milk with a higher bacteria count. Bacteria use oxygen in the milk, he explained. This reduces the amount of oxygen available for oxidation.

Other factors causing oxidation are iron or copper contamination, which may come from contaminated water, rusty equipment, or copper containing metals.

Milk is usually more susceptible to oxidation when cows are dry fed, Packard said. But, he also noted that milk may oxidize if sufficient contamination is present.

Feeds supplemented with either tocopherol or ethoxyquin increase the milk's resistance to oxidation regardless of the cause of oxidation.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 19, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

HERBICIDES AVAILABLE
FOR POSTEMERGENCE
WEED CONTROL IN CORN

Several effective herbicides are available for postemergence weed control in corn, says Gerald Miller, University of Minnesota extension agronomist.

He warns, however, that crop damage may occur if the wrong chemical is used, if it is applied at the wrong time, or if it is applied improperly.

Annual broad-leaved weeds can be controlled with postemergence applications of 2,4-D. However, spray drift from 2,4-D, and spray droplets or vapors from some 2,4-D esters may injure susceptible crops. And, severe stand losses can occur when 2,4-D applications are followed by a storm or careless cultivation while the stalks are brittle.

Do not use 2,4-D from tasseling to dough stage. It can be applied after the early dough stage if necessary, but it is better to control weeds earlier.

To reduce 2,4-D injury, avoid spraying the upper leaves and leaf whorl when the corn is more than eight inches tall. This can be done by using drop nozzles between the rows of corn when the corn is over eight inches.

If nozzles are directed toward the row from both sides, the herbicide concentration must be reduced to compensate for double coverage.

Dicamba controls Canada thistle and smartweed better than 2,4-D, and is less injurious to the corn.

Dicamba and 2,4-D mixtures control broad-leaved weeds, but not grasses. Dicamba alone or with 2,4-D can be used only until the corn is three feet tall.

Take special precautions to avoid drift when using dicamba, Miller says. Dicamba drift has affected soybeans and other broad-leaved crops planted a considerable distance from the sprayed fields. In some cases soybean yield losses have occurred.

add one -- herbicides available for postemergence

If corn is treated with dicamba, do not graze or harvest for dairy feed prior to the milk stage of the grain.

Early postemergence sprays of atrazine effectively control most annual broad-leaved weeds and grasses in corn.

Apply atrazine within three weeks of planting while the weeds are less than 1½ inches tall for best results. The addition of one or two gallons per acre of special oils with an emulsifier to the spray increases the effectiveness of early postemergence atrazine application.

Do not mix 2,4-D with atrazine and oil, Miller says. Severe corn injury has occurred where 2,4-D was added to this mixture.

Directed spray application of herbicides or flame weeding also may be used. However, both procedures are emergency measures to control heavy weed stands that have become established within corn rows.

Dalapon-2,4-D and linuron can be used as directed sprays. Miller warns that these chemicals may cause severe injury to the corn. To reduce injury apply directed sprays only with special equipment that directs the sprays on the lower portion of stalk. And above all, read the directions carefully.

For more information on postemergence weed control, ask your county agent for a copy of University of Minnesota Extension Folder 212--Revised, entitled "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops 1967." Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 19, 1967

For Release No Later
than June 30

CANADA THISTLE CAN
REDUCE CROP YIELD
IF NOT CONTROLLED

It is important to control Canada thistle in fields and pastures, say Gerald Miller and Richard Behrens, University of Minnesota agronomists.

Canada thistle infests some 1.5 million Minnesota acres. It can reduce crop yield by competing with crops for light, water and nutrients. These yield reductions can be serious. Experimental tests showed stands of 2, 12, and 25 thistles per square yard caused losses in small grain yields averaging 16, 36 and 60 percent.

The elimination of small, dense thistle patches is the most important part of a control program, Miller and Behrens say. These are the major sources of seed and rootstocks for the development of new infestations.

The best control methods for dense patches require losing crop production for a year or more; but the loss is usually worth it because yields are poor in dense thistle stands, and seeds from these stands can spread to other areas.

Several chemicals can be used for patch treatment that will eliminate 95 to 100 percent of the thistle stands. However, these chemicals are nonselective and kill some crops as well as thistles.

Tillage can be used to eliminate Canada thistle also, but chemical control is more effective.

When Canada thistle infests large acreages, it is seldom economically feasible for a farmer to stop crop production for one or more growing seasons to eliminate the infestation.

There are several chemical practices which allow crop production and still reduce Canada thistle stands, Miller notes. To avoid crop damage, it is important to use the right chemical, the proper application method and apply the chemical at the right time.

For further information on chemicals and application procedures for Canada thistle control, ask your county agent for University of Minnesota Extension Bulletin 329, "Controlling Canada Thistle." Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 19, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

SANITATION, INSECTICIDES
NECESSARY FOR CONTROLLING
DIFFERENT TYPES OF FLIES

It pays to get the jump on flies, says John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist. It is difficult to control flies once the numbers of flies are high and they are breeding rapidly.

Several types of flies are troublesome. Control measures effective on one kind may not work against another.

Sanitation is the basic method for controlling house and stable flies. Because these pests breed in decomposing organic matter, it is important to haul out manure at least once a week, and to dispose of garbage by burying it. Then the use of residual fly sprays applied to the flies resting places in and on buildings, fences and pens will help control the flies.

Horn flies and face flies, which breed in pasture, can be controlled only by applying approved insecticides on livestock. Back-rubbers and other self-treating devices are effective, especially against horn flies. Livestock also may be sprayed or dusted.

Before using any insecticide on livestock or in barns, be sure it is approved for that particular use. Follow all precautions and limitations on the labels. Additional information on fly control is available at your county extension office.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 20, 1967

* FOR RELEASE: *
* After 7 p.m., Thurs- *
* day, June 22, 1967 *

AWARDS GIVEN TO 4-H ALUMNI AND 4-H SPONSORS

Twelve Minnesotans were given special recognition this evening (Thurs., June 22) for their services in helping 4-H youth.

Four alumni awards, given annually to adults who exemplify effective community leadership, public service, service to 4-H club work and success in their chosen careers, went to Mabel Lohmann, homemaker, Zumbrota; Mrs. Orville C. Swenson, homemaker, Glenwood; Edward C. Frederick, associate professor and superintendent of the Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca and Jack Delany, farmer, Lake Benton.

The four received plaques from Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., New York.

Top executives of companies which have given long-time support to The Greater Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce-sponsored 4-H Banquet were honored at a President's Table and given plaques by the Minnesota 4-H Federation. They are J. B. Massie, president, Northrup King & Co.; Fred Seed, executive vice-president, Cargill, Inc.; Stuart Wells, president, The Dayton Company; Boyd Bartlett, vice-president and general manager, John Deere Company; Walter Ringer, Jr., president, Foley Mfg. Co.; Fred Ryman, senior vice-president, B.F. Nelson Mfg. Co.; Harry E. Atwood, executive vice-president, Northwestern National Life Insurance Co.; William Foss, president, Minneapolis-Moline Inc.

(more)

add 1 - alumni recognized

Presentation of the awards was part of the program at the Greater Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce banquet for 4-H junior leaders at the Radisson Hotel. The event was held as part of the 1967 Minnesota 4-H Junior Leadership Conference which closes Friday noon on the State Fair grounds.

Miss Lohmann has served as a leader for the Zumbrota Busy Bees 4-H Club in Goodhue County for 28 years. She has been in a wheelchair most of her adult life and is a double amputee. Close to 300 4-H members have come under her influence. A former 4-H'er in Goodhue County, she was an active junior leader, demonstrator and was once a delegate to the National 4-H Club Congress, representing the field of general home economics.

Mrs. Swenson views her 4-H contacts "as mountain-top experiences that have made a lasting impression." She has been an adult leader for six years and is now secretary of the Pope County 4-H Advisory Council. For nine years she was a 4-H member in Lac qui Parle County.

Frederick is associate professor and superintendent of the Southern School and Experiment Station at Waseca. He frequently serves as a speaker at 4-H banquets, camps and club meetings. He has judged speech and herdsmanship contests and has coached livestock judging teams. He is a member of many honorary societies and is author of the column "Do's and Don'ts for Dairymen" in Hoard's Dairyman. He was a 4-H member for seven years in Blue Earth County and was a delegate to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

For 20 years Delany has been a farmer and purebred Hereford breeder in Lincoln County. He has been an adult leader in the beef project and a member of the Lincoln County Fair Board. He has conducted livestock judging, grooming and showing sessions on his farm and was instrumental in planning 4-H improvements at the fair grounds. During nine years as a 4-H member in Lincoln County, he received awards in the beef project at the Junior Livestock Show and the Minnesota State Fair.

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67-161-smd

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 22, 1967

Immediate release

DISTRICT SHARE-THE-FUN SHOWS ANNOUNCED

Six district 4-H Share-the-Fun festivals have been scheduled for Minnesota in July, Stanley Meinen, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

They will be held at Owatonna State School, Owatonna, July 11; Lincoln School, Redwood Falls, July 12; Jordan Senior High School, Jordan, July 13; Wheaton High School, Wheaton, July 18; Thief River Falls High School, Thief River Falls, July 19; and State School and Hospital, Brainerd, July 20.

All programs will begin at 8 p.m. and are open to the public free of charge.

4-H'ers from every county in the state will be represented with talent acts ranging from musical and dance numbers to baton twirling, pantomime and dramatic skits. Participants will attend afternoon workshops to get tips on performing before the public.

Two members from participating counties will serve as masters of ceremonies.

Acts will be chosen from the six district shows for the state Share-the-Fun program given during the Minnesota State Fair.

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

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67-164-jbn

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 22, 1967

Immediate release

FREEZE THAT CATCH OF FISH

If you're at a loss to know what to do with that big catch your fisherman husband brings home, there's a simple solution: freeze some or all of the fish for later enjoyment.

Of vital importance to success in freezing fish is cleaning it well beforehand just as you would for table use, says Mrs. Shirley Munson, in charge of the University of Minnesota's food processing laboratory in the Department of Horticultural Science. Scale and eviscerate the fish, remove the head and fins, wash the fish thoroughly and drain it.

Package the fish in a good freezer wrapping material such as aluminum foil.

If you have room in the freezer, a good way to freeze small panfish such as sunfish is in a block of ice. Place the dressed fish in a clean watertight container such as a 2-pound coffee can or bread pan and cover with water. Ice is a good barrier to atmospheric oxygen. When ready to use the fish, thaw the ice under a slow stream from the cold water faucet.

Store fish in the coldest part of the freezer--near the bottom of chest types or directly on refrigerated shelves of upright models. A storage temperature of -10° F. is better than 0° F.

Northern pike, lake trout and smelts will keep well in the freezer from 4 to 6 months; bluegills, lake bass, crappies, sunfish from 7 to 9 months; walleyed pike and yellow perch for 9 months or more. If the fish is frozen in ice or if the temperature of the freezer is -10° F., storage life is increased 1 to 2 months, Mrs. Munson says.

When you're ready to use the fish, let it defrost completely or partially in the original wrapping material. Cook the fish while it is still chilled. Allow additional cooking time at a lower temperature if the fish is only partially defrosted.

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67-157-jbn

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 22, 1967

Immediate release

FREEZE SEASONAL FRUITS NOW FOR NEXT WINTER

Some of the fruits that will be appearing in local markets within the next month or two are easy to freeze at home and will make a delicious addition to salads, desserts and fruit cups next winter.

Mrs. Shirley Munson, in charge of the University of Minnesota's food processing laboratory in the Department of Horticultural Science, gives these directions for freezing some of the summer fruits:

Blueberries. Remove leaves, stems and inferior berries. Wash in cold water and drain. Berries may be packed dry without sugar in polyethylene bags. If you like fresh blueberry pie, you may want to package the amount you need for a pie with the exact measurement of sugar your recipe calls for so that no sugar need be added when you make the pie. For dessert use, pack the berries in a sugar syrup using 3 cups sugar to 1 quart cold water. Simply stir the sugar into the cold water; do not heat.

Rhubarb. After washing the rhubarb and cutting it into 1-inch lengths, freeze it in the same way you freeze blueberries--with or without sugar or in a sugar syrup.

Strawberries. Pick out immature and defective berries. Wash and hull them in cold water. Since sliced berries are more flavorful than whole berries, slice each berry into about three pieces. Use 1 cup of sugar to 7 or 8 cups of hulled berries, measuring them before slicing. Fold the sugar carefully into the berries before putting them in freezer cartons, being sure the sugar is well mixed with the fruit. The sugar gives flavor to the berries and also acts as a preservative.

If you wish to have whole berries for decorative purposes, freeze them in a syrup pack using 3 to 4 cups of sugar to 1 quart of water. Label, date and freeze immediately.

Fresh pineapple. If the top pulls out easily, the pineapple is ripe for freezing. Peel and core the pineapple, slice and dice or cut it into wedges. Mix the fruit thoroughly with sugar, using 1 cup sugar to 8 or 9 cups of diced pineapple. Or pack in sugar syrup, using 3 cups sugar to 1 quart of cold water. Label, date and freeze.

One caution: never use fresh pineapple in gelatin molds, since it contains an enzyme that will prevent gelling.

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67-159-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 22, 1967

Immediate release

UM FIELD DAYS START JUNE 28, CONTINUE DURING JULY

Field crop production research will be featured at field days coming up toward the end of June and during July at University of Minnesota branch experiment stations throughout the state.

Research projects to be shown cover a wide range of field crops including corn, soybeans, small grains, forages, sorghum-sudan hybrids, vegetables and specialty crops such as sunflowers, mustard and rape.

Some of the production practices being tested in the projects are fertilizer rates and placement, insect and weed control, varieties, row spacing and plant population, and planting rates and dates.

The field days are part of the Institute of Agriculture's continuing education program and Minnesota farmers will have a chance to learn more about the University's current research on field crop production.

A plant problems clinic will also be a feature at most stations this year. Anyone with an insect, plant disease, weed or soil problem can bring specimens and University specialists will be available to help diagnose the problem and recommend control measures.

At most stations, field day activities will run from about 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Activities will include wagon tours of research plots and displays, demonstrations and discussions of research projects.

Here are the dates:

- * June 28, Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton.
- * June 30, Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount.
- * July 6, Southern Experiment Station, Waseca.
- * July 13, West Central Experiment Station, Morris.
- * July 18, North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids.
- * July 19, Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 26, 1967

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

TENDER MEAT BEST FOR
OUTDOOR COOKING

Practically any cut of beef or lamb that you would normally broil or oven roast can be cooked outdoors.

Because outdoor cooking is a method of dry-heat cooking, cuts of meat should be tender, says Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Dry heat does not tenderize. Tougher cuts require longer, slower cooking in moist heat to make them tender.

Be sure to check the grade if you want high quality beef and lamb. The U. S. Department of Agriculture's purple, shield-shaped grade mark is a guide to meat grade.

Tender cuts of beef from animals of high government grade, such as USDA Choice, are better suited for outdoor cooking than those of lower grade beef, such as USDA Good, which may come from older, less tender animals.

Buy high-grade cuts of lamb for outdoor cooking. They have more fat and will be less likely to dry out.

In general appearance, high quality meat cuts will be uniform in color, of fine texture, firm and dry. Creamy white brittle fat indicates that the meat came from a young grain-fed animal.

When choosing meat for outdoor cooking, select steaks or chops at least one inch thick. Thin steaks or chops will dry out too much during cooking. Remember also that appetites are sure to be bigger -- so allow for seconds.

Store meat in a refrigerator or freezer until you are ready to barbecue it. For easier cooking, thaw frozen meat before barbecuing. If you plan to carry meat any distance in hot weather, carry it in an iced or insulated container. Or for long trips freeze it. A frozen piece of meat wrapped in several thickness of newspaper will stay frozen for a day or two.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 26, 1967

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release
(Second in series on
livestock showmanship)

**START GROOMING
BEEF ANIMALS
FOR LOCAL FAIRS**

Some 5, 000 4-H club members will be grooming their beef animals for show at county fairs during the coming months.

The three blue-ribbon ingredients for a beef animal at the fair are good appearance, good development and training, says Robert Jacobs, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

For best results, start grooming your calf at least two months before the show. A long, glossy coat of hair will make the calf look thicker and can help cover up some faults. Frequent bathing in cool water, a fan on the animal and burlap over the windows all tend to help grow hair.

Daily brushing keeps the hair coat clean and gentles the calf. First, brush out the dirt; wash, soap, rinse; then using the brush and scotch comb, start at the underline and comb and brush the hair upward. The hair on the rear quarters should be brushed outward to give the calf a wider appearance. Wash your calf several times before the show to keep his skin and hair in good condition and free of parasites. A bath once a week for eight weeks before the fair will serve very well. Then the calf can merely be sprinkled with cool water each evening between baths.

Oil the calf's hair by applying a commercial coat dressing or neetsfoot oil and denatured alcohol (mixed half and half.) Apply lightly and evenly with a wool cloth or a small hand sprayer. Oil makes the hair coat glossy, but too much oil causes the hair to mat or stick together. Wash your calf as soon as possible after the show or practice grooming sessions because the oil will collect dirt and dull the hair if left on too long.

(more)

add 1 --grooming beef cattle

Practice parading and posing the animal far in advance of the show. When parading, lead the animal from the left side and walk forward or slightly sideways. When posing, shift the halfterlead strap to the left hand and face toward the rear of the animal. Make sure the animal's feet are squarely placed and his head is held alert but not so high that his back dips. Lead your calf a mile each day for a month before the show.

After your calf has learned to stand, look him over. Learn your calf's faults and how you can make him look better. Practice walking in a circle and stopping your calf. Use the show stick to tickle your calf's belly and make him more gentle.

-smd-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 26, 1967

To all counties

4-H NEWS

COUNTY 4-H'ER(S)
TAKE PART IN
SHARE-THE-FUN

_____ County 4-H'ers will be represented in the district 4-H Share-the-Fun Show to be held in _____ on _____ at 8 p.m.
(bldg. and town) (date)

The _____ County act will be (describe act and give name, club and address of each performer).

The program is open to the public free of charge.

The event is one of six district 4-H Share-the-Fun festivals to be held around the state during July. Some 18 acts will be chosen from the six district shows for the state Share-the-Fun program given during the Minnesota State Fair. Acts at the district festivals vary from musical numbers to baton twirling, tap dancing and dramatic skits.

Two 4-H members from participating counties will serve as masters of ceremonies at each district event. (If one is from your county, mention name and address here.)

Participants in the program will attend an afternoon workshop to get tips on performing before the public.

"The Share-the-Fun festivals are designed to encourage creativeness, develop confidence and promote fun and fellowship among 4-H'ers," Says County (Club) Agent _____. "Attending the district event will give you an evening of pleasant entertainment and show your support of 4-H," he adds.

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

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 26, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

PREPARE TO SPRAY FOR
APPLE MAGGOTS DURING
FIRST WEEK IN JULY

Be alert in early July for the most destructive orchard pest in Minnesota--the apple maggot.

John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist, says early control of the apple maggot is essential. During heavy infestations it is difficult to protect small orchards and individual trees adequately with available material.

The success of a control program depends on the number of egg-laying apple maggot flies in an area, the number of unsprayed or uncared for apple trees around the orchard, and how thoroughly the trees are sprayed.

The best time to begin spraying is during the first half of July. This is when apple maggot flies begin laying eggs. For adequate control the flies must be killed before the eggs are laid.

Local newspapers and radio stations may announce the time of fly activity in an area and advise when to begin spraying. If these announcements are not made, Lofgren suggests beginning a spray program during the first week of July.

Three chemical sprays can be used: Diazinon, Sevin, or an all purpose fruit spray mix of methoxychlor plus malathion.

Repeat the spray every seven to ten days through August. And, repeat a spray if the application is followed by a heavy rain.

Before using any pesticides, read the directions and warnings on the label carefully.

Supplementary practices for controlling apple maggots include picking up dropped fruit, and controlling weeds and brush to eliminate places where flies rest and find protection.

For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of either Entomology Fact Sheet 20, titled, "The Apple Maggot," or Extension Pamphlet 184, "Home Fruit Spray Guide." Or, see your garden store dealer. Copies of the publications are also available from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 26, 1967

To all counties

For Immediate release

FUNGUS CAN
KILL MAPLE
LEAF TISSUE

Anthrachnose, a fungus that invades and kills leaf tissue on maple and other hardwood trees, has been reported in Minnesota, says Joe Vargas, University of Minnesota research assistant in plant pathology.

The fungus is characterized by the development of spots or dead areas on the leaves. The spots may be large or small, circular or irregular. They are light brown, purple or black. If the spots are numerous, they may merge until the entire leaf is affected.

On sugar maple, anthracnose is recognized by large, green-brown or red-brown areas along the leaf veins. These areas often extend to the leaf margin.

Affected leaves of Norway maple have purple to brown diseased tissue along the veins. On Japanese maple, the disease may affect the entire young leaf, which often becomes blackened and shriveled.

Vargas says anthracnose tends to spread rapidly after rains. While trees are not always seriously damaged by the disease, it mars the tree's appearance. And, he says, it can defoliate and consequently weaken the tree, making it more susceptible to winter injury.

Several chemicals are available to control anthracnose, such as zineb, captan, and some mercurical compounds. Commercial fungicides containing these chemicals can be obtained at most garden shops.

The first spraying should be in the spring when the leaves begin to unfold, and again in two weeks. However, if the year has been unusually wet like this year, the trees should be sprayed again in the summer.

Fertilizer will improve the vigor of trees weakened by repeated severe anthracnose attacks. This is a supplementary measure and not a substitute for fungicide treatment.

For further information, ask your county agent for U.S. Department of Agriculture Home and Garden Bulletin No. 81, titled "Maple Diseases and Their Control." Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agricultural Journalism
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 26, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

**FIREBLIGHT IN APPLE
TREES IS SERIOUS AND
DIFFICULT TO CONTROL**

Fireblight in apple trees has been reported to the University of Minnesota Extension Plant Disease Clinic, says Joe Vargas, University of Minnesota research assistant in plant pathology and director of the clinic.

Fireblight is one of the most serious, and difficult to control, diseases of apple and pear. No reliable method for preventing or completely eradicating it is known, although it can be reduced with cultural practices, orchard sanitation, and planting fireblight-tolerant varieties. Chemical sprays can be used, but they have not given satisfactory results.

Common fireblight symptoms are a blighting of blossoms and terminal growth of twigs. Terminal or twig blight is especially prevalent, occurring almost every year on susceptible varieties of both apples and pears. Blossom blight is common on pears, but may not occur each year on apples in the midwest.

Infected blossoms suddenly wilt and soon turn light to dark brown. As the disease progresses the tissue becomes water-soaked and dark green to black as though scorched. Droplets of a clear to milky ooze appear on the surface of the infected tissue. These droplets contain bacteria which can cause new infections.

Twig blight starts with an infection of the young, succulent, growing tip of the terminal growth. The infection travels rapidly down this terminal shoot. Newly infected tissue becomes watery, dark green, and somewhat oily. Droplets of ooze appear about the fifth day after infection.

In young trees, the bacteria may continue infection down the limb to girdle the tree trunk and kill the tree.

The bacterium survive the winter in limb and twig cankers. By the time trees are in late-pink to early-bloom stage, the bacteria start oozing to the surface of the canker, and may continue oozing until midsummer.

Rain, wind and insects help spread bacteria from the oozing cankers to blossoms and new leaves.

Infection can occur in the blossom period or any time new growth occurs.

(more)

add 1 -- fireblight in apple trees

Apple varieties which are very susceptible to fireblight are Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Wealthy, Willow Twig, and Transparent, and the Transcendent crabapple. During warm, rainy weather, Golden Delicious, Delicious, and Stayman Winesap may develop twig infections.

Encouraging lush growth increases the susceptibility of trees to fireblight. When fireblight threatens an orchard, any cultural practice that encourages hardening of the tissues will reduce disease threat. Thus it is helpful to reduce or cease nitrogen fertilization, to allow grasses and orchard floor vegetation to consume excess moisture by keeping tillage or mowing at a minimum, and to minimize maintenance pruning.

Pruning out and burning infected branches reduces the source of inoculum for the following growing season. However, the preferred pruning time is during the dormant period in late fall or early winter. If possible, cut branches during this period at least six inches below infected areas. Burn the pruned branches before leaf buds begin to break. Also remove any active cankers you find in spring.

If you do prune during the growing season, Vargas says you must disinfect pruning tools between pruning cuts on trees to avoid spreading the fireblight.

Formaldehyde, denatured alcohol, or liquid household chlorine bleach mixed half and half with water are suitable chemicals for disinfecting pruning tools.

While fireblight is difficult to control completely with chemicals, there is some evidence that some copper or antibiotic sprays give some control of blight on flowers and spurs if they are applied before the infection spreads. Bordeaux mixture or streptomycin is recommended.

Vargas says, however, that chemical methods have never approached full control of fireblight. Before deciding to spray, consider the cost of the chemicals, the amount of bacteria present, the favorability of weather conditions for fireblight infection and the severity of potential crop loss.

For further information, ask your county agent for a copy of either North Central Regional Extension Publication No. 16, titled "Diseases of Apples and Pear in the Midwest," University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service Special Report 6, titled "Pest Control Guide for Commercial Fruit Growers," or ask for Extension Pamphlet 184, "Home Fruit Spray Guide."

Or, write for these publications to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalis.
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 26, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Steady Vacuum Necessary for Good Milking. A steady vacuum on milking equipment is necessary for good milking, says Bill Mudge, University of Minnesota extension dairy husbandman. Teat-cups falling off or sucking air, or drops on the vacuum gauge over two inches when the last milker unit is attached suggest inadequate vacuum systems. Small or partially plugged vacuum lines, or small, worn vacuum pumps are causes of inadequate vacuum. A three-fourth inch vacuum line has reserve for only two units on 100 feet of line. If vacuum problems exist, installation of a larger pump or vacuum line gives faster milking, more milk and less udder trouble.

* * * *

New Bacteria Standards. Beginning July 1, 1967, new bacteria standards will be applied to Grade "A" raw milk, says V. S. Packard, University of Minnesota extension dairy products specialist. The maximum bacteria count under the new regulation is 100,000 bacteria per milliliter of milk. Previously the standard was 200,000 bacteria count per milliliter. More rigid standards also are being applied to the finished product. In the finished product the bacteria count may not exceed 20,000 per milliliter. Previously a 30,000 bacteria count was allowed.

* * * *

Sunflower Crop Bulletin Available. Farmers raising sunflowers as a cash crop will be interested in the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Bulletin 299, titled "Sunflower Crop in Minnesota." The new bulletin gives extensive information on the adaptation, quality, varieties, markets, seed production, planting, harvesting and storage, weed, pest and disease control and uses of sunflowers. Because of the risk of sunflower moth damage, in Minnesota sunflowers generally are not grown commercially south of a line between Minneapolis and the southeast corner of North Dakota. Ask your county agent for a copy of Extension Bulletin 299, "The Sunflower Crop in Minnesota." Or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 26, 1967

To county agents in the
Southwest, Southeast,
and Central Districts
Immediate release

NEW OAK WILT INFECTIONS
SHOWING UP IN MINNESOTA
SAYS PLANT PATHOLOGIST

New oak wilt infections are appearing in parts of Minnesota, says David French, University of Minnesota plant pathologist.

Yearly losses of trees from the disease are substantial. In fact, French says, oak wilt causes more tree loss in the state than dutch elm disease.

This is the time of year oaks start to wilt. "We will see increasing numbers of infected oaks in coming weeks," French said.

Oak wilt is caused by a fungus growing in the outer sapwood of the trees, mainly in vessels that conduct food and water from the roots to the leaves. It causes these vessels to plug up, cutting off the tree's water supply.

Oak wilt occurs in the southeastern part of the state, including the Twin Cities. It may occur as far west as Mankato and north to St. Cloud and Taylors Falls.

While all oak species are susceptible to wilt, red oaks are killed more rapidly by the fungus than bur and white oaks. Soon after a red oak becomes infected, the leaves toward the top of the tree turn dull green, then brown. The discoloration usually progresses from the leaf tip toward the base. The tree dies within a few weeks after the symptoms appear.

The infection in bur and white oaks usually kills scattered branches in the tree crown at first. These trees may survive for one or more years before dying.

Oak wilt can be positively identified only by a laboratory test on a sample of the fungus from a diseased tree. See your county agent for the location of a laboratory for these tests.

Laboratory samples should be taken from recently wilted branches or branches in the process of wilting. They should be six to ten inches long and cut from branches at least one-half inch in diameter,
(more)

add 1--oak wilt

Infected red oaks cannot be saved, French says. Control must aim at halting the spread of the fungus through the root grafts from infected to non-infected trees, by preventing formation of spores that might be spread by insects, and avoiding wounds on healthy trees that might be inoculated by spore-carrying beetles.

If a new infection appears in large wooded areas where the trees have low value, destroy both the infected trees and healthy trees immediately surrounding the infected trees. French explained that by the time wilt symptoms are obvious on infected trees, the fungus may have spread through root grafts to neighboring trees. Poison the stumps after removing the trees.

A good silvicide (tree-killing chemical) for this purpose is Ammate. Also, 2,4,5-T in diesel oil can be used. Follow manufacturer's directions for using silvicides.

If infected trees are in an area where they have high value, it may not be advisable to destroy healthy trees surrounding the infected ones, French says. In these areas, oak wilt can be controlled by using the chemical SMDC (Sodium N-methyldithiocarbonate). This chemical is found in several commercial fungicides.

The use of SMDC is adapted to trees around homes, to parks, groves, and forests where oaks grow in almost pure stands and the spread of the fungus by moving through root grafts may be swift and disastrous.

In using SMDC the infected trees still must be removed. But healthy trees immediately surrounding the infected area are protected by treating the roots with the chemical.

For detailed information on this treatment, ask your county agent for a copy of University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service Form PL-14 (Rev.), titled, "SMDC for Controlling The Spread of Oak Wilt and Dutch Elm Disease." Also ask for Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 5, "Oak Wilt and Its Control."

Or, write for copies to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 27, 1967

Immediate release

TURKEY GOOD BUY FOR THE FOURTH

If you're looking for something special for that company or family meal for the Fourth of July, consider turkey.

Turkey is one of the best meat buys at this time of year, according to Robert Berg, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. Some 80 million more pounds of turkeys are heading for market now than a year ago. Because of the big supply, turkey has been placed at the top of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods.

The University poultry specialist suggests that consumers try convenient turkey pan roasts for the Fourth. These roasts, containing both white and dark meat, weigh 2 to 2 1/2 pounds and come in an aluminum foil pan which can go from the freezer directly into the oven. Roasting time is only about 2 hours-- but read the directions on the package, Berg urges. The 2 to 2 1/2-pound roasts will serve approximately seven people.

For families who prefer a whole turkey, there is a variety of sizes on the market selling at unusually low prices.

Other items to put in your market basket when you're doing your shopping for the Fourth are the foods that are on the U.S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful for July: seasonal fresh vegetables such as sweet corn, snap beans, lettuce, green peppers, cucumber, onions and potatoes; dry beans for a steaming pot of baked beans; lemons and limes and frozen concentrate and other processed juices from these fruits to quench warm-weather thirst. The lemon crop is almost 20 percent bigger than average, and limes will add up to the second largest harvest on record.

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67-165-jbn

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 27, 1967

Immediate release

Field Day Visitors Told:

BROADCAST PLUS POP-UP FERTILIZER CAN GIVE GOOD CORN YIELDS

LAMBERTON--Applying broadcast fertilizer in the fall and pop-up fertilizer with the seed at planting time looks like a promising method for Minnesota corn growers, according to results of an experiment at the Southwest Experiment Station near here.

The combination of broadcast plus pop-up fertilizer can not only save time and labor during the spring when a farmer's time is most valuable and avoid soil compaction during planting, but also get plants off to a quick start on cold soils and produce substantial corn yields.

Visitors to the station's field day Wednesday (June 28) heard University of Minnesota soil scientists discuss the effects that different fertilizer treatments had on: 1) early growth of corn, 2) the plant's chemical composition at an early stage and at silking, and 3) corn yield.

Wallace W. Nelson, Curtis J. Overdahl and Gyles W. Randall, University soil scientists, tested the effect of four starter treatments, each alone and in combination with broadcast fertilization. The four treatments were:

* check treatment--no starter fertilizer.

* 2 x 2 band--fertilizer applied in a band two inches to the side and two inches below the seed.

* seed incorporated (pop-up)--a small, measured amount of fertilizer placed directly with the seed.

* 2 x 2 band plus seed incorporated (pop-up) treatment.

The results show that combining broadcast and pop-up fertilizer can boost corn yields significantly--some 16 bushels per acre more than with the pop-up

(more)

add 1 - broadcast plus pop-up

treatment alone. Adding broadcast fertilizer to corn on the check plots (which received no starter) increased yields by 11 bushels per acre over check plots without broadcast.

But broadcast fertilizer gave no yield increase when added to the 2 x 2 band treatment or the treatment of 2 x 2 band plus pop-up. Yields from the latter two treatments were about the same with or without broadcast.

Here is a comparison of yields with the different treatments:

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Without Broadcast</u>	<u>With Broadcast</u>
Check	52 bushels per acre	63 bushels per acre
2 x 2 band	67	67
Pop-up	58	74
2 x 2 band plus pop-up	73	73

To determine the effects of the fertilizer treatments, the soil scientists used two different measures: 1) weight of corn plants collected from each plot June 23, and 2) yield of harvested corn. The plant weight measure gave an idea of fertilizer effect on early growth, while the yield figure provided a measure of the effect over the whole growing season.

The various fertilizer treatments showed about the same effects on plant weights as on yields. Early plant growth increased significantly when broadcast fertilizer was added to the pop-up treatment and to check plots.

And even without broadcast fertilizer, the pop-up treatment and the 2 x 2 band treatment boosted early plant weights significantly over those from check plots, which received no starter fertilizer.

The project is being continued this year at the Southwest Experiment Station and at Waseca and Morris stations, but so far findings are only from 1966 trials conducted here.

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67-166-dcf

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 27, 1967

Immediate release

HERBICIDES AND CULTIVATION DISCUSSED AT LAMBERTON FIELD DAY

LAMBERTON--The number of weed control chemicals has multiplied spectacularly since World War II and farmers now can select from a wide range of herbicides to keep down weeds which are a major factor limiting profits from field crops.

Gerald R. Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, told visitors to the Southwest Experiment Station field day Wednesday (June 28) about the continuing evaluation of weed control methods which is designed to keep area corn and soybean farmers supplied with up-to-date information.

Miller notes that researchers are continuing to improve the performance of existing herbicides, discovering new ones and testing various combinations of herbicides.

However, even with the new discoveries in herbicide research, he says good cultural practices and cultivation are still valuable techniques for controlling weeds. And in most cases, effective weed control calls for a combination of herbicides and cultivation.

Most weed control chemicals used on corn and soybeans are preemergence herbicides applied over the soil after the crop is planted, but before it or weeds emerge. The preemergence herbicides work best if about one-half inch or more rain falls within 10-14 days after application.

But some weeds usually escape the preemergence weed killers and this is where cultivation can be used to good advantage. Studies show early cultivation is more effective. This means getting at the weeds from the time they are just germinating until they are about one-fourth inch tall.

Miller says relying on either herbicides or cultivation alone usually gives less than maximum returns and can result in a major weed problem. He offers some examples from University research over the past few years.

(more)

add 1 - herbicides and cultivation

Results of weed control trials in counties throughout the state showed cultivation alone gave 95 bushels of corn per acre, and preemergence chemicals alone resulted in 99 bushels. But a combination of chemicals plus cultivation produced 110 bushels per acre.

In two years of research trials at branch experiment stations, corn plots receiving atrazine at three pounds per acre plus two cultivations yielded 94 bushels per acre. Atrazine alone at four pounds per acre resulted in 83 bushels and two cultivations alone produced 86 bushels per acre.

The advantage of cultivation plus chemicals, rather than either method alone, also shows up in higher returns over costs. In three years of experiments on corn, atrazine with cultivation returned \$15.90 per acre more than cultivation alone. Atrazine without cultivation returned \$5.40 more than cultivation only.

In soybean trials, an average of results from two years showed that preplant applications of trifluralin plus two cultivations produced 31 bushels per acre, while trifluralin alone gave 23 bushels per acre.

Soybean plots that received preemergence applications of amiben and two cultivations yielded 30 bushels per acre, while plots receiving amiben alone gave 24-25 bushels per acre. Cultivation only resulted in 26 bushels of soybeans per acre.

A combination of cultivation and herbicides also increased profits from soybeans. Amiben plus cultivation returned \$6.17 per acre more than using cultivation alone. And to show the possible hazard of using a single method, Miller says amiben alone resulted in \$17 less profit per acre than cultivation alone when soybeans were growing in 40-inch rows.

Miller says it's possible to practically eliminate a particular kind of weed after a few years by growing the crop that will permit maximum chemical and cultural control of the problem weed.

However, using one combination of crop, chemical and cultivation for several years may change the type of weeds in the field. And if this happens, further adjustments of crops and herbicides may be needed.

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67-167-dcf

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 28, 1967

FOR RELEASE: Friday, June 30

UM PROFESSOR WINS ENGINEERING AWARD

Saskatoon, Sask.--Philip W. Manson, professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Minnesota, received the Hancock Brick and Drainage Engineering Award from the American Society of Agricultural Engineers last night (June 29) at the society's annual dinner.

Manson is a native of Minnesota and has been a University staff member since 1929. He received his B.S. in civil engineering and M.S. in agricultural engineering from the University.

His outstanding research work has been in improving the durability of concretes and mortars that are exposed to sulfate and acid waters, as well as studying flow characteristics of water at junctions in closed conduit systems and the movement of ground waters as related to agricultural drainage.

He also developed a simple in-plant testing machine that has received wide adoption for quality control of clay or concrete draintile.

In 1951 he was granted a leave from the University to help establish an agricultural engineering department at the University of Jerusalem in Haifa, Israel. Four years later he helped reorganize the College of Agriculture at Suwon, South Korea.

Manson, a member of several professional and honorary societies, has also carried out important committee assignments for the American Society of Testing Materials.

He is the author of a number of published papers, especially in the field of drainage and soil conservation and is past president of the Minnesota Soil Conservation Society of America.

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67-168-jbg

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
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June 29, 1967

Immediate release

POP-UP FERTILIZATION USEFUL PRACTICE FOR SPEEDING PLANT GROWTH

ROSEMOUNT--Pop-up or starter fertilization is generating an increasing amount of interest among corn and soybean farmers because it has proven to be a valuable practice for stimulating faster and stronger plant growth.

Visitors to the Agricultural Experiment Station field day here today (June 30) heard University of Minnesota researchers explain that pop-up fertilizer has actually been used since fertilization first began and that truck gardeners around the Twin Cities have used starter solutions for the past 35-40 years.

Paul M. Burson, University soil scientist, says the big difference today is that pop-up fertilization has been brought up-to-date with modern methods of accurate application.

Pop-up fertilizer is a small, measured amount of fertilizer placed directly with the seed. Burson says pop-up applications at planting time can team up well with the custom fall plow-down fertilizer service now available.

At present, most farmers trying pop-up are using it with band applications. But research indicates that broadcast plow-down in the fall plus pop-up gives about the same results as spring band application plus pop-up on corn and soybeans.

And even though custom fall plow-down uses more fertilizer than banding, it can reduce the amount of time and labor cost during spring, when a farmer's time is most valuable.

Burson summarizes research findings on using pop-up fertilizer with both band and broadcast plow-down on corn and soybeans at the Rosemount experiment station.

* Pop-up fertilizer seems an efficient way to get nutrients into the plant, especially during early stages of growth. Corn receiving the pop-up also matured faster, showing 80 percent tasselling and denting three to six days ahead of corn on check plots.

(more)

add 1 -- pop-up fertilization useful

* Plots receiving fertilization--either pop-up, band or broadcast or a combination of these--showed better stands than the check plots. The planting rate for all plots was 24,000 and while stands on check plots ranged from 18-19,000 plants per acre, the fertilized plots had stands of 20-22,000 plants.

* Pop-up fertilizer alone is not sufficient. Additional fertilizer is needed, especially with higher plant populations and narrow row spacing.

* Whether pop-up fertilizer was liquid or dry made no difference in yields. However, with May very dry this year, liquid appeared to stimulate plant growth better than the dry fertilizer.

* A fertilizer ratio of 1:2:1, 1:3:1 or 1:4:1 or similar ratio high in phosphate and low in nitrogen and potash presently appears better for pop-up mixtures.

* At present, a total of 20 pounds per acre of nitrogen and potash appears the maximum amount to include in pop-up rates.

* Excess nitrogen and potash with the seed will injure germination, delay emergence and reduce stand.

* Phosphate in the pop-up stimulates rapid root growth and proliferation.

* Potash appears more harmful than nitrogen regardless of moisture conditions. Seasonal moisture and temperature differences produce different responses for the three major nutrients in pop-up applications.

For example, in the fairly normal 1963 season, all three nutrients showed equal response. Early phosphate response was most noticeable during the very dry 1964 season. In 1965, with conditions very wet and generally cold, phosphate response was very poor while nitrogen and potash gave very good growth response and nitrogen was most responsive.

* Pop-up fertilizer increased emergence, but the later that corn was planted and as the soil warms, the difference in emergence seems to diminish.

* The maximum rate of a total 20 pounds per acre of nitrogen and potash did not harm seed germination and growth in soybeans. Lower rates of 14 and 7 pounds per acre gave about equal response, with results from 1966 trials only.

* Soybeans planted at 45 pounds per acre in 40-inch rows gave higher average yields than when planted at 60 pounds per acre.

* Soybean nodulation and root proliferation were stimulated by pop-up.

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67-169-dcf

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 29, 1967

Immediate release

FROZEN ORANGE JUICE CONTINUES TO BE GOOD BUY

Good news to food shoppers is the continued large supply of high-quality frozen orange juice concentrate.

More than 70 million gallons of frozen orange juice have been produced for market this year--almost 60 percent more than a year ago. As a result, weekend specials on orange juice concentrate have been frequent.

To be sure of getting high-quality orange juice concentrate, check the can for the U. S. shield containing words indicating ^{grade} , for example, U.S. Grade A or U. S. Fancy grade, suggest extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. Although not all cans carry the U.S. shield, almost all frozen orange juice concentrate is packed under the inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Consumer and Marketing Service.

Orange juice processors are continually improving methods to enhance the fresh fruit flavor of the concentrate. One of these improvements has been to add an extra orange or two to every 12-ounce can of concentrate. Another change being adopted is a method of producing more of the flavor and aroma of fresh orange juice by a special condensation process.

To be sure the high quality of orange juice concentrate that goes into the can is preserved till the juice gets to the table, the consumer has a responsibility, too, say the University nutritionists. They give these suggestions:

- . Select frozen orange juice concentrate that is below the safe fill line in the grocer's freezer case. Quality may suffer if the cans are above this line or otherwise kept at a warmer temperature than 0° F.

- . Take your concentrate straight home from the store so it won't thaw enroute. Place it in cold storage at home immediately and keep it frozen until used.

- . If the concentrate thaws on the way home, or if your freezer unit fails, use the concentrate right away.

- . Use the concentrate within these time limits, depending upon type of storage: 1 week in an ice cube compartment; 3 months in a freezer compartment of the refrigerator; 1 year in a home freezer.

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67-170-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
June 29, 1967

Immediate release

WEED CONTROL RESEARCH FEATURED AT ROSEMOUNT FIELD DAY

ROSEMOUNT-- University of Minnesota plant scientists are taking a closer look at how the time of application affects the performance of weed control chemicals as part of their continuing research on herbicides.

Visitors to the Agricultural Experiment Station's field day here today (June 30) heard Gerald R. Miller, extension agronomist at the University, say that presently, most herbicides are applied preemergence even though early postemergence treatments are becoming popular in some areas.

Within the last few years, University researchers have begun investigating how certain herbicides will perform if applied during the previous fall or in early spring before planting.

In general, the preplant treatments have given effective weed control. However, only the longer-lived chemicals such as atrazine and trifluralin have shown effective results from early application. Many of the other herbicides break down too rapidly.

(more)

add 1 -- weed control research

Atrazine applied in fall and early spring controlled weeds in corn equally well or better than preemergence applications in research trials at experiment stations during 1966.

Miller says applying atrazine to corn fields during fall plowing can cut down the amount of time and labor needed in the spring when a farmer's time is more valuable, can mean adequate moisture is more likely to be available and also can decrease potential carryover because there's a longer time for chemical breakdown and tillage.

University trials in 1966 show that preplant applications of atrazine at three pounds per acre incorporated by disking give weed control as good as--or slightly better under dry conditions--preemergence applications without incorporation. Yields were also about the same with the two treatments.

However, research reported from other states indicates that incorporating preplant treatments can increase the amount of atrazine carryover. Miller notes that broadcast applications, needed with the preplant treatments, can increase the potential for carryover compared with banded treatments.

In soybean trials during 1966, trifluralin applied preplant at one-half to one pound per acre and incorporated gave good control of annual grasses. However, control was poor against broad-leaved weeds.

Miller notes that trifluralin applications two to three weeks before planting have caused less soybean injury and controlled weeds as well as preplant applications at planting time.

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INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR

JULY

- 6 CROPS AND SOILS FIELD DAY, Southern Experiment Station, Waseca
- 11 DISTRICT 4-H SHARE-THE-FUN PROGRAM, 8:00 p.m., auditorium
of the State School, Owatonna
- 12 DISTRICT 4-H SHARE-THE-FUN PROGRAM, 8:00 p.m., Lincoln
School, Redwood Falls
- 12 FIELD DAY, Experimental Field Plots, Park Rapids
- 13 CROPS AND SOILS FIELD DAY, West Central Experiment Station,
Morris
- 13 DISTRICT 4-H SHARE-THE-FUN PROGRAM, 8:00 p.m., Jordan
High School auditorium, Jordan
- 18 CROPS AND SOILS FIELD DAY, North Central Experiment Station,
Grand Rapids
- 18 DISTRICT 4-H SHARE-THE-FUN PROGRAM, 8:00 p.m., Wheaton
High School auditorium, Wheaton
- 19 DISTRICT 4-H SHARE-THE-FUN PROGRAM, 8:00 p.m., Thief
River Falls High School auditorium, Thief River Falls
- 19 CROPS AND SOILS FIELD DAY, Northwest Experiment Station,
Crookston
- 20 DISTRICT 4-H SHARE-THE-FUN PROGRAM, 8:00 p.m., State
School and Hospital, Brainerd

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